



**FAIRFAX COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FINAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT
March 19, 2024**

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This report will be available on the Board of Supervisors Webpage at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/boardofsupervisors/> listed under “2024 Board Legislative Reports.”

For a more detailed summary, action, and wording of an individual bill please visit the Virginia Legislative Information System Website at <https://lis.virginia.gov/lis.htm>

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

Fairfax County’s Strategic Plan was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on October 5, 2021, and includes Ten Community Outcome Areas, which ensure a focus on the priorities of our community, including:

- Cultural and Recreational Opportunities
- Economic Opportunity
- Effective and Efficient Government
- Empowerment and Support for Residents Facing Vulnerability
- Environment and Energy
- Healthy Communities
- Housing and Neighborhood Livability
- Lifelong Education and Learning
- Mobility and Transportation
- Safety and Security

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Final Report to Board of Supervisors

2024 General Assembly

SECTION I

BOARD PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES, AND BUDGET

OVERVIEW

The 2024 General Assembly (GA) session was surrounded by a feeling of change. A dramatic redistricting process led to a tremendous number of new legislators arriving in Richmond, with abundant excitement and enthusiasm as they embarked on a great new journey. This was compounded by new leadership in both chambers, as well as a new Democratic majority in the House. It also ushered in a number of historic firsts: Senator Louise Lucas became the Chair of the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee, the first woman of color to hold that position, and Delegate Don Scott was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, the first man of color to hold that office in the body's 400-year history. Additionally, many committees in both houses received new leadership. Though redistricting reduced the size of Fairfax County's delegation (from 26 to 22 legislators), and many of the County's leaders did not return to the GA, some of those positions were filled by different Fairfax County legislators. However, the landscape for Northern Virginia overall was substantially changed.

This happened at the same time that the brand-new GA building (GAB) finally opened for business, after five long years of construction. The new building is beautiful and modern, with features and amenities no one who experienced the previous version could have imagined. From top to bottom the building is bright and white and clean and new, with modern technology, and a spacious cafeteria and coffee bar, much to the delight of all who spend hours at the GAB every year.

Of course, everything new brings challenges – in an effort to create some uniformity, the building was designed and decorated in monochromatic, neutral tones (surely designed to be soothing at a time and place where finding peace at any time of day or night is extremely difficult), and nearly all legislators' offices are virtually identical in layout, appearance, furniture, and color (the only exceptions are the House and Senate leaders, as well as the Chairs of the money committees, who have larger offices on the highest floors in the building). However, because the building opened only weeks before the session began, and because the layout is extremely different from the old GAB, as well as the temporary facility that has been used for the last five sessions (the Pocahontas building), the early weeks were much more chaotic than usual. In fact, nearly every day multiple legislators would exit the elevators and head in the opposite direction of their offices as there were no landmarks or signage to guide them, leading to people spending a great deal of time just trying to learn the building. This was also true for the various committee rooms that exist in the new building, as they are scattered throughout, and often the name of a particular committee room gives no indication of where that room might be or on which floor. This led to a fair amount of aimless walking, as everyone was trying to get to where they needed to be on time.

Against this backdrop of change, a great deal of significant legislation was enacted, including an additional increase in the minimum wage, creation of a legal marijuana marketplace, additional firearm safety measures, and efforts to restore the Commonwealth's membership in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) and Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) (previous interstate agreements the Youngkin Administration chose to exit over the past 12 months). Moreover, there were substantial budget issues to address, including the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority's (WMATA) budget crisis, the watershed Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) report on K-12 funding, and the Youngkin Administration's economic development agreement creating an arena to host the Washington Wizards and Washington Capitals in the City of Alexandria.

In spite of all the changes, the GA got to work. As usual, there were many late nights and early mornings, and questions surrounding the likelihood that the session would end on time and with a budget conference report, after experiencing major overtime the last two sessions. As the 2024 GA came to a close, both the House and Senate rushed to complete legislative work in the final hours, and the session ended on time after a budget conference report was passed. How the Governor will respond to the legislation passed by the GA, including the exclusion of his arena proposal from the budget conference report, remains to be seen, but in a season of change, expecting the unexpected seems appropriate.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OVERVIEW

The change surrounding the 2024 GA created challenges and opportunities for localities, as the session was fairly mixed. The surge of problematic bills that were considered in the previous two sessions was more muted this year, and while some successful legislation will take localities in a positive direction, it was not the watershed year that occurred in 2020.

The overall volume of bills was high; 3,594 bills and resolutions (up from 3,143 last year) were introduced. County legislative staff reviewed the majority of this legislation in order to separate those bills of importance to the County from the hundreds of other measures not pertinent to local government, and referred 1,443 bills for review by County operational and legal staff. The Board took formal positions on 147 bills this year, and originally opposed or sought to amend 21 bills. At the end of the session, one bill remained in that category, which was fixed the last week of session. Though there were bills that created significant concerns for localities, most failed to survive the session.

Entering the session, there was substantial hope that funding levels for a number of shared state and local core programs and services would be fully restored, or at least increased. In some cases, additional funding that will be helpful to localities was included in the budget conference report, but localities also had to spend substantial time working to retain funding that was already committed to localities (for example, the hold harmless payments the state committed to in 2022 when they eliminated the state portion of the state sales tax on food – the Governor did not include that funding in his budget, in contravention of the agreement made only two years ago, and the House did not include it in its budget either). Those payments were restored in the budget conference report, but it appears that was detrimental to the strong efforts by localities and school divisions throughout the state to eliminate the support cap for K-12.

Looking toward the 2025 GA session, state funding for core services will continue to be a critical area of focus. In particular, there is much work to be done through the joint committee the GA has created to examine the JLARC study on the true costs of public education and the tremendous state underfunding that exists in that area. It will also be particularly important for local governments and school divisions to ensure legislators understand the challenges that exist in current state K-12 funding formulas, as well as providing a better understanding of local government issues overall, in anticipation of the next GA.

COUNTY LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

The County had two legislative initiatives this year. The first initiative addresses deadlines for certifying election results, and the second initiative addresses local speed limits. Both bills were incorporated into other related bills and made their way successfully through the legislative process and have now been sent to the Governor for consideration.

Elections – Extends Deadlines to Certify Election Results

The 2020 GA enacted a number of election reforms designed to make voting easier and more accessible to all Virginians. Those reforms included: extending the deadline for absentee ballots to be received, same day registration, requiring the reporting of results by precinct, and requiring Social Security numbers and birth years on the “statement of absentee voter.” However, those reforms were not accompanied by changes to the deadline local Offices of Elections have to certify the election results and submit abstracts to the State Board of Elections – that deadline remained at seven calendar days. To address this issue, the County initiated legislation, **HB 1238** (Sickles), to extend the deadline for local Offices of Elections to submit a locality’s election results from seven days to ten days, allowing local offices the time needed to ensure all ballots are properly counted, results are certified, and abstracts are submitted in a timely manner.

Another bill, **HB 998** (Anthony), sought the same outcome via different methods. Because of this, a compromise was reached to utilize the language of **HB 1238**, but incorporate it into **HB 998**. Once those changes were made, the bill passed unanimously out of the House Privileges and Elections Committee and passed the full House 88-10. The bill’s path through the Senate was similarly smooth, easily passing the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee and ultimately the full Senate 27-12.

Transportation – Local Authority for Speed Limits

In 2021, the GA passed legislation authorizing local governments to reduce speed limits to less than 25 miles per hour, but not less than 15 miles per hour, in business or residential districts. Following enactment of that bill, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) made a determination that the legislation does not apply to streets in the state highway system. As a result, the traffic safety authority provided by the GA is unavailable on essentially all roads within Fairfax County, as well as other counties that do not maintain their own roads. The County initiated legislation, **HB 793** (Henson) to clarify that Fairfax County, and other counties that do not maintain their own roads, are allowed to reduce certain speed limits. This is helpful in addressing vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian safety across Fairfax County. The County’s initiative was incorporated into **HB 1071** (Carr), which was a similar bill patroned by the delegate who patroned the original 2021 legislation and who has been trying to fix this issue since that time. Unlike previous years, the Youngkin Administration did not oppose this legislation, instead simply offering some clarifying amendments to specify that this authority applies only on roads that have an existing speed limit of 25 miles per hour, while also allowing localities who reduce such speed limits to restore them to the level they were at before any changes if they so choose. The bill also requires localities to provide written notice to the Commissioner of Highways 30 days before changing speed limits on any road in the state highway system. As amended, the bill passed the House 53-46 and was sent to the Senate. Unexpectedly, after passing the Senate Transportation Committee the bill initially failed on the Senate floor 20-20. However, it was reconsidered, and ultimately passed 23-17.

OVERARCHING PRIORITIES

Funding Core Services

(1.) Funding Core Services – K-12 Education

Principle: Public education funding in the Commonwealth is enshrined in the Virginia Constitution as a joint responsibility of both state and local governments, so it is essential that the state fully and appropriately meet its Constitutional responsibility to adequately fund K-12 education. Unfortunately, the Commonwealth continues to allow the gap between state funding and the actual costs of providing a high-quality education, particularly in high cost-of-living jurisdictions like Fairfax County, to expand.

After years of state underfunding of public education, the 2021 GA enacted legislation directing JLARC to study the true cost of public education in the Commonwealth and provide an accurate assessment of the Standards of Quality (SOQ). In mid-2023, JLARC produced a watershed report, outlining both the inadequacy of state funding and the substantial flaws in current state funding formulas. Though the findings of the report were not unexpected, they are dramatic:

- Virginia school divisions receive less K-12 funding per pupil than the 50-state average and the regional average, which equates to approximately \$1,900 per pupil in state underfunding of the Commonwealth's students (Virginia schools receive less state funding than neighboring West Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland). In FY 2024, Fairfax County provided \$13,445 per pupil, while the state only provided \$5,197 (federal funding per pupil not included).
- The state SOQ formula yields substantially less funding than actual division spending and benchmarks. The current SOQs dramatically underestimate the actual costs of public education, as evidenced by the fact that the SOQ formula provided \$6.6 billion less than what was spent by local school divisions in FY 2021. In FY 2022, Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) spent \$1.2 billion above the SOQ formula's calculated required local effort.
- The SOQ formula systematically and artificially lowers the amount the state must pay for K-12 in a number of ways, requiring instead for localities to pay a growing share of this critical state and local partnership. For example, the state continues to use Great Recession-era cost reduction measures including the support positions ratio cap, which has incorrectly lowered the state's funding contributions for critical educational support positions by hundreds of millions of dollars annually since its adoption in 2009).
- The formula does not adequately account for higher needs students, and the methodology for at-risk students undercounts students in poverty.
- The formula does not adequately account for local labor costs. As a result, the formula includes additional factors, like the Cost of Competing Adjustment (COCA), as an acknowledgement of the formula's failure to account for cost of living. However, such factors are too small to appropriately counteract the inadequacy of the funding formula in recognizing the competitive salaries required in high cost-of-living regions to attract and retain high-quality personnel.

Fairfax County provided strong support for addressing the deficiencies cited by the report, including SOQs that reflect the true local costs of providing a high-quality public education, eliminating Great Recession-era changes in the SOQ funding formula, recognizing cost-of-living variations throughout the Commonwealth (particularly in high cost-of-living areas like Northern Virginia), and increasing state funding support for school divisions with high numbers or concentrations of higher needs students.

In response to JLARC's findings, in September 2023, the GA decided to create a legislative joint committee to analyze and address the report. Unfortunately, as a result, though a number of bills were introduced to implement many of the JLARC recommendations, there was no strategic action taken by the 2024 GA to implement changes outside of the budget. It will be critical for localities and school divisions to be active participants in the GA study to ensure these recommendations are addressed and changes are made (*see also page 14*).

In the last week of the 2024 session, the Governor sent a letter to the House and Senate budget conferees indicating that the JLARC assessment of state K-12 underfunding was incorrect because it utilized outdated information and did not recognize that the Governor and GA had collaborated to increase investments in K-12 by \$4 billion over the last two years – raising per-student funding by 40 percent and teacher pay by 17 percent (including the 10 percent raise that was included in Governor Northam's final proposed budget). In a highly unusual move, JLARC publicly disputed the Governor's assertions, indicating that there were a number of "inaccuracies and mischaracterizations" about the study. JLARC made it clear that its estimates for

recommending \$3.5 billion in additional K-12 investments utilized data from last year, not four years ago. JLARC acknowledged that the Governor “correctly cites the recent progress on increasing state funding for teacher salaries,” but specified that the Governor overstated per-pupil spending by including one-time funding that helped local school divisions modernize outdated school buildings and create lab schools that offer a non-traditional approach to public education. It is also important to note that many of the increases in state funding for K-12 are essentially technical adjustments, reflecting changes in enrollment, rebenchmarking (which merely updates costs), inflation, and other related items.

Additionally, the Governor’s budget removed the promised hold harmless funding for K-12 resulting from the elimination of the state sales tax on food. In 2022, the GA and Governor decided to eliminate that portion of the state sales tax, but a commitment was made as part of that agreement to ensure the state would continue to provide the same amount of funding to localities as would have been received when the tax was still in place. That was a critical component of the agreement, because much of that funding had been returned to localities based on school age population. Localities had substantial concerns about this plan in 2022, as long-term state funding commitments are often unreliable, but assurances were provided and the legislation was enacted. Unfortunately, localities turned out to be prescient on this front.

Though the House budget initially accepted the Governor’s recommendation not to backfill state funding for the elimination of the state sales tax on food, the Senate budget did not, and that funding was ultimately included in the final budget conference report, rejecting the Governor’s efforts to undo the 2022 compromise. The challenge, of course, is that localities had to expend energy in 2024 seeking to restore funding that had already been promised, rather than focusing all efforts on implementing the JLARC recommendations and increasing overall state K-12 funding. It will be important for localities to continue to press for additional, adequate funding for K-12 in the years to come, to ensure state funding continues to improve and restore the state and local partnership needed to provide a high-quality public education system.

(2.) Funding Core Services – Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) and Regional Transportation Funding

Principle: The Commonwealth must fully restore the \$102 million of regional funding to the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) that was previously diverted to WMATA in 2018, to ensure that transportation projects continue to advance in Northern Virginia after decades of state underfunding (approximately \$63.5 million has been restored thus far). The Commonwealth must also provide dedicated and sustainable funding for WMATA that addresses the looming budget shortfall – putting the agency on sound financial footing without diverting resources from other transportation needs in Northern Virginia and the Commonwealth.

In 2023, WMATA announced a significant funding shortfall for FY 2025 (\$750 million), with the gap expected to increase further in the coming years. Metrorail is vital to the transportation networks and economic growth of Northern Virginia and the Commonwealth. A recent analysis by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC) indicates that Northern Virginia’s transit network generates \$1.5 billion in annual personal income and sales tax revenue for Virginia (approximately \$1 billion is attributed to the Metrorail system), which translates to nearly five percent of Virginia’s General Fund (GF) and support for over 311,000 jobs (including nearly 41,000 outside of Northern Virginia). The system is integral to the functioning of the federal government, carrying thousands of federal workers to their posts every day. Discussions regarding efforts to develop an entertainment district in the City of Alexandria, including an arena that would host the Washington Capitals and Washington Wizards, further magnified the need for a successful Metrorail system.

In February, WMATA released a revised FY 2025 proposed budget and a FY 2026 forecast, which included various cost savings measures, additional revenue from proposed fare increases, efforts to improve fare collection recovery, and a proposal to flex federal formula funds from the capital budget to the operating

budget. With these proposed actions, an additional jurisdictional subsidy of \$480 million is needed in FY 2025, and additional funds will be needed in FY 2026. Such costs would be shared among the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. Virginia's share is expected to be \$130 million in FY 2025 and \$169 million in FY 2026.

Discussions with stakeholders occurred throughout the fall and winter, focusing on how best to address this shortfall. Unlike in Maryland, in Virginia local jurisdictions have historically provided substantial funding for WMATA, though the benefits are shared by the entire Commonwealth. During the GA session, efforts were focused on three issues:

- Securing additional funding from the Commonwealth – \$65 million in FY 2025 and \$84.5 million in FY 2026. State funding at those levels would provide half of Virginia's share of the additional jurisdictional contribution needed, with the expectation that Northern Virginia localities would provide the other half.
- Suspending the three percent cap temporarily – legislation adopted in 2018 addressed WMATA capital needs largely by diverting existing local and regional revenues (which have not yet been fully restored), including language directing the Commonwealth to withhold 35 percent of state assistance for WMATA in any year in which Virginia's share of the WMATA budget increases by more than three percent (some exceptions are allowed). Temporarily suspending the cap ensures that a portion of annual state aid to WMATA will not be withheld at present.
- Studying the long-term funding needs of the system, as well as cost-containment measures – while the Northern Virginia region has been collaborating on ways to address funding needs in the short-term, large deficits and structural budget issues will extend beyond FY 2026.

These three items were addressed by various legislative measures. The Governor's proposed budget, introduced prior to the 2024 GA, included language temporarily suspending the three percent cap and specifying that Virginia's share of the FY 2025 budget may increase by an amount determined to be appropriate by the Director of the Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT). It required the Director of DRPT to submit recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation by July 31, 2024, and direct WMATA to prepare and submit a corrective action plan by November 30, 2024. That plan would include, at a minimum, cost reduction strategies, sizing employee headcounts relative to ridership and vehicle-revenue miles, and a timeline for the automation of the Metrorail system. The Governor's budget did not include additional funding for WMATA.

Both the House and Senate budgets included language addressing the cap, while the Senate also included language specifying that action was contingent on DRPT determining that WMATA has met certain planning and reporting requirements. However, the Senate budget did not include additional funding for WMATA. The House budget included an additional \$65 million in FY 2025 and \$84.5 million in FY 2026 to address WMATA funding needs. The budget conference report includes both the additional funding and the suspension of the cap, but does not make those actions contingent on planning and reporting requirements.

However, separate legislation – **SJ 28** (Ebbin) – establishes a joint subcommittee to study long-term, sustainable, dedicated funding and cost-containment controls and strategies, in order to ensure WMATA, the Virginia Railway Express (VRE), and public transit systems serving the NVTC and the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC) transportation districts meet the growing needs of public transit in the region. This legislation was modified throughout the legislative process and passed both the House and Senate unanimously. The budget conference report also provides \$25,000 to fund this joint subcommittee, requiring WMATA to complete a comparison of total costs and overhead costs against those of similar transit systems to submit to the joint subcommittee.

Additional legislation considered by the GA would have modified which types of items are included in the three percent cap. Some exemptions to that cap are already in place, including payments or obligations arising from,

or related to, legal disputes or proceedings between WMATA and any other person or entity. **HB 1201** (Obenshain, C.)/**SB 617** (Obenshain, M.) would have specified that, conversely, payments and obligations arising from, or related to, any contract governing employee compensation and work conditions could be included in the calculation of the cap. **HB 1201** was tabled by a House Appropriations subcommittee while **SB 617** was continued to 2025 by the Senate Transportation Committee.

Because there was a tremendous focus on addressing the operating funding gap WMATA is experiencing, little attention was paid to fully restoring local and regional funding diverted from Northern Virginia in 2018. However, one bill was introduced related to NVRTA funding. **HB 557** (Hope) would have required NVRTA to prioritize preserving the natural beauty and the natural resources of the area that encompasses NVRTA, as well as protecting and preserving public parks and recreational lands within that area. It would also have prohibited NVRTA from approving any program or project requiring the use of publicly-owned land from a public park, recreation area, or a wildlife or waterfowl refuge of national, statewide, or local significance (as determined by the local governing body of any locality with jurisdiction over wildlife or waterfowl refuges) unless no feasible, prudent alternative to the use of such land existed, obligating programs or projects to incorporate specific plans to minimize the harm to these areas resulting from their use. Several concerns were raised about this legislation and the ways in which it would change the purpose and focus of NVRTA, leaving the bill tabled in a House Transportation subcommittee.

(3.) Funding Core Services – Transportation Funding

Principle: The Commonwealth should build upon the successful enactment of significant transportation revenues by the 2013 and 2020 GAs to ensure sufficient funding for transportation needs, which include new projects, state road maintenance (encompassing improved repaving, snow removal, mowing in the right-of-way, and stormwater management), and continued state assistance for local and regional transit systems (including the Fairfax Connector, VRE, and WMATA). However, while those actions moved the Commonwealth in the right direction, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have changed transportation in unexpected ways and have led to additional transportation funding challenges that need to be addressed.

Independent of the budget (*see also pages 17-18*), there was not much legislation related to statewide transportation funding considered by the 2024 GA. Unfortunately, that meant there were no attempts to replace the dedicated revenue to transportation lost due to the elimination of the state sales tax on food in 2022. However, one bill (**HB 1254** (Runion)) was successful in expanding the eligibility of bridges entitled to receive state of good repair funding, passing the GA unanimously. Other bills faced a variety of challenges and were not successful. **HB 1111** (Wyatt) would have directed the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to convene a work group to explore the feasibility of implementing a tiered, flat rate system to determine the appropriate highway use fee charged at the point of sale when motor vehicles are purchased. **HB 1543** (Tran) would have required VDOT to convene a work group of relevant stakeholders to develop a process for localities in Planning District 8 (Northern Virginia) to plan, prioritize, and implement quick-build traffic calming projects in order to address safety issues in school crossing zones. **SB 282** (Roem) would have required the Governor to direct 10 percent of the surplus to the Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program in any fiscal year in which there is a surplus of GF revenues. Lastly, **SB 322** (Jordan) would have added maintenance of primary evacuation routes to the list of factors considered in SMART SCALE, the Commonwealth’s prioritization process for transportation funding, by creating a bonus point value to be added to projects that include maintenance of primary evacuation routes.

(4.) Governance – Local Authority

Principle: Existing local government authority must be preserved and expanded, particularly in such key areas as taxation, land use, and the protection of public health, safety, and welfare. Further, local authority should be enhanced to provide localities additional flexibility in the administration of local government.

Finally, local government representatives should be included on all commissions or bodies established by the state for the purpose of changing or reviewing local revenue authority or governance.

Each level of government has unique strengths. However, because Virginia is a Dillon Rule state, local governments are significantly restricted in their authority, which impedes their ability to react quickly and efficiently to emerging problems. In many instances, an overemphasis on statewide uniformity does not adequately consider the particular issues experienced in growing and urbanizing localities in Northern Virginia, limiting the ability of local governments to respond to community standards and priorities.

Taxation

Sales Tax for School Construction

Localities throughout the Commonwealth continue to struggle to provide sufficient funding for core services, including numerous shared state and local programs and services, due to state underfunding as well as very limited local taxing authority. In recent years, the GA has provided authority to a very small number of localities to implement an additional sales tax (up to one percent), if initiated by a resolution of the local governing body and approved by voters at a local referendum, and if the revenues generated by the tax are used for school construction. In 2024, several bills were introduced to expand this authority to additional localities. Two bills, **HB 805** (Rasoul) and **SB 14** (McPike), were introduced to expand that local option authority to all localities in the Commonwealth. As passed by the GA, the bills authorize all counties and cities to impose an additional local sales and use tax at a rate not to exceed one percent with the revenue used only for capital projects for the construction or renovation of schools, if such levy is approved in a voter referendum. The bills remove the requirement that such a tax must have an expiration date on either (i) the date of the repayment of any bonds or loans used for such capital projects or (ii) a date chosen by the governing body. According to the Commission on School Construction and Modernization, the majority of public schools in Virginia are 50 years or older and the estimated cost of construction needed to replace and modernize these buildings is \$25 billion. Though this new authority is fairly limited, it does provide an additional option to localities. Both bills passed the GA in identical form and await action by the Governor.

Land Use

Short Term Rentals

In 2017, after extensive study and consideration over two sessions, the GA affirmed its intention to allow localities to adopt regulations for short-term lodging that are appropriate for their community. At that time, short-term lodging (renting out a residence for less than 30 days) was illegal in Fairfax County. In response to the GA's action, Fairfax County undertook an extensive public process to modernize and update its ordinance to allow short-term lodging in residential areas. In July 2018, Fairfax County adopted an ordinance legalizing short-term lodging with reasonable restrictions, based on community feedback (the ordinance went into effect in October 2018).

Since that time, the GA has considered a number of bills that would severely restrict the ability of localities to address community concerns regarding short-term lodging, though such bills have been unsuccessful in previous sessions. In 2024, further attempts were made to roll back this local authority. **SB 544** (Bagby), as introduced, would have prohibited localities from requiring a special exception, special use permit, or conditional use permit to operate an accessory dwelling unit for short-term lodging, as long as the primary dwelling is occupied by the property owner. That would have created a conflict with the County's short-term lodging ordinance, which does not allow accessory dwelling units to be used as short-term lodging. Additionally, while the County's ordinance does not require a special exception or special use permit, it does require operators to obtain a conditional use (administrative) permit. After significant opposition from localities

with existing short-term lodging ordinances, the bill was amended substantially before it was considered by the Senate Local Government Committee. The revised legislation removes the issue of accessory dwelling units altogether, leaving the County's requirement for special exceptions or special or conditional use permits for residential dwellings where the property owner resides unaffected. The bill also exempts localities that have enacted short-term lodging ordinances prior to December 31, 2023, from the legislation (protecting Fairfax County's ordinance and any future amendments). The revised bill then passed the House and Senate.

HB 1461 (Mundon King) was designed to level the short-term lodging playing field for residents who rent, rather than own, their primary dwelling. Fairfax County's short-term lodging ordinance already allows lessees/sublessees to operate their residences as short-term lodging with the written consent of the property owner. After narrowing and clarifying the bill's purpose in a Senate committee substitute, the bill passed the House and Senate.

The GA also considered legislation creating a statewide registry for short-term lodging, **HB 695** (Ware). The bill would have directed the Virginia Department of Taxation (TAX) to create a short-term lodging registry, sharing registry information with localities. That would have enabled localities to better account for the number of short-term lodging properties operating in their jurisdictions, providing localities with receipts and addresses for each short-term lodging property which would improve the verification process for tax payments. Current law requires short-term lodging companies to send localities property addresses and gross receipts directly with their monthly tax payments, but auditing those records without more detailed information can be challenging. The bill was reported by the House Finance Committee and sent to the House Appropriations Committee, but it failed to advance further in the legislative process.

Accessory Dwelling Units

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) – which the County refers to as Accessory Living Units (ALUs) – are secondary residential dwellings established on a property that already has a primary dwelling unit. In Fairfax County, the process for any property owner to add an ALU on their property occurs in conjunction with the existing single-family home on that property and is required to be subordinate to a single-family detached home (in other words, the ALU is not the primary residence on that property, it is secondary to the single-family home that already exists on that property). ALUs are either 1) wholly within the primary dwelling or 2) detached, separately constructed structures from the primary dwelling. Fairfax County amended its zoning ordinance in 2021, in part to ease the criteria and process for approving ALUs. Throughout the process of amending the zoning ordinance, the County sought significant stakeholder input and engaged in extensive community outreach, including numerous public meetings. The public feedback the County received throughout the process was that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution. To balance the desire of some residents to more easily obtain approval for ALUs with the need to safeguard and mitigate any adverse impacts on neighboring property owners and the community as a whole, the County's revised ordinance provides a two-prong approach: it streamlines an administrative application process for ALUs that are within the primary dwelling and provides for a special permit application, approved by the Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA), for detached or separate ALUs constructed on a property.

This year, the GA considered two bills, **HB 900** (Srinivasan) and **SB 304** (Salim) that would have, effectively, mandated a statewide ALU zoning ordinance. The bills were extremely prescriptive, requiring local zoning ordinances to deem both attached ALUs (within the primary dwelling) and detached ALUs (a separate building from the primary residence) “by right.” Essentially, the bills would have prohibited localities from requiring special use permits or any other criteria for ALUs beyond the narrow requirements included in the legislation. Significantly, the result of these bills would be to completely eliminate the community's voice, also precluding the ability of neighbors to notify and appeal to their locality if their own property would be adversely impacted by a newly constructed residential dwelling unit adjacent to their property. The patrons and supporters of the bills suggested, at times, that less local oversight in the approval of ALUs would lead to more affordable

housing. However, neither bill addressed the prohibitive construction and engineering costs to actually build a detached ALU or remodel a primary dwelling for an ALU. Moreover, neither bill would have required owners of a primary dwelling to rent their ALUs to tenants who meet certain Area Median Income (AMI) thresholds, preventing any locality from considering such a condition.

Affordable housing is a fundamentally important issue, and Fairfax County strongly supports efforts to retain and expand the availability of affordable housing in the County, particularly given the high cost of living in Northern Virginia. It also provides vital benefits to communities, from helping to attract and retain employees to reducing congestion, improving the environment, and stimulating economic growth. Preserving and creating additional affordable housing has long been a County priority, as evidenced by the substantial investments the County makes with local dollars, its creative use of multiple funding sources, and its innovative partnerships. But moving this issue forward requires a strong commitment from the Commonwealth as well, by providing both funding and increased authority (rather than restricting existing local authority), allowing localities to explore all avenues to addressing this issue. Unfortunately, as these bills demonstrate, discussion at the state level about how to address affordable housing often leads to proposals that impose mandates on local governments, reducing local land use authority and eliminating opportunities for community input. Such approaches are destined to fail, because ultimately land use is best addressed at the local level, through community solutions.

SB 304 was narrowly reported from the Senate Local Government Committee 8-6-1, in order to allow the patron to continue to make amendments. To the surprise of many, **SB 304** passed the Senate floor after an amendment was added that was explained as exempting many localities that opposed the bill given their existing ALU ordinances. However, in reality the amendment did not exempt Fairfax County or, ultimately, most other localities. After thorough consideration in the House, both **HB 900** and **SB 304** were continued to 2025 by the House Counties, Cities, and Towns Committee and referred to the Virginia Housing Commission for study in the off session.

Historic Preservation

This year, the GA saw the return of a bill from 2022 and 2023 related to historic preservation, **HB 1395** (Hope). As introduced, **HB 1395** sought to delay the issuance of a razing or demolition permit for a proposed historic landmark, building, or structure for 30 days and greatly expand standing for appeals of local historic district plan decisions to the circuit court. The second part of the introduced bill would have changed current law governing who would have standing to appeal a locality's final decision pertaining to historic structures, allowing any person who submitted public input (whether or not they could show they were an "aggrieved" party that had suffered a particularized harm, as is the case in the current standard). This would have been problematic for localities, owners of potentially historical structures, and developers, because litigation could have been filed by any number of indirect parties, significantly delaying approved projects. After swiftly passing through the House, the bill faced increased opposition and its momentum stalled prior to its consideration by the Senate Local Government Committee. In Senate Local Government, the patron offered a substitute that completely eliminated the second, problematic part of the bill. As a result, the substitute version only provides for a 30-day delay before a permit to raze or demolish any structure that is a historic landmark, building, or structure may be issued. In that form, the bill was reported from the committee, though it was amended again on the Senate floor to clarify that the 30-day delay for issuing a permit pertains to building or demolition permits. In this form, the bill passed both the Senate and House.

BUDGET PRIORITIES

Principle: The Commonwealth should rebalance its resources and responsibilities so that the funding partnership with localities is restored, ensuring the delivery of critically needed services in communities throughout Virginia. State established standards for locally delivered services must be accompanied by adequate state funding to successfully provide those services, and reciprocal accountability for successes and failures, ensuring both the state and localities accept responsibility commensurate with their respective roles.

Highlights of Fairfax County Priorities in 2024-2026 Budget

The state budget, particularly in a long GA session when a new biennium budget is crafted, is always the single most important piece of legislation considered by the GA. In November 2023, at their annual retreats, the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees were presented with a smaller than anticipated revenue forecast. When the Governor shared his proposed budget with the GA in December, he included changes to the tax code seeking to make Virginia a more competitive state for business; in fact, he lowered some taxes and increased others. Given the state revenue situation, and the need to balance the budget, the Governor also proposed substantial cuts for a variety of items, including many that are shared state and local priorities. For instance, the Governor did not include the hold-harmless funding for K-12 resulting from the elimination of the state sales tax.

After the November 2023 elections, the Democratic majority in the Senate was joined by a new Democratic majority in the House. Though legislators were cautioned about the challenges with revenues, that did not prevent them from proposing a huge amount of budget amendments, reflecting the priorities of the new majorities. Included in these were an increase in the minimum wage statewide, additional toll relief for the Hampton Roads area, paid family and medical leave for all employees, and proposals addressing the recommendations made by the watershed JLARC report on K-12 funding. Additional topics of debate were a new arena deal brokered by the Governor with the Washington Capitals and the Washington Wizards (to be located in the City of Alexandria), additional funding for WMATA to address their looming budget shortfall, and setting up a legal marketplace for marijuana sales in Virginia.

In general, the House and Senate budgets both included good and bad news for local governments. Neither budget included the Governor's income tax rate reductions, but both retained his proposal to expand the sales tax to digital services. The Senate went even further, applying the new digital sales tax to business-to-business sales as well. The Senate also restored the hold harmless K-12 funding resulting from the elimination of the state portion of the state sales tax on food, and eliminated the cap on support positions in schools. However, the Senate did not include any additional funding for WMATA; and while additional funding was proposed for localities with police departments (HB 599), the additional funding would only be available to localities with high crime rates – raising grave concerns in localities with police departments, including Fairfax County. Conversely, the House did not include funding to restore the hold-harmless K-12 payments or eliminate the support cap, but did include additional WMATA funding and the Governor's arena deal. The House budget also included language requiring Virginia to re-join the RGGI as a condition of appropriating any funding.

For the first time since 2017, the budget conference report was completed and posted publicly 48 hours prior to the scheduled adjournment of the GA, allowing the GA to adjourn on time. The budget conference report contains a number of Fairfax County priorities, including: funding for school divisions to fill the gap created by the elimination of the state sales tax on food, funding to help address the looming budget shortfall to WMATA, increased HB 599 funding for localities with police departments (with no linkage to crime rates), and funding to fully eliminate the Priority One Waitlist for DD waiver slots. The conference report did not, however, include the Governor's arena deal, much to his dismay. His comments about the omission of that agreement, which he touts as the “single largest economic development deal in Virginia's history”, have suggested he may consider vetoing the entire budget as a result (an action that would be extremely unusual). What the Governor will do

with the many bills passed on Democratic priorities as well as whether there will be additional maneuvering on the arena deal – be it a special session, budget amendment, or entire budget veto – remains unclear.

Priority Budget Items for Fairfax County

K-12 Funding

Compensation Increases

Provides \$178.1 million GF in FY 2025 and \$361 million GF in FY 2026 for the state's share of two separate three percent salary increases for school employees, with one increase provided on July 1, 2024, and the other on July 1, 2025. The cost to FCPS of providing a three percent salary increase in FY 2025 totals \$85.4 million. After accounting for the state share of \$12.5 million and other related adjustments, the net cost to FCPS would be \$67.7 million. It should be noted that FCPS has included a larger raise in their FY 2025 proposed budget.

Support Cap

The Senate budget included \$198.6 million in FY 2025 and \$202 million in FY 2026 to fully eliminate the cap on support positions, but that was not included in the budget conference report. FCPS would have received an additional \$18.7 million if the GA had finally and completely eliminated that cap. This was not included in the conference budget report.

Sales Tax on Food

Provides \$121.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$121.8 million GF in FY 2026 to restore and reforecast the payments provided in lieu of the K-12 dedicated sales tax on grocery and personal hygiene products that would have been collected had the tax not been eliminated on January 1, 2023 (the Governor had removed this funding from his budget, renegeing on the Commonwealth's promise to localities). FCPS will receive an estimated net amount of \$25.3 million in FY 2025.

English Language Learners

Provides \$37.9 million GF in FY 2025 and \$43.7 million GF in FY 2026 to implement staffing standards for English Learner (EL) students based on student proficiency level, in lieu of the current standard that provides one position per 50 identified EL students. Flexibility is provided in FY 2025 to implement this new standard by requiring only one-half of the additional positions that year. This would result in \$8.9 million in additional funding for FCPS in FY 2025; however, additional expenditures by FCPS may be required in FY 2026 (FCPS currently meets the staffing standards, in part because the requirement in FY 2025 is for only half of the additional positions).

At-Risk Add-On

Provides \$186.7 million GF in FY 2025 and \$184.6 million GF in FY 2026 to (i) consolidate SOQ Prevention, Intervention, and Remediation and At-Risk Add-On incentive funding into a single At-Risk Add-On funding program, (ii) transition the proxy used to estimate the number of at-risk students from federal free lunch rates to federal Identified Student Percentage rates, using a multiplier of 1.25 plus one-quarter of EL students, (iii) distribute an 11 percent add-on to basic aid funding per at-risk student, and (iv) distribute a variable add-on between zero and 37 percent to basic aid funding per at-risk student based on the concentration of at-risk students in the school division relative to all other school divisions. This amendment partially addresses some of the recommendations in JLARC's 2023 report on K-12 funding. This would result in \$3.2 million in additional revenue to FCPS in FY 2025.

HB 599

Provides an additional \$10 million GF each year for HB 599 funding, yielding an additional \$1.4 million per year to Fairfax County. Though the Senate budget proposed this additional funding only for localities with high crime rates, that language was removed in the final conference report.

Libraries

Provides \$2.5 million GF each year to increase state aid to local public libraries. This funding represents the third installment of a four-year plan to fully fund the state library aid formula by FY 2026.

State-Supported Local Employees

Provides funding for a three percent salary increase each year for state and state-supported local employees. The County will receive approximately \$1.2 million in additional state funding from the Compensation Board in FY 2025 and \$1.3 million in FY 2026.

Also includes \$79.5 million over the biennium to support increasing the state's minimum wage to \$13.50 in FY 2025 and \$15 in FY 2026, as a result of legislation passed by the GA (**HB 1** (Ward)/**SB 1** (Lucas)). If **HB 1**/**SB 1** are vetoed, the funds would be utilized for a 1.375 percent, one-time bonus, effective December 1, 2025, for certain employees, including locally elected constitutional officers and general registrars and their employees.

Funding for Local Finance Directors

No additional funding is included to address the unfunded positions in the Local Finance Directors' offices, which resulted from prior budget reductions.

Affordable Housing

Virginia Housing Trust Fund

Provides an additional \$25 million GF over the biennium (\$12.5 million each year) for the Virginia Housing Trust Fund.

Down Payment Assistance Program

Provides \$5 million in FY 2025 from unobligated RGGI balances for the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to create a new grant program to provide second forgivable mortgages to homebuyers.

Manufactured Housing

Provides \$5 million in FY 2025 from unobligated RGGI balances for DHCD to launch a new program to assist nonprofits and associations of tenants residing in manufactured home parks with acquiring land on which the homes reside.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Provides \$3 million GF each year to expand permanent supportive housing for individuals with serious mental illness (SMI).

State Rental Assistance Program (SRAP)

Provides an additional \$1 million GF each year to support SRAP, which provides rental subsidies for individuals with developmental disabilities (DD).

Behavioral Health

Crisis Services

Repurposes \$8 million GF in FY 2025 for additional crisis services to other behavioral health initiatives. Maintains an additional investment of \$25 million GF in FY 2025 to build out the comprehensive crisis system, bringing the yearly total to \$64.8 million GF. Directs \$2.3 million GF each year to support the Prince William County Youth Crisis Receiving Center.

Provides \$2.5 million GF each year to help CSBs hire additional staff for crisis stabilization units whose bed capacity is not fully utilized because of a lack of staff.

Adds language directing the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to report to the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees and the Behavioral Health Commission (BHC) by December 1, 2024, on a plan detailing how funds appropriated in the 2023 and 2024 GA sessions have been utilized to expand and modernize the comprehensive crisis services system.

System Transformation, Excellence and Performance in Virginia (STEP-VA)

Adds \$4.5 million GF each year to increase funding for STEP-VA. Of this amount, \$1.2 million each year is provided to increase funding for outpatient mental health and substance use services, and \$3.3 million each year is provided to increase funding for six mandated core services to account for inflation in implementing and delivering services that did not receive funding adjustments in the 2022-2024 biennium budget amendments. The \$1.2 million for outpatient mental health and substance use disorder services goes beyond just an inflationary adjustment.

Directs Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) to conduct a needs assessment to determine the unmet need for each of the nine service components of STEP-VA, develop an estimate of the cost of satisfying the unmet need statewide, and report on their findings by December 1, 2024.

Directs DBHDS to report to the BHC, the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees, and the Joint Subcommittee for Health and Human Resource Oversight on anticipated changes to STEP-VA performance measures in CSB performance contracts before they become effective to ensure they achieve the GA's intent of effectively measuring the performance of STEP-VA.

Workforce Development

Provides \$7.5 million GF each year for paid internships, clinical supervision hours, loan repayment, and scholarships to grow the CSB workforce. DBHDS will allocate funding based on the size of the CSB's workforce.

Expands the Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program to include child and adolescent psychiatry fellows, adds certain providers who do not already qualify for the program, adds academic medical centers as a preferred practice site, and restores the two-year minimum term of practice. Eliminates language setting aside \$1 million GF each year for licensed behavioral health providers who are school-based. Reduces funding contained in the introduced budget by \$750,000 GF each year for the program overall.

Youth Mental Health Services

Adds \$1.2 million GF each year for children’s mental health services and revises language to encourage flexible use of funds to build service capacity focused on the specialized needs of children and youth across the crisis services continuum.

Specifies that the \$15 million GF each year provided for technical assistance to school divisions for the implementation and expansion of school-based mental health services is to be used to provide grants to contract with Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) or other healthcare organizations to create school-based health clinics that will provide mental health services, primary medical care, and other health services to students, their families, and staff within the school.

Directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction to enter into a statewide contract with one or more telehealth providers to deliver high-quality mental health care services to public school students.

Directs the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) to work with DBHDS and the Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) on the development of a plan to provide ongoing school-based mental health funding.

Early Childhood Care and Education

Provides an additional \$116.7 million over the biennium (above the amounts included in the Governor’s budget, which already added \$174.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$237.8 million GF in FY 2026) to continue the Child Care Subsidy Program (CCSP) after federal pandemic funding becomes unavailable; maintain copayment rates for the CCSP and apply these rates to the Mixed Delivery Program; fund an additional 500 slots in FY 2025 and 1,000 slots in FY 2026 for the CCSP; restore the 0.5 Local Composite Index (LCI) cap for the Virginia Preschool initiative (VPI); and restore the traditional 20 percent nonparticipation rate for VPI. Establishes a new budget item for Early Childhood Care and Education, consolidating appropriations for the CCSP, Mixed Delivery Program, and VPI. This funding is essential to maintaining access to affordable child care for families currently receiving child care assistance. Elimination of the LCI cap on VPI, as proposed in the Governor’s budget, would have resulted in a \$5.1 million cut to Fairfax County each year (nearly half of the funding cut statewide – \$11.6 million in FY 2025 and \$11.7 million in FY 2026).

Medicaid Waivers – Priority One Waitlist

Adds \$3.3 million GF and \$3.4 million NGF in FY 2025, and \$37.9 million GF and \$38.4 million NGF in FY 2026, to phase in 3,440 Priority One Community Living and Family and Individual Support DD waiver slots on a quarterly basis, also providing a three percent increase in the DD waiver services rates each year of the biennium. The Governor’s budget added the 3,440 slots to eliminate the Priority One waitlist – addressing the Priority One waitlist is a County priority, and modifications to the slot allocation process are helpful, as releasing slots quarterly will allow CSBs to ensure workforce and provider capacity grow along with the increase in slots.

Transportation

A significant amount of discussion regarding WMATA funding occurred as part of budget negotiations. While that was to be expected, given the substantial funding shortfall WMATA had disclosed prior to the beginning of the GA, this session brought an additional twist. Though independent of general WMATA funding, prior to the session a \$2 billion deal to fund construction of a new stadium for the Washington Wizards and Washington Capitals in the City of Alexandria’s Potomac Yard neighborhood was announced by Governor Youngkin. Given that the location of the proposed arena was at a Metro station, many viewed this as a potential key to the

Governor's support for additional WMATA funding overall. The Governor included legislation to create a Virginia Sports and Entertainment Authority in his proposed FY 2024 budget amendments (known as the "caboose" budget). There were also two freestanding bills seeking to implement the details of this proposal, which were also considered by the GA – **HB 1514** (Torian) and **SB 718** (Surovell). The arena proposal was more successful in the House than in the Senate, with the passage of **HB 1514** and the inclusion of the arena language in the House caboose budget – the Senate caboose budget did not include the arena language and **SB 718** failed to pass the Senate. In the end, the arena deal was not included in the conference budget report.

Fortunately, the GA did include much needed state funding for WMATA in the 2024-2026 biennium budget – \$65 million in FY 2025 and \$84.5 million in FY 2026 (such funding was included in the House budget but not in the Senate budget, and was ultimately included in the budget conference report). Additionally, the final budget includes a temporary suspension of the current three percent cap on Virginia's share of WMATA's budget growth in any year, as well as a study of long-term funding needs and cost-containment measures for WMATA.

In addition to WMATA, the budget includes funding for a variety of regional priorities affecting other parts of the Commonwealth. Specifically, the Governor's budget included \$70 million GF for the I-81 northbound lane widening program in the Salem District – the conference report retains the funding and includes language proposed by the House allowing for the advancement of other projects in the I-81 corridor improvement program. It also earmarks up to \$175 million of any potential state budget surplus that materializes in FY 2024, FY 2025, or FY 2026 (after mandatory deposits to the Revenue Stabilization Fund (also known as the Rainy Day Fund) and Water Quality Improvement Fund (WQIF)) for the I-81 corridor improvement program (the \$175 million in potential funding is a hard cap which can be spread over three years, but the total cannot exceed \$175 million for the three years combined). Also, the budget conference report includes \$101 million for toll relief in the Hampton Roads region through 2036, available to eligible drivers of the Elizabeth River Crossings who earn less than \$50,000 per year – this was a significant priority in the Senate, though it is important to note that tolls paid on some toll facilities in Northern Virginia can be substantially higher than those paid in Hampton Roads.

Moreover, as was the case in the 2023 GA, the Youngkin Administration and GA disagreed on funding levels for the Transportation Partnership Opportunity Fund (TPOF). The Governor's budget proposal would have provided at least \$200 million to TPOF out of the Commonwealth Transportation Fund (CTF) in the 2025-2030 Six-Year Financial Plan. It also would have provided an additional \$20 million GF for TPOF. Both the House and Senate budgets eliminated the \$20 million transfer from the GF and made other changes to the Governor's proposal (limiting the amount of funding that can be transferred to TPOF and creating additional requirements for the dedication of sizable amounts of TPOF funds to individual projects). The budget conference report does not include the \$20 million GF transfer; only allows up to \$90 million (with no more than \$15 million in an individual year) to be transferred from the CTF to TPOF; and specifies that any proposed direction of TPOF funds in excess of \$20 million for any one project, and any cumulative direction of funds pursuant to that subdivision in excess of \$50 million during a biennium, be subject to approval by the Major Employment and Investment (MEI) Project Approval Commission.

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as of March 19, 2024**

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General

Source	Amendment	Fairfax County Impact
Compensation/Compensation Board		
Governor Item 469 S, W, and Y	<p>Provides funding for a 1% bonus payment for state-supported local employees on December 1, 2024.</p> <p>Provides for a 1% salary increase for state-supported local employees on July 1, 2025.</p> <p>Provides for another 1% bonus payment for state-supported local employees on December 1, 2025.</p> <p>No additional funding is included to address staffing standards or the restoration of prior salary fund reductions to unfunded or underfunded positions resulting from prior budget reductions.</p>	Positive. The County would receive approximately \$0.4 million in additional state funding from the Compensation Board in FY 2025 to provide a 1% bonus to state-supported local employees. An additional \$0.8 million in FY 2026 from the Compensation Board would be received to support a 1% salary increase on July 1, 2025, and another 1% bonus on December 1, 2025.
House Item 469 #2h	Provides funding for a 3% salary increase in FY 2025 effective July 1, 2024 and, in FY 2026 effective July 1, 2025, for state-supported local employees.	Positive. The County would receive approximately \$1.2 million in additional state funding from the Compensation Board in FY 2025 and an additional \$1.3 million in FY 2026.
Senate Item 469 #2s	Provides funding for a 2.5% salary increase in FY 2025 effective October 1, 2024, and in FY 2026 effective July 1, 2025, for state-supported local employees. The funding is subject to revenue contingency language that allows it to be used if a revenue re-forecast is not required after the close of FY 2024.	Positive. The County would receive approximately \$0.8 million in additional state funding from the Compensation Board in FY 2025 and an additional \$1.1 million in FY 2026.
Conference Item 469 #2c	Provides funding for a 3% salary increase each year for state-supported local employees.	Positive. The County would receive approximately \$1.2 million in additional state funding from the Compensation Board in FY 2025 and an additional \$1.3 million in FY 2026.
Conference Item 469 #2c	Includes \$79.5 million over the biennium to support increasing the state's minimum wage to \$13.50 in FY 2025 and \$15 in FY 2026 based on legislation passed by the House and the Senate (HB 1 (Ward)/ SB 1 (Lucas)). If HB 1/SB 1 are vetoed, funds transfer to a 1.375% one-time bonus effective December 1, 2025, for certain employees, including	TBD.

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	locally elected constitutional officers and general registrars and their employees.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 64 #1s	Provides \$2.2 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.4 million GF in FY 2026 to allocate an additional 29 Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions and 18 paralegal positions in Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices (CWA) statewide beginning in FY 2025, which will be distributed based on the recently revised staffing standards approved by the Compensation Board.	It is unclear at this time what the distribution of positions will be throughout the state, but the County would support additional positions to CWA offices in Fairfax County and statewide.
<i>Conference</i> Item 64 #1c	Provides \$0.8 million GF in FY 2025 and \$0.8 million GF in FY 2026 to allocate 18 paralegal positions in CWA offices statewide beginning in FY 2025, which are required under the Compensation Board staffing standards but are not currently funded.	TBD.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 67 #1s, #1c	Directs a study of staffing standards for Circuit Court Clerks and provides \$400,000 in FY 2025 for a contract with the National Center for State Courts for a time study as to Clerks' duties.	
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No additional funding is included to address staffing standards, or the restoration of prior salary fund reductions to unfunded or underfunded positions at the Local Director of Finance offices (resulting from prior budget reductions).	
Elections		
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 77 #2h, #2c	Provides three additional days for local electoral boards to certify election results after the November 2024 election, and provides that a risk-limiting audit for the Presidential election will not be conducted.	Positive. This language mirrors HB 998 (Anthony) which was initiated by Fairfax County.
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 77 #3h, #3c	Provides \$200,000 in FY 2025 to support Virginia rejoining the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC).	Positive.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 486 #2s (Caboose), #4c (Caboose)	Reallocates \$2.8 million of unspent American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to the Department of Elections for distribution to localities to replace paper pollbooks with electronic pollbooks and to implement ballot-on-demand systems.	TBD. The County stopped using paper pollbooks years ago and has already instituted a ballot-on-demand system.

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Judiciary/Public Safety		
Governor Item 31	Provides \$750,000 General Fund (GF) in FY 2025 and \$1.5 million GF in FY 2026 for specialty dockets.	Positive. The County’s legislative program supports inclusion of state funding for mental health and veterans specialty dockets.
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 31 #3s	Removes \$750,000 GF in FY 2026 that was included in the Governor’s budget for specialty dockets, maintaining an increase of \$750,000 in each year. Clarifies that funding will be directed to specialty dockets that currently do not receive state funding and that have demonstrated a high demand for service.	Negative. While this is an important item for all localities, Fairfax County should not be penalized with reduced state funding because the County has been forward-thinking in this area and has received state funding for specialty dockets. It is important to note that the County has increased needs for specialty dockets and should be eligible to receive additional state funding.
Conference Item 31 #3c	Level funds specialty dockets at \$750,000 GF each year. Does not include language that would have directed funding to specialty dockets that currently do not receive state funding (language clarifying where funding should be directed to was removed)	Positive. The County’s legislative program supports inclusion of state funding for mental health and veterans’ specialty dockets.
Senate Item 33 #1s	Provides \$3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.9 million GF in FY 2026 for the fiscal impact of SB 356 (Perry), which increases the statutory caps for court-appointed attorney fees.	<p>The bill raises the limitation of fees that court-appointed counsel can receive for representation on various offenses in district and circuit courts. The funding included in the amendment is for the state’s increased costs.</p> <p>If a defendant is charged under County code/local charge, the County pays for those found to be indigent. In FY 2023, the County paid \$165,000 for court-appointed counsel in district court at a rate of \$120 per case. If the rate is increased to \$440 per case, then the County expenditure increase would be \$440,000/year.</p>
Conference Item 33 #3c	Provides \$6.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$13 million in FY 2026 for the fiscal impact of HB 102 (Reaser)/ SB 356 (Perry), which increase the statutory caps for court-appointed attorney pay. The additional funds are appropriated to the Criminal Fund, from which court-appointed attorney costs are paid. A companion amendment to the Supreme Court provides funding in the first year to implement system changes to accommodate the increases.	TBD. This will increase the County’s expenditures.

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Governor Item 396	Provides level funding for the State Aid to Localities with Police Departments (HB 599) Program.	The County's legislative program supports full restoration of HB 599 law enforcement funding.
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 396 #1s	Provides an additional \$10 million GF each year for supplemental HB 599 distribution to localities with high violent crime rates (defined as a violent crime index greater than 225 violent crimes per 100,000 population as reported by the most recent Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Virginia Crime Index and Drug arrests Trend Report).	Fairfax County will not qualify for this funding. HB 599 funding should be distributed to all localities with police departments through the statutory funding formula.
Conference Item 396 #1c	Provides an additional \$10 million GF each year for HB 599. There is no language limiting the distribution of funding to localities with high crime rates.	Positive. The County would receive an additional \$1.4 million per year.
Governor Item 396 F	Provides \$18 million GF in FY 2025 as one-time funding to support efforts to fill persistent vacancies in law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The funding may be utilized as matches for state or local law enforcement agency recruitment strategies. Eligible uses include sign-on bonuses up to \$10,000 and relocation expenses up to \$1,000. The recruitment strategies must target law enforcement officers living outside of the Commonwealth, law enforcement officers employed by the federal government, or new recruits seeking career opportunities in law enforcement in the Commonwealth. \$3 million of the funding is allocated to wellness initiatives.	Positive. It is unclear how much the County would receive as there is no specific language on how these funds would be allocated through the state.
House/ Conference Items 396 #1h, #2c	Removes the \$18 million included in the Governor's budget for a new recruitment and wellness initiative.	
Senate Item 396 #2s	Reduces funding for recruitment and wellness initiative by \$8 million GF in FY 2025. Prioritizes grants to localities with high crime rates.	Fairfax County will not qualify for this funding.
Governor Item 394 B.2	Provides an additional \$2.4 million in FY 2025 and \$4.8 million in FY 2026 for the Victim-Witness Grant Program to account for declines in federal grant awards.	TBD.
House	No Change to Item 394 B.2. However, reduces the base appropriation for the	

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Item 394 N.2.c #1h	Operation Ceasefire Grant Fund from \$17.5 million to \$9 million GF in each year.	
<i>Senate/Conference</i> Items 394 B.2. #1s, #15c	Provides an additional \$1.3 million GF each year above the Governor’s budget for the Victim Witness Grant Program.	
<i>Conference</i> Item 394 #6c	Reduces the base appropriation for the Operation Ceasefire Grant Fund from \$17.5 million to \$10 million GF in each year.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 394	Provides \$3.5 million in FY 2026 for sexual assault and domestic violence programs to account for declines in federal grant awards.	TBD.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate/Conference</i> Items 394 #2s, #16c	Provides an additional \$2.1 million GF each year above the Governor’s budget for sexual assault crisis centers and domestic violence programs.	Positive. Support additional funding for sexual assault prevention and intervention services is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>Senate</i> Item 394 #3s	Provides \$2.7 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.5 million GF in FY 2026 to increase grants for victims’ services agencies, including \$2.5 million GF each year for Victim Services Grant Program competitive grants to offset expected declines in federal funding through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and \$200,000 GF in FY 2025 for legal services for victims of human trafficking.	Direct impact on County to be determined. Additional funding is needed to offset declines in VOCA funding to restore services and support growing demand.
<i>Conference</i> Item 394 #17c	Provides \$1.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.5 million GF in FY 2026 to increase grants for victim services agencies for Victim Services Grant Program competitive grants to offset expected declines in federal funding through VOCA.	Direct impact on County to be determined. Additional funding is needed to offset declines in VOCA funding to restore services and support growing demand.
Economic Development/Workforce/Housing		
<i>Governor</i> Item 101	Includes an increase of \$95.5 million GF in FY 2025 for a total of \$150 million for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Program Fund (grants made from this program require a local match). Provides an additional \$50 million in FY 2026.	TBD.
<i>House/Conference</i> Items 101 #1h, #1c	Reduces funding by \$130 million GF in FY 2025 and \$30 million GF in FY 2026 for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Program Fund, and funds it at \$20 million each year.	TBD.

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<i>Senate</i> Item 101 #1s	Removes the additional \$95.5 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor’s budget for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Program Fund and funds it at \$50 million each year.	TBD.
<i>Governor</i> Item 101	Includes an increase of \$25 million GF in FY 2025 for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Acquisition Fund.	TBD.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 101 #2s	Reduces by \$24 million GF in FY 2025 for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Acquisition Fund, leaving \$1 million.	TBD.
<i>Conference</i> Item 101 #3c	Removes the additional \$25 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor’s budget for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Acquisition Fund.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 110	Provides \$6 million GF in FY 2025 to increase resources in the Virginia Power Innovation Fund.	Positive. Support for innovation and green energy use and expansion is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i> Item 110 #1h, #1s, #1c	Removes the additional \$6 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor’s budget for the Virginia Power Innovation Fund.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 113	Provides \$2 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.3 million GF in FY 2026 to launch innovative framework for economic growth by focusing on ecosystem building, further developing sector expertise, and extensive collaboration.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 113 #1h	Reduces funding for the innovative framework for economic growth by \$750,000 GF each year. Provides a total of \$1.8 million over the biennium to support this effort.	TBD.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 113 #1s, #6c	Reduces funding for the launch of the innovative framework for economic growth. by \$1 million GF each year	TBD.
<i>Governor</i> Item 115 P	Provides \$100 million GF in FY 2025 to establish the Virginia Biotechnology, Life Sciences, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Network. The funding will be allocated between the University of Virginia (UVA), Virginia Tech (VT), and Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU).	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 115 #1h	Reduces the amount included in the Governor’s budget for the Virginia	TBD.

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	Biotechnology, Life Sciences, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Network. Includes \$22.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$74 million GF in FY 2026 to support four life sciences efforts at UVA, VT, VCU, and Old Dominion University.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 115 #1s	Reduces the amount included in the Governor’s budget from \$100 million to \$18 million GF in FY 2025, and includes \$18 million GF in FY 2026 as well, for the Virginia Biotechnology, Life Sciences, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Network.	TBD.
<i>Conference</i> Item 115 #4c	Invests \$90.1 million GF over the biennium in four life sciences efforts in the Commonwealth.	TBD.
<i>Governor</i> Item 130 G.1.	Provides an additional \$3.6 million GF in FY 2025 and \$5.6 million GF in FY 2026 for the Workforce Credential Grant Program for a total of \$22.5 million and \$23.8 million.	Positive. Support for workforce initiatives is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 200	Provides \$3.9 million GF each year to establish regional career placement centers at community colleges that will ensure student access to employers with in-demand jobs, including those with paid internships and employed apprentice opportunities.	Positive. Support for workforce initiatives is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>House</i> Item 200 #10h, 201 #2h	Repurposes/transfers the proposed \$3.9 million GF for the regional career placement centers at community colleges to Item 201 for need-based student financial assistance for industry-based certifications or related programs that do not qualify for other sources of student financial assistance.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 200 #11h	Provides an additional \$6.2 million GF each year for the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) Talent Expansion Initiative to increase degrees and credentials in high-demand industry across nine GO Virginia regions for a total of \$13.9 million each year.	Positive. Support for workforce initiatives is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Conference</i> Item 200 #4c	Removes the proposed \$3.9 million GF each year included in the Governor’s budget for the regional career placement centers at community colleges.	

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<i>Governor</i> Item 471	Provides \$15 million GF in FY 2025 for workforce recruitment program, creating a marketing program to attract and retain workforce by raising awareness of in-demand job opportunities and career pathways, promote training and certification programs, encourage college students and exiting military personnel to stay in Virginia, and recruit out-of-state workers to move to Virginia.	Positive. Support for workforce initiatives is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i> Item 471 #4h, #2s, #2c	Removes \$15 million GF in FY 2025 included for marketing program to attract and retain workforce.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 102 #1s	Provides \$2.7 million GF each year to Continuum of Care lead agencies to expand their organizational capacity to serve the growing population of Virginians at-risk of or experiencing homelessness. This investment will translate to nearly \$100,000 for each of the 27 Continuum of Care lead agencies in the Commonwealth, and provide for programmatic and operational capacity to leverage local, federal, and private resources.	Positive. Organizations operating within the Fairfax Continuum of Care face continued challenges with staff retention and professional development. Additional resources for organizational development and capacity-building would be a significant benefit.
<i>Conference</i> Item 102 #7c	Provides \$675,000 GF each year to Continuum of Care lead agencies to expand their organizational capacity to serve the growing population of Virginians at-risk of, or experiencing, homelessness. This investment will translate to \$25,000 for each of the 27 Continuum of Care lead agencies in the Commonwealth and provide for programmatic and operational capacity to leverage local, federal, and private resources.	Positive. Organizations operating within the Fairfax Continuum of Care face continued challenges with staff retention and professional development. Additional resources for organizational development and capacity-building would be a significant benefit.
<i>Senate</i> Item 103 #3s	Provides \$4 million GF in FY 2025 to capitalize the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund to support community deployment of tailored resources; including financing for small business, housing development and rehabilitation projects, and community revitalization real estate projects in the Commonwealth.	Positive. Additional funding for CDFIs would be welcome, particularly in furtherance of making more affordable financing available.
<i>Conference</i>	Does not provide additional funding for CDFI.	

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<i>House</i> Item 104 #1h	Directs the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to prioritize Enterprise Zone grants for real property improvements that include either rooftop solar or solar canopies for parking lots.	TBD.
<i>Senate</i> Item 104 #1s	Restores funding of \$1 million GF in each year for the Enterprise Zone Grant Act.	TBD.
<i>Conference</i> Item 104 #1c	Provides an additional \$1 million GF in FY 2025 for the Enterprise Zone grant program and directs DHCD to prioritize investing in real property improvements through the Enterprise Zone program that include either rooftop solar or solar canopies for parking lots as a part of the project's overall design and scope.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 102 #1h	Provides an additional \$12.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$25 million GF in FY 2026 for the Virginia Housing Trust Fund. Total funding available is \$87.5 million in FY 2025 and \$100 million in FY 2026.	Positive. Virginia Housing Trust Fund resources consistently play an important role in Fairfax County's affordable housing development and preservation activities.
<i>Conference</i> Item 102 #3c	Provides an additional \$12.5 million GF each year for the Virginia Housing Trust Fund. Total funding available is \$87.5 million each year.	Positive. Virginia Housing Trust Fund resources consistently play an important role in Fairfax County's affordable housing development and preservation activities.
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 102 #2h, #1c	Provides \$5 million from unobligated balances of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) for the DHCD to launch a new program to assist nonprofits and associations of tenants residing in manufactured home parks acquire land on which homes reside.	This proposal provides specific funding to preserve mobile home communities and to support ownership by the residents of the communities.
<i>House</i> Item 102 #3h	Provides \$5 million from the unobligated RGGI balances to fund a pilot program created by HB 1105 (Carr) to incentivize localities to adopt favorable zoning practices.	TBD.
<i>Conference</i>	Does not provide funding to incentivize localities to adopt favorable zoning practices.	
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 102 #4h, #6c	Provides \$5 million from the unobligated balances of RGGI for the DHCD to create a new grant program to provide second forgivable mortgages to home buyers.	Funding may create another tool to promote affordable homeownership. Currently, one of the most significant barriers to homeownership for low and moderate-income would-be homebuyers is access to affordable financing.

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<i>House</i> Item 102 #5h	Provides an additional \$700,000 each year for the Virginia Eviction Reduction Program, which provides funding to local and regional eviction prevention programs through a competitive grant process administered by DHCD. Grantees use these funds to prevent evictions in their communities and can be used to pay any cost or debt putting a household at risk of eviction, including and especially past due rent.	Positive. The funding would be a helpful supplement to the local dollars provided by the County for the prevention of eviction.
<i>Conference</i> Item 102 #4c	Provides an additional \$150,000 GF each year for the Virginia Eviction Reduction Program, which provides funding to local and regional eviction prevention programs through a competitive grant process administered by DHCD. Grantees use these funds to prevent evictions in their communities and funds may be used to pay any cost or debt putting a household at risk of eviction, including and especially past due rent.	Positive. The funding would be a helpful supplement to the local dollars provided by the County for the prevention of eviction.
<i>House</i> Item 102 #8h	Appropriates \$100 million NGF in FY 2026 in anticipation of future revenues earned through the state rejoining RGGI.	
Aid to Public Libraries		
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i> Items 227 #1h, #1s, #1c	Provides \$2.5 million GF each year to increase state aid to local public libraries. This funding represents the third installment of a four-year plan to fully fund the state library aid formula by FY 2026.	Positive. This amendment is estimated to result in approximately \$50,000 more per year in direct funding to Fairfax County Public Libraries.
Agriculture and Forestry		
<i>Governor</i> Item 87	Provides an additional \$2 million in FY 2025 for the Agriculture and Forestry Industries Development Fund.	TBD.
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 87 #2h, #1c	Reduces by \$1 million the additional funding for the Agriculture and Forestry Industries Development Fund.	
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 87	Provides \$2 million in FY 2025 to establish a new competitive grant program for agricultural technology research.	TBD.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	Removes \$2 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor's budget for a new	

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Items 87 #3h, #1s, #2c	competitive grant program for agricultural technology research.	
House/ Conference Items 88#1h, #1c; Items 96 #2h, #2c; Items 360 #1h, #1c; Items 367 #1h, #1c	Provides funding to mitigate the statewide impact of invasive species, including \$940,000 GF each year and two positions at the Department of Forestry; \$485,000 GF per year for the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; \$250,000 GF per year for the Department of Conservation and Recreation; and \$775,000 per year for the Department of Wildlife Resources.	The County supports efforts to combat invasive species.
Senate Item 96 #1s	Provides \$5 million GF in FY 2025 to the Forest Sustainability Fund	
Conference Item 96 #5c	Provides \$2.5 million GF in FY 2025 to the Forest Sustainability Fund.	
Natural and Historic Resources		
Governor Item 359	Includes \$138.1 million supplemental deposit in FY 2025 into the Water Quality Improvement Fund (WQIF) for agricultural best management practices and non-point source pollution programs.	Positive. Support for WQIF funding is included in the County’s legislative program.
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Governor Item 359	Deposits \$100 million in FY 2025 into the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund.	TBD.
House Item 359 #3h	Appropriates \$100 million NGF in FY 2026 into the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund, in anticipation of future revenues earned through the state rejoining RGGI. This is a companion budget amendment to Item 102 #8h.	TBD.
Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Governor Item 359	Deposits \$25 million in FY 2025 into the Resilient Virginia Revolving Loan Fund, which provides loans/grants to local governments to finance/refinance the cost of resiliency projects.	TBD.
House/ Conference Items 359 #12h, #2c	Removes the additional \$25 million proposed for the Resilient Virginia Revolving Loan Fund in FY 2025.	
Senate	No Change.	

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Governor Item 359	Provides \$5 million in additional funding for the Dam Safety, Flood Prevention and Protection Assistance Fund.	TBD.
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Governor Item 371	Provides \$35 million in FY 2025 for a capital grant program to support improvements at significant historic sites to celebrate the country's Semiquincentennial, the 250 th .	TBD.
House/ Conference Items 371 #6h, #14c	Provides \$20 million GF in FY 2025 for a capital program to support improvements at significant historic sites and history museums. The minimum matching requirement for grantees is amended from one-to-one to one-third of the amount awarded.	
Senate Item 371 #1s	Removes \$35 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor's budget for a capital grant program to celebrate the country's Semiquincentennial, the 250 th .	
Senate Item 471 #3s	Provides \$20 million GF in FY 2025 to create and fund the Virginia Clean Energy Innovation Bank to help finance climate initiatives.	Positive. Support for efforts to combat climate change through energy efficiency, conservation, renewable energy, education, and other measures are in the County's 2024 Legislative Program.
Conference Item 471 #3c	Provides \$10 million GF in FY 2025 to create and fund the Virginia Clean Energy Innovation Bank to help finance climate initiatives across Virginia with low-rate financing issued by the U.S. Department of Energy pursuant to SB 729 .	
Governor/ House/Senate/ Conference	No additional funding is included to fund the Stormwater Local Assistance Fund (SLAF).	Support for SLAF funding is included in the County's legislative program.
Other Items of Interest		
Governor Item 103	Reduces the appropriation for the Virginia Telecommunication Initiative (VATI) by \$29.7 million in FY 2025 and by \$49.7 million in FY 2026, leaving an appropriation of \$20 million in FY 2025.	TBD.
House/ Conference Items 103 #8h, #12c	Further reduces the appropriation to VATI to \$10 million GF each year.	

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<i>Senate</i> Item 103 #1s	Provides an additional \$10 million GF in FY 2025 and \$19.7 million GF in FY 2026 for VATI.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 471	Provides \$20 million in FY 2025 to support the American Revolution 250 Commission operations.	TBD.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 30.5 #1s, #5c	Transfers the American Revolution 250 Commission funding of \$20 million GF in FY 2025 from Central Appropriations to an agency in the legislative branch.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 471	Provides \$150 million Gf to improve state agency information technology infrastructure.	TBD.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i> Item 471 #2h, #1s, #7c	Removes \$150 million GF in FY 2025 proposed for deposit to the Virginia Technology Infrastructure Fund for allocation to unspecified projects.	
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i> Items 2 #2h, #1s, #2c	Directs annual audits of local expenditures to include a review of the use of any opioid settlement funds. Such review is to ensure compliance with guidelines, procedures, and criteria set forth by the Opioid Abatement Authority, and compliance with specific national agreements and Virginia court orders related to such settlements.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 79 #2s	Provides \$3 million in FY 2025 and \$1 million in FY 2026 from the Commonwealth Opioid Abatement and Remediation (COAR) fund for the procurement of a cloud-based data analytics platform that collects, analyzes, interprets, and shares all opioid related data from relevant agencies across the Commonwealth.	
<i>Conference</i> Item 79 #1c	Directs the Secretary of Administration to conduct a needs assessment to determine whether to continue or replace a data analytics platform that collects, analyzes, interprets, and shares opioid-related data from relevant agencies across the Commonwealth of Virginia. If the needs assessment determines that such a platform is necessary and can be implemented in a cost-effective manner, the Virginia	

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	Information Technology Agency (VITA), in conjunction with Office of Data Governance and Analytics (ODGA), is authorized to pursue a grant from the Opioid Abatement Authority to procure the platform.	
House Item 4-5.12 #1h	Requires the Commonwealth to rejoin RGGI and directs the appropriate agencies to take the necessary actions to rejoin RGGI.	The County sent a letter to the Governor urging him to keep Virginia in RGGI, and the County supports efforts to return Virginia to that initiative.
Conference Item 366 #1c	Requires the Commonwealth to rejoin RGGI and directs the appropriate agencies to take the necessary actions to rejoin RGGI.	
House/ Conference Items 74 #1h, #1c	Directs the Department of Human Resource Management to gather data from localities concerning Workers Compensation claims regarding post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety disorder, or depressive disorder incurred by law-enforcement officers and firefighters.	This would add to the County's administrative burden. In addition, data gathering should not require localities to disclose protected health information.
Governor Item 471 K.	Provides \$500,000 GF in FY 2025 or the Secretary of Finance to develop relevant capabilities, conduct planning, and evaluate potential economic incentives to attract sports teams to the state.	
House Item 471 #5h, Item 4-14 #1h (Caboose)	Redirects \$500,000 GF provided in FY 2025 for the Secretary of Finance to study economic development incentives to recruit sports teams and their facilities. Authorizes the Governor to use up to \$500,000 from the Commonwealth Development Opportunity Fund for this purpose. Embeds the House version of legislation creating the Virginia Sports and Entertainment Authority.	
Senate Item 471 #4s Item 4-14 #1s (Caboose)	Captures the proposed \$500,000 GF in FY 2025 for the Secretary of Finance to study economic development incentives to recruit sports teams and their facilities. Removes language from the Governor's budget creating the Virginia Sports and Entertainment Authority.	
Conference Item 471 #9c, Item 4-14 #1c (Caboose)	Redirects \$500,000 GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor's budget for the Secretary of Finance to develop relevant capabilities, conduct planning, and evaluate potential	

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	economic incentives to attract sports teams. Removes language from the Governor’s budget creating the Virginia Sports and Entertainment Authority.	
Tax Changes		
Governor Item 4-14	Reduces individual income tax rates by an average of 12% (5.10%, 4.40%, 2.65%, and 1.75%), resulting in a revenue reduction of \$3.5 billion for the state over the biennium.	No impact on County revenues. However, it will impact overall state revenue, which could affect the funding the state has for core services, potentially requiring local governments to fill in the gaps.
House/Senate/Conference	Removes this proposal.	
Governor Item 4-14	Increases statewide sales tax rate by 0.9%, generating \$1.8 billion in revenue over the biennium.	No impact on County revenues. The Youngkin Administration has indicated that this will offset the reduction in income tax and also that the expectation is for the additional revenue generated by the expansion of the sales tax to make up for the elimination of the “grocery tax” funding for K-12 funding.
House/Senate/Conference	Removes this proposal.	
Governor Item 4-14	Effective January 1, 2025, expands the sales tax base to “new economy” products (digital downloads, streaming music and videos, computer services, website hosting and design, data storage, etc.), resulting in a revenue increase of \$714 million over the biennium. The projected increase in the Local Option 1% Sales Tax distribution statewide as a result of the expanded tax base is \$51.9 million in FY 2025 and \$130.4 million in FY 2026.	The Administration has indicated that the expectation is for the additional revenue generated by the expansion of the sales tax to make up for the elimination of the grocery sales tax for K-12 funding. More information about the net impact on Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) is included in the Public Education section. Fairfax County is approximately 14% of the Local Option 1% Sales Tax statewide distribution. For half a year in FY 2025, the County would get \$7.3 million and \$18.3 million in FY 2026 in the County’s GF.
House Item 4-14	Retains the Governor’s proposal to expand the application of sales tax to include digital personal property and certain taxable services in addition to tangible personal property. Taxable services include software application services, computer-related services, website hosting and design, data storage, and streaming services. Estimated to generate \$550 million over the biennium.	TBD.

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<i>Senate</i> Item 4-14	Retains the Governor’s proposal to expand the application of sales tax to include digital personal property and certain taxable services in addition to tangible personal property. Taxable services include software application services, computer-related services, website hosting and design, data storage, and streaming services. Includes business-to-business transactions. Estimated to generate \$1.3 billion over the biennium.	TBD.
<i>Conference</i> Item 4-14	Retains the Governor’s proposal to expand the application of sales tax to include digital personal property and certain taxable services in addition to tangible personal property. Taxable services include software application services, computer-related services, website hosting and design, data storage, and streaming services. Includes business-to-business purchases of software application services as businesses are the end users in most cases. Business-to-business purchases in the other four categories are exempt from sales tax. Estimated to generate \$1 billion over the biennium.	Fairfax County is approximately 14% of the Local Option 1% Sales Tax statewide distribution. For half a year in FY 2025, the County would get \$14 million, and \$35 million in FY 2026 in the County’s GF.
<i>Governor</i> Item 4-14	Expands the non-refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) from 20% to 25% of the federal credit, resulting in a revenue reduction of \$29 million in FY 2026.	No impact to County’s revenue.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	Removes this proposal.	
<i>House</i> Item 3-5.17 #1h	Increases the individual taxpayer cap for the Historic Preservation Tax Credit program from \$5 million to \$10 million and imposes an aggregate cap of \$75 million on the program.	
<i>Conference</i> Item 3-5.17 #1c	Increases the individual taxpayer cap for the Historic Preservation Tax Credit program from \$5 million to \$7.5 million.	
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i> Item 3-5.22 #1h, #1s, #1c	Restores individual taxpayer cap on the Land Preservation Tax Credit.	

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Public Education

Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) Study		
<i>Governor</i>	Does not provide funding to address any of the JLARC study recommendations.	The watershed JLARC study released July 2023, demonstrates how dramatically the state has been underfunding K-12 and provides a critical opportunity to serve as an impetus for a substantial and ongoing increase in state K-12 funding. Because the JLARC report included both short-term and long-term recommendations, it is essential that the state begin to implement the short-term recommendations (including the full elimination of the support cap).
<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #1s	Includes \$198.6 million in FY 2025 and \$202 million in FY 2026 to eliminate the cap on recognition of support positions in the SOQ.	Positive. FCPS would receive an additional \$18.7 million for the removal of the support cap.
<i>Conference</i> Item 125 #3c	This amendment provides \$300,000 GF each year and up to two positions to support the Joint Subcommittee on Elementary and Secondary Education Funding through increased staffing and contracted services.	Supports the work of the Joint Subcommittee in evaluating JLARC recommendations.
Recalculation of Local Composite Index for 2024-2026		
<i>Governor</i> Item 125	The Local Composite Index (LCI) is calculated every two years, as part of the state's updating of K-12 costs. Counties and cities with a lower LCI receive more state funding, while those with a higher LCI receive less funding.	FCPS' LCI increased from 0.6532 to 0.6579 for the new biennium. The impact of the funding change associated with changes in the LCI for FCPS has been included, primarily in SOQ accounts and estimated at a decrease in funding of \$9.3 million in FY 2025.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	
Update Costs of the Standards of Quality (SOQ)		
<i>Governor</i> Item 125	Provides approximately \$72.6 million GF in FY 2025 and approximately \$87.9 million GF in FY 2026 to fully fund the biennial rebenchmarking of K-12 SOQ costs. These increases do not reflect changes in policy, but are instead treated more as technical updates to address the cost of continuing current programs with the required data revisions.	The funding is included across multiple line items in the overall SOQ accounts and the total impact cannot be isolated. It should be noted that, according to the JLARC study, the state SOQ formula dramatically underestimates the actual costs of public education, as evidenced by the fact that it provided \$6.6 billion less than what was spent by local school divisions in FY 2021. In FY 2022, FCPS spent \$1.2

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		billion above the SOQ formula's calculated required local effort.
House Item 125 #4h	This amendment accounts for various technical updates.	As a result, an additional \$58,313 is estimated to be distributed to FCPS.
Senate Item 125	This amendment accounts for various technical updates.	As a result, an additional \$968,524 is estimated to be distributed to FCPS.
Conference	This amendment accounts for various technical updates.	As a result, an additional \$907,834 is estimated to be distributed to FCPS.
Sales Tax		
Governor Item 125	Language in the budget proposes to override the statutory requirement to provide an amount equal to the revenue that would have been distributed to school divisions if the state portion of the sales and use tax on groceries had not been eliminated in January 2023. The proposed elimination of the supplemental GF payment in lieu of the grocery sales tax totals approximately \$229 million over the biennium. The net reduction accounts for the offsetting increase to the state share of Basic Aid.	This results in a decrease of \$36.7 million in FY 2025 offset by a basic aid increase resulting in a net reduction of \$23.9 million. It is important to note that the proponents of eliminating the state sales and use tax on groceries assured localities and others that the revenue loss resulting from that policy change would be backfilled by the state in an ongoing fashion; unfortunately just a short time later, the Governor's budget proposes to undo that compromise, which was a concern for localities and school divisions as that legislation was being considered by the General Assembly (GA).
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 125 #3s	Provides \$121.3 million in FY 2025 and \$121.8 million in FY 2026 to restore the hold-harmless payments provided in lieu of the distribution to K-12 from the state portion of the sales and use tax on groceries.	Positive. FCPS will receive an estimated net amount of \$25.3 million.
Conference Item 125 #10c	Provides \$121.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$121.8 million GF in FY 2026 to restore and reforecast the payments provided in lieu of the K-12 dedicated sales tax on grocery products that would have been collected had the tax not been eliminated effective January 1, 2023. The amount of this GF funding is updated to \$272.5 million in FY 2025 and \$273.6 million in FY 2026.	Positive. FCPS will receive an estimated net amount of \$25.3 million in FY 2025.
Governor Item 125	Recognizes additional sales and use tax revenues dedicated to public education resulting from additional revenue generated by taxable services and digital personal property	Of the \$85.7 million, FCPS' estimated share is \$5 million in FY 2025 and \$12.9 million in FY 2026 (net impact including basic aid offset).

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	(approximately \$85.7 million GF over the biennium).	The Administration has represented this will make up for the “grocery tax” funding, but FCPS would receive substantially less than it would have under the “grocery tax” funding allocation. This would be extremely difficult to track in future years, and potentially ensures that state funding remains flat rather than growing over time (particularly in light of the fact that when any given state tax is reduced or eliminated, it is incredibly challenging to impose an additional tax or increase a tax rate to generate the revenues needed to fully fund core services).
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 125 #15s, #16s	Assumes higher sales tax for K-12 from digital sales, including business-to-business transactions (\$62.2 million GF in FY 2025 and \$155.8 million GF in FY 2026).	Provides an increase of \$8 million as a result of an expanded sales tax base beyond the Governor’s budget.
Conference Item 125 #9c	Provides an additional \$53.3 million in FY 2025 and \$133 million in FY 2026 in additional sales tax distributions to school divisions, resulting from the expansion of the sales tax base to include digital products and services. Sales tax distributions reduce the state's share of basic aid funding, resulting in a net increase of \$23.7 million in FY 2025 and \$59.2 million in FY 2026.	Provides an increase of \$5 million in FY 2025 as a result of an expanded sales tax base.
Compensation – Bonuses		
Governor Item 125	Provides \$53 million in FY 2025 for the state’s share of a 1% bonus payment for funded SOQ instructional and support positions, effective July 1, 2024.	<p>These funds require a local match based on the LCI. The proposal would provide state funding of approximately \$5.1 million for FCPS in FY 2025.</p> <p>For FY 2025, the cost to provide a 1% bonus totals \$28.5 million. After accounting for one-time state funding (and the fact that FCPS must pay 100% of any increase for non-SOQ positions), the net cost to FCPS would be \$23.4 million.</p> <p>Typically, state bonuses can present challenges, in addition to local match requirements, as they are not built into the salary base going forward. Additionally, in a high LCI locality like Fairfax County, the</p>

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		state funds a very small portion of the bonus, while FCPS must provide substantial funding to enact that bonus.
House Item 125 #3h	Removes \$53 million in FY 2025 by removing the proposed 1% bonus payment for state-recognized instructional and support positions included in the Governor’s budget.	Removes the 1% bonus payment included in the Governor’s budget and redirects \$5.1 million to support salary increases.
Senate Item 125 #21s	This amendment redirects \$53 million GF in FY 2025 in the Governor’s budget related to a 1% bonus for SOQ funded positions to support other education initiatives.	Removes the 1% bonus payment included in the Governor’s budget and redirects \$5.1 million to support salary increases.
Conference Item 125 #11c	This amendment redirects \$53 million GF in FY 2025 in the Governor’s budget related to a 1% bonus for SOQ funded positions to support other education initiatives.	Removes the 1% bonus payment included in the Governor’s budget and redirects \$5.1 million to support salary increases.
Compensation – Salary Increases		
Governor Item 125	Provides \$122.8 million GF in FY 2026 for the state share of a 2% compensation increase for funded SOQ instructional and support positions.	<p>The proposal would provide state funding of approximately \$11.7 million for FCPS in FY 2026. A required local match based on the division’s LCI will be required.</p> <p>The cost to provide a 2% compensation supplement is \$56.9 million. After accounting for state funding, the net cost to FCPS would be \$45.2 million.</p> <p>As is the case with state funding for bonuses, state funding for salary increases, if funded, is a small part of the overall funding needed; leaving Fairfax County must fund the rest. For example, the 5% raises in FY 2023 provided FCPS with approximately \$22 million in state funding, while requiring approximately \$103 million in local funding.</p>
House Item 125 #10h	Provides \$207.1 million GF in FY 2025 and \$417.8 million GF in FY 2026 to provide the state's share of a salary increase of 3 3/8% on July 1, 2024 and July 1, 2025. This implements the provisions of HB 187 (Clark) for the 2024-26 biennium, which establishes a methodology for funding the state's share of compensation adjustments as needed to increase Virginia's average teacher salary to at least the national average teacher salary by the end of FY 2028.	<p>For FY 2025, the cost to FCPS to provide a 3 3/8% salary increase, effective July 1, 2024, totals \$96 million. After accounting for the state share of \$14.8 million, the net cost to FCPS would be \$81.2 million. (A similar local amount would exist for FY 2026).</p> <p>FCPS’ FY 2025 Advertised Budget includes funding beyond this amount.</p>
Senate Item 125 #2s	Provides \$142.7 million GF in FY 2025 and \$259.2 million GF in FY 2026 to provide the	For FY 2025, the cost to FCPS to provide a 3% salary increase totals \$85.4 million. After

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	state share of a 3% salary increase effective October 1, 2024, and July 1, 2025, for funded SOQ instructional and support positions.	accounting for the state share of \$13.8 million, the net cost to FCPS would be \$71.6 million. FCPS' FY 2025 Advertised Budget includes funding beyond this amount.
<i>Conference</i> Item 125 #15c	Provides \$178.1 million GF in FY 2025 and \$361 million GF in FY 2026 to provide the state's share of two 3% salary increases provided on July 1, 2024, and July 1, 2025.	For FY 2025, the cost to FCPS to provide a 3% salary increase totals \$85.4 million. After accounting for the state share of \$12.5 million, the net cost to FCPS would be \$67.7 million. FCPS' FY 2025 Advertised Budget includes funding beyond this amount.
Reading Specialists		
<i>Governor</i> Item 125	Provides \$61.2 million over the biennium for the state share of one reading specialist position per 550 students in grades 4-5, and one reading specialist position per 1,100 students in grades 6-8, in accordance with legislation passed in 2023.	Positive. FCPS already meets the staffing requirements. Of the \$61.2 million, FCPS' estimated share is \$2.7 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	
English Language Learners Staffing		
<i>House</i> Item 125 #13h	Provides \$51.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$43.7 million GF in FY 2026 to establish staffing ratios per student based on student proficiency level, instead of current standard that provides one position per 50 identified students. This is to implement HB 624 (Rasoul) and HB 1247 (Maldonado).	FCPS would receive approximately \$12.9 million in state funding in FY 2025. After accounting for the state share, the net cost to FCPS would be \$39.5 million (for a total cost of \$52.4 million for FCPS to hire over 450 additional teachers to meet this requirement). The FY 2025 Advertised Budget does not include funding to meet this requirement. Recruiting and hiring more than 450 teachers poses a significant challenge for FCPS.
<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #4s	Provides \$12.8 million GF in FY 2025 and \$13.9 million GF in FY 2026 to increase the ratio for English language learners from 20 to 22 per 1,000 students.	This would result in \$2.3 million in additional revenue for FCPS in FY 2025 as FCPS already meets the staffing standard contemplated by the amendment.
<i>Conference</i> Item 125 #3c	Provides \$37.9 million GF in FY 2025 and \$43.7 million GF in FY 2026 to implement staffing standards for English language learner students based on student proficiency level, in lieu of the current standard that provides one	This would result in \$8.9 million in additional revenue for FCPS in FY 2025. FCPS currently meets the staffing standards as the provision only requires getting

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	position per 50 identified English language learner students. Flexibility is provided during FY 2025 to implement this new standard to only require one-half of the additional positions.	halfway to meet the requirement in FY 2025. Additional expenditures by FCPS may be required in FY 2026.
At-Risk Add-On and Per Pupil Funding		
<i>House</i> Item 125 #12h	Provides \$196.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$188.2 million GF in FY 2026 to partially address the JLARC study recommendations 8, 9 and 10. The amendment (i) consolidates Standards of Quality (SOQ) Prevention, Intervention, and Remediation and At-Risk Add-On incentive funding into a single SOQ At-Risk Add-On funding program, (ii) transitions the proxy used to estimate the number of at-risk students from federal free lunch rates to federal Identified Student Percentage rates, using a multiplier of 1.35, and (iii) distributes a 6% add on to basic aid funding per at-risk student, and (iv) distributes an additional add on between 0% and 42.5% to basic aid funding per At-Risk student based on the concentration of At-Risk students in the school division relative to all other school divisions.	For FY 2025, there is a decrease of \$4.8 million due to methodology changes in the distribution formulas.
<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #5s	Provides \$88 million GF and \$25 million NGF from 2024 Lottery proceeds in FY 2025 and \$112.6 million GF in FY 2026 to increase the maximum percentage for the At-Risk Add On from 36% to 45.2%.	The proposal would provide state funding of approximately \$3.9 million for FCPS in FY 2025 – a very small increase given the large statewide investment.
<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #6s	Provides \$67.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$102.3 million GF in FY 2026 to support additional students placed at-risk.	This would result in \$4 million in additional revenue for FCPS in FY 2025.
<i>Conference</i> Item 125 #2c	This amendment provides \$186.7 million GF in FY 2025 and \$184.6 million GF in FY 2026 to (i) consolidate SOQ Prevention, Intervention, and Remediation and At-Risk Add-On incentive funding into a single At-Risk Add-On funding program, (ii) transition the proxy used to estimate the number of at-risk students from federal free lunch rates to federal Identified Student Percentage rates, using a multiplier of 1.25 plus one-quarter of English learner students, (iii) distributes an 11% add on to basic aid funding per at-risk student, and (iv) distributes a variable add on between zero and	This would result in \$3.2 million in additional revenue to FCPS in FY 2025.

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	37% to basic aid funding per at-risk student based on the concentration of at-risk students in the school division relative to all other school divisions. This amendment addresses in part recommendations 8, 9, and 10 from JLARC's 2023 report, "Virginia's K-12 Funding Formula."	
Other Items of Interest		
Governor Item 123	Provides \$200,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to create a Chief School Mental Health Officer to lead mental health and wellness initiatives for educators and K-12 students.	No FCPS impact.
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 117 #2s	Redirects this funding to other priorities.	
Conference Item 123 #1c	Redirects this funding to other priorities.	
Governor Item 117 R	Provides \$14.4 million GF over the biennium for the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) to contract with a telehealth provider for the provision of high-quality mental health services statewide to public school students in grades 6-12.	TBD. Funding to address youth behavioral health is positive, although further analysis and information is needed to determine specific County impact. Support for additional state funding for youth behavioral health services is included in the County's Legislative Program.
House Item 117 #1h, #5h	Eliminates \$14.8 million over the biennium included in the Governor's budget that was proposed to (i) fund a statewide contract to provide mental health services to middle and high school students in participating school divisions via a telehealth platform, and (ii) establish a chief school mental health officer position at the VDOE. Directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction to enter into statewide contracts with telehealth providers through which school divisions may purchase mental health services. Directs the VDOE to work with DBHDS and the Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) on the development of a plan to provide ongoing school-based mental health funding. This is a recommendation of the Behavioral Health Commission (BHC).	TBD. Specific impact on the County is to be determined. While there is no significant impact to the Community Services Board (CSB), the development of a plan to provide ongoing school-based mental health funding is important.
Senate Items 117 #1s, 2s	Eliminates \$14.8 million over the biennium included in the Governor's budget for mental health and telehealth services, as well as	No County impact.

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	\$400,000 GF over the biennium and one position for a chief school mental health officer.	
Conference Item 117 #1c	Redirects \$14.4 million in proposed funding to other education initiatives and provides language for a statewide contract.	
Conference Item 117 #2c	This amendment provides for the development of a plan to provide ongoing school-based mental health funding. This is a recommendation of the BHC.	
Governor Item 295 FF	Continues funding for the school-based mental health pilot program at \$15 million per year (up from \$7.5 million in FY 2024); designates \$500,000 in FY 2025 for a statewide evaluation of school-based mental health services, with a report due June 1, 2025.	
House/ Conference Items 295 #7h, #10c	Specifies that the \$15 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for technical assistance to school divisions for the implementation and expansion of school-based mental health services is to be used to provide grants to contract with Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) or other healthcare organizations to create school-based health clinics that will provide mental health services, primary medical care, and other health services to students, their families, and staff within the school.	TBD. Funding is for a grant program so the impact on the County is to be determined.
Governor Item 125	Provides funding for a one-time payment of \$350 million in FY 2025 to address unfunded liabilities in the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) public school teacher plan. Includes \$115 million GF and \$235 million from the Literary Fund. Uses \$150 million per year from the Literary Fund (rather than GF) for school employee retirement contributions.	Improving the funded status of the VRS will provide long-term financial savings for the state and localities.
House/Senate Item 125 #7h, #19s	Removes \$350 million included in the Governor's budget for unfunded VRS liabilities.	
Conference Item 125 #17c	This amendment eliminates a proposed \$350 million one-time deposit in FY 2025 to the VRS teacher retirement fund, saving \$115 million from the general fund and \$235 million from the literary fund.	
Conference Item 125 #14c	This amendment adjusts the group life insurance rate from 1.34% to the 1.18% actuarial rate approved by the VRS Board,	For FY 2025, there is a decrease of \$300,253, due to the rate change. The rate change results in expenditure savings to FCPS of

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	resulting in GF savings of \$3 million in FY 2025 and \$3.1 million in FY 2026.	\$2.2 million. After accounting for the decrease, the net savings would be \$1.9 million.
Governor Item 125	Appropriates \$80 million NGF per year from casino gambling proceeds deposited into the School Construction Fund for the School Construction Assistance Program.	As these are grant funds, there may be opportunities in the future to apply and receive funds.
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Conference Items 125 #5c	This amendment authorizes VDOE to offer \$250 million in school construction loans from the Literary Fund over the biennium, and directs the Board of Education to revise its schedule of interest rates to be fully responsive to market rates while providing reasonably discounted interest rates.	As these are grant funds, there may be opportunities for FCPS in the future to apply and receive funds.
Governor Item 125	Provides \$30 million GF per year for the College Partnership Laboratory School Fund.	Opposition to diverting funding away from local public schools and toward alternative options is reflected in the County’s 2024 legislative program.
House/Senate Item 125 #1h, #20s	Removes funding included in the Governor’s budget for Lab schools.	
Conference Items 125 #18c	Eliminates \$60 million over the biennium proposed to be transferred from the GF to the College Partnership Laboratory School Fund. In addition, the amendment maintains language from the existing Appropriation Act that limits the use of the Fund to public four-year institutions. HB 29 (Caboose) amendments maintain amounts in the Fund for use throughout the 2024-2026 biennium to address prior obligated funds.	
Governor Item 125	Provides \$20 million per year for a new Diploma Plus program, which would provide grants to high school students to support attainment of high-demand industry-recognized credentials.	No direct impact on FCPS.
House/Senate/ Conference Item 125 #6h, #11s, #16c	Removes funding included for the Diploma Plus program.	

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Governor Item 116	Requires the Secretary of Education to convene a stakeholder work group to make recommendations on teacher compensation, specifically addressing regional, comparative, and differentiated pay analysis; how teacher pay impacts student achievement; and, an implementation plan for a teacher compensation model that includes student outcomes and a clear and reliable differentiated model.	
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 116 #1s	Clarifies language related to the work group on teacher compensation. Requires the Secretary of Education to convene a stakeholder work group consisting of at least one national expert, researcher, school board representative, educator, business leader, parent, and other stakeholders, to make recommendations in the form of a publicly available report no later than October 1, 2024. The workgroup will review the Competitive Teacher Pay Report and will develop implementation options that include best practices of teacher compensation models, strategies used in other states, and funding methods to improve teacher compensation.	
Conference Item 116 #2c	Eliminates language proposed in the Governor’s budget related to a teacher pay study.	
Conference Item 118 #1c	This amendment provides \$2.2 million GF each year to implement provisions of HB 1089 (Coyner)/ SB 220 (Favola) related to establishing eight regional special education family support centers, provision of professional development, and ongoing special education coaching. The amendment also directs remaining federal pandemic relief balances from Learning Acceleration Grants be used to supplant general funds in FY 2025.	TBD.
Impact to the FCPS’s FY 2025 Operating Fund Budget:		
<p>Governor’s Introduced Budget: FCPS’ FY 2025 Budget Forecast included \$64.6 million in additional state revenue. The Governor’s budget includes a decrease of \$8.2 million in sales tax and an increase of \$21.5 million in state aid, for a net increase in state revenue of only \$13.3 million. Compared to the Budget Forecast, the Governor’s budget leaves a gap of \$51.2 million.</p>		

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House Amendments:

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

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

Senate Amendments:

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

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

Conference:

Compared to the Governor's introduced budget, the Conference Report provides additional revenue of \$55.5 million. The FY 2025 FCPS Advertised Budget included additional anticipated revenue beyond the Governor's introduced based on a historically higher amount of funding provided to FCPS in the first year of a biennium.

As compared to the FCPS Advertised Budget, this is \$26.7 million more revenue than anticipated. After accounting for the local savings of \$2.2 million due to a reduction in group life insurance rate the Conference Report results in a net impact to FCPS of \$28.9 million as compared to the FCPS Advertised Budget.

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Health and Human Services

Behavioral Health		
<i>Senate</i> Item 31 #1s	Provides \$50,000 GF in FY 2025 for the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court, in coordination with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), to study existing jail diversion programs for individuals with serious mental illness (SMI) and the feasibility of implementing an expedited diversion to court-ordered treatment process to divert individuals with SMI to court-supervised mental health treatment, and report its findings to the Chair of the BHC by November 1, 2024.	No significant County impact.
<i>Conference</i> Item 31 #2c	Reduces funding for the jail diversion program study by \$4,000 GF, leaving a total of \$46,000 for the study in FY 2025.	No significant County impact.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 267 #2s, #2c	Adds language directing the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to report to the Chairs of House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees and to the BHC by December 1, 2024, a plan detailing how funds appropriated in the 2023 and 2024 GA sessions will be utilized to expand and modernize the comprehensive crisis services system.	Positive. With the investments in the crisis service continuum in Virginia, this report will help assess if the funding is allowing for crisis system operation in the community.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 267 #3s, #3c	Adds language directing the Secretary to report to the Chairs of House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations and the BHC on plans to implement the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC) model, how adopting the CCBHC model could improve access to community-based behavioral health services and their quality, and barriers to implementation of the CCBHC model.	No significant County impact.
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 285 #2h, #1c	Adds language setting conditions for licensure of practitioners with authority to prescribe behavioral health medications for children and adolescents, including requirements to provide families with: (1) a plan for medication management and access after hours, on weekends/holidays, and in emergencies; (2) a means to contact the provider with a response time within 48 hours; and, (3) guidance documents on medication management, prescription refills and medication overdose after hours. Additionally, requires a provider that closes its practice to make medical records	No County impact.

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

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	substance use disorder peer support services. Also authorizes DMAS to adjust caseload limits for peer recovery specialists to align with DBHDS and the Department of Health Professions, as well as revised policies reflecting the need to operate within a crisis or emergency room setting. DMAS must ensure that any provider caseload limit increase does not have any adverse impact on quality of care or program integrity. Also authorizes DMAS to promulgate emergency regulations to implement these changes within 280 days of enactment of the budget.	recruitment efforts. Peer recovery specialist positions are difficult to fill, and such employees are difficult to retain. In the medium term, CSB could begin billing Medicaid for Peer Recovery Support Services, likely in FY 2026.
<i>House/Senate/Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate/Conference</i> Items 288 #17s, #11c	Adds language directing DMAS to develop program guidelines for the Collaborative Care Model, in which behavioral health services are delivered in primary care practices.	No significant County impact.
<i>Senate</i> Item 292 #1s	Directs DMAS to work with managed care organizations (MCOs) to standardize policies, procedures, and requirements that CSBs must follow to receive reimbursement for the cost of Medicaid services they provide; including documentation, training, and credentialing requirements, and report to the BHC, no later than November 1, 2025, on the improvements made.	Positive. Amendment would streamline and improve the reimbursement process.
<i>Conference</i>	No language.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 295 GG	Provides \$1 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for DBHDS to contract with a vendor to establish and maintain a credentialing database for youth mental health services.	TBD. Streamlining the credentialing process and creating a database that increases efficiencies and the timeliness of tracking credentialing is positive for CSBs, as long as there is not an accompanying increased paperwork burden.
<i>House/Senate/Conference</i> Items 295 #4h, #5s, #7c	Reallocates \$1 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 provided in the Governor’s budget for a youth mental health services database, to other behavioral health initiatives.	No direct County impact. Impact of credentialing database was to be determined.
<i>Governor</i> Item 295 JJ	Provides \$10 million in FY 2025 for comprehensive psychiatric emergency programs or similar models of care in emergency departments.	TBD. Further analysis and information on how and where funding will be allocated is needed. Investments in a comprehensive psychiatric care program would be a positive use of funds.

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<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 295 #1h, #1c	Reallocates \$10 million GF in FY 2025 allocated for the development of comprehensive psychiatric emergency programs to other behavioral health initiatives.	TBD. Further analysis and information on how and where funding will be allocated is needed.
<i>Governor</i> Item 295 KK	Provides \$2.6 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for DBHDS to contract with the Virginia Crisis Intervention Team Coalition to facilitate expansion of de-escalation training and knowledge of behavioral health laws and regulations.	TBD. Direct impact on County unknown at this time, but funding to facilitate expansion of de-escalation training and knowledge of behavioral health laws and regulations among first responders and hospital personnel is beneficial, especially given that the DCJS is working towards Crisis Intervention curriculum standardization across the state by January 2025.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 295 LL	Provides \$1.1 million GF in FY 2025 and \$210,000 GF in FY 2026 to support the costs of medically monitored high-intensity inpatient services for youth and adolescents with SMI or substance use disorder who may otherwise require inpatient hospitalization.	Positive. CSB is working to build a Crisis Receiving Center in Fairfax that would include this level of care for youth to serve the region. Additional funding would be helpful.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #8s	Directs DBHDS to complete a comprehensive review of the CSB performance contracts and revise all performance measures in the base performance contract and addendums.	Negative. While CSB is currently doing much of this, the challenge is in collaboration with DBHDS and their system.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #6s	Directs DBHDS to report annually to the State Board and the BHC on average salaries, turnover, and vacancy rates, by position type, across CSBs.	Negative. Additional reporting requirements may be burdensome without sufficient state funding and support to offset the workload.
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 295 #6h, #9c	Adds language requiring DBHDS to (1) report annually on CSB performance; (2) identify all DBHDS requirements relating to documentation and reporting of CSB behavioral health services, and provide an update to the State Board of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (State Board) on progress toward eliminating administrative requirements that are not essential, duplicative, or in conflict with each other; (3) complete a comprehensive review of the performance contracts with CSBs; (4) report annually to the State Board on average salaries, turnover, and vacancy rates by position type	Mostly negative. While CSB is currently doing much of this, the challenge is in collaboration with DBHDS and their system. Further, DBHDS is currently developing a new reporting system expected to be completed in the next fiscal year. As the new system is implemented, it will be important to involve CSBs and carefully consider timing of additional reporting requirements.

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	across CSBs. Also requires DMAS, in coordination with DBHDS, to develop and implement a targeted review process to assess the extent to which CSBs are billing for the Medicaid-eligible services they provide.	There are positives to examining DBHDS' requirements to determine which are duplicative or in conflict with each other, as this appears to be an attempt to streamline documentation, which is a priority.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #7s	Directs DBHDS to report to the BHC on anticipated changes to STEP-VA performance measures in CSB performance contracts before they become effective to ensure they achieve the GA's intent of effectively measuring the performance of STEP-VA.	Negative. This will slow down the process for creating alignment with core services.
<i>Conference</i> Item 295 #3c	Similar to Senate. Specifies that, in addition to the BHC, DBHDS should report to the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees and the Joint Subcommittee for Health and Human Resources Oversight.	Negative. This will slow down the process for creating alignment with core services.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 295 #9s, #6c	Directs DBHDS to conduct a needs assessment to determine the unmet need for each of the nine service components of STEP-VA, develop an estimate of the cost of satisfying the unmet need statewide, and report on their findings by December 1, 2024.	Positive. It is important to understand the full cost of satisfying the unmet need for each of the nine STEP-VA service components.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #2s	Directs DBHDS to develop recommendations on how to provide better oversight over the Virginia Association of Recovery Residences and Oxford Homes, and report its findings by December 1, 2024.	No direct County impact.
<i>Conference</i>	No language/same as Governor's budget.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 296 E	Provides \$4.7 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for alternative custody and transportation for individuals subject to temporary detention orders and expands eligibility to cover individuals under involuntary commitment orders. DBHDS shall implement a plan for alternative custody options in consultation with local law enforcement, CSBs, or other stakeholders, as appropriate.	TBD. Further analysis is needed to determine full impacts to the County.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 296 O	Reduces by \$1.2 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 funding to divert admissions from state hospitals by purchasing acute inpatient and community-based psychiatric services at private facilities. This reflects anticipated balances for	No impact. Reduced funding for LIPOS is reasonable at this point, as the County and other regions continue to face increased difficulty securing hospital beds because of

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	Local Inpatient Purchase of Service (LIPOS) funds.	the Commonwealth’s capacity issues and insufficient funding.
<i>House/Senate/Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 296 P.2	Amends language relating to alternative inpatient options to allocate \$1.5 million to pursue a pilot program to support non-inpatient services for individuals at risk of discharge from a private inpatient setting into a state facility setting.	TBD. Further analysis and information on location of pilot program needed to determine full impacts to the County.
<i>House/Senate/Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>House/Conference</i> Items 296 #2h, #2c	Provides \$6 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for discharge assistance planning (DAP) for individuals on the Extraordinary Barriers List.	TBD. Further analysis and information about how funding will be allocated is needed to determine full impact to the County. Also, DAP funding is a highly regulated fund and has exclusionary criteria so relaxing DAP restrictions would allow more flexibility with funds and greater impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 296 S	Provides \$33 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.6 million GF in FY 2026 to support the continued expansion and modernization of the statewide crisis services system by investing in crisis receiving centers, crisis stabilization units, pharmacy improvements, and other crisis initiatives.	TBD. Further analysis and information about how funding will be allocated is needed to determine full impacts to the County. Funding going toward crisis services is positive, but it is essential that the allocation is fair to localities based upon population size.
<i>House</i> Item 296 #1h	Repurposes \$8 million GF in FY 2025 for additional crisis services for other behavioral health initiatives. Maintains an additional investment of \$25 million GF in FY 2025 for the comprehensive crisis system.	TBD. Further information needed regarding how repurposed funds will be allocated.
<i>Conference</i> Item 296 #1c	Similar to House. Maintains \$25 million GF in FY 2025 for the comprehensive crisis system. Directs \$2.3 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to support the Prince William County Youth Crisis Receiving Center.	Positive. Directing funding to expand youth crisis services in Region 2 will benefit the entire Northern Virginia region, including Fairfax County. The Prince William County Youth Crisis Receiving Center will serve Fairfax County residents.

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Governor Item 296 U	Provides \$10 million GF in FY 2025 for the one-time costs of establishing additional mobile crisis services in underserved areas	TBD. Further analysis and information on how funding will be allocated is needed. The funding for mobile crisis units is one-time funding, so jurisdictions will have to absorb the costs with local dollars after the first year. Community-based mobile crisis services throughout the state could help to alleviate the current burden on state psychiatric hospitals, potentially increasing capacity for all jurisdictions (including Fairfax) when inpatient beds are truly needed for the most acute clients.
House/Senate/Conference	No Change.	
Senate/Conference Items 297 #3s, #5c	Provides \$2.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to help CSBs hire additional staff for crisis stabilization units whose bed capacity is not fully utilized because of a lack of staff.	Positive. Workforce investments are a priority.
Governor Item 297 SS	Provides \$3.4 million GF in FY 2025 and \$3.3 million GF in FY 2026 for peer wellness stay programs.	TBD. Further analysis needed to determine full impacts to the County.
House/Senate/Conference	No Change.	
House Item 297 #1h	Provides \$5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to expand permanent supportive housing (PSH) for individuals with SMI.	Positive. The need for PSH for individuals with SMI in the County is high.
Conference Item 297 #1c	Provides \$3 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to expand PSH for individuals with SMI.	Positive. The need for PSH for individuals with SMI in the County is high.
Senate Item 297 #4s	Provides \$3.3 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to account for inflation in the cost to implement and deliver services associated with the six steps of STEP-VA which did not receive funding adjustments in previous budget actions.	Positive. Funding to adjust for increasing costs due to inflation would have a positive impact on addressing high inflation, but does not address the total shortfall in funding for these services.

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House/ Conference Items 297 #3h, #2c	Adds \$4.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for STEP-VA. Of this, \$1.2 million each year is provided to increase funding for outpatient mental health and substance use services, and \$3.3 million each year is provided to increase funding for six steps of STEP-VA to account for inflation in the cost to implement and deliver services that did not receive funding adjustments in the 2022-2024 biennium budget amendments.	Positive. The \$1.2 million for outpatient mental health and substance use disorder services goes beyond just an inflationary adjustment, which is positive.
House Item 297 #4h	Adds \$2.4 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for children’s mental health services and revises language to encourage flexible use of funds to build service capacity focused on the specialized needs of children and youth across the crisis services continuum.	TBD. Further analysis and information about how funding will be allocated is needed to determine full impacts to the County. Funding going toward youth crisis services is positive, but it is essential that the allocation is fair to localities based upon population size.
Senate Item 297 #1s	Revises language to encourage flexible uses of funds to build service capacity focused on the specialized needs of children and youth across the crisis services continuum.	TBD. Flexibility is helpful to build service capacity, but further analysis and information is needed.
Conference Item 297 #3c	Adds \$1.2 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for children’s mental health services and revises language to encourage flexible uses of funds to build service capacity focused on the specialized needs of children and youth across the crisis services continuum.	TBD. Further analysis and information about how funding will be allocated is needed to determine full impact to the County. Funding going toward youth crisis services is positive, but it is essential that the allocation is fair to localities based upon population size.
Senate Item 295 #1s	Directs DBHDS to work with relevant state and local agencies to identify and develop alternative placements for children who would otherwise be admitted to the Commonwealth Center for Children and Adolescents.	No direct County impact.
House/ Conference Items 301 #1h, #1c	Directs DBHDS to work with relevant state and local agencies to identify and develop alternative placements for children who would otherwise be admitted to the Commonwealth Center for Children and Adolescents, and report to the Governor and Chairs of House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees by November 1, 2024.	No direct County impact.

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Children’s Services Act (CSA)		
Governor Items 268, 269	Provides \$48.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to reflect the projected growth in services provided through CSA. Cost increases are expected due to increased caseloads as well as rate increases for various services; including special education private day school services, foster care maintenance payments, and residential services.	TBD. This will ensure that funding associated with the CSA state matches is available should the county’s CSA services increase in utilization and/or cost.
House/Senate/ Conference	No change.	
Early Childhood		
Governor Item 103 U.1	Provides \$25 million GF in FY 2025 to establish the early learning capital incentives grant program, with the objective of increasing the supply of quality early learning spaces in child care and early learning deserts. Local government and public higher education institution grantees will be selected through a competitive process that prioritizes increasing capacity in areas of greatest need.	TBD. It is unclear whether Fairfax County would be eligible to apply, as the recent JLARC report, “Virginia's Self-Sufficiency Programs and the Availability and Affordability of Child Care” indicated that the Fairfax region does not have an unmet demand for child care slots. Support for early childhood education is included in the County’s Legislative Program.
House Item 103 #7h	Reduces funding for proposed early learning capital incentives program by \$15 million in FY 2025, leaving \$10 million GF for the program. Specifies that priority will be given to applications that use under-utilized space at Virginia’s community colleges, include a public-funded provider, target areas of high needs, limit grant costs to repurposing and/or retrofitting space, include a financing plan for sustaining center operations, and offer early child education training opportunities to Virginia higher education students.	TBD. It is unclear whether Fairfax County would be eligible to apply, as the recent JLARC report, “Virginia's Self-Sufficiency Programs and the Availability and Affordability of Child Care” indicated that the Fairfax region does not have an unmet demand for child care slots.
Senate Item 103 #6s	Eliminates the \$25 million GF in FY 2025 provided in the Governor’s budget for establishing the early learning capital incentives grant program and redirects it for other purposes.	No County impact.
Conference Item 103 #11c	Eliminates \$24 million GF in FY 2025 proposed to establish the early learning capital incentives grant program. Redirects \$1 million GF in FY 2025 to develop a child care center for state employees.	No County impact. Remaining \$1 million will be used to establish a child care facility for state employees.

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<p>Governor Item 117 N</p>	<p>Provides \$174.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$237.8 million GF in FY 2026 to continue the Child Care Subsidy Program (CCSP) after federal pandemic funding becomes unavailable. A portion of this support is from redirected savings under the Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI) and Early Childhood Expansion programs. Additionally, this funding supports the establishment of a digital wallet platform to host early learning and child care accounts for participating families.</p>	<p>Positive. This will continue to expand access to affordable child care. However, additional funds are still needed to serve new families. If volume increases significantly, additional eligibility positions may be needed. Additional information on the digital platform would be needed to determine impact to the County.</p>
<p>House/Senate/Conference Items 117 #6h, #7s, #4c</p>	<p>Eliminates \$1 million in FY 2025 proposed to establish a digital wallet platform to host early learning and child care accounts.</p>	<p>No County impact.</p>
<p>Governor</p>	<p>Eliminates language capping the LCI at 0.5 for the purposes of determining the state and local shares of funding for VPI. This cap was put in place when Governor Kaine made a big push on expanding preschool, and it makes a substantial funding difference for high LCI localities like Fairfax County.</p>	<p>Negative. Current budget language caps the LCI for VPI at 0.5. Removing the cap would mean that the local share would increase for localities with LCIs above 0.5; funding for Fairfax County would be reduced by \$5.1 million each year (nearly half of the cut to funding statewide), which could affect the County’s ability to expand the program to serve more students.</p>
<p>Governor Item 117 P</p>	<p>Extends authority allowing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to alter staff-to-child ratios and group sizes for licensed child day centers and child day centers that participate in the CCSP. Authority is now set to expire June 30, 2026.</p>	<p>TBD. While this continued flexibility will mitigate some ongoing workforce recruitment and retention challenges, there could be unintended negative consequences if the child-teacher ratio is increased, as that affects the quality of services.</p>
<p>Governor Item 125 C.14.a.4a</p>	<p>Directs VDOE, by November 1 of odd years, to determine an appropriate non-participation rate for VPI by examining participation levels and unmet demand across all birth to five-year-old publicly-funded early childhood programs and expected enrollment in the upcoming biennium. Future budgets will include the application of this non-participation rate, and any resulting savings from VPI will be appropriated to the CCSP.</p>	<p>TBD. It is unclear what the formula to project enrollment for the biennium would be or how it could affect the County.</p>
<p>Governor</p>	<p>Adds language requiring a locality’s VPI plan to include a mechanism for annually measuring and</p>	<p>TBD. It will be important to ensure that there are no unintended</p>

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Item 125 C.14.b.1	reporting unmet parental demand and preferences, including establishing waitlists.	consequences in requiring a waitlist, as some families could potentially be on the same waitlist for both Head Start and VPI.
<i>Governor</i> Item 125 C.14.1	Anticipates savings from VPI, transferring unused VPI funds to VDOE to support direct services under the CCSP (provided there is unmet parental demand rather than allowing this funding to be used as flexible funding to supplement any other VPI initiatives).	TBD. It will be important to ensure funding is transferred to the CCSP only if VPI funds are unused and all VPI requirements are met.
<i>House</i> Item 117 #8h, Item 124 #5h, Item 125 #9h, Item 125.10 #1h, Item 472 #1h	Restores the 0.5 LCI cap for VPI, and provides an additional \$8.9 million GF in FY 2025 and \$40.9 million GF in FY 2026. This includes funding for an additional 519 slots in FY 2025 and 1,094 slots in FY 2026 for the CCSP. Consolidates funding for the CCSP, Mixed Delivery, VPI, and Early Childhood Expansion in the new Early Childhood Care and Education Fund established pursuant to HB 419 (Bulova). Eliminates most language governing these programs as it is addressed in HB 1375 (Gardner). Also provides \$25 million in unobligated ARPA school ventilation funds to fund additional child care subsidy slots, maintains current copay rates, and funds the Employee Child Care Assistance Pilot Program, pursuant to HB 1216 (McClure), which would provide matching funds to incentivize employers to contribute to the child care costs of their employees.	Positive. This funding is essential to maintaining access to affordable child care for families currently receiving child care assistance. However, additional funds are still needed to serve new families (funding provided here will allow for limited expansion). Additionally, if volume continues to increase, additional staffing positions may be needed. Restoring the LCI cap for VPI is also positive, as elimination of the LCI cap would have cut \$5.1 million in funding each year to Fairfax County (nearly half of the funding cut statewide – \$11.6 million in FY 2025 and \$11.7 million in FY 2026).
<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #8s	Provides \$42.9 million GF in FY 2025 and \$43.7 million GF in FY 2026 to restore the 0.5 LCI cap for VPI; restore VPI expansion funding and the 20% nonparticipation rate; and maintains the unused portion of funds to support activities related to Direct Aid to Public Education.	Positive. Elimination of the LCI cap would have cut \$5.1 million in funding each year to Fairfax County (nearly half of the funding cut statewide – \$11.6 million in FY 2025 and \$11.7 million in FY 2026).
<i>Senate</i> Item 117 #8s	Reduces child care subsidy funding by \$17.2 million GF in FY 2026 to maintain child care slots at FY 2024 levels, and caps copayments at 7% of a family’s income.	TBD. Additional funding for the CCSP is essential to maintain access to affordable child care for families currently receiving child care assistance. Additional funds are still needed to serve new families. Capping copayments is positive.

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<p>Conference Item 117 #5c, Item 124 #4c, Item 125 #21c, Item 125.10 #1c, Item 472 #1c</p>	<p>Provides an additional \$116.7 million over the biennium to maintain copay rates for the CCSP and apply these rates to the Mixed Delivery Program; fund an additional 500 slots in FY 2025 and 1,000 slots in FY 2026 for the CCSP; restore the 0.5 LCI cap for VPI; and restore the traditional 20% nonparticipation rate for VPI. Establishes a new item for Early Childhood Care and Education, consolidating appropriations for the CCSP, Mixed Delivery Program, and VPI. Assumes \$25 million in ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund funds will go toward the CCSP, although authorizes up to \$170 million could be used to offset GF support for CCSP. Maintains language in the Governor’s budget extending authority allowing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to alter staff-to-child ratios and group sizes for licensed child day centers and child day centers that participate in the CCSP. Also maintains language requiring a locality’s VPI plan to include a mechanism for annually measuring and reporting unmet parental demand and preferences, including establishing waitlists. Eliminates language in the Governor’s budget directing that anticipates savings from VPI, transferring unused VPI funds to VDOE to support direct services under the CCSP (provided there is unmet parental demand rather than allowing this funding to be used as flexible funding to supplement any other VPI initiatives).</p>	<p>Positive. This funding is essential to maintaining access to affordable child care for families currently receiving child care assistance. However, additional funds are still needed to serve new families (funding provided here will allow for limited expansion). Additionally, if volume continues to increase, additional staffing positions may be needed.</p> <p>Restoring the LCI cap for VPI is also positive, as elimination of the LCI cap would have cut \$5.1 million in funding each year to Fairfax County (nearly half of the funding cut statewide – \$11.6 million in FY 2025 and \$11.7 million in FY 2026).</p>
<p>House/ Conference Items 124 #6h, #22c</p>	<p>Provides an additional \$10 million GF for RecognizeB5 early childhood educator grants in FY 2025 and eliminates funding in FY 2026.</p>	<p>Positive. However, there is concern that no funding is provided in FY 2026 as the RecognizeB5 program incentivizes early childhood programs to participate in the required Unified Virginia Quality Birth to Five System (VQB5).</p>
<p>Governor Item 125 C.14.a.4a</p>	<p>For Planning District 8 localities, raises the state share of the per pupil grant for the VPI from \$8,989 to \$10,701 for students in the full-day program and from \$4,495 to \$5,351 for students in the half-day program.</p>	<p>Positive. However, need to ensure the County is able to match the increase in order to increase capacity.</p>
<p>House/Senate/ Conference</p>	<p>No Change.</p>	

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Health Departments		
House Item 272 #1h	Provides \$860,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to implement the Northern Virginia Firefighter Occupational Cancer Screening Pilot Program. The pilot program will be designed to contract with a health system-affiliated cancer screening center located in Planning District 8 to implement the pilot program, be multi-year, and screen at least 450 firefighters annually.	Positive. This will be a benefit to fire departments in Northern Virginia. The County already funds occupational cancer screening for firefighters, and early cancer screening has been successful in identifying actionable findings.
Conference Item 272 #2c	Reduces funding to \$430,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for the Northern Virginia Firefighter Occupational Cancer Screening Pilot.	Positive. This will be a benefit to fire departments in Northern Virginia. The County already funds occupational cancer screening for firefighters, and early cancer screening has been successful in identifying actionable findings.
Governor Item 275 A.	Allows tuberculosis (TB) funding to be used for both drug-resistant and drug-susceptible TB based on need.	Positive. Provides funding flexibility to meet the demand of patients with either drug susceptible or drug resistant TB (i.e. combines funds that are currently divided into two separate accounts).
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Governor Item 277 G	Provides \$333,333 GF in FY 2025 and \$500,000 GF in FY 2026 as the state match to support evidence-based home visiting services from the federal Maternal Infant Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program.	Positive. This additional appropriation will allow the state to meet the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) requirements for a state match to sustain evidence-based home visiting in localities that receive MIECHV funds (including Fairfax County).
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
House Item 278 #1h	Provides \$3.2 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to support community health worker positions at Virginia’s local health districts; prioritizing support for these positions at local health districts that serve localities with the highest rates of maternal mortality.	TBD. Potential positive impact if funding is made available to support County community health workers.

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<i>Conference</i> Item 278 #1c	Similar to House. Also adds language noting that if VDH receives approval to continue to use federal funds to support these positions in FY 2025, this appropriation would be unallotted in FY 2025, in an amount equivalent to the federal funds received.	TBD. Potential positive impact if funding is made available to support County community health workers.
<i>Senate</i> Item 279 #4s	Provides an additional \$250,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to VCHA to be used for FQHCs to continue providing comprehensive medical, dental, and mental health services to uninsured Virginians.	No direct County impact. Potential positive impact to two FQHCs under contract with the County.
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 279 #1h, #1c	Provides an additional \$1.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to the Virginia Community Healthcare Association (VCHA) to be distributed to FCHCs. The additional funding will be used by FQHCs to continue to provide comprehensive medical, dental, and mental health services to uninsured Virginians.	No direct County impact. Potential positive impact to two FQHCs under contract with the County.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i> Items 288 #2h, #16s, #1c	Adds language clarifying that DMAS may implement a process no later than January 1, 2025, for FQHCs to request a reimbursement change based on a change in the scope of services provide by the FQHC.	No direct County impact. Potential positive impact to two FQHCs under contract with the County.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 280 #2s, #1c	Directs VDH to conduct a cost analysis of implementing pending federal per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) regulations for local water systems and directs VDH to conduct an analysis of the cost incurred to localities to implement pending the Environmental Protection Agency Copper Rules for water system lead service lines.	TBD.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 283 #3s, #2c	Directs VDH to inventory all fees collected by the agency for its operations and report on their adequacy.	TBD. May provide an opportunity for input from the County on whether fees are sufficient to cover costs of operational activities and inspections.
<i>Senate</i> Item 292 #3s	Provides \$125,000 GF and \$125,000 NGF in FY 2025 for DMAS to convene a workgroup to design a community health worker services benefit for Medicaid- and CHIP-enrolled beneficiaries.	No direct County impact.
<i>Conference</i>	No language/same as Governor's budget.	

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Medicaid/DMAS		
<i>House</i> Item 288 #1h	Provides approximately \$4.8 million GF and \$5.7 million NGF in FY 2025 and \$59 million GF and \$69.2 million NGF in FY 2026 to DMAS to increase Medicaid rates for personal care attendants to reflect the fiscal impact of HB 1 (Ward), which raises the minimum wage.	Positive. While there is no direct County impact, rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.
<i>Senate</i> Item 469 #3s	Provides approximately \$4.8 million GF and \$5.7 million NGF in FY 2025 and \$59 million GF and \$69.2 million NGF in FY 2026 to DMAS to reflect the fiscal impact of SB 1 , which raises the minimum wage. Effective January 1, 2025, directs DMAS to increase rates for agency- and consumer-directed personal care, respite and companion services in the home and community-based services waivers and Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program by 1.2%. Effective January 1, 2026, directs DMAS to increase the rates for these services by 11.1%.	Positive. This is a step toward waiver rates covering the actual cost for service in Northern Virginia.
<i>House</i> Item 288 #8h	Provides an additional \$3.7 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to allow DMAS to draw down federal matching funds to cover unreimbursed Medicaid costs for services provided by nonstate government-owned nursing facilities. This would allow five local government-owned nursing facilities to receive supplemental payments to cover unreimbursed Medicaid costs not to exceed the upper payment limit for each nursing facility.	Positive. This amendment would help to provide additional funding for Birmingham Green, which is locally owned by Fairfax County and other surrounding jurisdictions.
<i>Conference</i> Item 288 #17c	Reduces funding to \$1.9 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to allow five local government-owned nursing facilities to receive supplemental payments to cover unreimbursed Medicaid costs.	Positive. This amendment would help to provide additional funding for Birmingham Green, which is locally owned by Fairfax County and other surrounding jurisdictions.
<i>House</i> Item 288 #4h	Provides \$100 million GF in FY 2025 for a Medicaid reserve fund to use for meeting any unanticipated expenditures in the Medicaid program after the official Medicaid forecast was completed on November 1, 2023, due to enrollment changes related to Medicaid unwinding.	No direct County impact. Positive to address the significant increases in Medicaid enrollment in recent years.
<i>Senate</i> Item 471 #6s	Provides \$125 million GF in FY 2025 and \$25 million GF in FY 2026 as a contingency for higher-than-expected enrollment in Medicaid.	No direct County impact. Positive to address significant increases in Medicaid enrollment in recent years.

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<i>Conference</i> Item 288 #13c	Provides \$150 million GF in FY 2025 as a contingency for higher-than-expected enrollment in Medicaid.	No direct County impact. Positive to address significant increases in Medicaid enrollment in recent years.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 288 #9s, #7c	Provides funding in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to increase Medicaid and children’s health insurance program reimbursed dental services by 3%.	No direct County impact. Positive for clients and providers.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 288 #12s, #9c	Authorizes DMAS to rebase rates for therapeutic group home providers accepting children requiring EPSDT services.	Positive. While no direct impact to County, a rate rebase is positive for providers as it would increase reimbursement rates. Completing rebases more consistently would ensure there is adequate staffing to provide services.
<i>Senate</i> Item 289 #1s	Provides \$12.4 million GF in FY 2025 and 10 positions to implement SB 231 (Hashmi), which would create a state-funded comprehensive health care coverage program for individuals under 19 years of age who are not covered under a group health plan or health insurance coverage and, but for their immigration status, would be eligible for Virginia’s Medicaid or Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (FAMIS) program.	Positive. This would have a substantially positive impact on the County, providing health care coverage to underserved children who are not eligible for Medicaid or FAMIS due to their immigration status. The County supports SB 231 (Hashmi). The state estimates there would be approximately 13,000 newly eligible children statewide. Additional administrative funding would be needed to support additional workers if workloads are increased significantly, which is likely given the number of newly eligible children.
<i>Conference</i>	No language/same as Governor’s budget.	
<i>House</i> Item 292 #2h	Adds approximately \$207,000 GF and \$3.1 million NGF in FY 2025 and \$2.8 million GF and \$16.2 million NGF in FY 2026 for DMAS to contract with a vendor to implement identified solutions to assist in timely and accurate Medicaid determinations and re-determinations.	No direct County impact. Additional funding to assist with Medicaid determinations is positive.
<i>Conference</i> Item 292 #5c	Adds approximately \$207,000 GF and \$2.8 million NGF in FY 2025 and \$3.1 million GF and \$16.2 million NGF in FY 2026 to assist with timely and accurate Medicaid determination and re-determination.	No direct County impact. Additional funding to assist with Medicaid determinations is positive.

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<i>Senate</i> Item 292 #8s	Directs DMAS to convene a workgroup to design a violence prevention service benefit for the Medicaid program, and report to the GA by November 1, 2024.	No County impact.
<i>Conference</i>	No language/same as Governor’s budget.	
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 292 #5s, #7c	Directs DMAS to hire a consultant to assess the current eligibility determination system for Medicaid, including a review of all aspects of Medicaid eligibility determinations as performed by DMAS and local departments of social services.	No County impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 334 G	Provides \$50,000 GF and \$50,000 NGF in FY 2025 to initiate a pilot program to send a text message to Medicaid recipients prior to renewal to determine if continued enrollment is desired.	No County impact.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 334 #1s, #1c	Eliminates language and funding in Governor’s budget for a pilot program to send a text message to Medicaid recipients to determine if continued enrollment is desired.	No County impact.
Medicaid Waivers		
<i>Governor</i> Item 288 L	Provides \$50 million GF and \$52.2 million NGF in FY 2025, and \$100.2 million GF and \$104.3 million NGF in FY 2026, to increase the number of Developmental Disability (DD) waiver slots by adding 344 Community Living (CL) slots (172 in each year), and 3,096 Family and Individual Supports (FIS) slots (1,548 in each year).	TBD. Positive in increasing waiver slots to eliminate the Priority 1 (P1) waitlist – a priority for Fairfax County. While the expansion of waiver slots is a critical step forward in providing necessary services to more families, such growth requires a well-coordinated, strategic approach with DBHDS to effectively manage the implications on staffing, service provision, and overall system capacity in Fairfax County. While the ability to offer services to more families is unquestionably positive, the dynamic and unpredictable nature of the P1 waitlist in the County presents significant challenges. As nearly a third of Virginia’s P1 individuals reside in Fairfax County, flexibility to gradually initiate waiver services is needed as CSB works to address staffing ratios and allow community providers to

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		manage the expected increase in demand.
House Item 288 #5h	Adds \$3.3 million GF and \$3.4 million NGF in FY 2025, and \$37.9 million GF and \$38.4 million NGF in FY 2026, to phase in the 3,440 P1 CL and FIS DD waiver slots on a quarterly basis over the 2024-2026 biennium and provide a 3% increase in DD waiver service rates each year of the biennium. Of the 172 CL waiver slots each year, 43 slots will be released each quarter, and of the 1,548 FIS waiver slots, 387 will be released each quarter.	Positive. Modifications to the slot allocation process are positive. Releasing slots quarterly will allow CSB to gradually roll out allocated waiver slots while building the workforce. Based on the numbers included in the budget, Fairfax could anticipate approximately 77 slots per quarter. Rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.
Senate Item 288 #1s	Phases in the 3,440 P1 DD waiver slots on a quarterly basis. Of the 172 CL waiver slots each year, 43 will be released each quarter, and of the 1,548 FIS waiver slots, 387 will be released each quarter.	Positive. Modifications to the slot allocation process are positive. Releasing slots quarterly will allow CSB to gradually roll out allocated waiver slots while building the workforce. Based on the numbers included in the budget, Fairfax could anticipate approximately 77 slots per quarter.
Senate Item 288 #8s	Adds \$17.6 million GF and \$18.2 million NGF in FY 2025, and \$19.9 million GF and \$20.3 million NGF in FY 2026, to increase Medicaid DD waiver service rates by 2.1%.	Positive. While there is no direct County impact, rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.
Conference Item 288 #14c	Adds language directing DMAS to eliminate the requirement that consumer-directed services facilitators hold an Associate's or Bachelor's degree, and instead note that work experience is sufficient.	Positive. Modifications to the slot allocation process are positive. Releasing slots quarterly will allow CSB to gradually roll out allocated waiver slots while building the workforce. Based on the numbers included in the budget, Fairfax could anticipate approximately 77 slots per quarter. Rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.
Senate/ Conference Items 288 #2s, #4c	Provides \$5 million GF and \$5.9 million NGF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to increase rates for Medicaid consumer-directed service facilitation training and visits to reflect recommendations from the most recent report on rebasing of Medicaid DD waiver services.	Positive. While there is no direct County impact, rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.

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House/ Conference Items 288 #6h, #15c	Adds language directing DMAS to eliminate the requirement that consumer-directed services facilitators hold an Associate’s or Bachelor’s degree, and instead note that work experience is sufficient.	Positive. While there is no direct County impact, this would allow growth in the workforce for consumer-direct service facilitators.
Governor Item 288 UUUU	Directs DMAS to seek federal authority to implement a telehealth option for the following DD waiver services – benefits planning, community coaching, community engagement, community guide, group day services, group and individual supported employment, independent living supports, individual and family/caregiver training, in-home support services, peer mentoring, service facilitation, therapeutic consultation, and workplace assistance services.	TBD. Telehealth service delivery would impact support coordinators’ ability to effectively assess an individual’s environment, general health/well-being, and safety. This may be sufficient on a case-by-case basis when in-person visits cannot be managed, but it is not ideal or sufficient in all circumstances. It would give Support Coordinators more flexibility in participating in and observing the services being provided; however, telehealth decreases the number of people physically seeing the person in their environment, which could lead to unseen/unreported abuse, neglect, and exploitation. There is also a potential for fraudulent use, which would increase workload for Support Coordinators who monitor supports being provided.
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Senate Item 296 #4s	Provides \$1 million GF as one-time funding for workforce development and business expansion to grow provider capacity for individuals with disabilities receiving waiver services.	No direct County impact. An investment in the provider workforce is positive as it would help ensure adequate system capacity to handle the anticipated increase in service volume.
Conference	No language/same as Governor’s budget.	
Opioids/Substance Use Disorder		
Governor Item 49 H	Provides \$1 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 from a multistate settlement associated with JUUL products to DBHDS to support an annual youth vaping prevention campaign.	Support for addressing the vaping crisis affecting teens and young adults is included in the County’s Legislative Program.

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<i>Governor</i> Item 49 I	Provides \$4 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 from the COAR Fund for DBHDS to address the opioid crisis through a marketing campaign and classroom-based programmatic efforts.	Funds go to DBHDS, but the County supports increased state action to address the opioid crisis.
<i>House</i> Item 49 #2h	Clarifies that the Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth will work with DBHDS to provide a youth vaping prevention campaign, utilizing \$1 million NGF from deposits made to the Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems Fund in both FY 2025 and FY 2026.	TBD. The County supports efforts to address the vaping crisis affecting teens and young adults.
<i>Senate</i> Item 49 #4s	Clarifies that the Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth, rather than DBHDS, will conduct a youth vaping prevention campaign and opioid crisis marketing campaign.	TBD. The County supports efforts to address the vaping crisis affecting teens and young adults as well as the opioid crisis.
<i>House</i> Item 49 #4h	Transfers funding for the opioid crisis marketing campaign to the Opioid Abatement Authority.	No County impact.
<i>Conference</i> Item 49 #5c	Reduces funding for the opioid crisis marketing campaign to \$500,000 each year and clarifies that the Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth will conduct both the youth vaping and opioid crisis marketing campaigns.	TBD. The County supports efforts to address the vaping crisis affecting teens and young adults as well as the opioid crisis.
<i>Governor</i> Item 60 P	Provides \$500,000 in one-time funding in FY 2025 from the COAR Fund for an Opioid Use Reduction and Jail-based Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Transition Fund to address the opioid crisis in jails and post-release communities.	TBD. Grant program for jail-based addiction recovery and substance use disorder treatment and transition programs in local and regional jails.
<i>House</i> Item 60 #2h, Item 394 #4h	Transfers funding for the jail-based substance use disorder treatment program to DCJS, and provides an additional \$1.5 million NGF, to be used for a similar purpose.	TBD. Grant program for jail-based addiction recovery and substance use disorder treatment and transition programs in local and regional jails.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 60 #2s, #3c, Items 394 #6s, #11c	Transfers funding for a jail-based substance use disorder treatment program to DCJS and provides an additional \$1 million NGF.	TBD. Grant program for jail-based addiction recovery and substance use disorder treatment and transition programs in local and regional jails.
<i>Governor</i> Item 275 L	Provides \$5.5 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 from the COAR Fund for the purchase and distribution of opioid reversal agents and test kits and for the development of tracking software.	TBD. It remains unclear how funding will be allocated throughout the state.
<i>House</i> Item 275 #1h	Provides an additional \$100,000 GF in FY 2026 for the purchase and distribution of additional opioid reversal agents for public schools.	TBD. Funding for schools to acquire naloxone doses is helpful.

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<i>Conference</i> Item 275 #2c	Similar to House – adds \$100,000 from the COAR Fund in FY 2026 for the purchase and distribution of additional opioid reversal agents for public schools.	TBD. Funding for schools to acquire naloxone doses is helpful.
<i>Senate/Conference</i> Items 275 #1s, #1c	Designates \$1 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 provided in the Governor’s budget from the COAR Fund to VDH for the purchase and distribution of naloxone nasal spray.	No direct County impact. Allows VDH to support naloxone distribution efforts, providing no-cost naloxone to law enforcement agencies, CSBs, fire service organizations, and local health districts.
<i>Senate/Conference</i> Items 275 #2s, #3c	Provides \$8 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 from the COAR Fund to establish the Opioid Overdose Reversal Agent Program to address inconsistent availability of opioid reversal agents by establishing a public-private manufacturing program in Virginia.	No direct County impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 281 C	Provides \$400,000 in FY 2025 from the COAR Fund to establish a one-year demonstration project to implement testing for the analysis of fentanyl and norfentanyl in wastewater in up to three geographically diverse localities. A report on the findings and conclusions of the project will be provided to the Governor, the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees, and the Department of Planning and Budget director at the conclusion of the project.	TBD. Three localities will be chosen for this demonstration project. The funding level in the Governor’s proposed budget may be insufficient to include Fairfax County as one of the localities. Moreover, in addition to fentanyl and norfentanyl, the state should also be testing for xylazine (aka “Tranq”), as an emerging overdose challenge.
<i>House/Senate/Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 288 #4s	Provides \$1.4 million GF and \$7.7 million NGF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to increase reimbursement rates for remote patient monitoring of patients receiving take home medication for medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorders.	TBD. Generally positive for those working to lower opioid use in the community.
<i>Conference</i>	No language/same as Governor’s budget.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 295 X	Amends language to allow access to substance use disorder treatment in specialty dockets, rather than only in drug treatment courts.	Positive. Broadening the scope of docket services is positive, as 60% of all mental health docket participants also have a co-occurring substance use disorder.
<i>House/Senate/Conference</i>	No Change.	

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Department of Social Services		
House Item 324 #2h	Provides approximately \$845,000 GF and \$664,000 NGF in FY 2025, and \$5 million GF and \$1.7 million NGF in FY 2026, to establish a centralized training academy model, bringing Virginia in line with the best-in-class format used by states with similar state-local relationships in social services.	Positive. Generally positive for County and other localities to upgrade training of staff.
Senate Item 324 #3s	Provides approximately \$845,000 GF and \$664,000 NGF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to implement a cohort-based training academy model using blended learning.	Positive. Generally positive for County and other localities to upgrade training of staff.
Conference Item 324 #2c	Provides approximately \$845,000 GF and \$664,000 NGF in FY 2025 and \$2.2 million GF and \$1.7 million NGF in FY 2026 to establish a centralized training academy model.	Positive. Generally positive for County and other localities to upgrade training of staff.
House Item 324 #5h	Clarifies that NGF from the Percentage of Income Payment Program (PIPP) will be used to reimburse local departments of social services, the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS), and DHCD for the administration of PIPP.	Positive. Provides reimbursement for administration of PIPP.
Senate/ Conference Items 324 #1s, #5c	Clarifies that NGF from PIPP will be used to reimburse local departments of social services, VDSS and DHCD for the administration of PIPP. Also increases the maximum allowable reimbursement from the fund from \$3 million to \$5.5 million.	Positive. Increases maximum reimbursement for administration of PIPP. Additional administrative revenues would be reimbursed to the County, although the amount is to be determined.
Governor Item 326 I, R	Provides \$8.1 million GF in FY 2025 and \$7.8 million GF in FY 2026 to sustain the relative maintenance payment program and provide funding for kinship and alternative living arrangement supports. Includes funding for bonus payments to local departments of social services, not to exceed \$250, for each time a new child enters foster care and is placed with a kinship foster parent or for a child already in foster care who transitions to the care of a kinship foster parent. Payments will not exceed \$360,000 per year, in aggregate.	Positive. This will help increase permanency for children in foster care and give financial support to the relatives who take care of these children. The bonus payments could be used to support relative placements (such as purchasing beds, dressers, smoke detectors, etc.) to help ensure approval and placement for the child in foster care to live with their relative. Appropriation on the local level may be needed to accommodate additional payments.

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

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	medical centers as a preferred practice site, and restores the two-year minimum term of practice.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 271 #1s	Reduces funding for the Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program by \$1.5 million GF, leaving \$3.5 million GF each year for the program. Expands eligibility for the program to include child and adolescent psychiatry fellows, adds academic medical centers as preferred practice sites, and restores the two-year minimum term of practice.	TBD. Investments in workforce are a positive step toward stabilizing the behavioral health workforce in the future.
<i>Conference</i> Item 271 #1c	Eliminates language setting aside \$1 million GF each year for licensed behavioral health providers who are school-based. Reduces funding contained in the introduced budget by \$750,000 GF each year for the Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program. Expands the program to include child and adolescent psychiatry fellows, adds certain providers who do not already qualify for the program, and adds academic medical centers as a preferred practice site, and restores the two-year minimum term of practice.	TBD. Investments in workforce are a positive step toward stabilizing the behavioral health workforce in the future.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #3s	Provides \$7.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for paid internships, clinical supervision hours, loan repayment, and scholarships to grow the CSB workforce.	Positive. Funding coming to County is to be determined, but investments in the behavioral health workforce are positive.
<i>Conference</i> Item 295 #2c	Similar to Senate but directs DBHDS to allocate funding based on the size of the CSB's workforce. Also requires each CSB to submit a plan by August 1, 2024, detailing the strategies and associated costs on how they would use their allocate funds to support and grow their own workforce. Directs DBHDS to review the plans and distribute funding no later than October 1, 2024. Also authorizes DBHDS to transfer funds necessary to cover loan repayment proposals that would otherwise be provided through the Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program if that program has insufficient funds to cover the loan repayment costs submitted in the CSBs' plans.	Positive. While funding coming to the County is to be determined, investments in the behavioral health workforce are positive. This amendment directs DBHDS to allocate funding based on the size of the CSB's workforce, which is also positive for Fairfax County.
<i>House/ Conference</i> Items 295 #5h, #8c	Repurposes funding for various mental health workforce initiatives (including evaluating the licensing process, funding a workforce training director, and providing scholarships for behavioral	TBD. Further analysis and information on how and where funding will be allocated is needed.

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	health technicians) for other behavioral health priorities.	
Governor Item 271 F	Adds \$936,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to fund nursing scholarship and loan repayment programs.	TBD. A positive step by the state to find ways to stabilize the public health and behavioral health care workforce in the future. The funding opportunities proposed have the potential to increase the pipeline and retention of nurses.
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Governor Item 271 H	Provides \$4 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to continue the Earn to Learn Nursing Program. (\$5 million was provided in FY 2024 to establish the program.)	TBD. A positive step by the state to find ways to stabilize the public health and behavioral health care workforce in the future. The funding opportunities proposed have the potential to increase the pipeline and retention of nurses.
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Other Items of Interest		
House Item 283.10 #1h	Provides \$648,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 and three positions to implement HB 570 (Delaney), which establishes the Prescription Drug Affordability Board.	Positive. The County supports the establishment of the Prescription Drug Affordability Board.
Senate Item 283 #1s	Provides \$303,650 GF in FY 2025 and \$745,300 GF in FY 2026 and five positions to fund the Prescription Drug Affordability Board, pursuant to SB 274 (Deeds).	Positive. The County supports the establishment of the Prescription Drug Affordability Board.
Conference Item 283.10 #1c	Provides \$303,650 GF in FY 2025 and \$648,000 GF in FY 2026 and three positions to implement HB 570/SB 274 , which establish the Prescription Drug Affordability Board.	Positive. The County supports the establishment of the Prescription Drug Affordability Board.
Governor Items 295 CC, 296 N	Amends language to allow funds for dementia behavioral specialists and other dementia-specific purposes to be used for the general geriatric population.	Broadening the scope of these services is positive.
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
Senate/ Conference Items 297 #2s, #4c	Provides an additional \$1 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to support the State Rental Assistance Program which provides rental subsidies to individuals with DD.	TBD. Direct impact on County unknown at this time. Positive for individuals with DD.

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<p><i>Senate/ Conference</i> Items 319 #1s, #2c</p>	<p>Provides approximately \$228,000 GF in FY 2025 and \$161,000 GF in FY 2026 and one position to implement of SB 291 (Roem), which directs DARS to develop and provide training for court-appointed guardians by July 1, 2025.</p>	<p>Positive. The County supports SB 291.</p>
<p><i>Governor</i> Item 324 J</p>	<p>Provides \$1.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.5 million GF in FY 2026 to develop and implement educational programming; provide coaching and support services for fathers; and create a public awareness campaign that promotes responsible and involved fatherhood in Virginia. Educational and other programmatic materials will be made available to all local departments of social services and other relevant Virginia departments and agencies.</p>	<p>Positive. Funding could sustain the Stable Families, Thriving Futures program, which provides support to pregnant and parenting teens and young adults, including responsible fatherhood resources.</p>
<p><i>House/Senate/ Conference</i> Items 324 #1h, #2s, #1c</p>	<p>Repurposes funding provided for a public awareness campaign to promote responsible fatherhood for other priorities.</p>	<p>No direct County impact. Funding in Governor’s budget could have helped sustain the County’s Stable Families, Thriving Futures program.</p>

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Transportation

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

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

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	<p>Provides a temporary exemption, for FY 2025 and FY 2026, to the Code of Virginia provision that limits the annual Virginia operating assistance for WMATA to no more than 3% over the prior year's approved budget, provided that the DRPT has determined that WMATA has met certain planning and reporting requirements.</p>	
<p><i>Conference</i> Item 1 #6c, Item 433 #2c</p>	<p>Provides \$25,000 for the associated costs of the joint subcommittee requires by SJ 28, which requires a study of long-term, sustainable, dedicated funding and cost-containment controls and strategies to ensure the WMATA, VRE, and all Northern Virginia transit systems meet the growing needs of public transit in the region.</p> <p>Temporarily suspends, for FY 2025 and FY 2026, the Virginia Code provision that limits the annual Virginia operating assistance for WMATA to no more than 3% over the prior year's approved budget. It also provides an additional \$65 million in FY 2025 and \$84.5 million in FY 2026 to address WMATA funding needs. Additionally, it requires WMATA to complete a comparison of its total costs and overhead costs against the cost of similar transit systems and submit this comparison to the Joint Subcommittee on Northern Virginia Public Transit.</p>	<p>Provides funding to help address WMATA's operational funding needs, as well as language suspending the 3% cap, which ensures that a portion of annual state aid to WMATA will not be withheld.</p>

STATEWIDE PROGRAMS

Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT)

<p><i>Governor</i> Item 433</p>	<p>Provides approximately \$1.4 billion for Public Transportation Programs (approximately \$212.9 million over the 2022-2024 biennium, due to updated revenue projections), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$226.1 million for Operating Assistance (approximately \$13.1 million increase); • Approximately \$156.9 million for Capital Assistance (approximately \$36.9 million increase); • Approximately \$429.1 million for WMATA operating and capital costs (state share of WMATA assistance; approximately \$71.4 million increase); 	<p>Statewide Operating and Capital funding is subject to the transit prioritization process required by legislation passed in the 2018 GA, entitled MERIT, and programs created in HB 1414/SB 890 (2020), so the impact to Fairfax Connector is unclear.</p> <p>TRIP funding is allocated through a separate application process.</p> <p>Per HB 1496/SB 1079 (2023), VRE now receives up to 3.5% of the Commonwealth Mass Transit Fund for operations and capital (similar to WMATA's set-aside), rather than</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$55.4 million for the Transit Ridership Incentive Program (TRIP) (new set-aside in the budget); • Approximately \$32.3 million for VRE Assistance (new set-aside in the budget); • Approximately \$23.1 million for Special Programs (new set-aside in the budget); • \$4 million for federally mandated state safety oversight of fixed rail guideway transit agencies, i.e. the Metrorail Safety Commission (MSC) (no change); and, • \$100 million as the state match for the federal Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act (PRIIA) (no change). <p>Includes approximately \$318.8 million for the WMATA Capital Fund, which includes state funding as well as the local and regional funding redirected as part of HB 1539/SB 856 (2018) (no change).</p>	receive funding through the MERIT process.
<i>House</i> 433 #2h	Allows PRTC to enter into contracts or agreements with the counties, cities, or towns or planning districts that are within an adjacent planning district to provide commuter transit service between such counties, cities, or towns and Washington D.C in the I-66 and US 29 corridor.	This will allow PRTC to enter into agreements with jurisdictions west of their jurisdictional boundaries to provide commuter transit service.
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Conference</i> Item 433 #1c	No change to funding levels from the Governor’s Budget. However, includes provision related to PRTC as was included in the House Budget.	No change in funding levels and impact from Governor’s Budget. The provision related to PRTC will allow PRTC to enter into agreements with jurisdictions west of their jurisdictional boundaries to provide commuter transit service.
Virginia Passenger Rail Authority/Rail Programs		
<i>Governor</i> Item 431	Includes approximately \$687.1 million for passenger rail development and operation programs (approximately \$71.7 million above 2022-2024 projections).	TBD. Will help fund rail projects, including those located in Northern Virginia (such as improvements in the I-95 Corridor).
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	

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Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)		
<i>Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation</i>		
Governor Item 436	Includes approximately \$54.2 million for Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation (approximately \$0.6 million decrease). This includes approximately \$24.2 million for Environmental Monitoring and Compliance for Highway Projects (approximately \$4.3 million increase) and approximately \$21.2 million for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Compliance Activities (approximately \$6.2 million decrease).	TBD.
House/Senate/ Conference	No Change.	
<i>Highway Construction</i>		
Governor Item 438	<p>Provides approximately \$7.6 billion for Highway Construction Programs, an approximately \$1.5 billion decrease due to updated revenue projections, the removal of GF appropriations for one-time spending in the last budget, and the adjustment of appropriation amounts to conform to the final program amounts in the 2024-2026 Transportation Six-Year Financial Plan, as approved by the CTB in June 2023. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$256.5 million for the Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program (approximately \$104.1 million increase); • Approximately \$910.1 million for the Interstate Operations and Enhancement Program (approximately \$322.1 million increase); • Approximately \$840 million for State of Good Repair (approximately \$7.9 million increase); • Approximately \$598.1 million for the High Priority Projects Program (approximately \$265.8 million decrease); • Approximately \$865.3 million for the Construction District Grant Program (approximately \$158.1 million decrease), which includes approximately \$241.7 million from the regional fuel tax 	<p>Many of these funds are subject to Smart Scale or other prioritization processes, so the impact to Fairfax County is unclear.</p> <p>The decrease in CMAQ should decrease the amount of funding from this program that is provided to Northern Virginia.</p> <p>The increases in RSTP and Transportation Alternative funds could benefit the County and region.</p>

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	<p>collected in transportation districts that do not have a regional authority;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$3.8 billion for Specialized State and Federal Programs (approximately \$1.2 billion decrease); and, • \$214 million for Legacy Construction Formula Programs (\$296.2 million decrease). <p>Of the Specialized State and Federal Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$280.9 million for the federal Regional Surface Transportation Program (RSTP) (approximately \$47.5 million increase); • Approximately \$78.6 million in federal funds for a new federal resiliency program (approximately \$11 million decrease); • Approximately \$167.8 million for the federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program (CMAQ) (approximately \$124.1 million decrease); • \$400 million for Revenue Sharing (approximately \$5.4 million decrease); • Approximately \$64.7 million for the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program Set-Aside (approximately \$24.3 million increase); and, • Approximately \$69.1 million federal and state matching funds for the federal Carbon Reduction Program (approximately \$1.1 million decrease). <p>Included in the amounts for Specialized State and Federal Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$1.7 billion represents estimated project participation costs from localities and regional entities; and, • The reappropriation of approximately \$935.3 million from bond proceeds from various bond programs. <p>Provides at least \$200 million to the Transportation Partnership Opportunity Fund</p>	
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	<p>(TPOF) out of the Commonwealth Transportation Fund (CTF) in the 2025-2030 Six-Year Financial Plan. Provides an additional \$20 million GF for TPOF.</p> <p>Provides \$70 million GF to support the I-81 Northbound Lane Widening Program in the Salem District.</p> <p>Does not provide a specific allocation for the Virginia Transportation Infrastructure Bank.</p>	
<i>House</i> Item 438 #1h	Allocates \$10 million from the unallocated funding previously provided for the development of multi-use trails to continue the construction of the Fall Line Trail in Central Virginia.	None of these funds were directed to Fairfax County, so this should not have a significant impact.
<i>House</i> Item 438 #2h	Modifies the language related to the use of \$70 million GF for I-81 to allow for the advancement of all projects in the I-81 Corridor Improvement program.	No change in impact to Fairfax County.
<i>House</i> Item 438 #3h, #4h	<p>Eliminates the \$20 million transfer from the GF to TPOF, which was proposed in the introduced budget.</p> <p>Also reduces the amount of CTF revenues that can be transferred to TPOF, from \$200 million to up to \$90 million, with no more than \$15 million in any individual year.</p> <p>Specifies that any proposed direction of TPOF funds in excess of \$20 million for any one project, and any cumulative direction of funds pursuant to that subdivision in excess of \$50 million during a biennium, shall be subject to approval by the Major Employment and Investment (MEI) Project Approval Commission. The Commission must complete their review within 21 days of submission. Absent a recommendation within the 21-day period that funds should not be directed; or in the event that the Commission does not provide a recommendation within the 21-day period, the funds will be directed.</p>	TBD. The County has not utilized TPOF funds in several years, so the impact has not been determined.
<i>Senate</i> Item 438 #2s	Eliminates the \$20 million transfer from the GF to TPOF, which was proposed in the introduced budget. Also removes the language that would have required the CTB to provide at least \$200 million to the fund annual from the CTF.	TBD. The County has not utilized TPOF funds in several years, so the impact has not been determined.

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Conference	No changes to funding levels for most programs, except what is specified below.	
Conference Item 438 #4c; Item 442 #1c	<p>Modifies the language related to the use of \$70 million GF for I-81 to allow for the advancement of all projects in the I-81 Corridor Improvement program.</p> <p>Provides up to \$175 million of any potential state budget surplus that materialize in FY 2024, FY 2025, or FY 2026 (after mandatory deposits to the Revenue Stabilization Fund (also known as the Rainy Day Fund) and WQIF) for the I-81 corridor improvement program (the \$175 million in potential funding is a hard cap which can be spread over three years, but the total cannot exceed \$175 million for the three years combined).</p>	<p>The language regarding the use of I-81 funds would have no change in impact to Fairfax County.</p> <p>The provision providing surplus funds to I-81 improvements could impact funding to other programs that impact Fairfax County. However, it should be noted that other regions of the state (Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads) received GF transfers for transportation projects, while this funding is not guaranteed.</p>
Conference Item 438 #1c, #2c	<p>Eliminates the \$20 million transfer from the GF to TPOF, which was proposed in the introduced budget.</p> <p>Also reduces the amount of CTF revenues that can be transferred to TPOF, from \$200 million to up to \$90 million, with no more than \$15 million in any individual year.</p> <p>Specifies that any proposed direction of TPOF funds in excess of \$20 million for any one project, and any cumulative direction of funds pursuant to that subdivision in excess of \$50 million during a biennium, shall be subject to approval by the MEI Project Approval Commission. The Commission must complete their review within 21 days of submission. Absent a recommendation within the 21-day period that funds should not be directed; or in the event that the Commission does not provide a recommendation within the 21-day period, the funds will be directed.</p>	TBD. The County has not utilized TPOF funds in several years, so the impact has not been determined.
<u>Highway Maintenance</u>		
Governor Item 439	<p>Provides approximately \$4.7 billion for Highway System Maintenance and Operations (approximately \$482 million increase). This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$1 billion for interstates (approximately \$44 million increase); 	Using historical estimates, approximately \$73 million more may be available for maintenance and operations within Northern Virginia.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$1.3 billion for primaries (approximately \$255.9 million decrease); • Approximately \$1.5 billion for secondaries (approximately \$291.9 million increase); and, • Approximately \$755.3 million for Transportation Operations Services (approximately \$354.9 million increase). 	
<i>House</i> Item 439 #1h	Authorizes the Commissioner of Highways to evaluate whether the contract for the Dulles Greenway should be converted to a Public-Private Transportation Act of 1995 (PPTA) project.	TBD. Not located in Fairfax County but could impact residents who use the facility in the future.
<i>Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Special Structures</i>		
<i>Governor</i> Item 440	Provides \$171.8 million for this program (approximately \$10.5 million increase).	The Commonwealth's report on the overall condition of special structures identified only one such structure in Northern Virginia, so this will likely have little impact on the region.
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	
<i>Toll Facilities</i>		
<i>Governor</i> Item 441	Provides approximately \$195.7 million for toll facilities (approximately \$1.2 million decrease), including approximately \$112.2 million for Maintenance and Operations (approximately \$11.2 million decrease); and approximately \$83.5 million for the Revolving Fund (\$10 million decrease).	TBD.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 441 #1s	Provides \$92 million GF over the biennium to provide additional toll relief through 2036 to eligible drivers of the Elizabeth River Crossings who earn less than \$50,000 per year.	No direct impact to Fairfax County, but when combined with the existing toll relief program, provides a 100% toll rebate on up to 14 trips per week on the Elizabeth River Tunnels for eligible drivers through 2036.
<i>Conference</i> 441 #1c	Provides \$101 million GF over the biennium to provide additional toll relief through 2036 to eligible drivers of the Elizabeth River Crossings who earn less than \$50,000 per year.	Same impact as Senate.
<i>Virginia Port Authority</i>		
<i>Governor</i> Item 449	Provides \$33.9 million for Economic Development Services (approximately \$18.3	

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	million increase), with \$16 million provided from the CTF. The CTF has not historically provided funding for this purpose.	
<i>House/Senate/ Conference</i>	No Change.	

OTHER LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

Constitutional Amendments

Constitutional amendments must pass the GA in identical form twice – once before and once after a House election – before being placed on the ballot for consideration by the voters of Virginia. Typically, the House and Senate choose not to move constitutional amendments forward in the first session after a House election, given that they will have to wait an entire additional year before the second consideration of such amendments. This year was no different, and while many constitutional amendments were introduced, the House and Senate leadership decided to only consider **HJ 45** (Tran)/**SJ 3** (McPike), which the 2022 GA passed and were being heard in the same form for the second time. **HJ 45/SJ 3** expands the current property tax exemption for surviving spouses of soldiers who were killed in action to include surviving spouses of soldiers who died in the line of duty, as defined by the United States Department of Defense. Though there was much debate about what being killed in the “line of duty” would include, the amendment is aimed at expanding the current exemption to relatives of those who died while on duty, such as at the Pentagon on 9/11 or in the 2009 shooting at Fort Hood. The bills passed both houses unanimously, accompanied by **HB 558** (Hernandez)/**SB 4** (McPike), which authorize the referendum placing this constitutional amendment on the ballot in November 2024.

Elections

The November 2023 elections yielded Democratic majorities in both the House and Senate; not surprisingly, that led to the success of legislation in the GA that would not have prevailed last year. However, that does not guarantee that such bills will become law, as the Governor showed his willingness to veto legislation he disagrees with before the GA session had even concluded.

Before the primary election held in June 2023, the Youngkin Administration withdrew Virginia from membership in ERIC. A number of legislators were very unhappy about that decision, indicating that they had not been made aware of any concerns prior to that action, nor had they been part of the decision-making process. Additionally, in October 2023, it was discovered that approximately 3,000 people had been erroneously removed from the voting rolls. As a result of these issues and concerns about voter access, **HB 1177** (Sickles)/**SB 606** (VanValkenburg) sought to require Virginia to rejoin ERIC, and both the House and Senate budgets included funding to enact that legislation. The bills passed out of both bodies on party-line votes, however, the Governor vetoed **SB 606** the day before the GA session ended. As a result, it seems likely that **HB 1177** will meet the same fate.

Another continued topic was accessibility and safety at polling locations. After failing to pass both houses last year, **HB 43** (Thomas), **HB 1222** (Higgins), **HB 441** (Bennett-Parker), and **SB 605** (Subramanyam) clarified, in slightly different ways, that any person with a disability – not just a physical disability – was entitled to vote curbside. **HB 43** and **HB 1222** were incorporated into **HB 441**, which also changed the definition of disability to match the federal Americans with Disability Act (ADA) and included training for poll workers on disability access. The Senate passed **SB 605**, which required training but did not include the change in definitions, and **SB 605** was eventually conformed to **HB 441**, and the bills, in identical form, passed the GA unanimously.

In another vein, **HB 940** (Shin) sought to increase access by requiring the local registrar to post information at the previous location when a polling place location changes, including information about how to find the new location to assist any voter who is unaware of the change. This bill easily passed the House and, after being amended in the Senate to state that local registrars will post notice when practicable (accounting for situations such as the demolition of a building, making it impossible to post a notice), subsequently passed the Senate. Similarly, **HB 1003** (Anthony) which requires that notice of a change in election district, precinct, or polling place be mailed to all registered voters at least 30 days prior to the next election (current law requires a mailing at least 15 days prior), passed the GA unanimously. Additionally, **HB 939** (Shin) extends the gun-free zone at polling locations from 40 to 100 feet, and expands the protections for polling locations to satellite offices as

well. Concerns regarding enforceability led to amendments requiring a person to knowingly bring the firearm into the zone in order to be charged, and the bill passed the GA and awaits action by the Governor.

Pre-Clearance

The 2020 GA enacted major changes to Virginia’s election processes, modeled after the federal pre-clearance requirements that were in the Voting Rights Act before being struck down by the US Supreme Court in 2013. **HB 623** (Price) sought to build on those changes by: 1) expanding those who had standing to sue under the Virginia Rights of Voters Act to include organizations; 2) including satellite voting locations, dates, and hours in the definition of “covered services” that litigants could bring suit over, (expanding the liability to local governing bodies as well as local Boards of Elections); and, 3) giving the Circuit Court of Richmond jurisdiction over all related cases. Significant concerns were raised by localities over the expansion of liability as well as the change in jurisdiction, given the requirement to travel to Richmond for cases at an already busy time of year for local election offices. Additionally, limiting flexibility on satellite offices could create unintended consequences. For example, Fairfax County currently operates up to 17 satellite offices, depending on a number of factors, including projected turnout and how much of the County is within the area of the election (some elections may include the entire County, while a special election in one House of Delegates’ district might only include a small portion of the County). **HB 623**, as introduced, could have required the County to operate all 17 satellite offices for every primary and general election, irrespective of whether or not a particular satellite office was in the election area, or could have instead required the County to amend its ordinance prior to every primary and general election, noting the date, times, and locations of the offices operating during that election. Discussions with the patron led to amendments allowing localities the adopting by ordinance an annual plan through pre-clearance for the approval of satellite locations and hours, rather than requiring such changes to be done by ordinance before every election. Though some concerns remained regarding the increased liability and travel costs, **HB 623** was substantially improved and passed the GA.

Deadlines

Along with the County’s initiative to extend the election certification deadline from seven to ten days, **HB 1171** (Wachsmann) sought to change deadlines for curing absentee ballots (curing refers to the process used by local election offices to review absentee ballots for errors and notify voters, allowing them to correct their ballots and ensure they are appropriately included in the election totals). Current law requires ballots to be reviewed by elections’ officials when they are received, notifying voters within three days of the discovery of an error, allowing the voter sufficient time to correct their ballot. **HB 1171** sought to impose a deadline for local election offices to review ballots, allowing only two days to review from when the ballot is received. For larger localities, such a tight deadline could be problematic – Fairfax County can receive between 3,000 to 8,000 ballots per day, and reviewing ballots for errors can take time to ensure accuracy. Though the bill passed the House fairly easily, it faced trouble in the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee – the patron was amenable to extending the proposed deadline from two days to four days, to help address the concerns of larger localities, but the bill ultimately died on a party-line vote on the Senate floor.

Firearms

With Democrats controlling the House and Senate for the first time in three years, the GA considered and passed numerous bills related to firearms. **HB 2** (Helmer)/**SB 2** (Deeds) prohibit the purchase, sale, transport, possession, or transfer of an assault firearm manufactured after July 1, 2024, or by any person younger than 21 years of age, regardless of when the assault firearm was manufactured. Unlike previous legislation seeking to ban assault weapons, **HB 2/SB 2** grandfather assault firearms manufactured prior to July 1, 2024. They also include exemptions for certain groups, including law enforcement, members of the military, and government employees, among others. More narrowly crafted legislation, **HB 1174** (Sickles), prohibits sales of assault firearms to anyone under 21 years of age. **HB 22** (Jones)/**SB 210** (Perry) ban “auto sears,” which are devices that can convert a semiautomatic firearm into a fully automatic weapon that is able to rapidly fire a full

magazine of bullets – these bills received bipartisan support. **HB 35** (Clark), which also received bipartisan support, expands the firearm safety device tax credit to any device that can be installed on a firearm and is designed to prevent that firearm from being operated without first deactivating the device. **SB 363** (Ebbin) prohibits the removal or alteration of serial numbers on any firearm, except antique firearms. **HB 175** (Simon)/**SB 99** (Ebbin) prohibit carrying certain semi-automatic center-fire rifles and shotguns in public, except for lawful hunting or recreational shooting at a range. **SB 368** (Boysko) requires anyone who possesses a firearm in a residence where a minor or any person prohibited from possessing a firearm is present to store the firearm and ammunition in a locked container that is inaccessible to the minor or prohibited person. **HB 1462** (Laufer)/**SB 447** (Marsden) prohibit a person from leaving or storing a handgun in a vehicle if it is visible to any person outside the vehicle.

SB 258 (Surovell) provides guidance to the courts for issuing emergency substantial risk orders, by providing a list of factors that a judge or magistrate must consider for determining probable cause to enter an emergency substantial risk order. Under such an order, the person is prohibited from purchasing, possessing, or transporting a firearm for the duration of the order. **HB 362** (McClure)/**SB 642** (Perry) prohibit the purchase of a firearm following a misdemeanor conviction for assault or battery against a person in a dating relationship. Receiving bipartisan support, **HB 498** (Cohen)/**SB 225** (Pekarsky) would require school systems to send reminders to parents about the need to store firearms safely and out of the reach of children. **HB 498** was amended by Governor Youngkin to include a reenactment clause and to direct the Department of Education to convene a work group to create a comprehensive list of parental rights and responsibilities and develop an efficient method for distributing such list to parents. The Governor’s amendments will be taken up by the House when it reconvenes April 17, 2024. **HB 46** (Bennett-Parker)/**SB 47** (Favola) would have prohibited a person who is the subject of a protective order or who has been convicted of an assault and battery of a family member from transferring their firearm to a minor or person with whom they reside – though these bills received bipartisan support, they were vetoed by Governor Youngkin.

While many bills were successful in the legislative process, some were not. **SB 57** (Salim) would have prohibited any person other than active and qualified retired law-enforcement officers from carrying a concealed handgun onto the premises of a restaurant or club that serves alcohol. Though the bill passed the Senate, it was left in the House Public Safety Committee without further action. **HB 1424** (Hope), which would have required a permit/license issued by the Virginia State Police (VSP) for any firearm purchase, was carried over for further study by the House Public Safety Committee. **HB 791** (Henson) would have prohibited a person from bringing a pneumatic gun onto school grounds, with exceptions for certain events. Support for this type of restriction has been in the Fairfax County legislative program for over a decade, after the GA passed legislation limiting the ability of localities to regulate pneumatic guns. Notably, modern pneumatic guns often strongly resemble actual firearms, and the possession of such weapons on school property often creates substantial concern for law enforcement. The bill was amended several times during the legislative process – as introduced, the penalty for a violation would have been a felony, while subsequent versions included different classes of misdemeanors. However, some potential concerns related to equity were raised when the bill reached the House floor, and it was then returned to the House Public Safety Committee where no further action was taken on the legislation.

Virginia Freedom of Information Act (VFOIA)

The Virginia Freedom of Information Act (VFOIA) is the state law governing access by residents of Virginia and representatives of the media to public records and meetings of public bodies. Numerous bills proposing changes to VFOIA are considered by the GA each session, and there is often significant debate in seeking to balance a commitment to transparency and openness with ensuring the protection of appropriate privacy and security interests.

This session two unexpected and expansive decisions by the Virginia Supreme Court in 2023 were the subject of substantial interest. The first case, *Berry v. Board of Supervisors*, was the result of a challenge to the

adoption of Fairfax County’s Modernized Zoning Ordinance (zMOD) – the Supreme Court ruled that the virtual adoption method used by the County in 2021 (in the midst of the COVID-19 global pandemic) was invalid. It is important to note that the County developed zMOD with extensive community input that informed the final product, including numerous in-person and virtual meetings over the course of more than three years to engage the community and gather feedback. In response to the Court’s decision, the GA overwhelmingly approved **HB 816** (Cherry)/**SB 244** (McPike), which made clear that the provisions for conducting a meeting by electronic means followed by Fairfax County during the Governor’s declared state of emergency due to COVID-19 were declarative of existing law. The bills were designed to validate otherwise lawful actions taken by a public body using electronic communication means occurring from March 20, 2020, until July 1, 2021, with respect to VFOIA if the body provided public notice, public access, and public comment commensurate with the requirements of existing VFOIA provisions regarding electronic and closed meetings. The issues raised in the Supreme Court’s decision were discussed by the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory (FOIA) Council last summer, and **HB 816/SB 244** were the result of the FOIA Council’s recommendation. Notably, **HB 816/SB 244** reported out of their respective committees, and then out of each chamber, unanimously each time.

Similarly, in response to the Virginia Supreme Court’s 2023 decision in *Gloss v. Wheeler* (a case involving Prince William County), **HB 818** (Cherry) amends the definition of a meeting under VFOIA to clarify that a gathering of two or more members of a public body is not a meeting if there is no discussion or transaction of any public business by the members. Like **HB 816/SB 244**, **HB 818** was a recommendation of the FOIA Council and also received unanimous support in both chambers.

The GA also considered **HB 1040** (Bennett-Parker)/**SB 85** (Favola), which add people with disabilities and caregivers to the list of those who can participate remotely in public meetings, including for the purpose of establishing a quorum (current law allows such remote participation, but does not allow remote participants to satisfy quorum requirements). The bills define a caregiver as an adult who provides care for a person with a disability who is related to them by blood, marriage, or adoption, or is the legal guardian of the person with a disability. The bills successfully moved through both chambers, passing the Senate (26-12) and House (95-3), providing helpful flexibility to those who are committed to public service, but experience challenges in regularly attending in-person meetings.

Additionally, **HB 894** (Bennett-Parker)/**SB 734** (Marsden) increase the number of all-virtual public meetings that certain public bodies may convene in a calendar year – current law limits the number of all-virtual public meetings to no more than two or 25 percent of the meetings held in a year, and these bills increase that to no more than two or 50 percent of the meetings held in a year, whichever is greater. These bills do not apply to local governing bodies, local school boards, planning commissions, architectural review boards, zoning appeals boards, or boards with the authority to deny, revoke, or suspend a professional or occupational license. The bills also clarify that in all-virtual public meetings where audio-visual technology is available, a member of a public body will be considered absent for purposes of a quorum if the video or audio communication disconnects or otherwise fails. **HB 894/SB 734** passed the House and Senate with bipartisan support, and the Governor has already signed **HB 894**, making it likely that he will also sign **SB 734**.

General Transportation

Transportation Safety

Understanding the need to improve safety on roads throughout the Commonwealth, a wide variety of transportation safety bills were introduced this session, though their success varied. **HB 282** (Seibold) creates a traffic infraction for any moving violation in a highway work zone. A fine of up to \$300 would be assessed for a first offense, with the fine increasing to up to \$500 for a second offense. If a subsequent offense occurs within a 12-month period, the fine would be a minimum of \$750. This bill passed the House and Senate overwhelmingly. Another bill, **HB 532** (Seibold), would have prohibited the initiation of any transportation project in an established school crossing zone unless a road safety audit focused on pedestrian safety was

completed and any recommendations arising from the audit were incorporated into the project plan. The bill would also have required the Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB), in administering the Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program, to prioritize infrastructure projects that address hazardous road locations or that feature or address an identified highway safety problem located in a school crossing zone. That bill was tabled by a House Transportation Subcommittee.

Numerous bills were introduced regarding photo speed monitoring (speed cameras), though most were not successful. Speed cameras are currently allowed in school crossing zones and highway work zones. **HB 20** (Jones) and **HB 905** (Shin) would have substantially expanded this authority, allowing localities to place speed cameras in any location chosen by the locality for the purposes of recording violations resulting from the operation of a vehicle in excess of the speed limit. Other bills would have expanded speed camera programs in a more targeted manner. **HB 521** (Laufer) would have allowed the devices on roadways with a speed limit of 35 miles per hour or more where speeding, crash, or fatality data supports the need for stronger enforcement against speeding. **HB 533** (Seibold) would have allowed the devices on roads with a speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less if they were in a VDOT priority pedestrian corridor, in the statewide Pedestrian Safety Action Plan, or included in other high-risk pedestrian corridors identified by VDOT. The bills were all heard during one House Transportation subcommittee meeting, where efforts were made to combine all the bills into one vehicle, which would have been **HB 20**, while also generally expanding the programs in a similar manner as was proposed in **HB 533**. However, following testimony and discussion, legislators decided that in light of the complexity and differences among the proposals, it would be beneficial to allow stakeholders to work together in crafting a comprehensive proposal for next year. With that decision, **HB 521**, **HB 533**, and **HB 905** were officially incorporated into **HB 20**, which was then carried over to 2025. The same decision was made regarding **HB 21** (Jones) and **HB 1072** (Carr), which would have expanded school crossing zones to include public and nonprofit private colleges and universities. Companion legislation, **SB 535** (Bagby), passed the Senate but met the same fate in the House Transportation Committee.

Bills related to the operational aspects of camera programs were also introduced, but they too were unsuccessful. **HB 461** (Runion) would have required that a pole-mounted speed display sign be placed between 250 and 1,000 feet from a photo speed monitoring device. **HB 1032** (Bloxom) would have created a default process for the collection of civil penalties. **SB 73** (Craig) would have allowed retired sworn law-enforcement officers to review photos from a locality's red light or speed camera programs.

One speed camera bill, which was extremely targeted, did survive the legislative process. **SB 336** (Roem) originally would have allowed speed cameras at intersections where a traffic fatality has occurred since January 1, 2014. The bill passed the Senate 22-18, and went before a House Transportation subcommittee, where it was further restricted to expand the program only in intersections located within 1,000 feet of a school, that have a marked crosswalk, and where a traffic fatality has occurred since January 1, 2014. The fines collected from these "high-risk intersection segments" would be directed to the Virginia Safety Improvement Program. In this form, the bill passed the House (73-26) and the Senate (22-17).

Bicycle Operations

The GA continues to take an interest in the operation of bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, electric power-assisted bicycles, motorized skateboards or scooters, and mopeds. **HB 657** (Sullivan) would have created a statewide process outlining the obligations of people riding these types of vehicles and how they should respond to pedestrian walk signals at intersections. **HB 1077** (Carr) would have allowed a bicyclist to yield at a stop sign (rather than stopping completely), when certain measures were observed. **HB 1266** (Willet) would have created a framework governing the behavior of people riding such vehicles, exempting them from the current requirement to ride as close as safely practicable to the right curb in some circumstances. For roadways with only one travel lane in each direction where there is a posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour or more, it also would have removed the requirement for those riding these vehicles on a highway two abreast to move into a single-file formation as long as they are not impeding the normal and reasonable movement of

traffic. All three bills passed the House in close votes but failed to report out of the Senate Transportation Committee.

Exhaust Noise

Efforts to address loud exhaust noise continue to be discussed in Richmond. Delegate Vivian Watts, who has worked to address these “macho mufflers,” continued her efforts this year. She introduced **HB 883**, which would have expanded the locations where exhaust system laws and regulations are enforced to include:

- Any driveway or premises of a church, school, recreational facility, or business;
- Any governmental property that is open to the public;
- Any industrial establishment providing parking spaces for customers, patrons, or employees; and,
- Any highway under construction or not yet open to the public.

The bill was reported by the House Transportation Committee and was sent to the floor for consideration by the full House. However, before the House voted on it, the bill was referred to the House Public Safety Committee, which effectively killed it for the session. Delegate Watts, along with Senator Marsden, also introduced **HB 884/SB 714**, respectively, which would have created a new process for addressing loud exhaust systems when a law enforcement officer has determined, based on their training and judgment, that the noise emitted from the vehicle is higher than 95 decibels. In such cases, the law enforcement officer would have been able to issue a \$250 administrative fee, to be assessed at that vehicle’s next registration renewal. The owner of the vehicle would have had the opportunity to rebut the fee by having their vehicle inspected within 30 days of the violation. **SB 714** was continued to 2025 by the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee, while **HB 884** passed the House, but met the same fate in the Senate. The two members also introduced **HB 213 (Watts)/SB 453 (Marsden)**, which increase the amount an emissions inspection program coordinator can be paid every year from each station. Originally, these bills also would have allowed inspection stations to charge a credit card service charge, in addition to the maximum charge allowed. During the legislative process, this language related to the service charge was changed to instead increase the maximum fee for an emissions inspection from \$28 to \$30. In this posture, the bills passed both the House and Senate.

Towing

As usual, towing was an issue before the GA this session, with bills related to both police-requested tows and trespass tows. In the first case, two successful bills were **HB 1073 (Carr)**, prohibiting tow truck drivers from arriving at the scene of a wrecked or disabled vehicle after a law enforcement tow has been initiated, soliciting/offering towing services and undertaking the actual towing of the vehicle, as well as **SB 94 (Stanley)**, which prohibits tow truck drivers and towing and recovery operators from causing any other person to solicit or offer towing services in any manner at the scene of a wrecked or disabled motor vehicle requiring a tow. **HB 1073** and **SB 94** passed the House and Senate unanimously.

There were also several bills related to trespass towing, some directed towards Northern Virginia while others had a statewide impact. As originally introduced, **HB 959 (Lopez)** would have specified that violations of current law regarding towing operators and drivers are subject to the Virginia Consumer Protection Act. The bill was changed drastically in a House Transportation subcommittee, instead authorizing localities in Planning Districts 8 (Northern Virginia) and 16 to require written authorization from the property owner from which the vehicle is towed. It also changes the penalty for certain trespass towing offenses in Planning District 8 from \$150 per violation (paid to the Literary Fund) to 10 times the total amount charged for such removal, towing, and storage (paid to the victim of the unlawful tow). The bill also includes language maintaining the temporary \$20 fuel surcharge enacted last year until July 1, 2025. This bill passed the House and Senate overwhelmingly. Another bill addressed permitting authority for Northern Virginia localities. Current law specifies that localities in Planning District 8 are allowed to permit towing companies that tow a vehicle from a location within that jurisdiction to a storage site in a nearby locality (the storage site must be in the Commonwealth and within 10

miles from where the actual tow occurred). **HB 1287** (McClure), clarifies that localities in Planning District 8 are allowed to require a permit for companies when the location of the tow and the storage site are in the same locality, which also passed the GA overwhelmingly.

At the statewide level, **HB 925** (Shin) requires notification be made to a resident of a multifamily dwelling unit prior to towing their vehicle as a result of an expired registration or inspection sticker – the notification must be made at least 48 hours in advance. Initially, the notice was to be provided by the landlord, but that requirement was transferred to the towing operator during the legislative process. In this posture, **HB 925** passed the Senate 38-1 and the House 52-48. **SB 66** (Peake), which was introduced following towing incidents involving members of his family, would have initially decreased the maximum towing fee from \$150 to \$50. This bill also changed dramatically during the legislative process, with the final language prohibiting towing operators from requiring an individual that appears to retrieve a vehicle to provide any document not otherwise required by law. This bill passed unanimously.

One bill that was not successful was **HB 421** (McQuinn), which would have created a Commonwealth Trespass Towing Rate-Setting Advisory Panel to advise the GA and the Governor on statewide trespass towing fees. It also would have increased the maximum statewide hookup and initial towing fee for any passenger car from \$150 to \$190. This bill also would have increased the maximum fee for towing a vehicle between 7:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. (from \$30 to \$65), and the maximum fee for towing a vehicle on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday (from \$30 to \$35). **HB 421** was struck at the request of the patron.

Regional Agency Membership

The membership of several Northern Virginia transportation entities (like NVRTA and NVTC), includes members appointed by both the House and Senate. Historically, these appointees were members of their respective bodies. However, in 2018, language was included in the 2018-2020 biennium budget allowing the Speaker of the House of Delegates to appoint individuals who were not House members. Legislation was introduced this year to revert to the previous practice. Specifically, **HB 201** (Krizek) requires that the Speaker's appointees to NVRTA, NVTC, and PRTC be members of the House of Delegates. **HB 1173** (Sickles) and **HB 1175** (Sickles) took the same approach, and were incorporated into **HB 201**, which then passed unanimously.

Other Transportation Bills of Interest

A number of other bills that passed this year will have an impact on various types of transportation processes. **HB 143** (Reid) requires VDOT to establish and maintain a publicly accessible database and map of all utility work approved by VDOT that will occur within a highway right-of-way in a residential neighborhood, effective January 1, 2025. **HB 144** (Reid) requires VDOT to notify the primary transportation liaison of any locality in which the Commissioner of Highways increases or decreases a speed limit. The bill also requires that locality to notify the governing body of any property owners' association or condominium association if any speed limit will change in that community. **HB 143** and **HB 144** passed unanimously.

The GA also addressed issues surrounding the installation of bus shelters, which can be complicated. In an effort to reduce some of the delays that have occurred throughout the state, **HB 285** (McQuinn) originally sought to exempt plans and specifications for bus shelters smaller than 256 square feet (constructed for transit agencies receiving state money and on state-owned property) from the Virginia Department of General Services (DGS) review process. Instead, the local building official of a locality would be authorized to conduct the review process for facilities within that locality. The bill also tried to place a time limit of 60 days on the review process, beginning at the time of the applicant's initial submission of plans and specifications. The bill was amended to instead exempt such facilities from review and inspection pursuant to the Uniform Statewide Building Code (USBC), and in that posture it passed the House unanimously. However, the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee raised questions about potential liability, and language was added to specify the locality where the bus shelter was to be located would be solely and permanently liable for the granting of such

a permit, as well as any liability arising from the work performed. Significant concerns were raised by localities and the bill became the subject of conference negotiations. The bill that emerged, which passed the House and Senate, specifies that enforcement of the USBC for such bus shelters is delegated to the local building official in lieu of DGS. It further specifies that the state will not be liable for any bus shelter built on state-owned property. **HB 285** includes an expiration date of July 1, 2025, guaranteeing that the issue will need to be more comprehensively addressed in the weeks and months ahead.

Technology

The pace of technological advances has exploded since the 1970s, creating challenges for all levels of government seeking to ensure laws keep pace with existing changes, in addition to the even greater challenge of ensuring laws are able to anticipate future changes. Finding a balance between the positive benefits of technology (increasing efficiency, providing expanded opportunities for public participation, improving communication) with the challenges that can be created (impacts on personal privacy, use in criminal activity) can be an elusive goal at times.

The 2024 GA grappled with a number of technology-related issues, including recent reports about the negative effects of social media on youth mental health. As a result, a variety of bills sought to create protections for young people navigating a complex, ever changing social media landscape. **HB 1161** (Wyatt) would have required social media platforms to obtain parental consent prior to permitting minors to create an account. **HB 1115** (Hodges) sought to prohibit certain practices and features on a social media platform for users under the age of 18. Other bills sought to make changes to the Consumer Data Protection Act, including **SB 359** (VanValkenburg), which would have prohibited social media platforms from providing an "addictive feed" feature to youth under 18. These bills led to extensive discussion surrounding the legality and enforceability of potential changes. Given the complexity of trying to regulate these types of platforms in state law, most bills on these topics were tabled or carried over to 2025, with the exception of two bills (**HB 707** (Maldonado)/**SB 361** (VanValkenburg)) that are designed to bring Virginia more closely in line with the federal Children's Online Privacy Protection Act regarding practices such as data collection, targeted advertising, and the use of geolocation. These bills passed both houses with bipartisan support.

The GA also successfully considered legislation related to blockchain and cryptocurrency. **SB 439** (Salim) establishes the Blockchain and Cryptocurrency Commission, which will study these issues and make recommendations in order to foster the expansion of such technologies within Virginia. **SB 339** (Salim), as introduced, would have created a regulatory structure for digital asset mining businesses as well as directed the Bureau of Financial Institutions of the State Corporation Commission (SCC) to study and make recommendations related to blockchain technology, digital asset mining, and cryptocurrency activities. The bill was amended to include only the creation of the work group with the study due by the first day of the 2025 GA. Both bills passed the GA.

The challenge of addressing future technological advances was another difficult issue for the GA. **HB 1355** (Tran) sought to bring the accessibility section of state law into the 21st century, as it has not been updated since the 1970s. The bill would have expanded the definition of accessibility to all disabilities, not just visual and the types of technology that would be affected (both hardware and software). However, the bill's language was broader than current federal law, raising questions about the possibility that localities and school divisions could be required to ensure access to all technology for all persons versus the "reasonable accommodations" requirements at the federal level. Some adjustments were made to address such concerns, but even the revised language would likely have led to a sizable unfunded mandate. **HB 1355** passed the House easily, but the concerns raised by localities and school divisions led the bill to be carried over to 2025 by the Senate General Laws Committee.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Another topic the GA grappled with was AI – how to define it, regulate it, and enforce any regulations put in place. **HB 747** (Maldonado) would have created operating standards for developers and entities selling or using AI within their software packages, along with civil penalties for violations. **HB 249** (Glass) would have tasked the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) with establishing a comprehensive framework for the use of generative AI and machine learning systems by law enforcement by July 1, 2025. **SJ 14** (Subramanyam) would have directed the Joint Commission on Technology and Science (JCOTS) to conduct a broad study on advancements in AI. **SB 621** (Pillion) sought to establish a Commission on Artificial Intelligence to advise the Governor on such issues, with a sunset date of 2027. **SB 621** was incorporated into **SB 487** (Aird), an expansive bill that would have required public bodies seeking to use technology that employs AI to first assess it for discriminatory impacts; and if discriminatory impacts upon any group were discovered, the technology would be prohibited from use by a public body. The bill also would have required public bodies using such technology to create a registry for them, reporting annually to the Chief Information Officer (CIO) of the Commonwealth. The CIO would then develop, publish, and maintain policies and procedures for an ongoing registry of AI technology used by public bodies. Ultimately, it was decided that more information was needed to be able to confidently create a regulatory framework in this area for the Commonwealth, and all of these bills, with the exception of **SB 487**, were continued to 2025.

SB 487 passed the Senate unanimously, and was sent to the House Communications, Technology and Innovation Committee. It was expected that the bill would be turned into a study, but after the committee discussion took an unfortunate turn towards culture war issues, the bill was reported from the committee and sent to the House Appropriations Committee for further consideration. At that time, the bill was ultimately turned into a one-year study, examining related issues and addressing the possibility of creating a stand-alone commission. The study report is due to the GA by December 1, 2024; and in that form; the bill passed both the House and Senate.

License Plate Readers (LPRs)

LPRs capture computer-readable images of license plates. These high-tech devices allow law-enforcement agencies to compare plate numbers against those of stolen cars, cars driven by people suspected of involvement in criminal or terrorist activities, and other law enforcement purposes. Privacy advocates have raised concerns about whether such information can be used to track the movements of individuals without a true law enforcement purpose, and as a result, numerous bills have been considered by the GA over the years. In 2015, Fairfax County was sued over the use of LPRs, as the proponents of the lawsuit alleged that a license plate is equivalent to personal information and that the County’s LPR system was an “information system” as defined by the Government Data Collection and Dissemination Practices Act (“Data Act”). That litigation was ultimately decided by the Virginia Supreme Court, which agreed with the County’s argument that a license plate alone is not personal information and that the LPR system was not an “information system” under the Data Act. Since that time, the GA has considered additional legislation seeking to govern the use of LPR data, though all have been unsuccessful, including the six bills introduced at the 2024 GA.

HB 1037 (Bloxom)/**SB 206** (Diggs) focused primarily on installing LPR devices on roads in the state right-of-way. It included a 30-day retention period for LPR data and would have limited the data and information collected. **HB 775** (Herring)/**SB 503** (Surovell) would have limited the use of such systems to scanning, detecting, and recording data about vehicles and license plate numbers for the purpose of identifying a vehicle. Those bills also included a 30-day retention period, data retention and public reporting requirements, and the requirement that the CTB establish a permitting process for installing and using such systems in the state right-of-way. **HB 920** (Shin)/**SB 539** (Bagby) would have created a data trust to store any data collected by an LPR, requiring law enforcement agencies to apply for a search warrant to access the data. If granted, they would only have had access to data eight hours prior to the application, unless a different period was designated in the

warrant or court order. It required all data to be purged from the system within 30 days. It also specified that the CTB would have the power and duty related to the placement of LPRs and set out intensive training requirements for any law enforcement agency using LPRs.

All of the Senate bills related to LPRs were considered by the Senate Transportation Committee, which incorporated **SB 206** into **SB 503**, and debated **SB 503** and **SB 539** separately. Both bills were reported by that committee on separate days and were sent to the Senate Courts of Justice Committee, where they were considered together. After some intense discussions, the committee reported **SB 503** instead of **SB 539** on a close vote (6-4-2). Debate on this issue continued on the Senate floor and **SB 503** was defeated 19-20. In the House, **HB 1037** was incorporated into **HB 775** by the House Communications, Technology and Innovation Committee. After a tense debate, it was reported 14-6. Given that **HB 775** appeared to be the legislative vehicle to address this issue, the patron of **HB 920** struck her bill from the docket, and **HB 775** passed the House 66-27. However, that bill was eventually carried over to 2025 by the Senate Courts of Justice Committee, which ended the session's deliberations over the use of these devices.

The GA did consider additional legislation that was much broader than LPRs, addressing the use of any surveillance technology by law-enforcement agencies. **HB 1496** (Rasoul), as introduced, would have required DCJS to create a registry of technology used by local law enforcement, requiring localities to report both the type and location of any surveillance technology prior to being allowed to use such technology. Additionally, DCJS would need to request a study by JCOTS for any new technology, including the issuance of a report before approval for use. **SB 695** (Peake) would have directed the Virginia State Crime Commission (VSCC) to study surveillance technology used by state and local law enforcement agencies annually. **SB 695** was conformed to **HB 1496** and passed the Senate, but was ultimately tabled by the House Appropriations Committee. Conversely, **HB 1496** was amended from a registry to a report and in that form, it passed the House. The Senate made numerous changes, including some related to the definition of surveillance technology, requirements about which agency would study and report the data, the inclusion of both state and local law enforcement, and a requirement for DCJS to provide an annual report to VSCC. In that narrower form, the legislation passed the House and Senate easily.

Human Services

Behavioral Health

In response to a December 2023 JLARC report that found a series of issues in the state hospital system, the GA put forward several proposals aimed at addressing the civil commitment process and relieving pressure on the state hospital system.

HB 314 (Hope)/**SB 179** (Favola), as introduced, would have made state hospitals responsible for discharge planning for individuals who were in their facility for up to 30 days. CSBs are currently responsible for all discharge planning, irrespective of the duration of the stay, and this legislation did not propose any changes to the process for individuals who were hospitalized for more than 30 days. The County had some concerns with shifting this responsibility to hospitals, essentially excluding the CSBs from discharge planning for those requiring shorter stays. Additionally, given the capacity and staffing challenges faced by the state hospitals, it is not clear how this would improve the state hospital bed crisis. The bills were amended in a House Health and Human Services subcommittee and Senate Education and Health subcommittee, respectively, narrowing the scope to require state hospitals to develop discharge plans for individuals staying up to 30 days at only three state hospitals – Central State Hospital, Southwestern Virginia Mental Health Institute, and Southern Virginia Mental Health Institute. CSBs would remain responsible for discharge planning at all the other state hospitals, with the exception of the three specifically mentioned. As amended, the bills passed the GA unanimously. Another bill related to discharging individuals from state hospitals, **HB 515** (Hope), would have authorized the Commissioner of DBHDS to discharge an individual, with an appropriate plan, after 15 days over the objections of the CSB or guardian. The bill also would have directed DBHDS to develop regulations allowing an

expedited discharge process for individuals in state hospitals or training centers who are identified as needing DD services, including the development and implementation of a statewide training program for state hospital employees and CSB liaisons designed to improve discharge planning outcomes. The bill was amended in the House Health and Human Services Committee to direct DBHDS to develop and implement a pilot program for discharge planning at one state hospital. Although the bill did not specify which hospital would be included in the pilot program, the bill's fiscal impact statement indicated it would likely be Catawba Hospital. Once amended, the bill passed the GA unanimously.

Another set of bills, **HB 888** (Watts)/**SB 176** (Favola), raised concerns about the lack of community resources available. As introduced, the bills would have specified that for the purpose of civil commitments and temporary detention orders (TDOs), behaviors and symptoms that manifest from a neurocognitive disorder (dementia) or neurodevelopmental disability (autism) would be excluded from the definition of mental illness, removing that as a basis for placing an individual under a TDO or involuntarily committing them to an inpatient psychiatric hospital. This was recommended by JLARC and the BHC, after JLARC found that inappropriate admissions of individuals with these conditions accounted for 10 percent of state psychiatric hospital discharges in FY 2023. While these individuals make up only a small percentage of state hospital patients, they frequently stay for relatively long periods of time, even though they often do not receive appropriate care in state hospitals. Despite these challenges, DBHDS Commissioner Nelson Smith noted that mental illness often co-occurs with DD, which would make determining whether an individual's behaviors and symptoms are due to DD or mental illness particularly challenging and complex. Further, the lack of a full continuum of crisis services for individuals with DD means there would be limited options for placements if these individuals are no longer eligible for admission into the state hospitals. The bills were amended in the House Rules and Senate Rehabilitation and Social Services Committees, respectively, to include a reenactment clause (meaning that they do not become effective unless they are passed by the 2025 GA) and directing the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to convene a work group to evaluate, identify, and develop placements for individuals with neurocognitive disorders and neurodevelopmental disabilities. As amended, the bills passed the GA unanimously.

One of JLARC's other findings was that private hospitals could admit more patients, helping to address overcrowding in state hospitals. **HB 608** (Price) and **SB 34** (Locke) sought to take a step toward addressing this issue, authorizing a pilot program to allow a hospital with a psychiatric emergency department to employ certified evaluators to perform prescreening evaluations that determine whether a person meets the criteria for a TDO. While **SB 34** included specific language tying the bill to the Hampton Roads region, **HB 608** was written more broadly. Both bills were aimed at a particular hospital in Hampton Roads that recently opened a psychiatric emergency department, and the GA appeared to be more comfortable with the narrower approach. **HB 608** was tabled in the House Appropriations Committee, acknowledging at that time that conversations about this overall concept would continue when the Senate bill, **SB 34**, arrived in the House. After passing the Senate unanimously, **SB 34** was treated differently than **HB 608** in the House, ultimately passing with overwhelming support. Despite the seemingly narrow scope of these particular bills, concerns remain about the precedent being set in allowing employees of a private hospital to perform a role historically performed by the CSBs. Further, a study completed by the GA in 2021 found that expanding the group of people authorized to conduct prescreening evaluations would likely have only a minimal impact on alleviating the overall issues in the TDO, as the most time-consuming aspect of the preadmission screening process is the search for an available bed, not the evaluation.

In addition to these pilot programs, **SB 574** (Deeds), directs the BHC to study the civil commitment process overall, specifically looking at how to effectively align current civil admission laws and processes with new behavioral health and crisis response services and resources. A report is due by July 1, 2025, and the bill passed the GA unanimously.

Several other pieces of legislation related to emergency custody orders (ECOs) and TDOs were considered by the GA. **HB 1242** (Willett)/**SB 546** (Bagby) allow a family member or legal guardian to be present when a

person is undergoing evaluation for an ECO or TDO unless the individual being evaluated or the evaluator determines the presence of family members or guardians poses medical, clinical, or safety risks. The legislation was a response to a case that occurred last year, when Irvo Otieno died while under an ECO. Both bills passed the GA unanimously. **HB 823** (Cherry)/**SB 497** (Carroll Foy) specify that an alternative transportation provider will be considered to be available if they are able to take custody of an individual from law enforcement within six hours after a TDO is issued. Both bills passed the GA unanimously. Another bill, **HB 822** (Cherry), as introduced, would have allowed a law enforcement agency executing an ECO to transfer custody to an alternative transportation provider immediately upon execution of the ECO. The alternative transportation provider would then be required to maintain custody until the individual is transferred to the CSB or designee responsible for conducting the evaluation for a TDO. The bill was amended to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to convene a work group to develop recommendations concerning transfer of custody for patients under an ECO or TDO, but the bill was ultimately left in the House Rules Committee. Another unsuccessful bill, **HB 808** (Rasoul), would have allowed state psychiatric hospitals to delay admission of individuals under a TDO until the state psychiatric hospital has determined the individual does not have potentially life-threatening medical needs requiring immediate evaluation and treatment that cannot be provided by the state hospital. The bill was reported from the House Health and Human Services Committee after being amended to specify that state hospitals would not be precluded from delaying admission for other reasons, including insufficient physical space or staffing. A delayed effective date of July 1, 2025, was also included, but the bill failed ultimately to pass the House.

Aside from legislation relating to ECOs and TDOs, multiple legislative proposals were introduced to address other behavioral health issues. Among the successful legislation was **HB 1336** (Sickles)/**SB 568** (Deeds), which permit facilities licensed by DBHDS that provide crisis stabilization services to maintain a stock of Schedules II through VI controlled substances necessary to treat patients admitted to the facility. Current law allows facilities to maintain a stock of Schedule VI controlled substances under certain conditions, but Schedules II-V controlled substances can only be stocked if authorized by federal law and the Virginia Board of Pharmacy. The legislation also allows the use of automated drug dispensing systems and remote dispensing systems in crisis stabilization facilities, nursing homes, and other facilities that meet certain conditions. **HB 1336** incorporates **HB 1038** (Wachsmann), including provisions authorizing the use of remote dispensing systems in the aforementioned facilities. **HB 1336/SB 568** were priorities of the Northern Virginia CSB executive directors, and the legislation passed the GA unanimously with an emergency clause, allowing it to become effective upon the Governor's signature (emergency legislation requires a higher vote threshold to pass the GA, as compared to the simple majority required for non-emergency legislation). **HB 1336** was approved by the Governor on March 8, and is now in effect, while **SB 568** awaits action by the Governor (though it is typically the case that when a Governor receives identical bills he takes the same action on both, it is also possible for the Governor to take a particular action on one bill and a different action on the other bill – when that happens, whichever bill the Governor signs last is the one that prevails).

Several additional proposals were unsuccessful. **HB 885** (Watts)/**SB 590** (Deeds), as introduced, would have added several components of STEP-VA, the Commonwealth's behavioral health transformation plan, to the list of CSB core services. This was described as an effort to further clarify the legislative intent behind STEP-VA, ensuring that implementation is consistent with that intent. **HB 885** and **SB 590**, as amended by the House and Senate, respectively, also stated that core services would be made available subject to the availability of funds appropriated for them (since its inception, STEP-VA has been underfunded by the state) so this language could provide reassurance to the state that funding for this legislation would only be authorized if available, but would not be encouraging for localities and CSBs in light of the continued gap between the state's STEP-VA requirements and the state funding provided to meet them. **HB 885** was tabled in a House Appropriations subcommittee. **SB 590** passed the Senate, but was amended again in the House to remove the language regarding availability of funds and was then continued to 2025 in the House Appropriations Committee. **HB 1065** (Hodges) would have required CSBs to conduct quarterly stakeholder meetings, submitting annual reports of those meetings to DBHDS. The bill was left in the House Health and Human Services Committee after the Behavioral Health subcommittee failed to recommend reporting it on a 3-5 party-line vote.

Food Trucks

During the 2023 session, legislation was introduced to provide food trucks flexibility to prepare some food outside of their truck, in response to a particular case in the Harrisonburg area, which was the patron's district. That legislation ultimately failed, but this session a different legislator, Delegate Phil Scott (representing Spotsylvania and Orange Counties) introduced **HB 1204**, which was identical to the 2023 bill. **HB 1204** would have directed the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), each local health department, and each health district to amend their regulations and guidance documents relating to food trucks in order to allow up to 20 percent of sanitation and food preparation activities to take place outside of the truck and within a 50-foot radius of each truck. This legislation raised many of the same issues for localities as the 2023 bill. Fairfax County already has specific regulations governing how and where food trucks, or any readily movable mobile food establishments, may operate. Such trucks must obtain a food establishment permit from the Fairfax County Health Department and can sell food in three different types of location within the County – designated right-of-way locations, on private property (shopping centers, office parks, etc.), and in Fairfax County parks.

In designated right-of-way locations, VDOT has issued a land-use permit for mobile food vending to Fairfax County that allows food trucks in designated locations, and the County has established a process for food truck operations in those locations. On private property and in Fairfax County parks, a food truck must obtain a permit from the Fairfax County Department of Planning and Development (DPD) or the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA), respectively. Although some of the County's original concerns related to right-of-way implications were addressed through discussions with VDOT staff, the County remained concerned about the public health implications of preparing food and sanitizing equipment outside. When the bill was discussed in a House Health and Human Services subcommittee, the patron offered an amendment to make the bill permissive, allowing local health departments to amend their regulations if desired. Committee members raised a number of questions regarding implementation of the bill (how the 20 percent of sanitation and food preparation would be measured, whether or not the 50-foot radius was too large, and whether or not a pot of stew could be prepared outside of the truck, for example). Ultimately, the bill failed when no motion was made to move it forward.

Opioids

As in recent sessions, legislators continued to file legislation to address the ongoing opioid crisis. While some bills were introduced to increase penalties for selling fentanyl and other opioids, these bills were tabled in an effort to steer the focus away from punishment. Legislation aimed at addressing youth opioid usage, and overdoses in particular, was successful. **HB 732** (Sewell), as passed the House, would have required local school boards to develop a plan to procure and maintain at least two unexpired doses of naloxone in every public elementary and secondary school, for the purpose of opioid overdose reversal. The bill also provided immunity from civil or criminal liability to public school and school board employees who administer naloxone or another opioid antagonist in good faith. Similar legislation, **SB 726** (Pillion), as passed the Senate, also required schools to offer instruction on opioid overdose prevention and reversal in grades nine through 12. After determining that the liability provisions would not explicitly cover Fairfax County's school nurses, who are employees of the County's local health department rather than employees of FCPS, the County sought an amendment to include liability protection for employees of local health departments. Both patrons were amenable to this request, and as passed the GA, **HB 732/SB 726** include employees of local health departments in the liability provisions, contain both the instruction and naloxone procurement provisions, and require the legislation to be implemented by the beginning of the 2025-2026 school year. Similar legislation, **HB 497** (Cohen), which also would have required instruction in, and procurement of, opioid reversal agents, and **SB 387** (Pekarsky), which only dealt with procurement of naloxone by schools, were incorporated into **HB 732** and **SB 726**, respectively.

Other legislation sought to codify an executive order issued by Governor Youngkin in November 2023, which directed the state Superintendent of Public Instruction and VDOE to issue guidance requiring parental

notification within 24 hours of a school-connected overdose in their school division, while also ensuring student privacy. As introduced, **HB 1048** (Batten)/**HB 1504** (Seibold)/**SB 498** (Carroll Foy) would have required parental notification within 24 hours of an incident, and specifically required certain information to be shared if available, including the circumstances surrounding the overdose and the cause of the overdose (including the name of the drug, any related street names, and identifying features of the drug; and the response to the overdose, including actions taken by school employees or emergency responders. A similar bill, **HB 1218** (Higgins), would have required the state Board of Education to develop guidelines and model language for use in addressing such incidents. **HB 1048** and **HB 1218** were ultimately left in the House Education Committee without receiving further action, while **HB 1504** and **SB 498** became the vehicles to move this legislation forward. After conversations with various stakeholders raised concerns that the bill could require the release of information that is not available, as well as lead to the disclosure of minors' sensitive health and personal information, **HB 1504** was amended to only direct the state Board of Education to establish guidelines for school-connected overdoses and parental notification. Because **SB 498** was not narrowed in the Senate, the bills eventually went to conference, where the House version prevailed. The conference report was agreed to by both chambers unanimously.

Other Human Services Legislation of Interest

The GA considered a number of proposals aimed at addressing current economic pressures, as well as the growing unaffordability of many goods and services, including health care. In particular, **HB 570** (Delaney)/**SB 274** (Deeds), as passed the GA, establish the Prescription Drug Affordability Board to protect Virginia residents from the high costs of prescription drug products. The Board will conduct an affordability review of prescription drug products, reporting its findings to the GA twice each year, beginning on July 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025 (the bills have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2025). Additional legislation, **HB 1** (Ward)/**SB 1** (Lucas), increase the minimum wage in Virginia from the current rate of \$12 per hour to \$13.50 per hour, effective January 1, 2025, with an additional increase to \$15 per hour effective January 1, 2026. The legislation satisfies the reenactment clause that was included in legislation passed by the 2020 GA, which made the increases to \$13.50 and \$15 contingent on additional GA action prior to July 1, 2024. Both bills passed the House and Senate on very close and mostly partisan votes.

Another proposal, which was unsuccessful, sought to expand access to health care for children. **HB 970** (Tran)/**SB 231** (Hashmi) would have created a program similar to Medicaid for children whose immigration status prevents them from being eligible for Medicaid. Although **HB 970** was reported out of the House Health and Human Services Committee unanimously, it was tabled in a House Appropriations subcommittee. **SB 231** passed the Senate on a 21-19 party-line vote, but ultimately, met the same fate as **HB 970** and was tabled in the House Appropriations Committee.

Casino Authority

The issue of gambling in Virginia has been the subject of numerous bills over many years. Though gambling in general was prohibited in the Commonwealth prior to 2020, some exceptions were made over time, including the lottery, charitable gaming, and wagering on horse races. Efforts to expand gaming to allow casino operations were considered by the GA for many years, focusing on a small handful of specific localities seeking economic development opportunities. However, those efforts were repeatedly unsuccessful. In order to move the issue forward, the 2019 GA enacted legislation directing JLARC to conduct a review of casino gaming laws in other states, evaluate the Commonwealth's current and potential gaming governance structures, project potential revenues from expanding legal forms of gaming, and evaluate the impact of expanding gaming on the Virginia Lottery, historical and live horse racing revenue, and charitable gaming revenue. That legislation focused on potential casinos in five localities – Bristol, Danville, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Richmond – which had all requested or supported casino authority.

The JLARC study indicated that resort-style casinos could be built and sustained in those five localities. It also touched briefly on the idea of a casino in Northern Virginia, but since that was outside the scope of the study, it did not receive significant attention in the report. Following the completion of the JLARC study, the 2020 GA passed legislation authorizing casinos in the five localities included in the study – requiring a successful referendum prior to implementation of casino operations in a locality (in an interesting development, voters in Richmond have rejected moving this issue forward twice, most recently in November 2023).

During the 2023 GA, legislation was introduced to add Fairfax County to the list of localities authorized to host casino gambling, to the surprise of many. A firestorm of controversy ensued, and that legislation was stricken at the request of its patrons. As the 2024 GA approached, Senator Marsden (a Fairfax County legislator and one of the patrons of the 2023 legislation) publicly indicated that he would again introduce legislation authorizing a casino in Fairfax County; and, while the 2023 legislation appeared to be focused on a site in Reston near WMATA’s Silver Line, indications in late 2023 were that the intent was now to focus on Tysons. Public attention was galvanized by the discussion of casino authority for Fairfax County, though the legislation (**SB 675** (Marsden)) did not become publicly available until after the 2024 GA began. When the 2024 legislation was released, it included specific parameters – requiring that it be part of a coordinated mixed-use project development, and that it be located within one-quarter of a mile of an existing Silver Line Metrorail Station, within two miles of a regional enclosed mall containing at least 1.5 million square feet of gross building area (clearly Tyson’s Corner Mall), and outside of the I-495 Beltway.

SB 675 was first considered by a subcommittee of the Senate General Laws and Technology Committee, which voted 4-4 on the legislation, sending it for consideration by the full committee with no subcommittee recommendation. The bill was reported by the full committee (10-4 with one abstention) and was then sent to the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee for additional consideration by the Resources Subcommittee. After a lengthy discussion at the Board’s Legislative Committee with all the Supervisors in attendance, Chairman McKay sent a letter to the GA leadership, as well as the members of the County’s GA delegation, providing feedback on the proposal. The letter highlighted the County’s fundamental support of local authority, enshrined in the legislative program, and explained that the County has not historically opposed legislation providing local governments with a new local option authority, even if the County does not intend to exercise that new authority. Additionally, the County does not seek new authority that it does not intend to seriously consider implementing. In the case of casino operations, unlike the other jurisdictions granted that authority, Fairfax County did not seek such authority and was not substantively involved in the development of the casino concept. The letter also raises substantial concerns about the revenue split included in state law – providing 70 percent of the gaming tax revenue generated by a Fairfax County casino to the Commonwealth with only 30 percent going to the County.

The subcommittee started its meeting by hearing bills related to gaming. The Chairman of the subcommittee, Senator Louise Lucas (who also chairs the full Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee), allowed bill patrons to speak, but did not offer opportunities for public testimony; and the first several bills moved forward without opposition. When **SB 675** was presented by Senator Marsden, subcommittee members raised questions, including some related to the Chairman’s letter. That sparked additional discussion and questions, leading Senator Lucas to open the floor to public testimony. As it happened, that was Local Government Day at the GA, and a number of local officials testified in opposition to the bill, while only the AFL-CIO testified in favor. The subcommittee then decided to carry the bill over for the year, asking JLARC to update its previous study to assess a Northern Virginia casino for possible consideration during the 2025 GA session. That action was then confirmed by a vote in the full Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee the following week. However, the intense community reaction to this issue continued even after consideration of **SB 675** had concluded, suggesting that any future consideration of casino gambling in Fairfax County would likely be a long shot.

Marijuana

In 2021, Virginia became the first Southern state to make cannabis use legal. Since then, a number of bills have attempted to update criminal justice laws to reflect marijuana's current legal status. This session, **SB 696** (Williams Graves) was enacted to create a process for those convicted of certain marijuana-related felony offenses committed prior to July 1, 2021, and who remain incarcerated or on community supervision on July 1, 2024, to be eligible for a hearing modifying their sentence. The bill includes a sunset date of July 1, 2027. Other bills that passed the GA successfully include **HB 833** (Cousins)/**SB 115** (Lucas), which clarify that simple possession or consumption of legal marijuana products is no longer considered abuse or neglect for the purposes of child custody and visitation. **HB 833** has already been vetoed by Governor Youngkin, which could be predictive of his action on other bills addressing the ramifications of legal possession in the Commonwealth, including **SB 115** and **SB 696**, among others.

Another component of the legalization process that has not yet been addressed is the creation of a legal retail market for marijuana (when the legislation legalizing marijuana was enacted in 2021, some portions of this new legal reality were left for enactment in a future GA session, given the complexity of fully addressing this topic in a single session). **HB 698** (Krizek) and **SB 448** (Rouse), as introduced, addressed key components of that process in slightly different ways, including how to define and address historically economically disadvantaged communities, as well as local land use authority and taxing structures and rates. **HB 698** included limited local authority for addressing a variety of issues, including zoning and the regulation of business operations; a local option for a referendum to ban retail sales in a particular locality; a state tax rate of six percent (in addition to the sales and use tax); and a local option tax of six percent (in addition to any excise or local meals tax) – 50 percent of the revenue from that additional tax, if enacted by a locality, would be required to be utilized for a specific purpose (for example, K-12 salaries, workforce efforts for historically disadvantaged communities and populations, or indigent defense funding). **SB 448** included strong local land use authority (using a licensing structure similar to ABC licensure) and a standard tax rate of 12 percent (including a six percent pass through to localities, but no allowance for any additional local sales and use tax). Negotiations on these bills were ongoing throughout the session, but ultimately an agreement was reached to include the local land use authority and regulation structure outlined in **SB 448** (with language clarifying that local zoning, land use requirements, and business license requirements are not limited by the legislation, while also granting local authority to set the hours of retail sales by ordinance). Local option authority to hold a referendum banning retail marijuana stores in a locality is also included, as is a tax rate of 11.6 percent (of that, eight percent will go to the Commonwealth) along with an additional 2.5 percent local option tax and 1.125 state sales and use tax, which will go to K-12 funding. In this posture, **HB 698/SB 448** passed both chambers and await action by the Governor.

Reproductive Health

As states across the country have continued to enact legislation in reaction to the historic reversal of *Roe v. Wade* by the US Supreme Court, several legislative proposals were advanced to protect access to both abortion care and contraception. **HB 519** (Mundon King)/**SB 716** (Carroll Foy), as passed the GA, prohibit the Virginia Board of Medicine from taking disciplinary action against a doctor who has provided (or is alleged to have provided) abortion care not otherwise prohibited under Virginia law. **SB 15** (Favola) protects anyone providing or receiving reproductive health care services in Virginia from extradition to another state, if the services are legal under Virginia law. The bill specifies that it would not apply to situations in which the services were provided in the state demanding extradition. **HB 1539** (Simon) is a similar bill, which in addition to protecting against extradition for reproductive health services, also adds obtaining, disclosing, selling or disseminating certain personal reproductive or sexual health information without the consent of the consumer as a prohibited practice under the Virginia Consumer Protection Act. **HB 1493** (Seibold), was very similar to **SB 15**, and was incorporated into **HB 1539**. **HB 609** (Price)/**SB 237** (Hashmi) establish a right to obtain contraceptives and engage in contraception, and establish a cause of action against anyone who infringes on that right. **HB 819** (Mundon King)/**SB 238** (Hashmi) require health insurance carriers to provide coverage for contraceptive drugs

and devices, including those available over the counter. The legislation also prohibits a health insurance carrier from imposing any copayment, coinsurance payment or fee on a person receiving contraceptive benefits, except in certain circumstances. Both bills passed the GA with bipartisan votes. Governor Youngkin proposed an amendment to **SB 238** to specify that the provisions of the bill do not apply to any nongovernmental plan sponsor that is exempt under federal or state law based on sincerely held religious or ethical beliefs. The GA will act on this amendment at the April 17 Reconvened (or Veto) Session. **HB 819** awaits action by the Governor.

Several other proposals were unsuccessful. **SB 278** (Hashmi) would have established the Virginia Abortion Care and Gender-Affirming Health Care Protection Act, which sought to establish that all individuals are entitled to provide, receive, and help others provide or receive abortion care and gender-affirming health care services not otherwise prohibited under Virginia law. The bill also would have prohibited law enforcement officers from investigating, arresting, or detaining any person, seeking the issuance of a warrant, or otherwise assisting in or providing support for any investigation regarding either the provision or receipt of abortion care or gender-affirming care, or any person's menstrual health data. **HB 1184** (Scott, P.) would have prohibited abortions based on sex or ethnicity. **HB 664** (Freitas) would have required lifesaving efforts for a child born during an attempt to terminate a pregnancy. **HB 1364** (Griffin) would have made providing or assisting in abortion care a Class 4 misdemeanor, with an exception for procedures performed to save the life of the mother. **HB 404** (Griffin) would have prohibited the use of state funds for abortion care with no exceptions. The House Rules Committee advanced **HB 404** to the floor without a recommendation, in an effort to ensure all delegates took recorded votes on this issue. While House Minority Leader Todd Gilbert offered a floor substitute that would replicate the federal Hyde Amendment (allowing delegates to avoid voting directly on HB 404), that effort was denied by Speaker Don Scott, who noted that the substitute was too different from the original bill. The bill ultimately failed on a 1-95 vote with two members abstaining.

Local Government Notices

In 2023, the GA enacted legislation intended to standardize the frequency and length of time that notices of certain meetings, hearings, and other intended actions of localities must be published in newspapers and other print media. Although the intent of standardizing the various public notice provisions was a laudable goal, the 2023 GA bills contained a number of problematic provisions. Because of the way last year's language was added to language in the existing law, the 2023 bills were confusing and created an inadvertent conflict. Despite these issues, the patrons were reluctant to amend the bills due to the extensive negotiations held between members of a Virginia Code Commission work group leading up to the session – which included members of the development community, local government representatives, and the Virginia Press Association. Although attempts were made last year, neither bill was amended to resolve the conflicts and other issues before enacted.

Fast forward to the 2024 GA session, and as expected, two bills were introduced to address the errors and clarify the public notice timing and other requirements enacted by the 2023 GA. Like the 2023 bills, the bills introduced in the 2024 session, **HB 1488** (Henson)/**SB 413** (Head), standardize the frequency and length of time required for public notices of certain meetings, hearings, and other intended actions of local governments. But, **HB 1488/SB 413** change and clarify the timing for public notice requirements where notice is required before a meeting, hearing, or intended action and are organized in three categories: 1.) publications requiring at least seven-days notice; 2.) publications required to occur twice, with the first notice appearing no more than 28 days before, and the second notice appearing no less than seven days before; and, 3.) publications required to occur three times, with the first notice appearing no more than 35 days before and the third notice appearing no less than seven days before. The bills also standardize the descriptive information and public notices related to changes in local ordinances, the adoption of local budgets, and zoning ordinance and planning related actions. Providing necessary corrections to the legislation enacted last year, **HB 1488/SB 413** passed both the House and Senate easily.

Additionally, the GA considered **HB 264** (Hope)/**SB 157** (Boysko), which would allow any ordinance, resolution, notice, or advertisement that is required to be published in a newspaper to be published in an online-only news publication instead. The bills create a process an online-only news publication can use to petition a circuit court for permission to publish such items. They also authorize circuit courts to grant online-only news publications the authority to publish ordinances, resolutions, notices, or advertisements for an initial period of one year, which can then be renewed in each successive year. Recognizing the current reach and increased reliance on online publications, both bills easily passed the GA.

ONGOING ISSUES AND STUDIES

As in years past, the creation of new study commissions was kept to a minimum, with many studies being conducted by state agencies rather than legislative bodies. As is typical, numerous bills were introduced to study a variety of specific issues. One study of note that was unsuccessful was **HJ 67** (Simonds), which sought to establish a joint committee consisting of five members of the House Education Committee and three members of the Senate Education and Health Committee to examine the issues raised by the JLARC study on the true costs of public education. However, a joint committee to analyze those recommendations already exists, created by the GA in the budget that was enacted in September 2023. As a result, it was decided the issues included in **HJ 67** would be added to the scope of the current joint committee.

A select list of studies/work groups of interest to the County that passed the GA this year is included below. The House and Senate Rules Committees delayed the timetables for all new JLARC studies by one year to address concerns raised by JLARC staff given the current workload. County staff will be monitoring the progress of these studies throughout the year:

HJ 30 (Sullivan)/**SJ 47** (Surovell) requests the SCC, in consultation with the Department of Energy, to study performance-based regulatory tools for investor-owned electric utilities, and the impact of competitive service providers in the Commonwealth.

HJ 41 (Srinivasan) directs the Joint Commission on Health Care (JCHC) to study policy solutions to the Commonwealth's fentanyl crisis. The resolution directs JCHC to (i) study the causes of the rise in fentanyl prevalence and fentanyl overdoses in the Commonwealth, (ii) study the impact of the rise in fentanyl prevalence and fentanyl overdoses in the Commonwealth on Virginians and the Commonwealth's health care system, (iii) study and provide insight into the fentanyl crisis within the context of other drug crises and addiction trends in recent history, and (iv) establish and make policy recommendations related to reducing the prevalence of fentanyl in the Commonwealth and reducing the number of fentanyl overdoses in the Commonwealth. The resolution requires JCHC to complete its meetings by November 30, 2025, and submit to the Division of Legislative Automated Systems an executive summary of its findings and recommendations no later than the first day of the next Regular Session of the GA for each year.

HJ 76 (Anthony)/**SB 338** (Salim) directs JLARC to conduct a two-year study of the social, physical, emotional, and economic effects of gun violence on communities across the Commonwealth.

HB 368 (McClure) directs the Board of Housing and Community Development (the Board) to convene a stakeholder advisory group to evaluate and recommend revisions to the USBC to permit Group R-2 occupancies to be served by a single exit, provided that the building has not more than six stories above grade plane. The bill requires the stakeholder advisory group to submit its findings and recommendations to the Board and to the Chairmen of the House General Laws Committee and the Senate General Laws and Technology Committee by December 1, 2024.

HB 1085 (Rasoul)/**SB 243** (McPike) requires, for every public water system, as defined in the bill, VDH to assist the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) by transferring to DEQ quarterly all validated

monitoring results available to VDH that indicate Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances (PFAS) maximum containment level, as defined in the bill, exceedances. In such circumstances, the bill provides that DEQ is required to develop and implement a plan to prioritize and conduct PFAS assessments for identifying significant sources of PFAS in such public water system's raw water source or sources. The bill requires any facility, if deemed by DEQ to be a potentially significant source of PFAS in the public water system's raw water source, (i) to perform and promptly report the results of quarterly discharge monitoring for one year and (ii) to report to DEQ (within 90 days of being directed by DEQ), its manufacture or use of PFAS. The bill establishes a PFAS Expert Advisory Committee to assist DEQ and VDH in PFAS-related efforts, requiring the Committee to meet at least two times per year through June 30, 2027. The bill requires DEQ to annually report certain information to the Governor and GA by October 1 of each year.

HB 1496 (Rasoul) requires localities to provide to DCJS a list of surveillance technologies, defined in the bill, used by local law-enforcement agencies. DCJS will be required to provide such information to JCOTS. The bill requires JCOTS to conduct a study, in consultation with a representative from VSCC, on the use of each such surveillance technology and the implications of its use, susceptibility to misuse or cyberattack, and cost (*see also page 92*).

SJ 28 (Ebbin) establishes a joint subcommittee to study long-term, sustainable, dedicated funding and cost-containment controls and strategies to ensure the WMATA, VRE, and the public transit systems that serve the NVTTC and PRTC transportation districts meet the growing needs of public transit in the region (*see also page 8*).

SB 186 (Subramanyam) directs the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to convene a work group to investigate wholesale prescription drug importation programs in other states and evaluate best practices for the establishment and application of such a program in the Commonwealth. The bill requires the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to provide a report to the Governor, the House Appropriations and Health and Human Services Committees, and the Senate Finance and Appropriations and Education and Health Committees by November 1, 2024.

SB 487 (Aird) directs JCOTS to conduct an analysis, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, of the use of AI by public bodies in the Commonwealth. The analysis must include an assessment of creating a Commission on AI to advise the GA on related issues, the proper composition of such a commission, and the proper duties of a commission. JCOTS is directed to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Communications, Technology and Innovation Committees and the Senate Finance and Appropriations and General Laws and Technology Committees by December 1, 2024 (*see also page 91*).

SB 574 (Deeds) directs the BHC to convene a work group to study how to effectively align current civil admissions laws and processes with new behavioral health and crisis response services and resources in the Commonwealth. The bill directs the BHC to make recommendations for any statutory, regulatory, licensing, training, and reimbursement changes related to Virginia's current civil admissions process and to report such recommendations by July 1, 2025 (*see also page 93*).



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SB 176 - Civil commitments & temporary detention orders; def. of mental illness neurocognitive disorders.
SB 179 - State hospitals; discharge planning.
SB 339 - Blockchain technology, digital asset mining, etc.; Jt. Commission on Technology & Science to study.
SB 439 - Blockchain and cryptocurrency; Joint Commission on Technology & Science to examine use, etc.
SB 544 - Short-term rental property; locality's ability to prohibit use of accessory dwelling unit.
SB 597 - Affordable housing; local zoning ordinance authority, comprehensive plan.

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HB 20 - Photo speed monitoring devices; location.
HB 270 - Commonwealth Comprehensive Gun Safety Program; established, etc.
HB 774 - Alcohol safety action program; local administrative fee.

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HB 775 - License plate reader systems; use by law-enforcement agencies, civil penalty.
HB 878 - Affordable housing; purchase of development rights.
HB 900 - Zoning; developmental and use of accessory dwelling units.
HB 920 - License plate readers; penalties.
HB 1355 - Information Technology Access Act; numerous organizational changes to Act.
HJ 67 - Fair school funding reform; joint committee of various House and Senate committees to study.
SB 304 - Zoning; development and use of accessory dwelling units.
SB 305 - Gas-powered leaf blowers; local prohibition or regulation, civil penalty.
SB 346 - Net energy metering; solar interconnection, cost recovery.
SB 575 - Discharge plans; copies to public elementary and secondary schools.
SB 617 - Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; budget, operating assistance.
SB 675 - Casino gaming; eligible host localities.
SB 697 - Solar and energy facilities; local regulation.

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HB 43 - Polling place; assistance for certain voters, expands definition of disability.
HB 117 - Net energy metering; solar interconnection, cost recovery.
HB 177 - Federal Early Intervention Program for Infants & Toddlers w/Disabilities; reimbursement rates.
HB 229 - Legal notices; locality to advertise on their website.
HB 245 - PFAS; facilities that have engaged in manufacture, etc., to produce report on use of chemicals.
HB 377 - Zoning; traffic impact statements.
HB 389 - Concealed handgun; carrying without a permit.
HB 421 - Commonwealth Trespass Towing Rate-Setting Advisory Panel; established.
HB 458 - Sales and use tax, local; additional tax authorized in all counties & cities to support schools.
HB 470 - Minor; petition for child in need of services or supervision.
HB 533 - Photo speed monitoring devices; local gov't to provide by ordinance for placement and operation.
HB 600 - Sales and use tax, local; additional tax authorized in all counties & cities to support schools.
HB 644 - Gas-powered leaf blowers; local prohibition or regulation, civil penalty.
HB 657 - Pedestrian control signals; applicability to persons riding bicycles and other devices.
HB 695 - Short-term rentals; Department of Taxation to establish a registry, civil penalty.
HB 791 - Pneumatic guns; Class 6 felony to possess.
HB 883 - Vehicle exhaust systems; operation in certain locations.
HB 905 - Photo speed monitoring devices; location.
HB 970 - Children; comprehensive health care coverage program.
HB 1001 - Collective bargaining by public employees; labor organization representation.

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- HB 1017 - Minors admitted to inpatient treatment; discharge plans.
- HB 1032 - Photo speed monitoring device; establishes a default process for collection of civil penalties.
- HB 1037 - Law-enforcement purposes; installation, etc., of devices in highway right-of-way.
- HB 1052 - Local government; alternative and conventional onsite sewage systems.
- HB 1077 - Bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, etc.; exception to stopping requirement.
- HB 1171 - Absentee voting; processing absentee ballots returned before election day, processing upon receipt.
- HB 1201 - Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; budget, operating assistance.
- HB 1204 - Mobile food units; VDH to amend regulations and guidance documents.
- HB 1266 - Bicycles and certain other vehicles; regulations when riding in traffic.
- SB 41 - Jails, local; compensation for cost of incarceration as calculated in report.
- SB 73 - Photo-monitoring system for traffic signals; retired law-enforcement officials to review violations.
- SB 206 - Law-enforcement purposes; installation, maintenance, & operation of devices in highway right-of-way.
- SB 231 - Children; comprehensive health care coverage program for certain individuals.
- SB 374 - Collective bargaining by public employees; labor organization representation.
- SB 502 - Juvenile & domestic relations district ct.; parent filing petition for protective order against minor.
- SB 503 - License plate reader systems; use by law-enforcement agencies, civil penalty.
- SB 539 - License plate readers; requirements for use by law-enforcement agencies, penalties.
- SB 615 - Medicaid- & CHIP-enrolled beneficiaries; DMAS shall convene work group to design services benefits.

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Initiatives

HB 793 - Speed limits; expands authority of any locality to reduce limit to less than 25 miles per hour.

Reduction of speed limits; local authority. Expands the current authority of any locality to reduce the speed limit to less than 25 miles per hour, but not less than 15 miles per hour, on highways within its boundaries that are located in a business district or residence district to include highways within the state highway system, provided that such reduced speed limit is indicated by lawfully placed signs. This bill was incorporated into HB 1071.

Bill Patron: Rozia A. Henson, Jr.

24103385D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Initiate

See also HB 1071 (Carr).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/18/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Transportation Infrastructure and Funding
1/30/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends incorporating (HB1071-Carr) by voice vote
2/1/2024	House: Incorporated by Transportation (HB1071-Carr) by voice vote

HB 998 - Conduct of elections; electoral board to meet and ascertain results.

Local electoral boards; certification and abstract of results; deadline. Extends the deadline for local electoral boards to meet after an election for the purpose of certifying the election results and submitting the abstract of results to the State Board of Elections from seven days after the date of the election to 10 days after such date.

Bill Patron: Bonita G. Anthony

24107071D-H1 (2/9/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Initiate

See also HB 1238 (Sickles).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/9/2024	House: Incorporates HB1238 (Sickles) House: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107071D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (88-Y 10-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/20/2024	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections (12-Y 3-N)
2/23/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (27-Y 12-N)
2/28/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB998ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1071 - Speed limits; expands authority of any locality to reduce limit to less than 25 miles per hour.

Reduction of speed limits; local authority. Expands the current authority of any locality to reduce the speed limit to less than 25 miles per hour, but not less than 15 miles per hour, on highways within its boundaries that are located in a business district or residence district to include highways within the state highway system, provided that such reduced speed limit is indicated by lawfully placed signs. The bill authorizes a locality to restore a speed limit that has been reduced pursuant to this authority and requires the locality to notify the Commissioner of Highways of a change in speed limit. This bill incorporates HB 793.

Bill Patron: Betsy B. Carr

24102677D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Initiate

See also HB 793 (Henson).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Transportation Infrastructure and Funding
1/30/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (6-Y 2-N)
2/1/2024	House: Reported from Transportation with substitute (14-Y 8-N)
2/6/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106085D-H1
2/7/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (53-Y 46-N)
2/8/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/15/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation (9-Y 6-N)
2/20/2024	Senate: Read third time Senate: Defeated by Senate (20-Y 20-N) Senate: Reconsideration of defeated action agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N) Senate: Passed by for the day
2/21/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (23-Y 17-N)
2/27/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1071ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/1/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1238 - Local electoral boards; certification and abstract of results, extends deadline.

Local electoral boards; certification and abstract of results; deadline. Extends the deadline for local electoral boards to meet after an election for the purpose of certifying the election results and submitting the abstract of results to the State Board of Elections from seven days after the date of the election to 10 days after such date.

Bill Patron: Mark D. Sickles

24102598D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Initiate

Also see HB 998 (Anthony).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
1/26/2024	House: Assigned P & E sub: Election Administration
2/9/2024	House: Incorporated by Privileges and Elections (HB998-Anthony) by voice vote

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Oppose or Amend

SB 726 - Public schools; opioid antagonist procurement, possession, and administration.

Public schools; opioid antagonist procurement, possession, and administration; school board employee training and certification; opioid overdose prevention and reversal instruction; guidelines and requirements. Requires each local school board to develop, in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Department of Health in collaboration with the Department of Education, plans, policies, and procedures for (i) providing at each public secondary school that includes grades nine through 12 a program of instruction on opioid overdose prevention and reversal and for encouraging each student to complete such program of instruction prior to graduation; (ii) the procurement, placement, and maintenance in each public elementary and secondary school of a supply of opioid antagonists in an amount equivalent to at least two unexpired doses for the purposes of opioid overdose reversal; (iii) the possession and administration of an opioid antagonist by any employee of the school board who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of an opioid antagonist, including policies (a) requiring each public elementary and secondary school to ensure that at least one employee is authorized by a prescriber and trained and certified in the administration of an opioid antagonist, (b) for partnering with a program administered or approved by the Department of Health to provide such training and certification, and (c) for maintaining records of each such trained and certified employee.

Bill Patron: Todd E. Pillion

24106276D-S1 (2/1/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Amend

Amend to clarify that employees of local health departments are also covered by the liability provisions.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/19/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/24/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Public Education
2/1/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB387 (Pekarsky) Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
2/5/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106276D-S1
2/6/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (39-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Education
2/23/2024	House: Assigned Education sub: K-12 Subcommittee
2/27/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
2/28/2024	House: Reported from Education with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24108379D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute BLOCK VOTE (97-Y 0-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: House substitute rejected by Senate (0-Y 40-N)
3/6/2024	House: House insisted on substitute House: House requested conference committee
3/7/2024	House: Conferees appointed by House Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate Senate: Senate acceded to request (40-Y 0-N)
3/8/2024	Conference: Amended by conference committee Senate: Conference report agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N) House: Conference report agreed to by House (96-Y 0-N)

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Support

HB 18 - Hate crimes and discrimination; ethnic animosity, penalties.

Hate crimes and discrimination; ethnic animosity; penalties. Provides that it is the policy of the Commonwealth to safeguard all individuals within the Commonwealth from unlawful discrimination in employment and in places of public accommodation because of such individual's ethnic origin and prohibits such discrimination. The bill also adds victims who are intentionally selected because of their ethnic origin to the categories of victims whose intentional selection for a hate crime involving assault, assault and battery, or trespass for the purpose of damaging another's property results in a higher criminal penalty for the offense. The bill also provides that no provider or user of an interactive computer service on the Internet shall be liable for any action voluntarily taken by it in good faith to restrict access to material that the provider or user considers to be intended to incite hatred on the basis of ethnic origin. This bill is identical to SB 7.

Bill Patron: Dan I. Helmer

24101031D (12/11/2023)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also SB 7 (Reeves).

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/11/2023	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/31/2024	House: Assigned Courts sub: Criminal
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
2/7/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106860D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (99-Y 0-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/21/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (9-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB18ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

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HB 22 - Auto sears and trigger activators; prohibition on manufacture, importation, sale, etc., penalty.

Manufacture, importation, sale, etc., of auto sears; prohibition; penalty. Prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale or offer to sell, possession, transfer, or transportation of an auto sear, defined in the bill as a device made of any material designed for use in converting a firearm to shoot automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. A violation is punishable as a Class 6 felony.

Bill Patron: Michael J. Jones

24101228D (12/13/2023)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/13/2023	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/13/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
1/18/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (10-Y 0-N)
1/19/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Reported from Public Safety with substitute (20-Y 0-N)
1/21/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: Transportation & Public Safety
1/24/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N)
1/29/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations (21-Y 0-N)
2/1/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24105447D-H1
2/2/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (92-Y 0-N)
2/5/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (13-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107867D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (27-Y 13-N)
3/4/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24107867D-S1 (89-Y 2-N)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB22ER) House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

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HB 36 - Abuse and neglect of children; causing or enabling child to gain possession of a firearm, penalty.

Abuse and neglect of children; causing or enabling child to gain possession of a firearm; penalty. Creates a Class 5 felony for any parent, guardian, or other person who is 18 years of age or older and is responsible for the care of a child under the age of 18 whose willful act or omission causes or enables that child to gain possession of a firearm (i) after having received notice of a preliminary determination, pursuant to relevant law, that such child poses a threat of violence or physical harm to self or others or (ii) when such parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child knows or reasonably should know that such child has been charged with, either by warrant or petition, convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent of a violent juvenile felony.

Bill Patron: Rodney T. Willett

24101071D (12/19/2023)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 44 (VanValkenburg).

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/19/2023	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/31/2024	House: Assigned Courts sub: Criminal
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
2/9/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107583D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (55-Y 43-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (12-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB36ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

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HB 46 - Firearm; transfers to another person from a prohibited person.

Firearm transfers to another person from a prohibited person. Provides that a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm because such person is subject to a protective order or has been convicted of an assault and battery of a family or household member may transfer a firearm owned by such prohibited person to any person who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing such firearm, provided that such person who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing such firearm is 21 years of age or older and does not reside with the person who is subject to the protective order. Under current law, there is no requirement that such transferee cannot be younger than 21 years of age and cannot reside with such prohibited person. The bill also provides that such prohibited person who transfers, sells, or surrenders a firearm pursuant to the provisions of the bill shall inform the clerk of the court of the name and address of the transferee, the federally licensed firearms dealer, or the law-enforcement agency in possession of the firearm and shall provide a copy of such form to the transferee. The bill also provides that a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm because such person is subject to a protective order or has been convicted of an assault and battery of a family or household member shall be advised that a law-enforcement officer may obtain a search warrant to search for any firearms from such person if such law-enforcement officer has reason to believe that such person has not relinquished all firearms in his possession. This bill is identical to SB 47.

Bill Patron: Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker

24104087D (12/21/2023)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 47 (Favola).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
12/21/2023	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/15/2024	House: Referred from Courts of Justice by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/16/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
1/18/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 4-N)
1/19/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (11-Y 9-N)
1/25/2024	House: Passed by for the day
1/26/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (51-Y 44-N)
1/29/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/14/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (6-Y 5-N)
2/19/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (20-Y 18-N)
2/21/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB46ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/24/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/1/2024	Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., March 8, 2024 House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 1, 2024
3/8/2024	Governor: Vetoed by Governor
3/9/2024	House: Passed by until Reconvene, Wednesday, April 17, 2024

HB 106 - Shared solar programs; amends existing program provisions to apply to Dominion Energy Virginia.

Shared solar programs; Dominion Energy Virginia; minimum bill; capacity. Amends existing shared solar program provisions applicable to Dominion Energy Virginia. The bill provides that a customer's net bill for participation in the shared solar program means the resulting amount a customer must pay the utility after the bill credit, defined in relevant law, is deducted from the customer's monthly gross utility bill. The bill divides the shared solar program into two parts, the first of which has an aggregate capacity of 200 megawatts. The bill provides that upon a determination that at least 90 percent of the megawatts of the aggregate capacity of part one of such program has been subscribed, as defined in the bill, and that project construction is substantially complete, the State Corporation Commission shall approve up to an additional 150 megawatts of capacity as part two of such program, 75 megawatts of which shall serve no more than 51 percent low-income customers, as defined in relevant law. The bill directs the Commission to initiate a proceeding to recalculate the minimum bill within 30 days of a final order in a proceeding establishing the value of a solar renewable energy certificate as required by relevant law. The bill specifies that the Commission shall update its shared solar program consistent with the requirements of the bill by March 1, 2025, and shall require each utility to file any associated tariffs, agreements, or forms necessary for implementing the program by December 1, 2025. Additionally, the bill requires the Department of Energy to convene a stakeholder work group to determine the amounts and forms of certain project incentives and to submit a written report to the Chairmen of the House

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Committee on Labor and Commerce and the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor no later than November 30, 2024. This bill is identical to SB 253.

Bill Patron: Richard C. "Rip" Sullivan, Jr.

24101045D (1/1/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 253 (Surovell).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/1/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Labor and Commerce
1/16/2024	House: Assigned L & C sub: Subcommittee #3
2/6/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (6-Y 4-N)
2/8/2024	House: Reported from Labor and Commerce with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107534D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (54-Y 44-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor
2/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Commerce and Labor (10-Y 4-N)
2/29/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (22-Y 17-N) Senate: Read third time
3/6/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB106ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 173 - Plastic firearms and unfinished frames, etc.; manufacture, import, etc. prohibited, penalties.

Manufacture, import, sale, transfer, or possession of plastic firearms and unfinished frames or receivers and unserialized firearms prohibited; penalties. Creates a Class 5 felony for any person who knowingly manufactures or assembles, imports, purchases, sells, transfers, or possesses any firearm that, after removal of all parts other than a major component, as defined in the bill, is not detectable as a firearm when subjected to inspection by the types of detection devices, including X-ray machines, commonly used at airports, government buildings, schools, correctional facilities, and other locations for security screening. The bill updates language regarding the types of detection devices that are used at such locations for detecting plastic firearms. Under current law, it is unlawful to manufacture, import, sell, transfer, or possess any plastic firearm and a violation is punishable as a Class 5 felony.

Bill Patron: Marcus B. Simon

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24104103D (1/3/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/3/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/13/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
1/18/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (7-Y 3-N)
1/19/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety with substitute (12-Y 9-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
1/21/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: Transportation & Public Safety
1/24/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N)
1/29/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations (12-Y 9-N)
2/1/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24105692D-H1
2/2/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (52-Y 48-N)
2/5/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (8-Y 5-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107865D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (21-Y 19-N)
3/4/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24107868D-S1 (52-Y 44-N 1-A)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB173ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 183 - Firearms; storage in residence where minor or person prohibited from possessing is present, penalty.

Storage of firearms in a residence where a minor or person prohibited from possessing a firearm is present; penalty. Requires any person who possesses a firearm in a residence where such person knows that a minor or a person who is

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prohibited by law from possessing a firearm is present to store such firearm and the ammunition for such firearm in a locked container, compartment, or cabinet that is inaccessible to such minor or prohibited person. The bill provides that a violation is a Class 4 misdemeanor. The bill exempts (i) any person in lawful possession of a firearm who carries such firearm on or about his person and (ii) the storage of antique firearms and provides that the lawful authorization of a minor to access a firearm is not a violation of the bill's provisions. The bill also requires firearm dealers to post a notice stating such firearm storage requirements and the penalty for improperly storing such firearms. This bill is identical to SB 368.

Bill Patron: Marcus B. Simon

24104245D (1/3/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also SB 368 (Boysko).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/3/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/13/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
1/25/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 4-N)
1/26/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N)
2/1/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (51-Y 49-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with amendments (8-Y 5-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to Senate: Passed Senate with amendments (21-Y 19-N)
3/4/2024	House: Senate amendments agreed to by House (51-Y 47-N)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB183ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 264 - Legal notices and publications; online-only news publications, requirements.

Legal notices and publications; online-only news publications; requirements. Provides that, where any ordinance, resolution, notice, or advertisement is required by law to be published in a newspaper, such ordinance, resolution, notice, or advertisement instead may be published in an online-only news publication subject to certain requirements

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specified in the bill. The bill sets out a process by which an online-only news publication shall petition the circuit court of the appropriate jurisdiction to publish such ordinances, resolutions, notices, or advertisements and authorizes the court to grant such online-only news publication the authority to publish such ordinances, resolutions, notices, or advertisements for a period of one year. The bill also describes the process by which an online-only news publication may continue renewing such authority to publish in each successive year. This bill is identical to SB 157.

Bill Patron: Patrick A. Hope

24104158D (1/5/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 157 (Boysko).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/5/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/25/2024	House: Assigned Courts sub: Civil
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Communications, Technology and Innovation House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N)
2/2/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice (20-Y 0-N)
2/8/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (98-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (11-Y 0-N)
2/21/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (38-Y 2-N)
2/27/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB264ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/1/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 318 - Firearm industry members; creates standards of responsible conduct, civil liability.

Firearm industry members; standards of responsible conduct; civil liability. Creates standards of responsible conduct for firearm industry members and requires such members to establish and implement reasonable controls regarding the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, and marketing of the firearm industry member's firearm-related products, as those terms are defined in the bill. Such reasonable controls include reasonable procedures, safeguards, and business practices that are designed to (i) prevent the sale or distribution of a firearm-related product to a straw purchaser, a firearm trafficker, a person prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law, or a person who the firearm industry member has reasonable cause to believe is at substantial risk of using a firearm-related product to harm themselves or unlawfully harm another or of unlawfully possessing or using a firearm-related product; (ii)

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prevent the loss of a firearm-related product or theft of a firearm-related product from a firearm industry member; (iii) ensure that the firearm industry member complies with all provisions of state and federal law and does not otherwise promote the unlawful manufacture, sale, possession, marketing, or use of a firearm-related product; and (iv) ensure that the firearm industry member does not engage in an act or practice in violation of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act. The bill also provides that a firearm industry member may not knowingly or recklessly create, maintain, or contribute to a public nuisance, as defined in the bill, through the sale, manufacturing, importing, or marketing of a firearm-related product. The bill creates a civil cause of action for the Attorney General or a local county or city attorney to enforce the provisions of the bill or for any person who has been injured as a result of a firearm industry member's violation to seek an injunction and to recover costs and damages. This bill is identical to SB 491.

Bill Patron: Dan I. Helmer

24104492D (1/5/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also SB 491 (Carroll Foy).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/5/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/16/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
2/1/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee for Courts of Justice House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 3-N)
2/2/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N) House: Assigned Courts sub: Civil House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N)
2/9/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice (12-Y 10-N)
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (50-Y 48-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with amendments (8-Y 5-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to Senate: Passed Senate with amendments (20-Y 19-N)
3/1/2024	House: Senate amendments agreed to by House (49-Y 47-N)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB318ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

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HB 327 - Affordable and inclusive housing; DBHDS to develop plan to ensure people w/disabilities have access.

Commissioner of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; inclusive housing plan; individuals with disabilities. Directs the Commissioner of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (the Commissioner) to work with stakeholders to develop a plan to ensure that people with disabilities across the Commonwealth, including individuals affected by the Settlement Agreement entered into on August 23, 2012, pursuant to U.S. of America v. Commonwealth of Virginia, have an opportunity to access affordable and inclusive housing, as defined in the bill. The bill requires the Commissioner to present the plan to the Chairmen of the House Committee on Health and Human Services and the Senate Committee on Education and Health by November 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Michael B. Feggans

24106188D-H1 (1/30/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/5/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/17/2024	House: Assigned sub: Behavioral Health
1/25/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Rules House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (6-Y 2-N)
1/30/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services with substitute (13-Y 9-N) House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
1/31/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Housing/Consumer Protection
2/8/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (6-Y 2-N) House: Reported from General Laws with substitute (14-Y 6-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute rejected 24106188D-H1 House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107507D-H2
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (63-Y 36-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services
2/23/2024	Senate: Reported from Rehabilitation and Social Services with amendments (14-Y 1-N)
2/27/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to Senate: Passed Senate with amendments (37-Y 2-N)
2/29/2024	House: Senate amendments agreed to by House (56-Y 29-N) House: Reconsideration of Senate amendments agreed to by House House: Senate amendments agreed to by House (61-Y 39-N)
3/6/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB327ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 362 - Firearms; purchase, etc., following an assault and battery of a family or household member, etc.

Purchase, possession, or transportation of firearm following an assault and battery against a person in a dating relationship with the alleged offender, penalty. Provides that any person who knowingly and intentionally purchases, possesses, or transports any firearm following a misdemeanor conviction for an offense that occurred on or after July 1, 2024, for the offense of assault and battery against a person in a dating relationship, as defined in the bill, with the alleged offender or an offense substantially similar under the laws of any other state or of the United States is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill provides that a court, after a finding of guilt has been made and prior to entering a final order of conviction, shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether the victim of the offense was a

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family or household member or an intimate or dating partner for the purposes of determining the firearms prohibition.

Bill Patron: Adele Y. McClure

24104469D (1/6/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 642 (Perry).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/6/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/16/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
2/1/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (6-Y 3-N)
2/2/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Reported from Public Safety with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/4/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: Transportation & Public Safety
2/7/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N) House: Reported from Appropriations (13-Y 9-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106143D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (53-Y 46-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (8-Y 5-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24108243D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (21-Y 19-N)
3/4/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24108243D-S1 (52-Y 46-N)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB362ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

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HB 405 - Electric vehicle charging facilities; infrastructure necessary to support installation.

Commission on Electric Utility Regulation; evaluation of infrastructure necessary for electric vehicle charging facilities. Directs the Commission on Electric Utility Regulation (the Commission) to evaluate the design and deployment of the electrical distribution infrastructure necessary to support the installation of electric vehicle charging facilities in new developments consisting of single-family and multifamily residential units. The bill requires the Commission to engage representatives from the residential and commercial development industries, private sector utility consultants, and other stakeholders.

Bill Patron: Adele Y. McClure

24104948D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/16/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #2
2/2/2024	House: Referred from Counties, Cities and Towns by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
2/4/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Housing/Consumer Protection
2/8/2024	House: Incorporates HB567 (Askew) House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N) House: Reported from General Laws with substitute (13-Y 7-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107557D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (58-Y 41-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/26/2024	Senate: Rereferred from Local Government (9-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to General Laws and Technology
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology (9-Y 6-N)
3/6/2024	Senate: Passed by temporarily Senate: Substitute by Senator Suroveill agreed to 24108904D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (21-Y 19-N) Senate: Reconsideration of Senate passage agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N) Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (21-Y 19-N)
3/7/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24108904D-S1 (66-Y 32-N)

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HB 419 - Early childhood care and education system; need- and demand-based funding.

Early childhood care and education system; need-based and demand-based funding; educator incentive; nonreverting fund to capture unspent early childhood care and education funding balances. Requires the Department of Education to (i) annually project and report the state general funds needed for the upcoming two fiscal years, based on a cost of quality rate per child, in order to maintain the current number of slots, increase the number of slots using a growth rate differential based on enrollment and parent demand growth in prior biennia, and increase the number of slots to fully accommodate parent demand and eliminate waitlists at early childhood care and education sites; (ii) administer an early childhood educator incentive program to be known as RecognizeB5 whereby a monetary incentive is provided to teachers who work directly with children for at least 30 hours per week at early childhood care and education sites that participate in the uniform measurement and improvement system known as VQB5, with the exception of teachers who are employed by local school boards; and (iii) administer and make distributions, for the purpose of providing certain early childhood care and education services, from the Early Childhood Care and Education Fund established in the bill, to which all balances of state general funds intended for the provision of services to families at early childhood care and education sites that are unspent at the end of each fiscal year are required to be credited instead of reverting to the general fund.

Bill Patron: David L. Bulova

24104681D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Education
1/19/2024	House: Assigned Education sub: Early Childhood
1/24/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 2-N)
1/29/2024	House: Reported from Education (17-Y 5-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
1/30/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: Elementary & Secondary Education
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (7-Y 0-N)
2/7/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107520D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (85-Y 13-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/21/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Public Education
2/29/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
3/4/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
3/6/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24108246D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (40-Y 0-N)
3/7/2024	House: Senate substitute rejected by House 24108246D-S1 (1-Y 97-N) Senate: Senate insisted on substitute (40-Y 0-N) Senate: Senate requested conference committee House: House acceded to request House: Conferees appointed by House
3/8/2024	Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate House: Conference report agreed to by House (90-Y 4-N)
3/9/2024	Senate: Conference report agreed to by Senate (39-Y 1-N)

HB 441 - Polling place; assistance for certain voters, clarifies definition of "person with a disability."

Assistance for certain voters outside of the polling place; definition of "person with a disability"; training. Amends the definition of "person with a disability" for purposes of the Elections title to mean any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of his major life activities or who has a record of such impairment. The bill provides that any qualified voter who is a person with a disability shall be eligible for assistance outside of the polling place and makes technical amendments for consistency. The bill requires the training required for all officers of election to include specific training on voting outside of a polling place and directs the Department

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of Elections to incorporate into guidance documents for election officials the processes and procedures for voting outside of the polling place, including best practices for providing assistance for voters with disabilities. This bill is identical to SB 605.

Bill Patron: Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker

24100437D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
1/26/2024	House: Assigned P & E sub: Election Administration
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
2/2/2024	House: Incorporates HB1222 (Higgins) House: Incorporates HB43 (Thomas) House: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/7/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106596D-H1
2/8/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (98-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/20/2024	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections (15-Y 0-N)
2/23/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (39-Y 0-N) Senate: Read third time
2/28/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB441ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 519 - Unprofessional conduct; disciplinary action against doctor for providing abortion care, etc.

Board of Medicine; unprofessional conduct. Prohibits the Board of Medicine from taking disciplinary action against a doctor based on the alleged provision or receipt of abortion care that is not prohibited under the laws of the Commonwealth, regardless of where such abortion care was provided or received. The bill also specifies that grounds for refusal to issue a certificate or license to any applicant or to take disciplinary action for procuring or performing an abortion apply to such action only as it is prohibited by the laws of the Commonwealth. Under current law, such grounds for refusal or disciplinary action apply for procuring or performing a criminal abortion. This bill is identical to SB 716.

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Bill Patron: Candi Mundon King

24103442D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 716 (Carroll Foy).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Labor and Commerce
1/16/2024	House: Referred from Labor and Commerce by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/31/2024	House: Assigned sub: Health
2/6/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 2-N)
2/8/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (13-Y 8-N)
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (54-Y 45-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health (9-Y 5-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/29/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB519ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/3/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 570 - Prescription Drug Affordability Board; established, drug cost affordability review, report.

Prescription Drug Affordability Board established; drug cost affordability review. Establishes the Prescription Drug Affordability Board for the purpose of protecting the citizens of the Commonwealth and other stakeholders within the health care system from the high costs of prescription drug products. The bill requires the Board to meet in open session at least four times annually, with certain exceptions and requirements enumerated in the bill. Members of the Board are required to disclose any conflicts of interest, as described in the bill. The bill also creates a stakeholder council for the purpose of assisting the Board in making decisions related to drug cost affordability. The bill tasks the

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Board with identifying prescription, generic, and other drugs, as defined in the bill, that are offered for sale in the Commonwealth and, at the Board's discretion, conducting an affordability review of any prescription drug product. The bill lists factors for the Board to consider that indicate an affordability challenge for the health care system in the Commonwealth or high out-of-pocket costs for patients. The bill also provides that any person aggrieved by a decision of the Board may request an appeal of the Board's decision and that the Attorney General has authority to enforce the provisions of the bill. The bill provides that the Board shall establish no more than 12 upper payment limit amounts annually between January 1, 2025, and January 1, 2028. The bill requires the Board to report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly twice annually, beginning on July 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025. Provisions of the bill shall apply to state-sponsored and state-regulated health plans and health programs and obligate such policies to limit drug payment amounts and reimbursements to an upper payment limit amount set by the Board, if applicable, following an affordability review. The bill specifies that Medicare Part D plans shall not be bound by such decisions of the Board. The bill also requires the nonprofit organization contracted by the Department of Health to provide prescription drug price transparency to provide the Board access to certain data reported by manufacturers. The bill has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Karrie K. Delaney

24100122D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See all SB 274 (Deeds).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/25/2024	House: Referred from Health and Human Services by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on Labor and Commerce
1/30/2024	House: Assigned L & C sub: Subcommittee #1
2/1/2024	House: Reported from Labor and Commerce with substitute (12-Y 10-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Assigned App. sub: Health & Human Resources
2/7/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 2-N)
2/9/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations (11-Y 9-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106760D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (52-Y 46-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/22/2024	Senate: Rereferred from Education and Health (12-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Commerce and Labor
2/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Commerce and Labor (10-Y 5-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/29/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 4-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (25-Y 15-N)

HB 577 - Slot-retention requests; Developmental Disability waiver slots, sunset date.

Department of Medical Assistance Services; Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; slot-retention requests; Developmental Disability waivers; sunset. Directs the Department of Medical Assistance Services and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to amend their regulations to allow for support coordinators to request and subsequently obtain approval of consecutive waiver slot-retention requests for a period of up to 365 calendar days for individuals who have been assigned a Developmental Disability waiver slot. Current regulations allow for four consecutive 30-day slot-retention extensions. The bill sunsets on June 30, 2026, and is identical to SB 610.

Bill Patron: Chris S. Runion

24104893D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 610 (Suetterlein).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/17/2024	House: Assigned sub: Social Services
2/1/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (8-Y 0-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services with amendment(s) (22-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee amendment agreed to
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (100-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health (13-Y 0-N 1-A)
2/26/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/29/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB577ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/3/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 609 - Contraception; establishes right to obtain, applicability, enforcement.

Contraception; right to contraception; applicability; enforcement. Establishes a right to obtain contraceptives and engage in contraception, as defined in the bill. The bill creates a cause of action that may be instituted against anyone who infringes on such right. This bill is identical to SB 237.

Bill Patron: Marcia S. "Cia" Price

24102170D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/31/2024	House: Assigned sub: Health
2/6/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 2-N)
2/8/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (14-Y 8-N)
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (56-Y 43-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/19/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
2/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (9-Y 6-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107991D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (21-Y 19-N)
2/28/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24107991D-S1 (55-Y 44-N)
3/5/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB609ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 698 - Cannabis control; establishes a framework for creation of a retail marijuana market, penalties.

Cannabis control; retail market; penalties. Establishes a framework for the creation of a retail marijuana market in the Commonwealth, to be administered by the Virginia Cannabis Control Authority. The bill allows the Authority to begin issuing all marijuana licenses on September 1, 2024, but provides that no retail sales may occur prior to May 1, 2025. This bill is identical to SB 448.

Bill Patron: Paul E. Krizek

24104440D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support with Amendment

Support strong local government land use and taxation authority in any retail marijuana legalization legislation.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
2/1/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Subcommittee #5
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 0-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from General Laws with substitute (11-Y 8-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107122D-H1
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (52-Y 48-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services
2/23/2024	Senate: Reported from Rehabilitation and Social Services with substitute (10-Y 5-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/27/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (10-Y 5-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Finance and Appropriations Committee substitute rejected 24108432D-S2 Senate: Rehabilitation and Social Services Committee substitute rejected 24108153D-S1 Senate: Substitute #2 by Senator Rouse agreed to Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (21-Y 18-N) House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24108497D-S4 (51-Y 47-N)
3/8/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB698ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/9/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 781 - Maternal Health Data and Quality Measures, Task Force on; State Health Commissioner to reestablish.

Task Force on Maternal Health Data and Quality Measures; report. Directs the State Health Commissioner to reestablish the Task Force on Maternal Health Data and Quality Measures for the purpose of evaluating maternal health data collection processes to guide policies in the Commonwealth to improve maternal care, quality, and outcomes for all birthing people in the Commonwealth. The bill directs the Task Force to report its findings and conclusions to the Governor and General Assembly by December 1 of each year regarding its activities. The bill directs the Task Force to conclude its work by December 1, 2025. This bill reestablishes the Task Force on Maternal Health Data and Quality Measures that concluded on December 1, 2023. The bill incorporates HB 169.

Bill Patron: Charniele L. Herring

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24106067D-H1 (1/25/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/17/2024	House: Assigned sub: Health
1/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
1/25/2024	House: Incorporates HB169 (Key-Gamarra) House: Reported from Health and Human Services with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
1/30/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106067D-H1
1/31/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (76-Y 23-N)
2/1/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/19/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
2/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with amendment (9-Y 5-N 1-A)
2/26/2024	Senate: Amendments by Senator Peake withdrawn Senate: Committee amendment agreed to Senate: Passed Senate with amendment (21-Y 18-N)
2/28/2024	House: Senate amendment agreed to by House (74-Y 22-N)
3/5/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB781ER) House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 805 - Sales and use tax, local; additional tax authorized in counties & cities to support schools.

Additional local sales and use tax to support schools; referendum. Authorizes all counties and cities to impose an additional local sales and use tax at a rate not to exceed one percent with the revenue used only for capital projects for the construction or renovation of schools if such levy is approved in a voter referendum. The bill removes the requirement that such a tax must have an expiration date on either (i) the date of the repayment of any bonds or loans used for such capital projects or (ii) a date chosen by the governing body. Under current law, only Charlotte, Gloucester, Halifax, Henry, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Patrick, and Pittsylvania Counties and the City of Danville are authorized to impose such a tax. This bill incorporates HB 60, HB 193, HB 458, HB 600, HB 616, HB 1159, and HB 1437 and is identical to SB 14.

Bill Patron: Sam Rasoul

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(McPike) (2/23/2024)

Senate: Floor substitute printed 24108222D-S2

County Position:

Board has historically supported. See also HB 458 (Callsen), HB 600 (Kilgore) and SB 14 (McPike).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Finance
2/2/2024	House: Assigned Finance sub: Subcommittee #3
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
2/7/2024	House: Incorporates HB1159 (Sickles) House: Incorporates HB1437 (Hayes) House: Incorporates HB193 (Cole) House: Incorporates HB458 (Callsen) House: Incorporates HB60 (Wright) House: Incorporates HB600 (Kilgore) House: Incorporates HB616 (Price) House: Reported from Finance with substitute (13-Y 8-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107210D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (69-Y 28-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Finance and Appropriations
2/21/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (11-Y 3-N)
2/23/2024	Senate: Committee substitute rejected 24108095D-S1 Senate: Substitute by Senator McPike agreed to 24108222D-S2 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (27-Y 12-N)
2/27/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24108222D-S2 (71-Y 26-N)
3/4/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB805ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 816 - FOIA; meetings held through electronic communication during declared states of emergency.

Virginia Freedom of Information Act; effective date of procedures for conducting meetings held through electronic communication means during declared states of emergency. Provides that the provisions for conducting a meeting by

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electronic means due to a state of emergency stated in the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) are declarative of existing law since March 20, 2020, with respect to the Governor's declared state of emergency due to COVID-19. Under the bill, any meeting by a public body using electronic communication means occurring from that date until July 1, 2021, and any otherwise lawful action taken at it is validated with respect to FOIA if the body provided public notice, public access, and public comment commensurate with the requirements of existing FOIA provisions regarding electronic and closed meetings. The bill is a response to the case *Berry v. Bd. of Supervisors* (Va. 2023) and is a recommendation of the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council. This bill is identical to SB 244.

Bill Patron: Mike A. Cherry

24104450D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 244 (McPike).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
1/26/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Procurement/Open Government
2/6/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (7-Y 0-N)
2/8/2024	House: Reported from General Laws (20-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (99-Y 0-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
2/21/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology (9-Y 0-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/29/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB816ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/3/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 894 - Virginia Freedom of Information Act; electronic meetings.

Amends the number of all-virtual public meetings that public bodies, with certain exceptions, may convene in a calendar year to no more than two times per calendar year or 50 percent of the meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater. Current law limits the number of all-virtual public meetings to no more than two times per calendar year or 25 percent of the meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater. The bill also provides that with respect to all-virtual public meetings, when audio-visual technology is available, a member of a public body shall, for purposes of a quorum, be considered absent from any portion of the meeting during which visual communication with the member is

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voluntarily disconnected or otherwise fails or during which audio communication involuntarily fails. This bill is identical to SB 734.

Bill Patron: Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker

24100596D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
1/22/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Procurement/Open Government
1/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N)
1/25/2024	House: Reported from General Laws (22-Y 0-N)
1/31/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (74-Y 26-N)
2/1/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
2/14/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology (14-Y 0-N 1-A)
2/19/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (32-Y 6-N) Senate: Reconsideration of Senate passage agreed to by Senate (39-Y 0-N) Senate: Passed Senate (32-Y 7-N)Senate: Read third time
2/22/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB894ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/25/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/1/2024	Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., March 8, 2024 House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 1, 2024
3/8/2024	Governor: Approved by Governor-Chapter 56 (effective 7/1/24)

HB 939 - Elections administration; prohibits possession of firearm within 100 feet of certain locations.

Elections administration; certain activities or conduct prohibited at polling places applicable to locations for absentee voting in person; prohibited possession of firearm within 100 feet of certain locations. Clarifies that the provisions of law prohibiting certain activities or conduct in and around a polling place shall also apply to locations where absentee voting in person is available. The bill also prohibits any person, with certain exceptions, from knowingly carrying a firearm on or about his person within 100 feet of the entrance of a polling place, the building used by the local electoral board to meet to ascertain election results, the building used to conduct a recount of an election, and other additional locations used for voting-related and elections-related activities. Under current law, this prohibition applies within 40 feet of such entrances.

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Bill Patron: Irene Shin

24106402D-H1 (2/2/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
1/26/2024	House: Assigned P & E sub: Election Administration
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
2/2/2024	House: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/7/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106402D-H1
2/8/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (51-Y 47-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/27/2024	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (8-Y 7-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24108142D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (20-Y 19-N)
3/5/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24108142D-S1 (51-Y 49-N)

HB 947 - Local government; regulation by ordinance for locations of tobacco products, etc.

Local government powers; regulation of tobacco, nicotine, and hemp product retail sale locations. Allows a locality to regulate the retail sale locations of tobacco products, nicotine vapor products, alternative nicotine products, or hemp products intended for smoking for any such retail sale location and may prohibit a retail sale location on property within 1,000 linear feet of a child day center or a public, private, or parochial school.

Bill Patron: Alfonso H. Lopez

24106162D-H1 (1/26/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/23/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #2
1/25/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
1/26/2024	House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns with substitute (20-Y 0-N)
1/31/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106162D-H1
2/1/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (99-Y 0-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government (15-Y 0-N)
2/21/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/27/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB947ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/1/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 959 - Towing violations; enforcement.

Authorizes localities in Planning Districts 8 and 16 to require written authorization of the owner of the property from which the vehicle is towed at the time the vehicle is being towed and regulate the monitoring practices that may be used by towing and recovery operators. Current law authorizes localities other than those in Planning Districts 8 and 16 to require written authorization of the owner of the property from which the vehicle is towed at the time the vehicle is being towed. The bill also changes the penalty for certain trespass towing offenses in Planning District 8 from \$150 per violation paid to the Literary Fund to 10 times the total amount charged for such removal, towing, and storage to be paid to the victim of the unlawful towing.

Bill Patron: Alfonso H. Lopez

24101550D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Transportation with substitute (21-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24105910D-H1
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (98-Y 2-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation (12-Y 2-N 1-A) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24108476D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (37-Y 2-N)
3/5/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24108476D-S1 (99-Y 1-N)

HB 1028 - Affordable housing; assisted living facilities.

Allows localities that have adopted an affordable housing program to require that in an application for a special exception or special use permit affordable rental units be included for any proposed development of an assisted living facility. Such ordinance shall apply to newly licensed assisted living facilities and permit applications approved on or after January 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Atoosa R. Reaser

24106816D-H1 (2/2/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/23/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #2
2/1/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 2-N)
2/2/2024	House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/7/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106816D-H1
2/8/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (51-Y 47-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government (8-Y 7-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (22-Y 17-N)
3/5/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1028ER) House: Enrolled
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1040 - Virginia Freedom of Information Act; definition of "caregiver," remote participation in meetings.

Virginia Freedom of Information Act; definition of "caregiver"; remote participation in meetings by persons with disabilities and caregivers; remote voting. Provides that for purposes of determining whether a quorum is physically assembled, an individual member of a public body who is a person with a disability or a caregiver, defined in the bill, and uses remote participation counts toward the quorum as if the individual was physically present. The bill also provides that the participation policy adopted by a public body, as required by the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, shall not prohibit or restrict any individual member of a public body who is participating in an all-virtual meeting or who is using remote participation from voting on matters before the public body. As introduced, the bill was a recommendation of the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council. This bill is identical to SB 85.

Bill Patron: Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker

24104336D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
1/22/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Procurement/Open Government
1/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N)
1/25/2024	House: Reported from General Laws (22-Y 0-N)
1/31/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (100-Y 0-N)
2/1/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
2/14/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology with substitute (14-Y 1-N)
2/19/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107743D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (26-Y 12-N)
2/21/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24107743D-S1 (95-Y 3-N)
2/27/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1040ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/1/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1073 - Tow truck drivers; prohibited acts.

Prohibits tow truck drivers from driving by the scene of a wrecked or disabled vehicle for which a law-enforcement tow has been initiated by a law-enforcement agency, initiating contact with the owner or operator of such vehicle by soliciting or offering towing services, and towing such vehicle.

Bill Patron: Betsy B. Carr

24102177D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (8-Y 0-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Transportation with amendment(s) (22-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee amendment agreed to
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (100-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation (15-Y 0-N)
2/27/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (39-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1073ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1085 - PFAS Expert Advisory Committee; established, monitoring sources.

Department of Environmental Quality; Department of Health; PFAS; identification; monitoring; PFAS Expert Advisory Council established; report. Requires, for every public water system, as defined in the bill, the Department of Health (VDH) to assist the Department of Environmental Quality (the Department) by transferring to the Department quarterly all validated monitoring results available to VDH that indicate PFAS maximum containment level, as defined in the bill, exceedances. In such circumstances, the bill provides that the Department is required to develop and implement a plan to prioritize and conduct PFAS assessments for identifying significant sources of PFAS in such public water system's raw water source or sources. The bill requires any facility, if deemed by the Department to be a potentially significant source of PFAS in the public water system's raw water source, (i) to perform and promptly report the results of quarterly discharge monitoring for one year and (ii) to report to the Department, within 90 days after being directed by the Department, its manufacture or use of PFAS. The bill establishes a PFAS Expert Advisory Committee to assist the Department and VDH in its PFAS-related efforts and requires the Committee to meet at least two times per year through June 30, 2027. The bill requires the Department to annually report certain information to the Governor and the General Assembly by October 1. This bill incorporates HB 245 and is identical to SB 243.

Bill Patron: Sam Rasoul

24106713D-H1 (1/31/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

See also SB 243 (McPike).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources
1/23/2024	House: Assigned ACNR sub: Chesapeake
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (9-Y 1-N)
1/31/2024	House: Incorporates HB245 (Bulova) House: Reported from Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources with substitute (22-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Assigned App. sub: Commerce Agriculture & Natural Resources
2/7/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N) House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee on Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources substitute rejected 24106713D-H1 House: Committee on Appropriations substitute agreed to 24106954D-H2
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (99-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources
2/16/2024	Senate: Reported from Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources (11-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/21/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (14-Y 0-N)
2/23/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (39-Y 0-N)
2/28/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1085ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1287 - Towing companies; provision of existing law authorizing localities in planning District 8.

Towing companies; local authority. Clarifies that the provisions of existing law authorizing localities in Planning District 8 to require towing companies that tow from the county to a storage or release location outside of the locality

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to obtain a permit to do so do not restrict or modify the authority of the locality to require that towing companies that tow and store or release vehicles within the county, city, or town to obtain from the locality a permit to do so.

Bill Patron: Adele Y. McClure

24104248D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Transportation (21-Y 1-N)
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (93-Y 5-N 1-A)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation (13-Y 1-N 1-A) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (36-Y 2-N)
3/8/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1287ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/9/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1336 - Crisis stabilization services; facilities licensed by DBHDS, nursing homes.

Crisis stabilization services; facilities licensed by Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; nursing homes; dispensing and administration of drugs; emergency. Permits facilities licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services that provide crisis stabilization services to maintain a stock of Schedules II through VI controlled substances necessary for immediate treatment of patients admitted to such facility. Under current law, maintenance of a stock of Schedule VI controlled substances is allowed under certain conditions, but a stock of Schedules II through V controlled substances may be maintained only if authorized by federal law and Board of Pharmacy regulations. The bill also allows automated drug dispensing systems and remote dispensing systems to be used by state facilities established pursuant to Title 37.2 (Behavioral Health and Developmental Services), facilities that provide crisis stabilization services, nursing homes, and other facilities authorized by the Board

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of Pharmacy that meet certain conditions. The bill contains an emergency clause, directs the Board of Pharmacy to adopt emergency regulations to implement the provisions of the bill, incorporates HB 1038, and is identical to SB 568.

Bill Patron: Mark D. Sickles

24101061D (1/12/2024)

House: Presented and ordered printed with emergency clause

County Position: Support

See also SB 568 (Deeds).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/12/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/30/2024	House: Incorporates HB1038 (Wachsmann) House: Reported from Health and Human Services with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/2/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106670D-H1
2/5/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (98-Y 0-N)
2/6/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/15/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health (15-Y 0-N)
2/19/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (39-Y 0-N)
2/22/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1336ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/25/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/1/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 1, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., March 8, 2024
3/8/2024	Governor: Approved by Governor-Chapter 63 (effective 3/8/24)

HB 1397 - Manufactured Home Lot Rental Act; manufactured home park, notice of sale and relocation expenses.

Manufactured Home Lot Rental Act; manufactured home park; notice of sale and relocation expenses. Requires a manufactured home park owner to provide notice to the Department of Housing and Community Development and each manufactured home park tenant 90 days prior to unconditionally accepting an offer to purchase a manufactured home park. The bill permits an entity of tenants to negotiate for purchase of the manufactured home park. The bill also requires the manufactured home park owner provide notice to the locality in which the manufactured home park is located if the locality delivers a proposed purchase agreement with substantially similar terms and conditions as the entity of tenants to the manufactured home park owner. The bill provides an additional 60-day period for an entity to obtain financing for the purchase of a manufactured home park. The bill requires that its provisions be liberally construed to preserve affordable housing and expand the opportunities for owners of manufactured homes to purchase a manufactured home park. The bill provides for \$5,000 in relocation expenses for a manufactured home

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owner if a rental agreement is terminated due to the sale of the manufactured home park to a buyer that is going to redevelop the park and change its use. The provisions of the bill do not become effective unless reenacted by the 2025 Session of the General Assembly.

Bill Patron: Paul E. Krizek

24108598D-S1- Senate Amendments (2/28/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: ~~Support with Amendment~~ Support

Bill was amended to remove the reenactment clause.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/17/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
1/26/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Housing/Consumer Protection
2/8/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N) House: Reported from General Laws with substitute (12-Y 8-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107465D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (51-Y 46-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology with substitute (13-Y 2-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
3/4/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with amendments (11-Y 4-N)
3/6/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24108598D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute with amendments (22-Y 18-N) Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute with amendments HB1397S1
3/7/2024	House: Senate substitute with amendments agreed to by House 24108598D-S1 (51-Y 48-N)

HB 1486 - Vacant buildings; registration.

Permits any county, city, or town to require, by ordinance, the owner of any building that has been vacant for at least 12 months and (i) that meets the definition of "derelict building" in relevant law, (ii) that meets the definition of "criminal blight" in relevant law, or (iii) in which a locality has determined a person is living without the authority of the owner to register such building annually. Under current law, any city and certain towns are permitted to require the owner of any building that has been vacant for at least 12 months and meets the definition of "derelict building" in relevant law to register such building annually. This bill is identical to SB 48 and is a recommendation of the Virginia Housing Commission.

Bill Patron: Joshua E. Thomas

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24105791D (1/19/2024)

House: Presented and ordered printed

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/19/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/23/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #1
1/26/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N) House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns (13-Y 7-N)
2/1/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (61-Y 39-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government (10-Y 4-N)
2/21/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (28-Y 12-N)
2/27/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1486ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/1/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HJ 76 - Gun violence; JLARC to study effects on communities.

Study; JLARC; effects of gun violence on communities; report. Directs the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission to conduct a two-year study of the social, physical, emotional, and economic effects of gun violence on communities across the Commonwealth.

Bill Patron: Bonita G. Anthony

24104852D (1/18/2024)

House: Presented and ordered printed

County Position: Support

See also SB 338 (Salim).

Fairfax County Legislative Summary

March 13, 2024

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/18/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Rules
1/25/2024	House: Assigned Rules sub: Studies Subcommittee
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (4-Y 2-N)
2/1/2024	House: Reported from Rules (12-Y 6-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Assigned App. sub: Transportation & Public Safety
2/7/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N) House: Reported from Appropriations (12-Y 9-N)
2/12/2024	House: Agreed to by House (54-Y 45-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rules
3/1/2024	Senate: Reported from Rules by voice vote
3/5/2024	Senate: Agreed to by Senate by voice vote

SB 7 - Hate crimes and discrimination; ethnic animosity, penalties.

Hate crimes and discrimination; ethnic animosity; penalties. Provides that it is the policy of the Commonwealth to safeguard all individuals within the Commonwealth from unlawful discrimination in employment and in places of public accommodation because of such individual's ethnic origin and prohibits such discrimination. The bill also adds victims who are intentionally selected because of their ethnic origin to the categories of victims whose intentional selection for a hate crime involving assault, assault and battery, or trespass for the purpose of damaging another's property results in a higher criminal penalty for the offense. The bill also provides that no provider or user of an interactive computer service on the Internet shall be liable for any action voluntarily taken by it in good faith to restrict access to material that the provider or user considers to be intended to incite hatred on the basis of ethnic origin. This bill incorporates SB 120. This bill is identical to HB 18.

Bill Patron: Bryce E. Reeves

24100086D (11/20/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also HB 18 (Helmer).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
11/20/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/24/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB120 (Subramanyam) Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (14-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/6/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 0-N 2-A)
2/8/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106213D-S1
2/9/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (36-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice (22-Y 0-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House BLOCK VOTE (100-Y 0-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB7ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 14 - Sales and use tax, local; additional tax authorized in counties & cities to support schools.

Additional local sales and use tax to support schools; referendum. Authorizes all counties and cities to impose an additional local sales and use tax at a rate not to exceed one percent with the revenue used only for capital projects for the construction or renovation of schools if such levy is approved in a voter referendum. The bill removes the requirement that such a tax must have an expiration date on either (i) the date of the repayment of any bonds or loans used for such capital projects or (ii) a date chosen by the governing body. Under current law, only Charlotte, Gloucester, Halifax, Henry, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Patrick, and Pittsylvania Counties and the City of Danville are authorized to impose such a tax. This bill is identical to HB 805.

Bill Patron: Jeremy S. McPike

24100982D (11/25/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also HB 458 (Callsen), HB 600 (Kilgore), and HB 805 (Rasoul).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
11/25/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on Finance and Appropriations
1/23/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 4-N)
1/29/2024	Senate: Amendments by Senator Deeds agreed to Senate: Passed Senate (27-Y 13-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Finance
2/21/2024	House: Reported from Finance with substitute (13-Y 8-N)
2/26/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24108106D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (68-Y 28-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (25-Y 14-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB14ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 36 - Virginia Freedom of Information Act; definitions.

Virginia Freedom of Information Act; definitions of meetings and public business. Exempts certain public meetings from the definition of "meeting" under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act to clarify that three or more members of a public body may appear and participate in such public meeting without violating the Act, provided that no public business is transacted or discussed. The bill also exempts members of a public body who attend a public meeting of a second public body without violating the Act, provided that no public business is transacted or discussed. Finally, the bill defines "public business" as activity that a public body has undertaken or proposed to undertake on behalf of the people it represents.

Bill Patron: Mamie E. Locke

24102327D (12/16/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
12/16/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
1/24/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
1/29/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24105430D-S1
1/30/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
2/14/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Procurement/Open Government
2/20/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
2/22/2024	House: Reported from General Laws with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/27/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107940D-H1
	House: Passed House with substitute BLOCK VOTE (97-Y 0-N)
2/29/2024	Senate: House substitute rejected by Senate (0-Y 39-N)
3/1/2024	House: House insisted on substitute
	House: House requested conference committee
3/5/2024	Senate: Senate acceded to request (40-Y 0-N)
	Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate
3/6/2024	House: Conferees appointed by House
3/7/2024	Conference: Amended by conference committee
3/8/2024	House: Conference report agreed to by House (99-Y 0-N)
	Senate: Conference report agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N)

SB 44 - Abuse and neglect of children; causing or enabling child to gain possession of a firearm, penalty.

Abuse and neglect of children; causing or enabling child to gain possession of a firearm; penalty. Creates a Class 5 felony for any parent, guardian, or other person who is 18 years of age or older and is responsible for the care of a child under the age of 18 whose willful act or omission causes or enables that child to gain possession of a firearm (i) after having received notice of a preliminary determination, pursuant to relevant law, that such child poses a threat of violence or physical harm to self or others or (ii) when such parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child knows or reasonably should know that such child has been charged with, either by warrant or petition, convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent of a violent juvenile felony.

Bill Patron: Schuyler T. VanValkenburg

24100621D (12/19/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 36 (Willett).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
12/19/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/31/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (13-Y 0-N 2-A) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (14-Y 1-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Courts of Justice Committee substitute rejected 24106369D-S1 Senate: Finance and Appropriations Committee substitute agreed to 24107464D-S2
2/13/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (27-Y 13-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (13-Y 9-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (55-Y 43-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB44ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 47 - Firearm; transfers to another person from a prohibited person.

Firearm transfers to another person from a prohibited person. Provides that a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm because such person is subject to a protective order or has been convicted of an assault and battery of a family or household member may transfer a firearm owned by such prohibited person to any person who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing such firearm, provided that such person who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing such firearm is 21 years of age or older and does not reside with the person who is subject to the protective order. Under current law, there is no requirement that such transferee cannot be younger than 21 years of age and cannot reside with such prohibited person. The bill also provides that such prohibited person who transfers, sells, or surrenders a firearm pursuant to the provisions of the bill shall inform the clerk of the court of the name and address of the transferee, the federally licensed firearms dealer, or the law-enforcement agency in possession of the firearm and shall provide a copy of such form to the transferee. The bill also provides that a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm because such person is subject to a protective order or has been convicted of an assault and battery of a family or household member shall be advised that a law-enforcement officer may obtain a search warrant to search for any firearms from such person if such law-enforcement officer has reason to believe that such person has not relinquished all firearms in his possession. This bill is identical to HB 46.

Bill Patron: Barbara A. Favola

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24104086D (12/21/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 46 (Bennett-Parker).

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/21/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (9-Y 6-N)
1/25/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (23-Y 17-N) Senate: Reconsideration of passage agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N) Senate: Passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (52-Y 47-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB47ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/1/2024	Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., March 8, 2024 Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 1, 2024
3/8/2024	Governor: Vetoed by Governor
3/9/2024	Senate: Passed by for the day

SB 48 - Vacant buildings; registration.

Permits any county, city, or town to require, by ordinance, the owner of any building that has been vacant for at least 12 months and (i) that meets the definition of "derelict building" in relevant law, (ii) that meets the definition of "criminal blight" in relevant law, or (iii) in which a locality has determined a person is living without the authority of the owner to register such building annually. Under current law, any city and certain towns are permitted to require the owner of any building that has been vacant for at least 12 months and meets the definition of "derelict building" in relevant law to register such building annually. This bill incorporates SB 478, is identical to HB 1486, and is a recommendation of the Virginia Housing Commission.

Bill Patron: Mamie E. Locke

24105512D-S1 (1/15/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
12/21/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
1/15/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB478 (Aird) Senate: Reported from Local Government with substitute (11-Y 0-N)
1/17/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24105512D-S1
1/18/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns (13-Y 9-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (65-Y 35-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB48ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 49 - Community revitalization fund; expanding use for all localities.

Expands the current provisions of law allowing for the establishment of a community revitalization fund for the purpose of preventing neighborhood deterioration to apply to all localities. Currently, only the City of Richmond is authorized to establish such a fund. This bill is identical to HB 478 and is a recommendation of the Virginia Housing Commission.

Bill Patron: Mamie E. Locke

24100699D (12/21/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
12/21/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
1/15/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government (12-Y 0-N)
1/18/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns (21-Y 1-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (88-Y 12-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB49ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 54 - Early childhood care and education system; unspent funding balances, report.

Early childhood care and education system; publicly funded providers; funding; Early Childhood Care and Education Fund established. Requires, for the purpose of addressing family demand and preferences for affordable, high-quality early childhood care and education services, state general funds to be provided to support the provision of services to families for early childhood care and education, as specified in the general appropriations act. The bill requires the Department of Education to report each year by November 1 on the projected general funds needed for the upcoming two fiscal years in order to (i) maintain the current number of slots at early childhood care and education programs, (ii) increase the number of slots using a projected growth report, and (iii) increase the number of slots to fully accommodate parent demand and eliminate waitlists. The bill requires such projected general funds to be based on the annual per-child cost, determined as set forth in the bill, for the Virginia Preschool Initiative, the Mixed Delivery Program, and the Child Care Subsidy Program, the current eligibility criteria for such programs, and maximization of certain regularly recurring federal funds. The bill requires each regional entity established by the Board of Education pursuant to applicable law, each local school division, and each locality to annually indicate the number of slots needed, respectively, in the region for the Mixed Delivery Program, the local school division for the Virginia Preschool Initiative, and the locality for the Child Care Subsidy Program. The bill requires the Department of Education to (a) reallocate by July 1 any slots with available funding from the Child Care Subsidy Program and the Mixed Delivery Program, (b) make adjustments based on family preferences following the fall enrollment periods, (c) first expend all current-year state general funds in providing funding for slots, and (c) if waitlists for slots at early childhood care remain, use available funds from the Early Childhood Care and Education Fund established by the bill to address family demand and preferences.

Bill Patron: Mamie E. Locke

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24107527D-S2 (2/8/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

Excess funds should revert back to early childhood.

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/22/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/10/2024	Senate: Assigned Education sub: Public Education
1/25/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Education and Health Committee substitute rejected 24105109D-S1 Senate: Finance and Appropriations Committee substitute agreed to 24107527D-S2 Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Education House: Assigned Education sub: Early Childhood
2/21/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (7-Y 1-N)
2/26/2024	House: Reported from Education with substitute (16-Y 5-N)
2/29/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107936D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (90-Y 9-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: House substitute rejected by Senate (0-Y 39-N)
3/5/2024	House: House insisted on substitute House: House requested conference committee
3/6/2024	Senate: Senate acceded to request (40-Y 0-N) Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate
3/7/2024	House: Conferees appointed by House
3/8/2024	Conference: Amended by conference committee Senate: Conference report agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N) House: Conference report agreed to by House (93-Y 3-N)

SB 85 - Virginia Freedom of Information Act; definition of "caregiver," remote participation in meetings.

Virginia Freedom of Information Act; definition of "caregiver"; remote participation in meetings by persons with disabilities and caregivers; remote voting. Provides that for purposes of determining whether a quorum is physically assembled, an individual member of a public body who is a person with a disability or a caregiver, defined in the bill,

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and uses remote participation counts toward the quorum as if the individual was physically present. The bill also provides that the participation policy adopted by a public body, as required by the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, shall not prohibit or restrict any individual member of a public body who is participating in an all-virtual meeting or who is using remote participation from voting on matters before the public body. As introduced, the bill was a recommendation of the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council. This bill is identical to HB 1040.

Bill Patron: Barbara A. Favola

24101421D (1/1/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/1/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
1/17/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology (14-Y 0-N 1-A)
1/22/2024	Senate: Amendment by Senator Favola agreed to
1/23/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (28-Y 11-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
2/20/2024	House: Reported from General Laws (21-Y 0-N)
2/23/2024	House: Passed House (95-Y 3-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB85ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 99 - Assault firearms; carrying in public areas prohibited, penalty.

Carrying assault firearms in public areas prohibited; penalty. Prohibits the carrying of certain semi-automatic center-fire rifles and shotguns on any public street, road, alley, sidewalk, or public right-of-way or in any public park or any other place of whatever nature that is open to the public, with certain exceptions. Under current law, the current prohibition on carrying certain shotguns and semi-automatic center-fire rifles and pistols applies to a narrower range of firearms, only in certain localities, and only when such firearms are loaded. This bill is identical to HB 175.

Bill Patron: Adam P. Ebbin

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24100968D (1/3/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/3/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (9-Y 6-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
1/31/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (10-Y 5-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24105953D-S1
2/5/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/21/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107774D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (52-Y 48-N)
2/23/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (21-Y 18-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB99ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 100 - Plastic firearms and unfinished frames, etc.; manufacture, import, etc. prohibited, penalties.

Manufacture, import, sale, transfer, or possession of plastic firearms and unfinished frames or receivers and unserialized firearms prohibited; penalties. Creates a Class 5 felony for any person who knowingly manufactures or assembles, imports, purchases, sells, transfers, or possesses any firearm that, after removal of all parts other than a major component, as defined in the bill, is not detectable as a firearm when subjected to inspection by the types of detection devices, including X-ray machines, commonly used at airports, government buildings, schools, correctional facilities, and other locations for security screening. The bill updates language regarding the types of detection devices that are used at such locations for detecting plastic firearms. Under current law, it is unlawful to manufacture, import, sell, transfer, or possess any plastic firearm and a violation is punishable as a Class 5 felony.

Bill Patron: Adam P. Ebbin

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24104102D (1/3/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/3/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (9-Y 6-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
1/31/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24105790D-S1
2/5/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (52-Y 48-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB100ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 157 - Legal notices and publications; online-only news publications, requirements.

Legal notices and publications; online-only news publications; requirements. Provides that, where any ordinance, resolution, notice, or advertisement is required by law to be published in a newspaper, such ordinance, resolution, notice, or advertisement instead may be published in an online-only news publication subject to certain requirements specified in the bill. The bill sets out a process by which an online-only news publication shall petition the circuit court of the appropriate jurisdiction to publish such ordinances, resolutions, notices, or advertisements and authorizes the court to grant such online-only news publication the authority to publish such ordinances, resolutions, notices, or advertisements for a period of one year. The bill also describes the process by which an online-only news publication may continue renewing such authority to publish in each successive year. This bill is identical to HB 264.

Bill Patron: Jennifer B. Boysko

24104298D (1/5/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 264 (Hope).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/5/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/17/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (15-Y 0-N)
1/23/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (36-Y 3-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice (22-Y 0-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House BLOCK VOTE (100-Y 0-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB157ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 210 - Auto sears and trigger activators; prohibition on manufacture, importation, sale, etc., penalty.

Manufacture, importation, sale, etc., of auto sears; prohibition; penalty. Prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale or offer to sell, possession, transfer, or transportation of an auto sear, defined in the bill as a device, other than a trigger activator, for use in converting a semi-automatic firearm to shoot automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. A violation is punishable as a Class 6 felony. The bill also provides for the forfeiture of any auto sear concealed, possessed, transported, or carried in violation of the prohibition. This bill is identical to HB 22.

Bill Patron: Russet Perry

24101801D (1/8/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (11-Y 4-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
1/31/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (12-Y 3-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106016D-S1
2/5/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (28-Y 12-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/21/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107820D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (89-Y 2-N)
2/23/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (28-Y 11-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB210ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 237 - Contraception; establishes right to obtain, applicability, enforcement.

Contraception; right to contraception; applicability; enforcement. Establishes a right to obtain contraceptives and engage in contraception, as defined in the bill. The bill creates a cause of action that may be instituted against anyone who infringes on such right. This bill is identical to HB 609.

Bill Patron: Ghazala F. Hashmi

24101787D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/5/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (9-Y 6-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107290D-S1
2/12/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/16/2024	House: Assigned sub: Health
2/20/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 2-N)
2/22/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (13-Y 8-N)
2/27/2024	House: Passed House (53-Y 43-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB237ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 243 - PFAS Expert Advisory Committee; established, monitoring sources.

Department of Environmental Quality; Department of Health; PFAS; identification; monitoring; PFAS Expert Advisory Council established; report. Requires, for every public water system, as defined in the bill, the Department of Health (VDH) to assist the Department of Environmental Quality (the Department) by transferring to the Department quarterly all validated monitoring results available to VDH that indicate PFAS maximum containment level, as defined in the bill, exceedances. In such circumstances, the bill provides that the Department is required to develop and implement a plan to prioritize and conduct PFAS assessments for identifying significant sources of PFAS in such public water system's raw water source or sources. The bill requires any facility, if deemed by the Department to be a potentially significant source of PFAS in the public water system's raw water source, (i) to perform and promptly report the results of quarterly discharge monitoring for one year and (ii) to report to the Department, within 90 days after being directed by the Department, its manufacture or use of PFAS. The bill establishes a PFAS Expert Advisory Committee to assist the Department and VDH in its PFAS-related efforts and requires the Committee to meet at least two times per year through June 30, 2027. The bill requires the Department to annually report certain information to the Governor and the General Assembly by October 1. This bill incorporates SB 462 and is identical to HB 1085.

Bill Patron: Jeremy S. McPike

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24107132D-S1 (2/6/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

See also HB 1085 (Rasoul).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources
2/6/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB462 (Marsden) Senate: Reported from Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources with substitute (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/12/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107132D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources
2/16/2024	House: Assigned ACNR sub: Chesapeake
2/19/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (10-Y 0-N)
2/21/2024	House: Reported from Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources (22-Y 0-N)
2/26/2024	House: Passed House BLOCK VOTE (96-Y 0-N)
2/29/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB243ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/3/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 244 - FOIA; meetings held through electronic communication during declared states of emergency.

Virginia Freedom of Information Act; effective date of procedures for conducting meetings held through electronic communication means during declared states of emergency. Provides that the provisions for conducting a meeting by electronic means due to a state of emergency stated in the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) are declarative of existing law since March 20, 2020, with respect to the Governor's declared state of emergency due to COVID-19. Under the bill, any meeting by a public body using electronic communication means occurring from that date until July 1, 2021, and any otherwise lawful action taken at it is validated with respect to FOIA if the body provided public notice, public access, and public comment commensurate with the requirements of existing FOIA provisions regarding electronic and closed meetings. The bill is a response to the case *Berry v. Bd. of Supervisors* (Va. 2023) and is a recommendation of the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council. This bill is identical to HB 816.

Bill Patron: Jeremy S. McPike

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24104842D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 816 (Cherry).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
1/24/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology (15-Y 0-N)
1/30/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
2/15/2024	House: Reported from General Laws (22-Y 0-N)
2/20/2024	House: Passed House BLOCK VOTE (98-Y 0-N)
2/26/2024	House: Signed by Speaker Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB244ER) Senate: Enrolled
2/29/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 253 - Shared solar programs; amends existing program provisions to apply to Dominion Energy Virginia.

Shared solar programs; Dominion Energy Virginia; minimum bill; capacity. Amends existing shared solar program provisions applicable to Dominion Energy Virginia. The bill provides that a customer's net bill for participation in the shared solar program means the resulting amount a customer must pay the utility after the bill credit, defined in relevant law, is deducted from the customer's monthly gross utility bill. The bill divides the shared solar program into two parts, the first of which has an aggregate capacity of 200 megawatts. The bill provides that upon a determination that at least 90 percent of the megawatts of the aggregate capacity of part one of such program has been subscribed, as defined in the bill, and that project construction is substantially complete, the State Corporation Commission shall approve up to an additional 150 megawatts of capacity as part two of such program, 75 megawatts of which shall serve no more than 51 percent low-income customers, as defined in relevant law. The bill directs the Commission to initiate a proceeding to recalculate the minimum bill within 30 days of a final order in a proceeding establishing the value of a solar renewable energy certificate as required by relevant law. The bill specifies that the Commission shall update its shared solar program consistent with the requirements of the bill by March 1, 2025, and shall require each utility to file any associated tariffs, agreements, or forms necessary for implementing the program by December 1, 2025. Additionally, the bill requires the Department of Energy to convene a stakeholder work group to determine the amounts and forms of certain project incentives and to submit a written report to the Chairmen of the House Committee on Labor and Commerce and the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor no later than November 30, 2024. This bill is identical to HB 106.

Bill Patron: Scott A. Surovell

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24102098D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 106 (Sullivan).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor
2/9/2024	Senate: Reported from Commerce and Labor with substitute (10-Y 5-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107563D-S1
2/13/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (23-Y 17-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Labor and Commerce
2/20/2024	House: Reported from Labor and Commerce (13-Y 9-N)
2/23/2024	House: Passed House (51-Y 47-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB253ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 258 - Substantial risk orders or factors.

Substantial risk orders; substantial risk factors and considerations. Provides various factors that a judge or magistrate must consider for the purpose of determining probable cause prior to issuing an emergency substantial risk order or a substantial risk order. The bill provides that such factors shall include whether the person who is subject to the order (i) committed any acts of violence or criminal offenses resulting in injury to himself or another person within the six months prior to the filing of the petition; (ii) made any threats or used any physical force against another person that resulted in injury within the six months prior to the filing of the petition; (iii) violated any provision of a protective order issued or was arrested for stalking within the six months prior to the filing of the petition; (iv) was convicted of any offense that would prohibit such person from possessing a firearm; (v) engaged in any conduct within the year prior to the filing of the petition that demonstrated a pattern of violent acts or threats to another person, including any acts or threats made against family members, neighbors, coworkers, or toward schools or students or government buildings or employees; (vi) committed any acts of violence or criminal offenses against an animal within the six months prior to the filing of the petition; (vii) made any attempt or threat of suicide or any act, attempted act, or threat of self-harm that caused or may have caused serious bodily injury; or (viii) recently acquired a firearm or ammunition, with evidence of such recent acquisition provided by the petitioner. The bill also outlines various other factors that a judge or magistrate may consider for the purpose of issuing an emergency substantial risk order or a substantial risk order. The bill also provides that possession includes actual access or the potential to readily access a firearm for the purposes of finding if a person possesses a firearm or if such firearm shall be voluntarily relinquished.

Bill Patron: Scott A. Surovell

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24102865D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/31/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with amendments (9-Y 6-N)
2/5/2024	Senate: Committee amendments #'s 2, 3 and 4 agreed to
2/6/2024	Senate: Committee amendment #1 agreed to Senate: Passed Senate (21-Y 18-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/16/2024	House: Referred from Courts of Justice by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/19/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
2/22/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 3-N)
2/23/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 9-N)
2/28/2024	House: Passed House (52-Y 47-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB258ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 273 - Firearms; waiting period for purchases, penalty.

Purchase of firearms; waiting period; penalty. Provides that no person shall sell a firearm unless at least five days have elapsed from the time the prospective purchaser completes the written consent form to have a licensed dealer obtain criminal history record information, with exceptions enumerated in relevant law. This bill incorporates SB 55 and SB 551.

Bill Patron: Suhas Subramanyam

24106020D-S1 (1/22/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/22/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB55 (Salim) Senate: Incorporates SB551 (Deeds) Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (9-Y 6-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
1/31/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106020D-S1
2/5/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (51-Y 49-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB273ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 274 - Prescription Drug Affordability Board; established, drug cost affordability review, report.

Prescription Drug Affordability Board established; drug cost affordability review. Establishes the Prescription Drug Affordability Board for the purpose of protecting the citizens of the Commonwealth and other stakeholders within the health care system from the high costs of prescription drug products. The bill requires the Board to meet in open session at least four times annually, with certain exceptions and requirements enumerated in the bill. Members of the Board are required to disclose any conflicts of interest, as described in the bill. The bill also creates a stakeholder council for the purpose of assisting the Board in making decisions related to drug cost affordability. The bill tasks the Board with identifying prescription, generic, and other drugs, as defined in the bill, that are offered for sale in the Commonwealth and, at the Board's discretion, conducting an affordability review of any prescription drug product. The bill lists factors for the Board to consider that indicate an affordability challenge for the health care system in the Commonwealth or high out-of-pocket costs for patients. The bill also provides that any person aggrieved by a decision of the Board may request an appeal of the Board's decision and that the Attorney General has authority to enforce the provisions of the bill. The bill provides that the Board shall establish no more than 12 upper payment limit amounts annually between January 1, 2025, and January 1, 2028. The bill requires the Board to report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly twice annually, beginning on July 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025. Provisions of the bill shall apply to state-sponsored and state-regulated health plans and health programs and obligate such policies to limit drug payment amounts and reimbursements to an upper payment limit amount set by the Board, if applicable, following an affordability review. The bill specifies that Medicare Part D plans shall not be bound by such decisions of the Board. The bill also requires the nonprofit organization contracted by the Department

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of Health to provide prescription drug price transparency to provide the Board access to certain data reported by manufacturers. The bill has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: R. Creigh Deeds

24101144D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 570 (Delaney).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/18/2024	Senate: Rereferred from Education and Health (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Commerce and Labor
2/5/2024	Senate: Reported from Commerce and Labor with substitute (10-Y 5-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (9-Y 6-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106998D-S1
2/13/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (23-Y 16-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Labor and Commerce
2/20/2024	House: Reported from Labor and Commerce (12-Y 10-N)
2/23/2024	House: Passed House (50-Y 47-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB274ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 291 - Court-appointed guardians; training; powers and duties.

Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services; training; powers and duties of guardian; annual reports by guardians; information required. Directs the Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services to develop and provide training for court-appointed guardians by July 1, 2025. The bill requires a court-appointed guardian and any skilled professional retained by such guardian to perform guardianship duties to complete the initial training developed by the Department within four months after the date of qualification of such guardian. Under the bill, guardians appointed prior to July 1, 2025, must complete such training by January 1, 2027. The bill further requires a guardian to include in his annual report to the local department of social services a statement as to whether such training has been completed.

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Bill Patron: Danica A. Roem

24104701D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services
1/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Rehabilitation and Social Services (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/6/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
2/8/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/14/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/20/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: General Government and Capital Outlay House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Reported from Health and Human Services (21-Y 1-N)
2/26/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations (22-Y 0-N)
2/28/2024	House: Passed House (100-Y 0-N) House: Read third time
3/4/2024	House: Signed by Speaker Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB291ER) Senate: Enrolled
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 306 - Invasive plant species; requirements for retail sales.

Invasive plant species; retail sales; civil penalty. Requires, for the retail sale of any invasive plant species for outdoor use on a list established by the Department of Conservation and Recreation, a retail establishment to post in a conspicuous manner on the property at all public entrances a sign that identifies such plant as invasive. The bill requires the Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services to designate the format, size, and content of such signage no later than October 1, 2024, and requires the Commissioner to issue a stop sale order and mark or tag a plant in a conspicuous manner when an invasive plant is for sale at a retail establishment without appropriate signage. In such case, the bill requires the Commissioner to give written notice of a finding made to the owner,

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tenant, or person in charge of such retail establishment and requires the stop sale order issued to remain in effect until the required signage is posted. Any retail establishment that violates the provisions of the bill is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$500.

Bill Patron: Saddam Azlan Salim

24106629D-S1 (1/30/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support with Amendment

Amend to require signage be next to plant.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources
1/16/2024	Senate: Reported from Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources with amendment (10-Y 1-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
1/30/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
2/1/2024	Senate: Committee amendment rejected Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106629D-S1
2/5/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (37-Y 3-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources
2/16/2024	House: Assigned ACNR sub: Agriculture
2/21/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (9-Y 1-N)
2/28/2024	House: Reported from Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources with substitute (16-Y 6-N)
3/4/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24108100D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (56-Y 41-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (25-Y 13-N)
3/8/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB306ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/9/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

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SB 336 - Photo speed monitoring devices; high-risk intersection segments.

Permits a state or local law-enforcement agency to place and operate a photo speed monitoring device at a high-risk intersection segment, defined in the bill, located within the locality for the purpose of recording violations resulting from the operation of a vehicle in excess of the speed limit, provided that such law-enforcement agency certifies that a traffic fatality has occurred since January 1, 2014, in such segment. The bill provides the same requirements for such devices, information collected from such devices, and any enforcement actions resulting from information collected from such devices as current law applies to the use of such devices in school crossing zones and highway work zones.

Bill Patron: Danica A. Roem

24105033D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Support efforts to expand speed camera programs.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/25/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation (10-Y 5-N)
1/31/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (22-Y 18-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/14/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/20/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
2/22/2024	House: Reported from Transportation with substitute (17-Y 5-N)
2/28/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107913D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (73-Y 26-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (22-Y 17-N)
3/6/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB336ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 338 - Gun violence; JLARC to study effects on communities.

Study; JLARC; effects of gun violence on communities; report. Directs the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission to study the social, physical, emotional, and economic effects of gun violence on communities across the Commonwealth.

Bill Patron: Saddam Azlan Salim

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24106292D-S1 (1/26/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

See also HJ 76 (Anthony).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rules
1/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Rules with substitute (11-Y 4-N)
1/30/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106292D-S1
1/31/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Rules
2/22/2024	House: Assigned Rules sub: Studies Subcommittee
2/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (4-Y 2-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Reported from Rules (12-Y 5-N)
2/28/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (13-Y 9-N)
3/4/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24108377D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (52-Y 45-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (21-Y 19-N)
3/8/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB338ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/9/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 368 - Firearms; storage in residence where minor or person prohibited from possessing is present, penalty.

Storage of firearms in a residence where a minor or person prohibited from possessing a firearm is present; penalty. Requires any person who possesses a firearm in a residence where such person knows that a minor or a person who is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm is present to store such firearm and the ammunition for such firearm in a locked container, compartment, or cabinet that is inaccessible to such minor or prohibited person. The bill provides that a violation is a Class 4 misdemeanor. The bill exempts (i) any person in lawful possession of a firearm who carries such firearm on or about his person and (ii) the storage of antique firearms and provides that the lawful authorization

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of a minor to access a firearm is not a violation of the bill's provisions. The bill also requires firearm dealers to post a notice stating such firearm storage requirements and the penalty for improperly storing such firearms.

Bill Patron: Jennifer B. Boysko

24104295D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also HB 183 (Simon).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/29/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with amendments (9-Y 6-N)
1/31/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to
2/1/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (51-Y 49-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB368ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 447 - Firearm in unattended motor vehicle; civil penalty.

Provides that no person shall leave, place, or store a handgun in an unattended motor vehicle, as defined in the bill, when such handgun is visible to any person who is outside such motor vehicle. The bill provides that any person violating such prohibition is subject to a civil penalty of no more than \$500 and such unattended motor vehicle may be subject to removal for safekeeping. This bill is identical to HB 1462.

Bill Patron: David W. Marsden

24100642D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (9-Y 6-N)
1/25/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (51-Y 49-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB447ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 448 - Cannabis control; establishes a framework for creation of a retail marijuana market, penalties.

Cannabis control; retail market; penalties. Establishes a framework for the creation of a retail marijuana market in the Commonwealth, to be administered by the Virginia Cannabis Control Authority. The bill allows the Authority to begin issuing all marijuana licenses on September 1, 2024, but provides that no retail sales may occur prior to May 1, 2025. This bill is identical to HB 698.

Bill Patron: Aaron R. Rouse

24106849D-S2 (1/31/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support with Amendment

Support strong local government land use and taxation authority in any retail marijuana legalization legislation.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services
1/22/2024	Senate: Assigned Rehab sub: Cannabis
1/26/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB423 (Ebbin) Senate: Reported from Rehabilitation and Social Services with substitute (10-Y 5-N) Senate: Rereferred to Courts of Justice
1/31/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (7-Y 5-N 3-A) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (9-Y 5-N 1-A)
2/12/2024	Senate: Courts of Justice Committee substitute rejected 24106849D-S2 Senate: Rehabilitation and Social Services Committee substitute rejected 24106324D-S1 Senate: Finance and Appropriations Committee substitute agreed to 24107530D-S3
2/13/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 18-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
2/22/2024	House: Reported from General Laws with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/28/2024	House: Committee substitute rejected 24108166D-H1 House: Substitute by Delegate Krizek agreed to 24108498D-H2 House: Passed House with substitute (51-Y 47-N) Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (21-Y 18-N)
3/8/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB448ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/9/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 491 - Firearm industry members; creates standards of responsible conduct, civil liability.

Firearm industry members; standards of responsible conduct; civil liability. Creates standards of responsible conduct for firearm industry members and requires such members to establish and implement reasonable controls regarding the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, and marketing of the firearm industry member's firearm-related products, as those terms are defined in the bill. Such reasonable controls include reasonable procedures, safeguards, and business practices that are designed to (i) prevent the sale or distribution of a firearm-related product to a straw purchaser, a firearm trafficker, a person prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law, or a person who the firearm industry member has reasonable cause to believe is at substantial risk of using a firearm-related product to harm themselves or unlawfully harm another or of unlawfully possessing or using a firearm-related product; (ii)

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prevent the loss of a firearm-related product or theft of a firearm-related product from a firearm industry member; (iii) ensure that the firearm industry member complies with all provisions of state and federal law and does not otherwise promote the unlawful manufacture, sale, possession, marketing, or use of a firearm-related product; and (iv) ensure that the firearm industry member does not engage in an act or practice in violation of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act. The bill also provides that a firearm industry member may not knowingly or recklessly create, maintain, or contribute to a public nuisance, as defined in the bill, through the sale, manufacturing, importing, or marketing of a firearm-related product. The bill creates a civil cause of action for the Attorney General or a local county or city attorney to enforce the provisions of the bill or for any person who has been injured as a result of a firearm industry member's violation to seek an injunction and to recover costs and damages.

Bill Patron: Jennifer D. Carroll Foy

24104526D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also HB 318 (Helmer).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/29/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with amendments (9-Y 6-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/7/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to
2/12/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N)
2/21/2024	House: Passed House (51-Y 49-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB491ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/28/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 568 - Crisis stabilization services; facilities licensed by DBHDS, nursing homes.

Crisis stabilization services; facilities licensed by Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; nursing homes; dispensing and administration of drugs; emergency. Permits facilities licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services that provide crisis stabilization services to maintain a stock of Schedules II through VI controlled substances necessary for immediate treatment of patients admitted to such facility.

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Under current law, maintenance of a stock of Schedule VI controlled substances is allowed under certain conditions, but a stock of Schedules II through V controlled substances may be maintained only if authorized by federal law and Board of Pharmacy regulations. The bill also allows automated drug dispensing systems and remote dispensing systems to be used by state facilities established pursuant to Title 37.2 (Behavioral Health and Developmental Services), facilities that provide crisis stabilization services, nursing homes, and other facilities authorized by the Board of Pharmacy that meet certain conditions. The bill contains an emergency clause, directs the Board of Pharmacy to adopt emergency regulations to implement the provisions of the bill, and is identical to HB 1336.

Bill Patron: R. Creigh Deeds

24102020D (1/10/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed with emergency clause; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 1336 (Sickles).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/31/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health Professions
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106466D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/20/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services with amendment(s) (22-Y 0-N)
2/23/2024	House: Committee amendments agreed to House: Passed House with amendments BLOCK VOTE (98-Y 0-N)
2/27/2024	Senate: House amendments agreed to by Senate (39-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB568ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 574 - Behavioral Health Commission; Commission to study processes related to civil admissions.

Behavioral Health Commission; behavioral health and crisis response services; civil admissions laws and processes; work group; report. Directs the Behavioral Health Commission to convene a work group to study how to effectively align current civil admissions laws and processes with new behavioral health and crisis response services and resources in the Commonwealth. The bill directs the Behavioral Health Commission to make recommendations for

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any statutory, regulatory, licensing, training, and reimbursement changes related to Virginia's current civil admissions process and to report such recommendations by July 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: R. Creigh Deeds

24106268D-S1 (1/26/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rules
1/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Rules with substitute (14-Y 0-N)
1/30/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106268D-S1
1/31/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Rules
2/22/2024	House: Assigned Rules sub: Studies Subcommittee
2/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 0-N) House: Reported from Rules (16-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/28/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations (22-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	House: Passed House BLOCK VOTE (97-Y 0-N)
3/7/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB574ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 605 - Polling place; assistance for certain voters, clarifies definition of "person with a disability."

Assistance for certain voters outside of the polling place; definition of "person with a disability"; training. Amends the definition of "person with a disability" for purposes of the Elections title to mean any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of his major life activities or who has a record of such impairment. The bill provides that any qualified voter who is a person with a disability shall be eligible for assistance outside of the polling place and makes technical amendments for consistency. The bill requires the training required for all officers of election to include specific training on voting outside of a polling place and directs the Department of Elections to incorporate into guidance documents for election officials the processes and procedures for voting

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outside of the polling place, including best practices for providing assistance for voters with disabilities. This bill is identical to HB 441.

Bill Patron: Suhas Subramanyam

24104168D (1/10/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
1/23/2024	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections (11-Y 0-N 3-A)
1/29/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (39-Y 1-N) Senate: Reconsideration of passage agreed to by Senate (39-Y 1-N) Senate: Passed by for the day
1/30/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (39-Y 1-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (21-Y 0-N)
2/21/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107791D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute BLOCK VOTE (100-Y 0-N)
2/23/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (39-Y 0-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB605ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 610 - Slot-retention requests; Developmental Disability waiver slots, sunset date.

Department of Medical Assistance Services; Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; slot-retention requests; Developmental Disability waivers; sunset. Directs the Department of Medical Assistance Services and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to amend their regulations to allow for support coordinators to request and subsequently obtain approval of consecutive waiver slot-retention requests for a period of up to 365 calendar days for individuals who have been assigned a Developmental Disability waiver slot. Current regulations allow for four consecutive 30-day slot-retention extensions. The bill sunsets on June 30, 2026, and is identical to HB 577.

Bill Patron: David R. Suetterlein

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24105008D (1/10/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 577 (Runion).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/18/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
2/1/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with amendment (15-Y 0-N)
2/5/2024	Senate: Committee amendment agreed to
2/6/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (39-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/15/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (22-Y 0-N)
2/20/2024	House: Passed House BLOCK VOTE (98-Y 0-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB610ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/29/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 642 - Firearms; purchase, etc., following an assault and battery of a family or household member, etc.

Purchase, possession, or transportation of firearm; assault and battery of a family or household member or intimate partner; penalties. Adds to the existing definition of "family or household member" a person's intimate partner, defined in the bill as an individual who, within the previous 12 months, was in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship with the person. The bill also provides that any person who knowingly and intentionally purchases, possesses, or transports any firearm following a misdemeanor conviction for an offense that occurred on or after July 1, 2024, for the offense of assault and battery against an intimate partner or an offense substantially similar under the laws of any other state or of the United States is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill incorporates SB 319. This bill is identical to HB 362.

Bill Patron: Russet Perry

24105186D (1/11/2024)

Senate: Presented and ordered printed

County Position: Support

See also HB 362 (McClure).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/11/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/5/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB319 (Salim) Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (9-Y 6-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/7/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107066D-S1
2/12/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/16/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety (12-Y 10-N) House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice House: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/21/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107834D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (52-Y 47-N 1-A)
2/23/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (21-Y 17-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB642ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 716 - Unprofessional conduct; disciplinary action against doctor for providing abortion care, etc.

Board of Medicine; unprofessional conduct. Prohibits the Board of Medicine from taking disciplinary action against a doctor based on the alleged provision or receipt of abortion care that is not prohibited under the laws of the Commonwealth, regardless of where such abortion care was provided or received. The bill also specifies that grounds for refusal to issue a certificate or license to any applicant or to take disciplinary action for procuring or performing an abortion apply to such action only as it is prohibited by the laws of the Commonwealth. Under current law, such grounds for refusal or disciplinary action apply for procuring or performing a criminal abortion. This bill is identical to HB 519.

Bill Patron: Jennifer D. Carroll Foy

24106224D-S1 (2/1/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

See also HB 519 (Mundon King).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/19/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/25/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health Professions
2/1/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (9-Y 6-N)
2/5/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106224D-S1
2/6/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (23-Y 16-N) Senate: Reconsideration of passage agreed to by Senate (39-Y 0-N) Senate: Passed Senate (21-Y 18-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/15/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (14-Y 8-N)
2/20/2024	House: Passed House (54-Y 45-N)
2/26/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB716ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
2/29/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SJ 28 - Public transit systems, joint subcommittee to study funding needs.

Study; joint subcommittee; funding needs in certain transit systems; report. Establishes a joint subcommittee to study long-term, sustainable, dedicated funding and cost-containment controls and strategies to ensure the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the Virginia Railway Express, and the public transit systems that serve the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission and Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission transportation districts meet the growing needs of public transit in the region.

Bill Patron: Adam P. Ebbin

24104157D (1/10/2024)

Senate: Presented and ordered printed

County Position: Support with Amendment

Support with amendments to address local representation and timeline.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rules
1/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Rules with substitute by voice vote
1/30/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24105637D-S1
1/31/2024	Senate: Agreed to by Senate by voice vote
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Rules
2/22/2024	House: Assigned Rules sub: Studies Subcommittee
2/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (6-Y 0-N) House: Reported from Rules with substitute (16-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/28/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	House: Committee on Rules substitute rejected 24108082D-H1 House: Committee on Appropriations substitute agreed to 24108457D-H2 House: Agreed to by House with substitute BLOCK VOTE (97-Y 0-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate 24108457D-H2

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Monitor

HB 314 - State hospitals; discharge planning.

State hospitals; discharge planning; report. Provides that (i) when an individual is to be discharged from Central State Hospital, Southwestern Virginia Mental Health Institute, or Southern Virginia Mental Health Institute in 30 days or less after admission, the appropriate community services board shall implement the discharge plan developed by the state facility and (ii) when an individual is to be discharged from any other state facility in 30 days or less after admission, or from a state hospital more than 30 days after admission, the appropriate community services board or behavioral health authority shall be responsible for the individual's discharge planning. Under current law, community services boards and behavioral health authorities provide discharge planning for all individuals discharged from state hospitals, regardless of the duration of their stay. The bill requires the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to make certain annual reports by August 1 to the Governor and the General Assembly and to provide the General Assembly with a one-time evaluation of the impacts of the changes to discharge planning implemented by the bill by November 1, 2025. The bill has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Patrick A. Hope

24106488D-H1 (2/1/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

See also SB 179 (Favola).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/5/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/17/2024	House: Assigned sub: Health
1/30/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
2/1/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/6/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106488D-H1
2/7/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (100-Y 0-N)
2/8/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/15/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health (13-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/29/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (14-Y 0-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)

HB 467 - Real estate contract disclosures, certain; establishment by localities prohibited.

Establishment by localities of certain real estate contract disclosures prohibited. Prohibits localities from establishing or enforcing a mandatory disclosure requirement for a real estate licensee, any party to a contract for the sale or

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listing of residential real property, or any authorized agent of such party. The bill provides that prohibited mandatory disclosures include mandatory notifications in contracts, contract amendments or addenda, advertising, other promotional materials, and subsequent deeds after the initial deed is recorded, related to the sale of residential real estate. This bill is identical to SB 354.

Bill Patron: Marcus B. Simon

24104483D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/16/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #2
1/25/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N)
1/26/2024	House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns (19-Y 1-N)
2/1/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (95-Y 4-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/19/2024	Senate: Rereferred from Local Government (13-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to General Laws and Technology
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology (11-Y 3-N 1-A)
3/4/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (29-Y 10-N 1-A) Senate: Reconsideration of Senate passage agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N) Senate: Passed Senate (30-Y 9-N 1-A)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB467ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 623 - Rights of voters; covered practices, civil cause of action, standing, jurisdiction, and venue.

Rights of voters; covered practices; civil cause of action; standing, jurisdiction, and venue. Provides that, in addition to voters who are members of a protected class and the Attorney General, any organization whose membership includes voters who are members of a protected class or any organization whose mission, in whole or in part, is to ensure voting access shall be entitled to institute a civil cause of action for alleged violations of certain laws related to the rights of voters. The bill provides that the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond shall have jurisdiction over

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such actions and such actions shall be subject to expedited pretrial and trial proceedings and receive an automatic calendar preference. The bill also adds to the definition of "covered practice" any change that reduces the number of voter satellite offices in a locality or reduces the number of days or the hours of operation of a voter satellite office in a locality.

Bill Patron: Marcia S. "Cia" Price

24103841D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/2/2024	House: Assigned P & E sub: Election Administration
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N)
2/9/2024	House: Reported from Privileges and Elections (12-Y 10-N)
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (50-Y 48-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/27/2024	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (8-Y 7-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107904D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (20-Y 19-N)
3/5/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24107904D-S1 (51-Y 49-N)

HB 732 - Public schools; opioid antagonist administration, etc.

Public elementary and secondary schools; policies and requirements relating to naloxone. Requires each local school board to develop, in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Department of Health in collaboration with the Department of Education, plans and policies for each public elementary and secondary school relating to opioid overdose prevention and reversal, including (i) the procurement, storage, and maintenance of at least two unexpired doses of naloxone at each such school; (ii) the possession and administration of naloxone by school board employees; and (iii) providing, pursuant to the provisions of the bill, immunity from any disciplinary action or civil or criminal liability to any employee of a public elementary or secondary school who, regardless of whether such employee was trained and certified in the administration of naloxone, in good faith administers naloxone for opioid overdose reversal to any individual who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose, except in the case of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Bill Patron: Briana D. Sewell

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24105987D-EH1 (2/12/2024)

House: Printed as engrossed

County Position: Monitor

Bill was amended to also cover employees of local health departments.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Education
1/19/2024	House: Assigned Education sub: K-12 Subcommittee
1/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
1/24/2024	House: Reported from Education with substitute (21-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
1/25/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: Elementary & Secondary Education
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (8-Y 0-N)
2/7/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations with amendment(s) (22-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee on Appropriations amendment agreed to House: Committee on Education substitute agreed to 24105987D-H1 House: Engrossed by House - committee substitute with amendment HB732EH1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (99-Y 0-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
2/21/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Public Education
2/29/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24108126D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (39-Y 0-N)
3/6/2024	House: Senate substitute agreed to by House 24108126D-S1 (97-Y 1-N)

HB 888 - Civil commitments & temporary detention orders; def. of mental illness neurocognitive disorders.

Civil commitments and temporary detention orders; definition of mental illness; neurocognitive disorders and neurodevelopmental disabilities; Secretary of Health and Human Resources to evaluate placements for certain individuals; report. Specifies that for the purpose of civil commitments and temporary detention orders, behaviors and symptoms that manifest from a neurocognitive disorder or neurodevelopmental disability are excluded from the definition of mental illness and are, therefore, not a basis for placing an individual under a temporary detention order or committing an individual involuntarily to an inpatient psychiatric hospital. The bill provides that if a state facility has reason to believe that an individual's behaviors or symptoms are solely a manifestation of a neurocognitive disorder or neurodevelopmental disability, the state facility may require that a licensed psychiatrist or other licensed mental health professional reevaluate the individual's eligibility for a temporary detention order before the individual

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is admitted and shall promptly authorize the release of an individual held under a temporary detention order if the licensed psychiatrist or other licensed mental health professional determines the individual's behaviors or symptoms are solely a manifestation of a neurocognitive disorder or neurodevelopmental disability. The foregoing provisions of the bill do not become effective unless reenacted by the 2025 Session of the General Assembly. The bill also directs the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to convene a work group to evaluate, identify, and develop placements for individuals with neurocognitive disorders and neurodevelopmental disabilities, as well as any statutory or funding changes needed to prevent inappropriate placements for such individuals, and to report his findings and recommendations by November 1, 2024. As introduced, this bill is a recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission and the Behavioral Health Commission. This bill is identical to SB 176.

Bill Patron: Vivian E. Watts

24106312D-H1 (1/26/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

See also SB 176 (Favola).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Rules
1/26/2024	House: Reported from Rules with substitute (17-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/1/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (22-Y 0-N)
2/7/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106312D-H1
2/8/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (98-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rules
2/23/2024	Senate: Reported from Rules (15-Y 0-N)
2/27/2024	Senate: Passed Senate (39-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB888ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 925 - Towing; vehicles with expired registration, civil penalty.

Towing; vehicles with expired registration; civil penalty. Requires a towing operator, defined in the bill, for a parking lot of a multifamily dwelling unit, defined in the bill, to post written notice on a vehicle providing at least 48 hours' notice to a resident prior to removing a resident's vehicle, defined in the bill, from such parking lot of the multifamily dwelling unit for an expired registration or expired vehicle inspection sticker and to provide a copy of such notice to

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the landlord of such multifamily dwelling unit. The bill provides that a towing operator who fails to comply with these requirements shall be required to reimburse the resident for the cost of the tow and shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$100.

Bill Patron: Irene Shin

24105001D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Transportation with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106829D-H1
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (51-Y 49-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/22/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation with amendments (14-Y 0-N 1-A)
2/27/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to Senate: Passed Senate with amendments (38-Y 1-N)
2/29/2024	House: Senate amendments agreed to by House (52-Y 48-N)
3/6/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB925ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024 House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024

HB 940 - Elections administration; change to location of polling place, additional notice requirement.

Requires notice of a change in the location of a polling place to be posted, to the extent practicable, at the location last used for such polling place on the day of the first primary election and first general election conducted in the new location. This notice is required to include information on how voters may find their polling place.

Bill Patron: Irene Shin

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24100668D-E (2/7/2024)

House: Printed as engrossed

County Position: Amend Monitor

Bill was amended to cover the County's concerns.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
1/26/2024	House: Assigned P & E sub: Election Administration
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (8-Y 0-N)
2/2/2024	House: Reported from Privileges and Elections with amendment(s) (15-Y 7-N)
2/7/2024	House: Committee amendment agreed to
2/8/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (66-Y 32-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/20/2024	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections with amendment (14-Y 1-N)
2/23/2024	Senate: Committee amendment agreed to Senate: Passed Senate with amendment (38-Y 0-N)
2/27/2024	House: Senate amendment agreed to by House (76-Y 20-N)
3/4/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB940ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1395 - Historic preservation; filing of a historic designation application.

Historic preservation. Provides that the filing of a building permit or demolition application shall stay a locality from issuing any permit to raze or demolish a historic landmark, building, or structure until 30 days after the rendering of the final decision of the governing body of the locality pursuant to a historic reservation ordinance.

Bill Patron: Patrick A. Hope

24104538D- Senate Amendments (1/16/2024)

House: Presented and ordered printed

County Position: Oppose Monitor

Patron offered substitute in Senate Local Government, which eliminated problematic portion of bill and no longer requires opposition.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/16/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/23/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #1
1/26/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N) House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns (11-Y 8-N)
2/1/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (52-Y 47-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government with amendment (9-Y 6-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Amendments by Senator McPike agreed to Senate: Committee amendment agreed to Senate: Passed Senate with amendments (28-Y 11-N)
3/1/2024	House: Senate amendments agreed to by House (55-Y 42-N)
3/7/2024	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB1395ER) House: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/8/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	House: Enrolled Bill communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

HB 1496 - Surveillance Technology; reporting by localities, report.

Surveillance technology reporting by localities; report. Requires localities to provide to the Department of Criminal Justice Services (the Department) a list of surveillance technologies, defined in the bill, used by law-enforcement agencies of the locality and requires the Department to provide such information to the Joint Commission on Technology and Science (the Commission). The bill requires the Commission to conduct a study, in consultation with a representative from the Virginia State Crime Commission, on the use of each such surveillance technology and the implications of its use, susceptibility to misuse or cyberattack, and cost.

Bill Patron: Sam Rasoul

24107026D-H1 (2/5/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

See also SB 695 (Peake).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/19/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Communications, Technology and Innovation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned CT & I sub: Communications
2/5/2024	House: Reported from Communications, Technology and Innovation with substitute (17-Y 5-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/6/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: Transportation & Public Safety
2/9/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (7-Y 0-N) House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (12-Y 8-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee on Communications, Technology and Innovation substitute rejected 24107026D-H1 House: Committee on Appropriations substitute agreed to 24107305D-H2
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (82-Y 17-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
2/21/2024	Senate: Rereferred from General Laws and Technology (9-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Courts of Justice
2/28/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
3/4/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with amendment (15-Y 0-N)
3/6/2024	Senate: Committee amendment agreed to Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24108610D-S1 Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute with amendment HB1496S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute with amendment (40-Y 0-N)
3/7/2024	House: Senate substitute with amendment rejected by House 24108610D-S1 (1-Y 96-N) Senate: Senate insisted on substitute with amendment (40-Y 0-N) House: House acceded to request House: Conferees appointed by House Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate
3/8/2024	Conference: Amended by conference committee Senate: Conference report agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N) House: Conference report agreed to by House (89-Y 6-N)

SB 34 - Temporary detention; certified evaluators, report.

Temporary detention; certified evaluators; report. Authorizes hospitals with a psychiatric emergency department located in Senate District 23 to employ certain trained individuals to perform evaluations to determine whether a

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person meets the criteria for temporary detention for behavioral health treatment. The bill requires participating hospitals with psychiatric emergency departments in Senate District 23 to annually report the length of time between when a person who is the subject of an emergency custody order arrives at the psychiatric emergency department of a participating hospital and when the temporary detention order evaluation is completed and (ii) the number of (a) admissions, (b) psychiatric emergency department visits, (c) temporary detention order evaluations completed, (d) temporary detention orders executed, (e) individuals under temporary detention admitted to the participating hospital, and (f) individuals transferred from the psychiatric emergency department of the participating hospital to a state facility to the Senate Committee on Education and Health, the House Committee on Health, Welfare and Institutions, and the Behavioral Health Commission. The bill requires participating hospitals with psychiatric emergency departments in Senate District 23 to report monthly to the Commissioner of the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services the number of (i) crisis evaluations conducted each month; (ii) temporary detention orders executed as a result of such evaluations and the percentage of evaluations such temporary detention orders represent; (iii) reportable events associated with such temporary detention orders and the percentage of temporary detention orders that such reportable events represent; (iv) certain reportable events; and (v) other events. The bill requires the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to submit by October 1, 2026, to the Senate Committee on Education and Health and the House Committee on Health and Human Services an evaluation of the overall effectiveness of certified evaluators conducting temporary detention order pursuant to the bill. The bill has an expiration date of July 1, 2026.

Bill Patron: Mamie E. Locke

24106740D-S1 (2/1/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
12/16/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/26/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
2/1/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with amendments (15-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106740D-S1 Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute with amendments SB34ES1 Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/16/2024	House: Referred from Courts of Justice by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/27/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services with amendment(s) (21-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/28/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (21-Y 1-N)
3/5/2024	House: Committee on Health and Human Services amendments rejected House: Committee on Appropriations substitute agreed to 24108460D-H1 House: Amendments by Delegate Price agreed House: Engrossed by House - committee substitute with amendments SB34H1 House: Passed House with substitute with amendments (88-Y 11-N)\
3/6/2024	Senate: House substitute with amendments agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N)

SB 66 - Towing without consent of vehicle owner; prohibited acts by towing and recovery operator.

Towing without consent of vehicle owner; fee. Prohibits towing and recovery operators from requiring an individual who appears to retrieve a vehicle towed to provide to the towing and recovery operator, in addition to payment of fees, any document not otherwise required by law before releasing the vehicle to the individual.

Bill Patron: Mark J. Peake

24100895D (12/28/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
12/28/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/1/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation with substitute (14-Y 0-N 1-A)
2/6/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106930D-S1
2/7/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/14/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/20/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N)
2/22/2024	House: Reported from Transportation (22-Y 0-N)
2/27/2024	House: Passed House BLOCK VOTE (97-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB66ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 105 - Elementary and secondary education achievement; At-Risk Program established.

Public school staffing and funding; National Teacher Certification Incentive Reward Program and Fund; eligibility; at-risk program. Renames the National Teacher Certification Incentive Reward Program and Fund as the National Board Certification Incentive Reward Program and Fund, expands eligibility for incentive grant awards from such Fund pursuant to such Program from solely teachers who have obtained national certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards to (i) all public school staff who are candidates for initial national certification or maintenance of national certification to cover certain costs of obtaining or maintaining such certification and (ii) all public school staff who have successfully obtained or maintained such certification. The bill also declares as eligible for an annual incentive grant award in the amount of \$7,500 all public school staff who have obtained or maintained such certification. Current law declares as eligible for an annual incentive grant award of \$5,000 in the first year and \$2,500 in each subsequent year all teachers who have obtained or maintained such certification. The bill also establishes the At-Risk Program for the purpose of supporting programs and services for students who are educationally at risk, including prevention, intervention, or remediation activities required pursuant to relevant law, teacher recruitment programs and initiatives, programs for English language learners, the hiring of additional school counselors and other support staff, and other programs relating to increasing the success of disadvantaged students in completing a high school degree and providing opportunities to encourage further education and training. The bill also contains provisions relating to certain funding requirements for the At-Risk Program. Finally, the bill directs the Department of Education to (a) develop and implement a data collection process related to English language learner expenditures and student English proficiency levels to begin to address the recommendations of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission's 2023 review of Virginia's K-12 Funding Formula and (b) develop, in coordination with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or any other relevant stakeholders, a plan for revised special education staffing requirements that addresses the staffing needs of each

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special education program in each school division. The bill provides for the inclusion of the provisions of the first enactment in the general appropriation act beginning July 1, 2026. This bill incorporates SB 127, SB 128, SB 187, SB 227, SB 228, and SB 609.

Bill Patron: L. Louise Lucas

24103015D (1/3/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/3/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/11/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/8/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB127 (VanValkenburg) Senate: Incorporates SB128 (VanValkenburg) Senate: Incorporates SB187 (Subramanyan) Senate: Incorporates SB227 (Hashmi) Senate: Incorporates SB228 (Hashmi) Senate: Incorporates SB609 (Aird) Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107564D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Education House: Assigned Education sub: K-12 Subcommittee
2/20/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (7-Y 1-N)
2/21/2024	House: Reported from Education with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/26/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107843D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute BLOCK VOTE (96-Y 0-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: House substitute rejected by Senate (0-Y 39-N)
2/29/2024	House: House insisted on substitute House: House requested conference committee
3/4/2024	Senate: Senate acceded to request (38-Y 0-N) Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate
3/5/2024	House: Conferees appointed by House
3/8/2024	Conference: Amended by conference committee Senate: Conference report agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N) House: Conference report agreed to by House (96-Y 0-N)

SB 176 - Civil commitments & temporary detention orders; def. of mental illness neurocognitive disorders.

Civil commitments and temporary detention orders; definition of mental illness; neurocognitive disorders and neurodevelopmental disabilities; Secretary of Health and Human Resources to evaluate placements for certain individuals; report. Specifies that for the purpose of civil commitments and temporary detention orders, behaviors

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and symptoms that manifest from a neurocognitive disorder or neurodevelopmental disability are excluded from the definition of mental illness and are, therefore, not a basis for placing an individual under a temporary detention order or committing an individual involuntarily to an inpatient psychiatric hospital. The bill provides that if a state facility has reason to believe that an individual's behaviors or symptoms are solely a manifestation of a neurocognitive disorder or neurodevelopmental disability, the state facility may require that a licensed psychiatrist or other licensed mental health professional reevaluate the individual's eligibility for a temporary detention order before the individual is admitted and shall promptly authorize the release of an individual held under a temporary detention order if the licensed psychiatrist or other licensed mental health professional determines the individual's behaviors or symptoms are solely a manifestation of a neurocognitive disorder or neurodevelopmental disability. The foregoing provisions of the bill do not become effective unless reenacted by the 2025 Session of the General Assembly. The bill also directs the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to convene a work group to evaluate, identify, and develop placements for individuals with neurocognitive disorders and neurodevelopmental disabilities, as well as any statutory or funding changes needed to prevent inappropriate placements for such individuals, and to report his findings and recommendations by November 1, 2024. This bill is a recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission and the Behavioral Health Commission. This bill is identical to HB 888.

Bill Patron: Barbara A. Favola

24103977D (1/8/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also HB 888 (Watts).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services
1/19/2024	Senate: Rereferred from Rehabilitation and Social Services (10-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Education and Health
2/5/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/12/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24105404D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/16/2024	House: Referred from Courts of Justice by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/27/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services with substitute (21-Y 0-N)
3/1/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24108376D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute BLOCK VOTE (97-Y 0-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (39-Y 0-N)
3/8/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB176ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/9/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 179 - State hospitals; discharge planning.

State hospitals; discharge planning; report. Provides that (i) when an individual is to be discharged from Central State Hospital, Southwestern Virginia Mental Health Institute, or Southern Virginia Mental Health Institute in 30 days or less after admission, the appropriate community services board shall implement the discharge plan developed by the state facility and (ii) when an individual is to be discharged from any other state facility in 30 days or less after admission, or from a state hospital more than 30 days after admission, the appropriate community services board or behavioral health authority shall be responsible for the individual's discharge planning. Under current law, community services boards and behavioral health authorities provide discharge planning for all individuals discharged from state hospitals, regardless of the duration of their stay. The bill requires the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to make certain annual reports by August 1 to the Governor and the General Assembly and to provide the General Assembly with a one-time evaluation of the impacts of the changes to

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discharge planning implemented by the bill by November 1, 2025. The bill has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Barbara A. Favola

24105720D-S1 (1/25/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

See also HB 314 (Hope).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/18/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
1/25/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/6/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
2/8/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24105720D-S1 Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/14/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/20/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (22-Y 0-N)
2/23/2024	House: Passed House BLOCK VOTE (98-Y 0-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB179ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/2/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 339 - Blockchain technology, digital asset mining, etc.; Jt. Commission on Technology & Science to study.

Bureau of Financial Institutions to study blockchain technology, digital asset mining, and cryptocurrency; report. Directs the Bureau of Financial Institutions of the State Corporation Commission to convene a work group to study and make recommendations relating to blockchain technology, digital asset mining, and cryptocurrency. The bill requires the members of such work group to include five members of the House of Delegates, five members of the Senate, and three nonlegislative members appointed by the Bureau. The bill requires the Bureau to submit to the Governor and the General Assembly an executive summary and a report of the work group's findings and recommendations no later than the first day of the 2025 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Bill Patron: Saddam Azlan Salim

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24107220D-S1 (2/5/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor
2/5/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB148 (Head) Senate: Reported from Commerce and Labor with substitute (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107220D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Rules
2/22/2024	House: Assigned Rules sub: Studies Subcommittee
2/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 0-N) House: Reported from Rules (16-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/28/2024	House: Incorporates SB148 (Head) House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (21-Y 1-N)
3/4/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24108489D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (97-Y 1-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N)
3/8/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB339ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/9/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 439 - Blockchain and cryptocurrency; Joint Commission on Technology & Science to examine use, etc.

Blockchain and Cryptocurrency Commission established; report. Establishes the Blockchain and Cryptocurrency Commission in the legislative branch of state government for the purpose of studying and making recommendations

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related to blockchain technology and cryptocurrency and fostering the appropriate expansion of blockchain technology and the cryptocurrency industry in the Commonwealth. The bill provides that the Commission shall consist of 15 members and that meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman or whenever a majority of the members so request. The bill clarifies that appointments to the Commission are required to be made within 45 days of the effective date of the bill and that the chairman and vice-chairman of the Commission are required to meet with its members no later than 90 days after the effective date of the bill. Additionally, the bill directs the Commission to submit an executive summary to the Governor and the General Assembly of its findings and recommendations no later than one year after all appointments to the Commission have been made and annually thereafter and to submit such executive summary for processing no later than the first day of the 2026 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Bill Patron: Saddam Azlan Salim

24102877D-E (1/31/2024)

Senate: Printed as engrossed

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rules
1/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Rules (14-Y 0-N)
1/31/2024	Senate: Amendment by Senator Salim agreed to
2/1/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Communications, Technology and Innovation
2/19/2024	House: Referred from Communications, Technology and Innovation by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on Rules
2/22/2024	House: Assigned Rules sub: Studies Subcommittee
2/23/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 0-N) House: Reported from Rules (16-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/28/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
3/4/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24108429D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute BLOCK VOTE (97-Y 0-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: House substitute agreed to by Senate (40-Y 0-N)
3/8/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB439ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/9/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 544 - Short-term rental property; locality's ability to prohibit use of accessory dwelling unit.

Short-term rental property; special exceptions. Prohibits a locality from barring the use of or requiring that a special exception, special use, or conditional use permit be obtained for the use of a residential dwelling as a short-term rental where the dwelling unit is also legally occupied by the property owner as his primary residence

Bill Patron: Lamont Bagby

24105415D-S1 (2/5/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: ~~Oppose~~ Monitor

The patron offered a substitute that grandfathered Fairfax County's short-term lodging ordinance.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/5/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government with substitute (11-Y 4-N)
2/7/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24105415D-S1
2/9/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (25-Y 15-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
2/23/2024	House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns with amendment(s) (13-Y 9-N)
2/28/2024	House: Committee amendment agreed to House: Passed House with amendment (52-Y 38-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: House amendment agreed to by Senate (24-Y 16-N)
3/6/2024	Senate: Bill text as passed Senate and House (SB544ER) Senate: Enrolled House: Signed by Speaker
3/7/2024	Senate: Signed by President
3/11/2024	Senate: Enrolled Bill Communicated to Governor on March 11, 2024 Governor: Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 8, 2024

SB 597 - Affordable housing; local zoning ordinance authority, comprehensive plan.

Affordable housing; local zoning ordinance authority; comprehensive plan. Authorizes any locality in the Commonwealth to provide for an affordable housing dwelling unit program by amending the zoning ordinance of such locality. Current law restricts such authorization to counties with an urban county executive form of government or county manager plan of government and certain other localities. This bill has a delayed effective date of July 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Jeremy S. McPike

24103099D-E (2/9/2024)

Senate: Printed as engrossed

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
1/31/2024	Senate: Rereferred from General Laws and Technology (14-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Local Government
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government with amendments (8-Y 7-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to
2/12/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on General Laws
2/19/2024	House: Assigned GL sub: Housing/Consumer Protection
2/22/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (6-Y 2-N)
2/27/2024	House: Reported from General Laws with substitute (13-Y 9-N)
3/1/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107942D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (52-Y 52-N)
3/5/2024	Senate: House substitute rejected by Senate (0-Y 40-N)
3/6/2024	House: House insisted on substitute House: House requested conference committee
3/7/2024	Senate: Senate acceded to request (40-Y 0-N) Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate House: Conferees appointed by House
3/8/2024	Conference: Amended by conference committee House: Conference report agreed to by House (51-Y 48-N) Senate: Conference report agreed to by Senate (22-Y 18-N)

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Continued

HB 20 - Photo speed monitoring devices; location.

Photo speed monitoring devices; location. Authorizes the governing body of any county, city, or town to provide by ordinance for the placement and operation of photo speed monitoring devices in any location deemed necessary by the locality for the purposes of recording violations resulting from the operation of a vehicle in excess of the speed limit. The bill provides the same requirements for such devices, information collected from such devices, and any enforcement actions resulting from information collected from such devices as current law applies to the use of such devices in school crossing zones and highway work zones. The bill requires that two signs, rather than one, be placed warning of such device if the device is placed somewhere other than a school crossing zone or highway work zone.

Bill Patron: Michael J. Jones

24101210D (12/13/2023)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Support efforts to expand speed camera programs.

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/13/2023	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/18/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends continuing to 2025 by voice vote
2/6/2024	House: Continued to 2025 in Transportation by voice vote

HB 270 - Commonwealth Comprehensive Gun Safety Program; established, etc.

Sale, transfer, etc., of certain firearms and firearm magazines; Virginia Firearm Buy-Back Program and Fund established; penalties. Provides that, unless otherwise prohibited by law, any person may import, sell, transfer, manufacture, or purchase an authorized rifle, defined in the bill, in accordance with the relevant provisions of law. The bill makes it a Class 6 felony for any person to import, sell, transfer, manufacture, or purchase a restricted rifle or large-capacity firearm magazine, both defined in the bill, with certain exceptions. The bill also provides that a person is civilly liable for injuries to person or property or wrongful death of another caused by a third party if it can be shown that the civil defendant sold or transferred a restricted rifle or large-capacity firearm magazine in violation of the provisions of the bill to the person who committed the crime resulting in such injury or death.

Bill Patron: David A. Reid

24100015D (1/5/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/5/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/16/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
2/1/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (7-Y 2-N)
2/2/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety with substitute (12-Y 10-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Assigned App. sub: Transportation & Public Safety
2/7/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends continuing to 2025 by voice vote House: Continued to 2025 in Appropriations by voice vote

HB 774 - Alcohol safety action program; local administrative fee.

Provides that any county, city, or town, or any combination thereof, that has established and operates an alcohol safety action program and supplements fees collected for the program pursuant to general law by more than 33 percent annually in order to fully fund the program may charge a local administrative fee of no more than \$100 to each person entering such program.

Bill Patron: Charniele L. Herring

24102760D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/19/2024	House: Assigned Courts sub: Criminal
1/22/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 2-N)
1/26/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice (11-Y 10-N)
2/1/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (62-Y 37-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/14/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in Courts of Justice (8-Y 7-N)

HB 775 - License plate reader systems; use by law-enforcement agencies, civil penalty.

License plate reader systems; civil penalty. Provides requirements for the use of license plate reader systems, defined in the bill, by law-enforcement agencies. The bill limits the use of such systems to scanning, detecting, and

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recording data about vehicles and license plate numbers for the purpose of identifying a vehicle that is (i) associated with a wanted, missing, or endangered person or human trafficking; (ii) stolen; (iii) involved in an active law-enforcement investigation; or (iv) in the vicinity of a recent crime and may be connected to that crime. The bill authorizes and requires the Commonwealth Transportation Board to establish a permitting process for installing and using such systems in state highway rights-of-way. This bill incorporates HB 1037.

Bill Patron: Charniele L. Herring

24102759D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also SB 503 (Surovell).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Communications, Technology and Innovation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned CT & I sub: Technology and Innovation
1/31/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 1-N)
2/5/2024	House: Incorporates HB1037 (Bloxom) House: Reported from Communications, Technology and Innovation with substitute (14-Y 6-N)
2/8/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106751D-H1
2/9/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (66-Y 27-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/26/2024	Senate: Rereferred from Transportation (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Courts of Justice
2/28/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in Courts of Justice (12-Y 0-N)

HB 878 - Affordable housing; purchase of development rights.

Purchase of development rights for affordable housing. Permits any local government to purchase development rights or accept the donation of development rights in an effort to preserve and provide affordable housing. The bill grants local governments the powers necessary to carry out the purchase of such development rights. The bill prohibits the conversion or diversion of such affordable housing once the development rights are purchased unless the local government determines that such diversion is essential to the development and growth of the locality and in accordance with the locality's comprehensive plan.

Bill Patron: David L. Bulova

24104341D- Senate Amendments (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Amend Monitor

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Amendment resolves County's concerns about distinguishing current authority with new, permissive authority.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/23/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #2
1/25/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N)
1/26/2024	House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns (19-Y 1-N)
2/1/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (85-Y 15-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government with amendments (9-Y 6-N)
2/22/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to
2/23/2024	Senate: Motion to rerefer to committee agreed to Senate: Rereferred to General Laws and Technology
2/28/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in General Laws and Technology (15-Y 0-N)

HB 900 - Zoning; developmental and use of accessory dwelling units.

Zoning; development and use of accessory dwelling units. Requires a locality to include in its zoning ordinances for single-family residential zoning districts accessory dwelling units, or ADUs, as defined in the bill, as a permitted accessory use. The bill requires a person to seek a permit for an ADU from the locality, requires the locality to issue such permit if the person meets certain requirements enumerated in the bill, and restricts the fee for such permit to \$100 or less. The bill prohibits the locality from requiring (i) dedicated parking for the ADU; (ii) lot sizes or setbacks for the ADU greater than that of the primary dwelling; (iii) consanguinity or affinity between the occupants of the ADU and the primary dwelling; and (iv) redundant water, sewer, or septic capacity for the ADU. The bill has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Kannan Srinivasan

24100886D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Oppose

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/23/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #2
2/1/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends continuing to 2025 with substitute by voice vote
2/2/2024	House: Continued to 2025 with substitute in Counties, Cities and Towns by voice vote

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HB 920 - License plate readers; penalties.

Provides requirements for the use of license plate readers, defined in the bill, by law-enforcement agencies. The bill requires such agencies to enter into an agreement with the license plate reader owner or other responsible non-law-enforcement entity to operate a data trust, defined in the bill, to store the data collected by a license plate reader and requires any such law-enforcement agency to apply to the data trust for access to such data. The bill limits the use of license plate readers to scanning, detecting, and identifying license plate numbers for the purpose of identifying vehicles involved in certain crimes.

Bill Patron: Irene Shin

24101949D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also SB 539 (Bagby).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/19/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Public Safety
2/8/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends continuing to 2025 with substitute by voice vote
2/9/2024	House: Continued to 2025 with substitute in Public Safety by voice vote

HB 1355 - Information Technology Access Act; numerous organizational changes to Act.

Information Technology Access Act; digital accessibility. Makes numerous organizational changes to the Information Technology Access Act. The bill defines "information and communications technology" as it relates to digital accessibility, defined in the bill, for all persons with disabilities. The bill permits the head of each covered entity, defined in the bill, to designate an employee to serve as such covered entity's digital accessibility coordinator and provides that such digital accessibility coordinator is responsible for developing and implementing such covered entity's digital accessibility policy. The bill has a delayed effective date of July 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Kathy K.L. Tran

24105159D-E (2/12/2024)

House: Printed as engrossed

County Position: Amend

Amend to study issue before implementation.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/14/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Communications, Technology and Innovation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned CT & I sub: Communications
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (10-Y 0-N) House: Reported from Communications, Technology and Innovation with amendment(s) (22-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Assigned App. sub: General Government and Capital Outlay
2/9/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (5-Y 2-N) House: Reported from Appropriations with amendment(s) (13-Y 7-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee amendments agreed to
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (71-Y 27-N)
2/14/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
2/28/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in General Laws and Technology (15-Y 0-N)

HJ 67 - Fair school funding reform; joint committee of various House and Senate committees to study.

Study; joint committee of the House Committee on Education and the Senate Committee on Education and Health to study fair school funding reform; report. Establishes a joint committee consisting of five members of the House Committee on Education and three members of the Senate Committee on Education and Health to study fair school funding reform by, among other things, utilizing the recommendations from the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission in its July 2023 report, "Virginia's K-12 Funding Formula," and any stakeholder input and feedback received by the joint committee to produce and submit to the Division of Legislative Automated Services by the first day of the 2025 Regular Session of the General Assembly, an executive summary of its findings and recommendations.

Bill Patron: Shelly A. Simonds

24107115D-H1 (2/7/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Rules
1/25/2024	House: Assigned Rules sub: Studies Subcommittee
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (6-Y 0-N)
2/1/2024	House: Reported from Rules (18-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Assigned App. sub: Elementary & Secondary Education
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
2/7/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107115D-H1 House: Agreed to by House BLOCK VOTE (97-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rules
3/1/2024	Senate: Reported from Rules with substitute by voice vote Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
3/4/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)

SB 304 - Zoning; development and use of accessory dwelling units.

Requires a locality to include in its zoning ordinances for residential zoning districts accessory dwelling units, or ADUs, as defined in the bill, as a permitted accessory use. The bill requires a person to seek a permit for an ADU from the locality, requires the locality to issue such permit if the person meets certain requirements enumerated in the bill, and restricts the fee for such permit to \$250 or less. The bill prohibits the locality from requiring rear or side setbacks for the ADU greater than that of the primary dwelling or consanguinity or affinity between the occupants of the ADU and the primary dwelling. The bill has a delayed effective date of July 1, 2025.

Bill Patron: Saddam Azlan Salim

24100831D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Oppose

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/5/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government with substitute (8-Y 6-N 1-A)
2/7/2024	Senate: Amendments by Senator Salim agreed to Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107020D-S1 Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute with amendments SB304ES1
2/9/2024	Senate: Amendment by Senator Salim agreed to Senate: Passed Senate (22-Y 18-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
2/19/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #2
2/23/2024	House: Continued to 2025 with substitute in Counties, Cities and Towns by voice vote

SB 305 - Gas-powered leaf blowers; local prohibition or regulation, civil penalty.

Local prohibition or regulation of gas-powered leaf blowers; civil penalty. Provides that any locality may by ordinance prohibit or regulate the use of gas-powered leaf blowers. The bill provides that the ordinance may include provisions for a civil penalty and that the funds from such civil penalties may be used by the locality to assist with the purchase of nonprohibited leaf blowers by residents and local businesses.

Bill Patron: Saddam Azlan Salim

24102210D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 644 (Sullivan).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/5/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in Local Government (11-Y 4-N)

SB 346 - Net energy metering; solar interconnection, cost recovery.

Net energy metering; solar interconnection; cost recovery. Provides that an electric distribution company shall pay \$1 per kilowatt per day for the costs of lost electricity production for any and all delays beyond the regulatory notice period required by State Corporation Commission related to net energy metering. The bill requires that, for the purposes of net energy metering, an eligible customer-generator shall bear all reasonable costs of equipment required at the eligible customer-generator's side of the meter for the interconnection to the supplier's electric distribution system, including reasonable and prudent costs of additional controls, tests, or liability insurance. Additionally, the bill allows for cost recovery by Phase I and Phase II Utilities for electric distribution grid transformation projects that support the interconnection of generating facilities using energy derived from sunlight

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that are owned or contracted by eligible customer-generators, subject to the Commission finding those costs to be reasonable and prudent in accordance with existing law.

Bill Patron: Suhas Subramanyam

24104922D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 117 (Sullivan).

Date of Action	Action Notes
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1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor
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2/9/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in Commerce and Labor (14-Y 1-N)
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SB 575 - Discharge plans; copies to public elementary and secondary schools.

Discharge plans; copies to public elementary and secondary schools. Provides that, prior to the discharge of any minor admitted to inpatient treatment (i) who is a student at a public elementary or secondary school and (ii) for whom the facility deems (a) such discharge poses a threat of violence or physical harm to self and others or (b) additional educational services are needed, such facility is required to provide to the school's mental health professional or school counselor the portions of such discharge plan relevant to the threat of violence or harm or the necessary additional educational services. The bill requires such facility to, prior to providing any such portions of any minor's discharge plan, provide to the parent of such minor student reasonable notice of the types of information that would be included in any portions of the discharge plan being provided and of the parent's right to, upon written request, refuse the provision of any such information.

Bill Patron: Mark D. Obenshain

24100254D (1/10/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also HB 1017 (Wilt).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/18/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with substitute (15-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107376D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Education
2/23/2024	House: Assigned Education sub: K-12 Subcommittee
2/27/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends continuing to 2025 by voice vote
2/28/2024	House: Continued to 2025 in Education by voice vote

SB 617 - Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; budget, operating assistance.

Commonwealth Mass Transit Fund; Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; budget; operating assistance. Provides that payments and obligations arising from or related to any contract pertaining to employee compensation and work conditions under the normal operation of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) may be included in the calculation of a WMATA budget increase for purposes of the cap of such budget increase. Current law provides that any payment or obligation of any kind arising from or related to legal disputes or proceedings between or among WMATA and any other person or entity shall not be used in calculating a WMATA budget increase.

Bill Patron: Mark D. Obenshain

24105088D (1/10/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Oppose

See also HB 1201 (Obenshain, C.).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/1/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in Transportation (15-Y 0-N)

SB 675 - Casino gaming; eligible host localities.

Adds Fairfax County to the list of localities eligible to host a casino in the Commonwealth and provides that any proposed site for a casino gaming establishment considered by Fairfax County shall be (i) located within one-quarter of a mile of an existing station on the Metro Silver Line, (ii) part of a coordinated mixed-use project development, (iii) outside of the Dulles airport flight path, (iv) within two miles of a major shopping destination containing not less than 1.5 million square feet of gross building area, and (v) outside of the Interstate 495 Beltway. The bill also requires an eligible host locality in selecting a preferred casino gaming operator to consider

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and give substantial weight to the proposer's history of or commitment to (a) paying or contracting for the payment of prevailing wages to those individuals providing construction labor during the initial construction of the casino gaming establishment and any hospitality facilities on the premises, and (b) entering into labor peace agreements with labor organizations that are actively engaged in representing or seeking to represent employees in the gaming or hospitality industries in the Commonwealth. The bill also requires an eligible host locality to provide with its submission of its preferred casino gaming operator to the Virginia Lottery an executed agreement with its preferred casino gaming operator certifying that such casino gaming operator and any subcontractor or sublessee responsible for the performance of casino gaming or hospitality operations at the proposed casino gaming establishment will enter into a labor peace agreement with each labor organization actively engaged in representing or seeking to represent employees in the gaming or hospitality industries in the Commonwealth that requests such labor peace agreement, and evidence of all such signed labor peace agreements.

Bill Patron: David W. Marsden

24104966D (1/17/2024)

Senate: Presented and ordered printed

County Position: Monitor

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/17/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology
1/18/2024	Senate: Assigned GL&T sub: Gaming
1/24/2024	Senate: Reported from General Laws and Technology with substitute (10-Y 4-N 1-A) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/6/2024	Senate: Continued to 2025 in Finance and Appropriations (13-Y 2-N)

SB 697 - Solar and energy facilities; local regulation.

Prohibits a locality from including in an ordinance (i) limits on the total amount, density, or size of any ground-mounted solar facility or energy storage facility until such time that the total area under panels within the locality exceeds four percent of the total area within the locality or (ii) any prohibitions on the use of solar panels that comply with generally accepted national environmental protection and product safety standards, provided that such installation is in compliance with any provisions of a local ordinance that establishes criteria and requirements for siting.

Bill Patron: Schuyler T. VanValkenburg

24107025D-S1 (2/8/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/19/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government with substitute (9-Y 6-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Amendments by Senator VanValkenburg agreed to Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107025D-S1 Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute with amendments SB697ES1
2/12/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 18-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
2/19/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #3
2/27/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends continuing to 2025 by voice vote
2/28/2024	House: Continued to 2025 in Counties, Cities and Towns by voice vote

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Failed Legislation

HB 43 - Polling place; assistance for certain voters, expands definition of disability.

Assistance for certain voters outside of the polling place; definition of disability. Expands the definition of disability for purposes of providing assistance outside of a polling place to voters with disabilities to include any permanent or temporary disability. Under current law, the disability is limited to a permanent or temporary physical disability.

Bill Patron: Joshua E. Thomas

24101099D (12/21/2023)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported.

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/21/2023	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
1/26/2024	House: Assigned P & E sub: Election Administration
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends incorporating (HB441-Bennett-Parker) by voice vote
2/2/2024	House: Incorporated by Privileges and Elections (HB441-Bennett-Parker) by voice vote

HB 117 - Net energy metering; solar interconnection, cost recovery.

Net energy metering; solar interconnection; cost recovery. Provides that an electric distribution company shall pay 33 cents (\$0.33) per kilowatt-hour per day for the costs of lost electricity production for any and all delays beyond the regulatory notice period required by State Corporation Commission related to net energy metering. The bill requires that, for the purposes of net energy metering, an eligible customer-generator shall bear all reasonable costs of equipment required at the eligible customer-generator's premises for the interconnection to the supplier's electric distribution system, including commercially reasonable costs of additional controls, tests, or liability insurance. Additionally, the bill allows for cost recovery by Phase I and Phase II Utilities for electric distribution grid transformation projects that support the interconnection of generating facilities using energy derived from sunlight that are owned or contracted by eligible customer-generators, subject to the Commission finding those costs to be reasonable and prudent in accordance with existing law.

Bill Patron: Richard C. "Rip" Sullivan, Jr.

24101754D (1/1/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 346 (Subramanyam).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/1/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Labor and Commerce
1/16/2024	House: Assigned L & C sub: Subcommittee #3
2/6/2024	House: Subcommittee failed to recommend reporting (5-Y 5-N)
2/13/2024	House: Left in Labor and Commerce

HB 177 - Federal Early Intervention Program for Infants & Toddlers w/Disabilities; reimbursement rates.

Department of Medical Assistance Services; reimbursement rates for Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities; work group; report. Directs the Department of Medical Assistance Services to convene a work group of relevant stakeholders to assess and make recommendations related to reimbursement rates for the federal Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities. The bill requires the work group to report its recommendations to the Chairmen of the House Committee on Health, Welfare and Institutions and the Senate Committee on Education and Health by November 1, 2024.

Bill Patron: Debra D. Gardner

24101244D (1/3/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/3/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/16/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (22-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
1/17/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: Health & Human Resources
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends laying on the table (8-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Left in Appropriations

HB 229 - Legal notices; locality to advertise on their website.

Advertisement of legal notices; website. Allows a locality to advertise legal notices on the locality's website instead of, or in addition to, publishing such notices in a newspaper having general circulation in the locality.

Bill Patron: Ellen H. Campbell

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24102922D (1/4/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/4/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/18/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #3
2/8/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends striking from docket (7-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	House: Stricken from docket by Counties, Cities and Towns (21-Y 0-N)

HB 245 - PFAS; facilities that have engaged in manufacture, etc., to produce report on use of chemicals.

Reports relating to PFAS; Department of Environmental Quality; one-time report. Requires all facilities that have engaged since January 1, 2021, in the manufacture of or knowing use in the production process of one or more chemicals listed as PFAS target analytes to produce a one-time report on the use of such chemicals. The report shall be limited to facilities that discharge to (i) a surface water under a Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued by the Department of Environmental Quality (the Department) or (ii) a publicly owned treatment works under an industrial pretreatment program permit or other written authorization issued by a local permit control authority. The report shall be submitted to the Department and, if such facility discharges to a publicly owned treatment works, also to the local permit control authority no later than October 1, 2024. The bill also requires certain facilities to perform a limited PFAS discharge characterization during the one-year period from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025, for each waterway discharge outfall consisting of representative quarterly monitoring using the applicable laboratory test method, as specified in the bill. Such facilities shall report results to the Department and, if the facility discharges to a publicly owned treatment works, also to the local permit control authority, within 30 days after the end of each quarter. This bill was incorporated into HB 1085.

Bill Patron: David L. Bulova

24101337D (1/4/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/4/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources
1/15/2024	House: Assigned ACNR sub: Chesapeake
1/29/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends incorporating (HB1085-Rasoul) by voice vote
1/31/2024	House: Incorporated by Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources (HB1085-Rasoul) by voice vote

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HB 377 - Zoning; traffic impact statements.

Prohibits a locality from requiring a local traffic impact statement as a condition for approval of a rezoning application that involves a multifamily residential use of fewer than 50 residential units.

Bill Patron: David Owen

24103317D (1/7/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Oppose

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/7/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/23/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #2
2/1/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends laying on the table (5-Y 3-N)
2/13/2024	House: Left in Counties, Cities and Towns

HB 389 - Concealed handgun; carrying without a permit.

Carrying a concealed handgun; permit not required. Allows any person who is otherwise eligible to obtain a concealed handgun permit to carry a concealed handgun without a permit anywhere he may lawfully carry a handgun openly within the Commonwealth.

Bill Patron: Timothy P. Griffin

24103283D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Oppose

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/13/2024	House: Left in Public Safety

HB 421 - Commonwealth Trespass Towing Rate-Setting Advisory Panel; established.

Towing fees; Commonwealth Trespass Towing Rate-Setting Advisory Panel established. Creates the Commonwealth Trespass Towing Rate-Setting Advisory Panel to advise the General Assembly and the Governor on statewide trespass towing fees and related ancillary fees. The bill increases from \$150 to \$190 the maximum statewide hookup and initial towing fee of any passenger car, from \$30 to \$65 the maximum ancillary fee for towing a vehicle between 7:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m., and from \$30 to \$35 the maximum ancillary fee for towing a vehicle on a Saturday, Sunday,

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or holiday. The bill clarifies that such limitations on fees do not include any reasonable credit card fees. The bill requires localities to set their own towing rates to at least the amounts of the maximum statewide rates and removes requirements specific to Planning Districts 8 and 16 regarding localities setting their own towing rates.

Bill Patron: Delores L. McQuinn

24101500D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends striking from docket (8-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Left in Transportation

HB 458 - Sales and use tax, local; additional tax authorized in all counties & cities to support schools.

Additional local sales and use tax to support schools; referendum. Authorizes all counties and cities to impose an additional local sales and use tax at a rate not to exceed one percent with the revenue used only for capital projects for the construction or renovation of schools if such levy is approved in a voter referendum. Under current law, only Charlotte, Gloucester, Halifax, Henry, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Patrick, and Pittsylvania Counties and the City of Danville are authorized to impose such a tax.

Bill Patron: Katrina Callsen

24102900D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also HB 600 (Kilgore), HB 805 (Rasoul), and SB 14 (McPike).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Finance
2/2/2024	House: Assigned Finance sub: Subcommittee #3
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends incorporating (HB805-Rasoul) by voice vote
2/13/2024	House: Left in Finance

HB 470 - Minor; petition for child in need of services or supervision.

Petition for child in need of services or in need of supervision. Authorizes a guardian ad litem representing a child to file a petition for such child alleging he is in need of services or in need of supervision.

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Bill Patron: Marty Martinez

24108010D-S1 (2/21/2024)

Senate: Floor substitute printed 24108010D-S1

County Position: Monitor

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
1/23/2024	House: Assigned Courts sub: Criminal
1/31/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (7-Y 1-N)
2/2/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (17-Y 4-N)
2/7/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106827D-H1
2/8/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (75-Y 23-N)
2/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice (14-Y 0-N)
2/21/2024	Senate: Substitute by Senator Surovell agreed to 24108010D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate with substitute (26-Y 14-N)
2/23/2024	House: Senate substitute rejected by House 24108010D-S1 (2-Y 95-N)
2/27/2024	Senate: Senate insisted on substitute (39-Y 0-N) Senate: Senate requested conference committee
2/28/2024	House: House acceded to request House: Conferees appointed by House
3/1/2024	Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate
3/9/2024	House: No further action taken House: Failed to pass in House

HB 533 - Photo speed monitoring devices; local gov't to provide by ordinance for placement and operation.

Photo speed monitoring devices; location. Authorizes the governing body of any county, city, or town to provide by ordinance for the placement and operation of photo speed monitoring devices on any highway in such locality with a speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less that is located in a priority pedestrian corridor as identified by the Department of Transportation in the statewide Pedestrian Safety Action Plan or other high-risk pedestrian corridor as designated by the Commissioner of Highways for the purposes of recording violations resulting from the operation of a vehicle in excess of the speed limit. The bill provides the same requirements for such devices,

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information collected from such devices, and any enforcement actions resulting from information collected from such devices as current law applies to the use of such devices in school crossing zones and highway work zones. The bill requires that two signs, rather than one, be placed warning of such device if the device is placed somewhere other than a school crossing zone or highway work zone.

Bill Patron: Holly M. Seibold

24100852D (1/8/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Amend

Amend to address operational and funding issues.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/8/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/18/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends incorporating (HB20-Jones) by voice vote
2/6/2024	House: Incorporated by Transportation (HB20-Jones) by voice vote

HB 600 - Sales and use tax, local; additional tax authorized in all counties & cities to support schools.

Additional local sales and use tax to support schools; referendum. Authorizes all counties and cities to impose an additional local sales and use tax at a rate not to exceed one percent with the revenue used only for capital projects for the construction or renovation of schools if such levy is approved in a voter referendum. Under current law, only Charlotte, Gloucester, Halifax, Henry, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Patrick, and Pittsylvania Counties and the City of Danville are authorized to impose such a tax.

Bill Patron: Terry G. Kilgore

24103515D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported. See also HB 458 (Callsen), HB 805 (Rasoul) and SB 14 (McPike).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Finance
2/2/2024	House: Assigned Finance sub: Subcommittee #3
2/5/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends incorporating (HB805-Rasoul) by voice vote
2/13/2024	House: Left in Finance

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HB 644 - Gas-powered leaf blowers; local prohibition or regulation, civil penalty.

Local prohibition or regulation of gas-powered leaf blowers; civil penalty. Provides that any locality may by ordinance prohibit or regulate the use of gas-powered leaf blowers. The ordinance may include provisions for a civil penalty.

Bill Patron: Richard C. "Rip" Sullivan, Jr.

24101764D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 305 (Salim).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns
1/23/2024	House: Assigned CC & T sub: Subcommittee #1
1/26/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N) House: Reported from Counties, Cities and Towns (11-Y 9-N)
2/2/2024	House: Motion to rerefer to committee agreed to House: Rereferred to Counties, Cities and Towns
2/13/2024	House: Left in Counties, Cities and Towns

HB 657 - Pedestrian control signals; applicability to persons riding bicycles and other devices.

Allows persons riding a bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, electric power-assisted bicycle, moped, or motorized skateboard or scooter to, while remaining in the travel lane, follow the pedestrian control signal corresponding to the person's direction of travel, provided that they travel straight or turn right and yield to pedestrians lawfully in the crosswalk and any vehicle approaching the intersection from the right.

Bill Patron: Richard C. "Rip" Sullivan, Jr.

24106480D-H1 (2/6/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/18/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Highway Safety and Policy
1/31/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (7-Y 1-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Transportation with substitute (14-Y 7-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106480D-H1
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (56-Y 42-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/29/2024	Senate: Failed to report (defeated) in Transportation (7-Y 7-N)

HB 695 - Short-term rentals; Department of Taxation to establish a registry, civil penalty.

Short-term rentals; registration; civil penalty. Directs the Department of Taxation to establish a registry of short-term rental properties and require accommodations providers and intermediaries to register. Under the bill, an accommodations provider shall provide to the Department its name and the address of each property it offers for short-term rental. The bill states that the Department shall issue each such accommodations provider a unique numerical identifier for each such property. Furthermore, an accommodations intermediary shall provide the Department with its name and the contact information for the individual responsible for liaising with state and local officials regarding noncompliant short-term rental listings. The bill states that as a condition of listing a short-term rental on its platform, an accommodations intermediary shall require each accommodations provider to provide such provider's name and the unique numerical identifier and specific address for each short term-rental offered. Under the bill, such information, as well as information regarding receipts and taxes paid, shall be provided to the Department by the accommodations intermediary on a quarterly basis.

Bill Patron: R. Lee Ware

24107319D-H1 (2/7/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Finance
2/2/2024	House: Assigned Finance sub: Subcommittee #2
2/6/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (8-Y 0-N)
2/7/2024	House: Reported from Finance with substitute (19-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/13/2024	House: Left in Appropriations

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HB 791 - Pneumatic guns; Class 6 felony to possess.

Pneumatic guns; penalties. Makes it a Class 6 felony to possess a pneumatic gun upon (i) the property of any child day center or public, private, or religious preschool or elementary, middle, or high school, including buildings and grounds; (ii) that portion of any property open to the public and then exclusively used for school-sponsored functions or extracurricular activities while such functions or activities are taking place; or (iii) any school bus owned or operated by any such school.

Bill Patron: Rozia A. Henson, Jr.

24104704D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
1/19/2024	House: Assigned PS sub: Firearms
1/25/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (7-Y 4-N)
1/26/2024	House: Reported from Public Safety with substitute (12-Y 10-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Assigned App. sub: Transportation & Public Safety
1/31/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
2/2/2024	House: Reported from Appropriations with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/7/2024	House: Motion to rerefer to committee agreed to House: Rereferred to Public Safety
2/13/2024	House: Left in Public Safety

HB 883 - Vehicle exhaust systems; operation in certain locations.

Expands the locations for which operation of a motor vehicle, moped, or motorized skateboard or foot-scooter that does not comply with requirements for mufflers and a vehicle that does not comply with the requirements for exhaust systems is prohibited to include any driveway or premises of a church, school, recreational facility, or business; any governmental property open to the public; any industrial establishment providing parking space for customers, patrons, or employees; and any highway under construction or not yet open to the public.

Bill Patron: Vivian E. Watts

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24101206D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/18/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Highway Safety and Policy
1/24/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N)
1/30/2024	House: Reported from Transportation (12-Y 10-N)
2/9/2024	House: Motion to refer to committee agreed to House: Referred to Committee on Public Safety
2/13/2024	House: Left in Public Safety

HB 905 - Photo speed monitoring devices; location.

Photo speed monitoring devices; location. Authorizes the governing body of any county, city, or town to provide by ordinance for the placement and operation of photo speed monitoring devices in any location deemed necessary by the locality for the purposes of recording violations resulting from the operation of a vehicle in excess of the speed limit. The bill provides the same requirements for such devices, information collected from such devices, and any enforcement actions resulting from information collected from such devices as current law applies to the use of such devices in school crossing zones and highway work zones. The bill requires that two signs, rather than one, be placed warning of such device if the device is placed somewhere other than a school crossing zone or highway work zone.

Bill Patron: Irene Shin

24102336D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Support efforts to expand speed camera programs.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/18/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends incorporating (HB20-Jones) by voice vote
2/6/2024	House: Incorporated by Transportation (HB20-Jones) by voice vote

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HB 970 - Children; comprehensive health care coverage program.

Comprehensive children's health care coverage program. Directs the Department of Medical Assistance Services (the Department) to establish a program to provide state-funded comprehensive health care coverage for individuals in the Commonwealth who (i) are under 19 years of age, (ii) are not covered under a group health plan or health insurance coverage, and (iii) but for their immigration status would be eligible for medical assistance services through the Commonwealth's program of medical assistance services established pursuant to Title XIX or XXI of the Social Security Act. The bill also requires the Department to ensure that all program information is made available in a manner that is accessible to individuals with limited English proficiency and individuals with disabilities through the provision of language access services, including oral interpretation and written translations, free of charge and to ensure that information obtained by the program remains confidential and is not disclosed for any purpose not related to the administration of the program or any purpose related to civil immigration enforcement unless the subject of the information consents to such disclosure or the requesting agency presents a valid judicial order, subpoena, or warrant.

Bill Patron: Kathy K.L. Tran

24104867D (1/9/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also SB 231 (Hashmi).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/19/2024	House: Assigned sub: Social Services
1/25/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (6-Y 0-N)
1/30/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services with amendment(s) (22-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations House: Assigned App. sub: Health & Human Resources
2/2/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends laying on the table (7-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	House: Left in Appropriations

HB 1001 - Collective bargaining by public employees; labor organization representation.

Collective bargaining by public employees; labor organization representation. Repeals the existing prohibition on collective bargaining by public employees. The bill creates the Public Employee Relations Board, which shall determine appropriate bargaining units and provide for certification and decertification elections for exclusive bargaining representatives of state employees and local government employees. The bill requires public employers and employee organizations that are exclusive bargaining representatives to meet at reasonable times to negotiate in good faith with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment. The bill repeals a provision that declares that, in any procedure providing for the designation, selection, or authorization of a labor

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organization to represent employees, the right of an individual employee to vote by secret ballot is a fundamental right that shall be guaranteed from infringement.

Bill Patron: Kathy K.L. Tran

24102581D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Amend

Amend to exempt localities that have adopted collective bargaining ordinances. See also SB 374 (Boysko).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Labor and Commerce
1/23/2024	House: Assigned L & C sub: Subcommittee #2
1/25/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
1/30/2024	House: Incorporates HB780 (Callsen) House: Reported from Labor and Commerce with substitute (12-Y 10-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/13/2024	House: Left in Appropriations

HB 1017 - Minors admitted to inpatient treatment; discharge plans.

Discharge plans; copies to public elementary and secondary schools. Provides that prior to the discharge of any minor or individual who has been admitted to inpatient treatment and is a student at a public elementary or secondary school, a copy of such minor's or individual's discharge plan shall be provided to the division superintendent and the division safety official in the local school division in which such minor or individual attends such school.

Bill Patron: Tony O. Wilt

24100255D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also SB 575 (Obenshain, M.).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Education
2/1/2024	House: Assigned Education sub: K-12 Subcommittee
2/6/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (6-Y 2-N)
2/7/2024	House: Reported from Education with substitute (12-Y 10-N)
2/12/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24107354D-H1
2/13/2024	House: Read third time and defeated by House (42-Y 55-N)

HB 1032 - Photo speed monitoring device; establishes a default process for collection of civil penalties.

Photo speed monitoring device; civil penalty; default process. Establishes a default process for the collection of civil penalties from residents of the Commonwealth who fail to respond to a summons for a speed violation issued based on evidence collected from a photo speed monitoring device. Current law requires personal service on such person who fails to respond.

Bill Patron: Robert S. Bloxom, Jr.

24103017D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/30/2024	House: Referred from Transportation by voice vote House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/2/2024	House: Assigned Courts sub: Civil
2/13/2024	House: Left in Courts of Justice

HB 1037 - Law-enforcement purposes; installation, etc., of devices in highway right-of-way.

Installation, maintenance, and operation of devices in highway right-of-way for law-enforcement purposes; regulation authority; civil penalty. Authorizes the Department of State Police or the chief law-enforcement officer of a locality to install devices for law-enforcement purposes in the right-of-way of highways under state jurisdiction. The bill defines law-enforcement purposes as an active felony investigation, an effort to prevent a targeted act of violence, or an attempt to locate missing, endangered, or wanted persons by law enforcement through the identification of a motor vehicle and excludes from the definition the enforcement of speed limits, traffic laws, tolling requirements, or high-occupancy vehicle requirements. The bill authorizes entering into agreements with private entities for the maintenance and operation of such devices. The bill requires the data collected to be maintained for no more than 30 days following its collection and limits the data and information collected to data

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and information about (i) the make, model, condition, location, and color of a vehicle and the information on the vehicle's license plate and (ii) the date and time the data and information was collected. This bill was incorporated into HB 775.

Bill Patron: Robert S. Bloxom, Jr.

24103025D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also SB 206 (Diggs).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/30/2024	House: Referred from Transportation by voice vote House: Referred to Committee on Communications, Technology and Innovation House: Assigned CT & I sub: Technology and Innovation
1/31/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends incorporating (HB775-Herring) by voice vote
2/5/2024	House: Incorporated by Communications, Technology and Innovation (HB775-Herring) by voice vote

HB 1052 - Local government; alternative and conventional onsite sewage systems.

Department of Health; local government; alternative and conventional onsite sewage systems. Requires localities to review the Department of Health's database prior to notifying the owners of an alternative or conventional onsite sewage system about their maintenance responsibility.

Bill Patron: Amanda E. Batten

24106857D-H1 (2/6/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Amend

Amend to exempt localities that maintain their own database.

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/19/2024	House: Assigned sub: Health
2/1/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (8-Y 0-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services with substitute (22-Y 0-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106857D-H1
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (100-Y 0-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Local Government
2/26/2024	Senate: Reported from Local Government (12-Y 3-N)
2/28/2024	Senate: Defeated by Senate (19-Y 20-N)
	Senate: Reconsideration of defeated action agreed to by Senate (38-Y 0-N)
	Senate: Defeated by Senate (18-Y 21-N)

HB 1077 - Bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, etc.; exception to stopping requirement.

Exception to stopping requirement; bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, electric power-assisted bicycle, or motorized skateboard or scooter. Authorizes the operator of a bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, electric power-assisted bicycle, or motorized skateboard or scooter to yield instead of stop at an intersection controlled by a stop sign if (i) each intersecting highway has no more than three motor vehicle travel lanes; (ii) the operator is at least 15 years of age or accompanied by an adult; (iii) the operator slows to a reasonable speed based on existing conditions; and (iv) before proceeding into the intersection, the person stops for any pedestrian within the crosswalk and to any other vehicle approaching or entering such intersection from another direction.

Bill Patron: Betsy B. Carr

24103016D-E (2/9/2024)

House: Printed as engrossed

County Position: Monitor

County staff reviewing recent Virginia State Police study on bicycle safety.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Highway Safety and Policy
1/31/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (7-Y 1-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Transportation with amendment(s) (11-Y 10-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee amendments agreed to
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and passed House (52-Y 47-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/29/2024	Senate: Failed to report (defeated) in Transportation (5-Y 9-N)

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HB 1171 - Absentee voting; processing absentee ballots returned before election day, processing upon receipt.

Absentee voting; processing absentee ballots returned before election day; processing upon receipt. Requires the general registrars to complete the initial processing of absentee ballots that are returned before election day within three business days of receipt. Under current law, registrars are directed to mark the date of receipt in the voter's record and examine the ballot envelope to verify completion of the required voter affirmation when an absentee ballot is returned but are not subject to a deadline for doing so.

Bill Patron: H. Otto Wachsmann, Jr.

24101142D-E – Senate Amendments (1/31/2024)

House: Printed as engrossed

County Position: Amend Monitor

The bill was amended to extend the deadline to four days.

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
1/19/2024	House: Assigned P & E sub: Election Administration
1/22/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with amendments (8-Y 0-N)
1/26/2024	House: Reported from Privileges and Elections with amendment(s) (22-Y 0-N)
1/31/2024	House: Committee amendment agreed to
2/1/2024	House: Read third time and passed House BLOCK VOTE (99-Y 0-N)
2/2/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
2/27/2024	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections with amendments (12-Y 2-N)
3/6/2024	Senate: Committee amendments agreed to
	Senate: Defeated by Senate (19-Y 21-N)

HB 1201 - Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; budget, operating assistance.

Commonwealth Mass Transit Fund; Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; budget; operating assistance. Provides that payments and obligations arising from or related to any contract pertaining to employee compensation and work conditions under the normal operation of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) may be included in the calculation of a WMATA budget increase for purposes of the cap of such budget increase. Current law provides that any payment or obligation of any kind arising from or related to legal disputes or proceedings between or among WMATA and any other person or entity shall not be used in calculating a WMATA budget increase.

Bill Patron: Chris Obenshain

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24105089D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Oppose

See also SB 617 (Obenshain, M.).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
1/21/2024	House: Assigned App. sub: Transportation & Public Safety
1/31/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends laying on the table (4-Y 3-N)
2/13/2024	House: Left in Appropriations

HB 1204 - Mobile food units; VDH to amend regulations and guidance documents.

Department of Health; mobile food units. Directs the Department of Health to amend its regulations and each local health department and health district to amend its regulations and guidance documents to allow a mobile food unit to conduct up to 20 percent of its sanitation and food preparation activities within a 50-foot radius of the mobile food unit.

Bill Patron: Phillip A. Scott

24100247D (1/10/2024)

House: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Oppose

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
1/23/2024	House: Assigned sub: Health
2/13/2024	House: Left in Health and Human Services

HB 1266 - Bicycles and certain other vehicles; regulations when riding in traffic.

Traffic; bicycles and certain other vehicles. Clarifies the roadways on which bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, electric power-assisted bicycles, motorized skateboards or scooters, or mopeds are exempt from the requirement to ride as close as safely practicable to the right curb from those with a "substandard width lane," defined as too narrow for same-lane passing, to those not wide enough to allow an overtaking motor vehicle to pass as required by law. The bill removes the requirement for persons riding bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, electric power-assisted bicycles, or motorized skateboards or scooters on a highway two abreast to move into a single-file formation and limits the requirement that such persons not impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic to apply only on roadways with only one travel lane per direction and a posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour or more.

Bill Patron: Rodney T. Willett

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24106977D-H1 (2/6/2024)

House: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Oppose

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/26/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Highway Safety and Policy
1/31/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
2/6/2024	House: Reported from Transportation with substitute (11-Y 10-N)
2/9/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24106977D-H1
2/12/2024	House: Read third time and defeated by House (49-Y 49-N) House: Reconsideration of defeated action agreed to by House House: Passed House (51-Y 47-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/29/2024	Senate: Failed to report (defeated) in Transportation (6-Y 8-N)

SB 41 - Jails, local; compensation for cost of incarceration as calculated in report.

Local jails; compensation for cost of incarceration. Requires the Department of Corrections to compensate local jails for the actual cost, based on the rate calculated in the Compensation Board's annual Jail Cost Report, of incarcerating felons who should otherwise be confined in a state correctional facility. Current law provides for local jails to be compensated at the rate set forth in the general appropriation act.

Bill Patron: Mark J. Peake

24100912D (12/18/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Board has historically supported.

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/18/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services
1/19/2024	Senate: Reported from Rehabilitation and Social Services (15-Y 0-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
1/31/2024	Senate: Passed by indefinitely in Finance and Appropriations (10-Y 5-N)

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SB 73 - Photo-monitoring system for traffic signals; retired law-enforcement officials to review violations.

Photo-monitoring system for traffic signals; proof of violation; retired law-enforcement officials. Allows a locality to employ a retired sworn law-enforcement officer, as defined in the bill, to review photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images produced by the locality's traffic light signal violation monitoring system or traffic control device violation monitoring system. The bill allows such review to serve as prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein.

Bill Patron: Christie New Craig

24101768D (12/28/2023)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
12/28/2023	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
1/25/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation (14-Y 1-N)
1/31/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (31-Y 9-N)
2/13/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/14/2024	House: Assigned Transportation sub: Innovations (Ad Hoc)
2/20/2024	House: Subcommittee failed to recommend reporting (3-Y 3-N)
3/4/2024	House: Left in Transportation

SB 206 - Law-enforcement purposes; installation, maintenance, & operation of devices in highway right-of-way.

Installation, maintenance, and operation of devices in highway right-of-way for law-enforcement purposes; regulation authority; civil penalty. Authorizes the Department of State Police or the chief law-enforcement officer of a locality to install devices for law-enforcement purposes in the right-of-way of highways under state jurisdiction. The bill defines law-enforcement purposes as an active felony investigation, an effort to prevent a targeted act of violence, or an attempt to locate missing, endangered, or wanted persons by law enforcement through the identification of a motor vehicle and excludes from the definition the enforcement of speed limits, traffic laws, tolling requirements, or high-occupancy vehicle requirements. The bill authorizes entering into agreements with private entities for the maintenance and operation of such devices. The bill requires the data collected to be maintained for no more than 30 days following its collection and limits the data and information collected to data and information about (i) the make, model, condition, location, and color of a vehicle and the information on the vehicle's license plate and (ii) the date and time the data and information was collected.

Bill Patron: J.D. "Danny" Diggs

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24103098D (1/8/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also HB 1037 (Bloxom).

Date of Action	Action Notes
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1/8/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
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2/1/2024	Senate: Incorporated by Transportation (SB503-Surovell) (15-Y 0-N)
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SB 231 - Children; comprehensive health care coverage program for certain individuals.

Comprehensive children's health care coverage program. Directs the Department of Medical Assistance Services (the Department) to establish a program to provide state-funded comprehensive health care coverage for individuals in the Commonwealth who (i) are under 19 years of age, (ii) are not covered under a group health plan or health insurance coverage, and (iii) but for their immigration status would be eligible for medical assistance services through the Commonwealth's program of medical assistance services established pursuant to Title XIX or XXI of the Social Security Act. The bill also requires the Department to ensure that all program information is made available in a manner that is accessible to individuals with limited English proficiency and individuals with disabilities through the provision of language access services, including oral interpretation and written translations, free of charge and to ensure that information obtained by the program remains confidential and is not disclosed for any purpose not related to the administration of the program or any purpose related to civil immigration enforcement unless the subject of the information consents to such disclosure or the requesting agency presents a valid judicial order, subpoena, or warrant.

Bill Patron: Ghazala F. Hashmi

24104864D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Support

See also HB 970 (Tran).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Education and Health
1/26/2024	Senate: Assigned Education and Health Sub: Health
2/1/2024	Senate: Reported from Education and Health with amendment (9-Y 6-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Finance and Appropriations with amendment (11-Y 4-N)
2/12/2024	Senate: Education and Health Committee amendment agreed to Senate: Finance and Appropriations Committee amendment agreed to
2/13/2024	Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (21-Y 19-N)
2/15/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/16/2024	House: Assigned sub: Social Services
2/22/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (5-Y 3-N)
2/27/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (11-Y 10-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/28/2024	House: Tabled in Appropriations (21-Y 0-N)

SB 374 - Collective bargaining by public employees; labor organization representation.

Collective bargaining by public employees; labor organization representation. Repeals the existing prohibition on collective bargaining by public employees. The bill creates the Public Employee Relations Board, which shall determine appropriate bargaining units and provide for certification and decertification elections for exclusive bargaining representatives of state employees and local government employees. The bill requires public employers and employee organizations that are exclusive bargaining representatives to meet at reasonable times to negotiate in good faith with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment. The bill repeals a provision that declares that, in any procedure providing for the designation, selection, or authorization of a labor organization to represent employees, the right of an individual employee to vote by secret ballot is a fundamental right that shall be guaranteed from infringement.

Bill Patron: Jennifer B. Boysko

24105023D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Amend

Amend to exempt localities that have adopted collective bargaining ordinances. See also HB 1001 (Tran).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor
1/29/2024	Senate: Reported from Commerce and Labor with substitute (9-Y 6-N) Senate: Rereferred to Finance and Appropriations
2/14/2024	Senate: Left in Finance and Appropriations

SB 502 - Juvenile & domestic relations district ct.; parent filing petition for protective order against minor.

Petitions in juvenile and domestic relations district court; parents; minors. Prohibits the parent of a minor residing in the same home as such parent from filing a petition for a family abuse protective order against such minor, provided that the minor has not otherwise been emancipated pursuant to law. The bill also authorizes the parent, guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis of a minor to file a petition for a child in need of services or in need of supervision with the clerk of the juvenile and domestic relations district court if an intake officer refuses to file such petition. Under current law, the decision by an intake officer to file such petition is final.

Bill Patron: Scott A. Surovell

24100778D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice
2/12/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (5-Y 4-N)
2/13/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107537D-S1 Senate: Passed Senate (25-Y 15-N)
2/16/2024	House: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice House: Assigned Courts sub: Criminal
2/21/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends reporting with substitute (5-Y 3-N)
2/23/2024	House: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (12-Y 9-N)
2/28/2024	House: Committee substitute agreed to 24108138D-H1 House: Passed House with substitute (53-Y 44-N)
3/1/2024	Senate: House substitute rejected by Senate (0-Y 40-N)
3/4/2024	House: House insisted on substitute House: House requested conference committee
3/5/2024	Senate: Senate acceded to request (40-Y 0-N) Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate
3/6/2024	House: Conferees appointed by House
3/9/2024	Senate: No further action taken Senate: Failed to pass in Senate

SB 503 - License plate reader systems; use by law-enforcement agencies, civil penalty.

License plate reader systems; civil penalty. Provides requirements for the use of license plate reader systems, defined in the bill, by law-enforcement agencies. The bill limits the use of such systems to scanning, detecting, and recording data about vehicles and license plate numbers for the purpose of identifying a vehicle that is (i) associated with a wanted, missing, or endangered person or human trafficking; (ii) stolen; (iii) involved in an active law-enforcement investigation; or (iv) in the vicinity of a recent crime and may be connected to that crime. The bill authorizes and requires the Commonwealth Transportation Board to establish a permitting process for installing and using such systems in state highway rights-of-way.

Bill Patron: Scott A. Surovell

24100926D (1/9/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also HB 775 (Herring).

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Date of Action	Action Notes
1/9/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/1/2024	Senate: Incorporates SB (Diggs) Senate: Reported from Transportation with substitute (9-Y 6-N) Senate: Rereferred to Courts of Justice
2/12/2024	Senate: Reported from Courts of Justice with substitute (6-Y 4-N 2-A)
2/13/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24107647D-S2 Senate: Committee substitute rejected 24106928D-S1 Senate: Defeated by Senate (19-Y 21-N)

SB 539 - License plate readers; requirements for use by law-enforcement agencies, penalties.

License plate readers; penalties. Provides requirements for the use of license plate readers, defined in the bill, by law-enforcement agencies. The bill requires such agencies to enter into an agreement with the license plate reader owners or other responsible non-law-enforcement entity to operate a data trust, defined in the bill, to store the data collected by a license plate reader and requires any such law-enforcement agency to apply to the data trust for access to such data. The bill limits the use of license plate readers to scanning, detecting, and identifying license plate numbers for the purpose of identifying vehicles involved in certain crimes.

Bill Patron: Lamont Bagby

24103148D (1/10/2024)

Senate: Prefiled and ordered printed; offered 01/10/24

County Position: Monitor

See also HB 920 (Shin).

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Transportation
2/8/2024	Senate: Reported from Transportation with substitute (9-Y 5-N) Senate: Rereferred to Courts of Justice
2/14/2024	Senate: Left in Courts of Justice

SB 615 - Medicaid- & CHIP-enrolled beneficiaries; DMAS shall convene work group to design services benefits.

Department of Medical Assistance Services; community health worker services benefit; work group; report. Directs the Department of Medical Assistance Services to convene a work group of stakeholders to design a community health worker services benefit for Medicaid-enrolled and CHIP-enrolled beneficiaries. The bill requires the work group to complete its work and submit a report to the Chairs of the House Committees on Appropriations and

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Health and Human Services and the Senate Committees on Finance and Appropriations and Education and Health by December 1, 2024.

Bill Patron: Todd E. Pillion

24106966D-S1 (2/2/2024)

Senate: Committee substitute printed

County Position: Support

Date of Action	Action Notes
1/10/2024	Senate: Referred to Committee on Rules
2/2/2024	Senate: Reported from Rules with substitute (14-Y 0-N)
2/8/2024	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 24106966D-S1 Senate: Amendment by Senator Pillion agreed to Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute with amendment SB615ES1 Senate: Read third time and passed Senate (40-Y 0-N)
2/14/2024	House: Referred to Committee on Health and Human Services
2/16/2024	House: Assigned sub: Social Services
2/22/2024	House: Subcommittee recommends referring to Committee on Appropriations House: Subcommittee recommends reporting (8-Y 0-N)
2/27/2024	House: Reported from Health and Human Services (21-Y 0-N) House: Referred to Committee on Appropriations
2/28/2024	House: Tabled in Appropriations (19-Y 2-N)
