

## *Proposed Amendments to the 2025-2026 Fairfax County Budget*

### **Introduction**

The 2025-2026 Advertised Fairfax County Budget is the largest in Fairfax County history. Although complex and well-constructed, it has three major faults: (1) it continues the trend of escalated spending (particularly with regard to FCPS) out of all proportion to required services, citizen income, and even inflation, creating an **unnecessary future shortfall of \$271,420,000** for which the only solution, allegedly, is higher taxes, and (2) it has **no non-emergency back-up plan for the imminent loss of \$168,100,000 in federal funding**, both which create (3) an **increased incentive for the tax base to continue its decade-long exodus** from Fairfax County to greener pastures.

This proposal shows, in 13 pages and with a wealth of supporting data, how adjusting expenses to reasonable levels that have a track record of proven success right here in Fairfax County and abiding by federal law will allow the County to (1) lower taxes, not raise them, (2) end with a surplus, and (3) avoid the downward spiral of asking more and more money from fewer and fewer taxpayers in return for fewer and worse services, which is a recipe for long-term disaster.<sup>1, 2</sup>

### **I. The Problems**

- A. The County faces a shortfall of \$271,420,000.**<sup>3</sup> Required by the Virginia Constitution to balance the budget each year, the Board proposes in the Advertised Budget to address the shortfall by a combination of reducing services by \$58,804,459<sup>4</sup> and increasing revenue by \$210,190,188<sup>5</sup>--largely through increasing property taxes by \$231,012,849.<sup>6</sup> This budget is the largest in the history of Fairfax County, and the proposed tax increase is the highest in ten years.

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<sup>1</sup> A variety of sources are used in the proposal. Note that the FY 2026 Fairfax County Advertised Budget Plan (Overview)

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/budget/sites/budget/files/Assets/Documents/fy2026/advertised/Overview.pdf> will be referred to as “FC26” and the FCPS FY 2026 Proposed Budget

<https://www.fcps.edu/sites/default/files/media/pdf/FY-2026-Proposed-Budget.pdf> will be referred to as “PS26.”

<sup>2</sup> When referencing historical dollar amounts throughout I have given two versions—first, the number listed in the historical document, and, second, the number adjusted for inflation into 2025 dollars.

<sup>3</sup> FC26 65.

<sup>4</sup> FC26 27.

<sup>5</sup> FC26, 107.

<sup>6</sup> FC26, 107.

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- B. In addition to the current shortfall of \$271M, Fairfax County will face **a further shortfall of \$168,100,000**<sup>7</sup> if the Supervisors refuse to comply with a number of recent Executive Orders.<sup>8</sup> How such a further shortfall would be addressed is unclear. What is clear, however, is that losing this funding would add more stress to the budget, **increasing the shortfall to \$439,520,000**.
- C. This budget comes at a time of **falling tax revenues** as the result of a **commercial vacancy rate of 17.8%**<sup>9</sup> and **an exodus of residential taxpayers from Fairfax County that continues year after year (Exhibit 1)**. The exodus is driven largely by **the high and rising cost of living**, including real and personal property taxes that have increased, after adjustment for inflation and after adjustment for the historically increased number of households, by 68% since 1985 (Exhibit 2), while median family income in Fairfax County has decreased in real terms during the same time period (see Exhibit 3). As the County also recognizes in its Budget, the number of retirees living on a fixed income is growing.<sup>10</sup> And all of this is before the effects of early retirement and relocation resulting from DOGE's job-cutting hit Fairfax County. If this trend doesn't alarm Fairfax leaders into action—or worse, if they refuse to see and acknowledge these trends—then bad things are in store.
- D. At the same time, the single largest investment in the budget (Fairfax County Public Schools) **shows a history of increasingly wasteful spending (Exhibit 5) combined with falling returns in the form of sinking academic performance** (pages 4 and 5, and Exhibit 4).<sup>11</sup> This comes at a time of **repeated concerns and complaints by many Fairfax County parents and other taxpayers**<sup>12</sup> regarding the ideological bias of FCPS instruction on a range of issues.

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<sup>7</sup> FC 107; <https://www.ffxnow.com/2025/02/14/federal-funding-uncertainty-adds-to-fcps-budget-challenges/>

<sup>8</sup> FCPS 'planning for the worst' with federal aid at risk and county funds limited, budget chair says | FFXnow; <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/31/2025-02097/ending-illegal-discrimination-and-restoring-merit-based-opportunity>

<sup>9</sup> FC26 190; <https://www.ffxnow.com/2024/10/04/more-apartments-less-office-space-could-be-net-plus-for-fairfax-tax-coffers-report-says/>

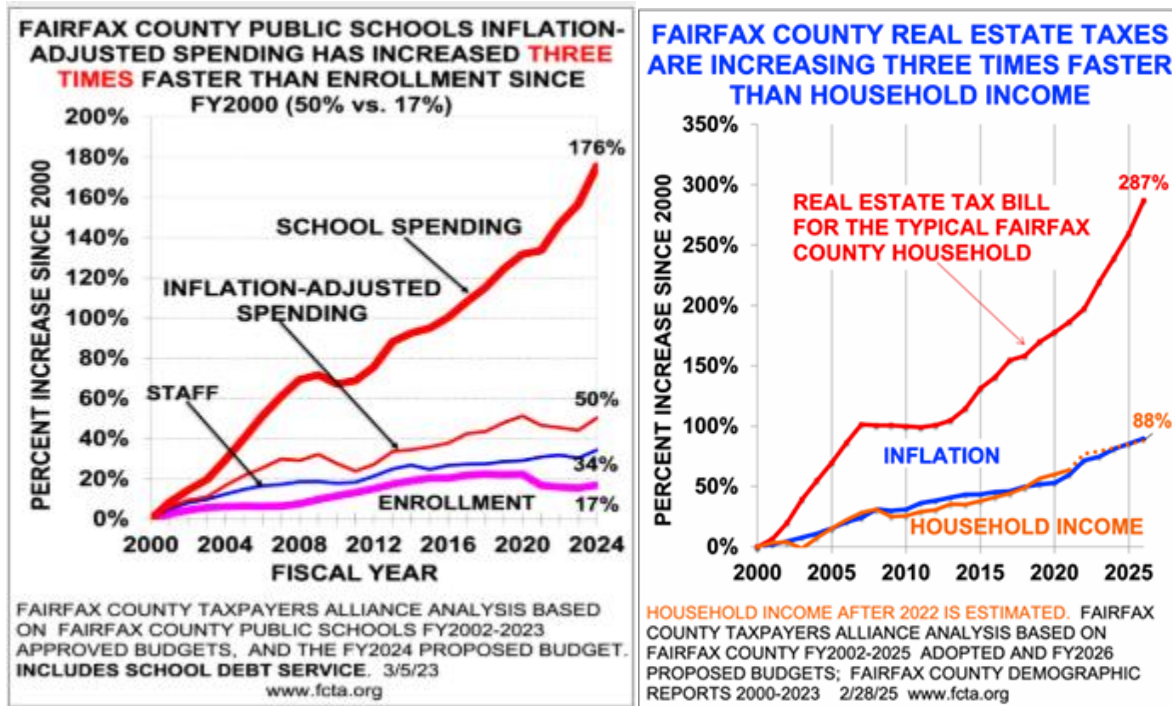
<sup>10</sup> FC26 6.

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/opinions/fairfax-public-schools-sat-scores-fall-27-points-since-2018/article\\_f76a8062-a8b9-11ed-b6d4-af32347b5aea.html](https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/opinions/fairfax-public-schools-sat-scores-fall-27-points-since-2018/article_f76a8062-a8b9-11ed-b6d4-af32347b5aea.html); <https://patch.com/virginia/reston/fairfax-schools-see-decline-writing-history-standards-learning>; <https://thebullelephant.com/student-sat-scores-have-gone-down-27-in-fairfax-county/>; [https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/fairfax-county/once-the-top-ranked-school-in-the-nation-tjhsst-drops-again/article\\_fd196ec8-8720-11ef-b3cd-d7d8d94d068a.html](https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/fairfax-county/once-the-top-ranked-school-in-the-nation-tjhsst-drops-again/article_fd196ec8-8720-11ef-b3cd-d7d8d94d068a.html); [Virginia students make some gains on annual test scores; schools see less absenteeism • Virginia Mercury](#)

<sup>12</sup> <https://wjla.com/news/local/fairfax-county-schools-sex-ed-gender-schools-combined-education-classes-family-life-fcps-parents-oppose-school-board-teachers-menstrual-cycle-assigned-males-females-sexual-orientation-lgbtq-plus-pride-virginia-fle-education>; <https://www.dailysignal.com/2024/07/10/ignoring-parents-objections-virginia-countys-school-board-unanimously-oks-gender-ideology-lessons/>; <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-14552221/virginia-parents-fury-abc-display.html>

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Here are two graphs that show very concisely and vividly the cause and the effect of our higher taxes:



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## I. Quantifiable Problems and How to Solve Them

### A. Fairfax County Public Schools / Savings: \$1,527,885,449 over three years

FCPS is, by far, the largest single expense in the budget. Since 1985, the **total cost** (even after adjustment for inflation and increase in the number of households) **and the cost per student have both nearly tripled** (Exhibit 5).

Almost all of this increase can be attributed to **the explosive growth of FCPS personnel**. Over the past 40 years, the student population has increased by a modest **44%**. During that same period, however, the total number of FCPS employees has **doubled** at 94% (twice the growth rate of the student population), the number of teachers has almost **tripled** at 186% (over four times the growth rate of the student population), and the number of assistant principals has increased at a rate of 306% (nearly **seven times** the growth rate of the student population). At the same time, the number of households in Fairfax County has increased by only **80%** (Exhibit 6) and **real incomes have actually decreased** (Exhibit 3).

Between the start and end of 2024, in accordance with demographic data shown above, FCPS lost 1,432 students and 13 teachers.<sup>14</sup> Nevertheless, even with this *decrease* in the number of

<sup>13</sup> Used by permission of FCTA (<https://fcta.org/>)

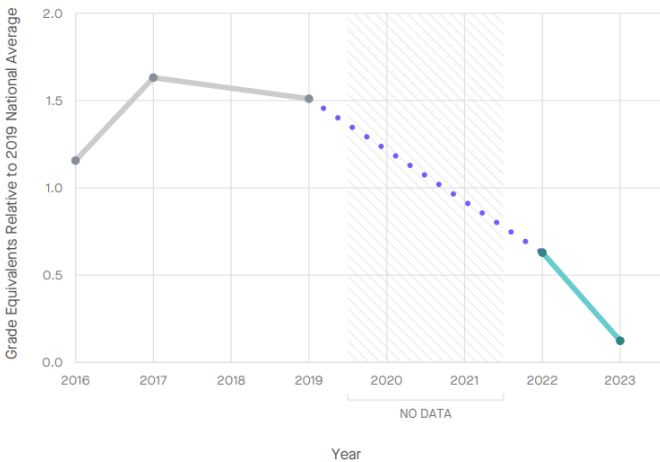
<sup>14</sup> This number seems incredibly low. Can this be correct?

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both students and teachers, the 2026 budget plans to *increase* the number of both assistant principals and supervisors.

One might argue that the current exorbitant prices are required for having a “state-of-the-art” school system, and lower prices could fund an education only on the low level of Alabama. This argument fails for two reasons. First, it is the logical fallacy of the false dichotomy. Second, it is easily disproven by an honest assessment of the quality of education in the County in 1985, when the County was lauded nationally as having an **excellent educational system** while paying **one-third** the amount of money for it—and that’s after adjusting for inflation. The FCPS system in 1985 was at least equal to, if not better than, the system of today, with its falling SAT, math, and reading scores, and numerous schools performing so poorly that they are on the verge of losing accreditation.<sup>15</sup> Anyone doubting the level of excellence in the FCPS of the 1980’s need only study, among other sources, the detailed analysis of it by Daniel L. Luke in *Education Empire: The Evolution of an Excellent Suburban School System* (2005).<sup>16</sup> The charts below show the trend.

#### Math Performance, Grades 3-8, 2016-2023



Average Math Scores and Trends in Scores  
in Grade Level Equivalents Relative to the 2019  
National Average

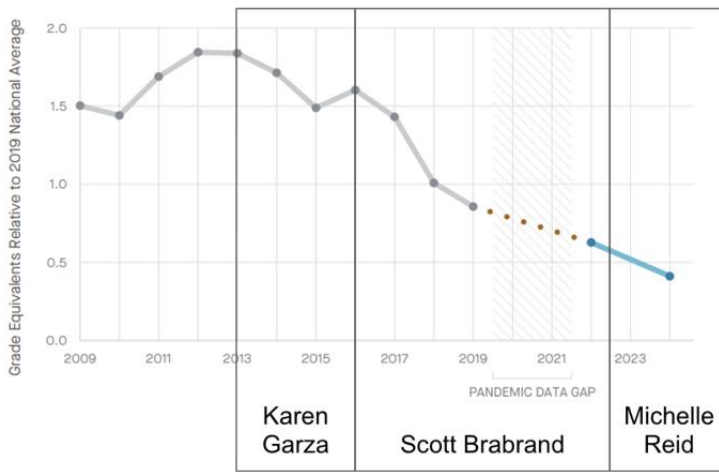
2019 Average	1.51
2022 Average	0.63
2023 Average	0.12
2019-2022 Change	↓ -0.88
2022-2023 Change	↓ -0.51
Since 2019	↓ -1.39

<sup>15</sup> <https://ednewsva.org/some-fairfax-high-schools-likely-to-lose-accreditation-under-new-standards/>

<sup>16</sup> See especially page 63.

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**Fairfax County Public School District, VA**  
**Reading Performance, Grades 3-8, 2009-2024**



**Average Reading Scores and Trends in Scores**  
in Grade Level Equivalents Relative to the 2019  
National Average

2019 Average	0.86
2022 Average	0.63
2024 Average	0.41
2019-2022 Change	-0.23
2022-2024 Change	-0.22
Since 2019	-0.45

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***How is it that Fairfax County leaders and teachers of 1985 were able to produce a superior product at one third the cost of FCPS today? Clearly, if the County could do it in 1985, then the County could do it now. So why isn't it happening?*** These are the kinds of revelatory questions that should lead to immediate course-correction or sweeping changes in leadership. And this is only the largest and most obvious of the Fairfax County entities in which waste and inefficiency (and fraud and abuse?<sup>18</sup>) are occurring.

It might also be argued that raising taxes is required by assessments. This, too, fails, for the following reason. While the Code of Virginia requires that annual appraisals of real property be done,<sup>19</sup> and while local taxes are *assessed* on the basis of such appraisals, the Code of Virginia *does not require the County to impose any particular formula* (such as “6% of assessed value”). Instead, the County may *raise* taxes based on a higher assessed value (as the 2026 Advertised Budget clearly demonstrates) or it may be *lower* them based on the assessed value. In other words, ***the rate of taxation is (and should be) independent of the assessed value.*** Even if the assessed value is higher this year than it was last year, ***the County is under no obligation to raise taxes, and may freely lower them.***

The unstated premise behind higher taxes when assessments are higher appears to be that when Fairfax County citizens *have* more money, then County officials *should take* more money. The wrong-headed nature of this thinking should be obvious: the money that the County takes

<sup>17</sup> [https://educationrecoverycorecard.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/report\\_VA\\_5101260\\_fairfax-county-public-school-district.pdf](https://educationrecoverycorecard.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/report_VA_5101260_fairfax-county-public-school-district.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.dcnnewsnow.com/news/local-news/virginia/fairfax-county/fairfax-county-school-board-member-facing-embezzlement-lawsuit/>

<sup>19</sup> <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title58.1/chapter32/section58.1-3280/>

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should be driven entirely by how much money the County *needs* to carry out its required duties without any fraud, waste, or abuse; it should *not* be driven how much money its human ATM machines have on hand at any given time.

**Solution: Adjust the cost of FCPS to the proper level--44% higher than the 1985 cost** (translated into 2025 dollars) of \$960,352,432. This amount would be **\$1,402,114,551** instead of the \$2,930,000,000 in the 2026 Budget, resulting in an astounding taxpayer **savings of \$1,527,885,449**. This may be achieved over a three-year period, saving **\$509,295,150 per year**, by doing one or more of the following:

- 1. Cut the number of personnel by 17% per year over the next three years, until the numbers return to the entirely effective levels of 1985**, adjusting, as necessary for the rise or fall of student population. Since the focus of all education should be on the students (and not on providing jobs for those connected to the education industry), **the primary drivers for education costs should be the number of students to be educated, and the particular needs of individual students, such as those in special education**. In 1985 there were 5,671 teachers, 157 principals, and 153 assistant principals (see Exhibit 6) (5,981 together), who, along with other FCPS workers, totaled 12,343. Increasing that by 44% gives us a proportioned-growth number of **18,012**—22,019 fewer than the current number of **40,040** current employees, a reduction in force of 55%.

The first reductions in force must be found among the 23,070 assorted employees who are neither teachers nor principals nor assistant principals, after which the need for assistant principals must be weighed against the need for assorted employees (e.g., coaches, guidance counselors, etc.).

Since teachers are the employees most essential to the educational process, the positions of the 16,231 teachers should be the last to be reduced. **Retaining the current number of teachers will leave the student-to-teacher ratio of 11:1 intact** (as opposed to the 22:1 ratio of 1985). Studies have shown that smaller class size is an important element in student performance<sup>20</sup>--although, as FCPS has demonstrated, through its combination of increased personnel numbers and falling test scores, this is not always the case. Therefore, performance by teachers should be watched carefully in the future, and underperforming teachers should be released even if it increases class size slightly.

- 2. Alternatively, forego any salary increases for personnel this year** (immediately saving \$245,200,000<sup>21</sup> of the \$271,420,000 shortfall), with the good-faith promise of a reasonable raise in 2027.

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<sup>20</sup> See, for example, Nizamettin Koc and Bekir Celik, "The Impact of Number of Students per Teacher on Student Achievement," *Procedia: Social and Behavior Sciences*.

ile:///C:/Users/Jeffr/Downloads/1-s2.0-S1877042815016894-main.pdf

<sup>21</sup> FCPS 54.



**3. Cap employer rate increases to 6% for both FCERS and ERFC, as in the private sector.** It is *unheard of* in the private sector for employers to provide matching investment rates of 33-34% such as the County is lavishly spending on its employees.<sup>22</sup> Most employers offer a match between 3% and 6.99%, the average being 6.7%.<sup>23</sup> These rates, like the rate of over-hiring of employees and rewarding everyone with a raise, regardless of performance, is both unfair and wasteful, particularly when inflation year-over-year has been hovering around 3%.<sup>24</sup> Why are Fairfax County employees, of all the employees in the County, the special and particular beneficiaries of such taxpayer largesse? If the County is handing out money, why not equally divide the amount among all the citizens of Fairfax County, particularly in these economically-challenging times?

**4. Make sure that any increases in pensions are subtracted from any raises and not added to them.**

**5. Adjust Pay to Performance:** The PS26 Budget justifies its salary numbers by implying that its compensation package attracts the best and brightest teachers. Where is the evidence that Fairfax County teachers are indeed the best and the brightest? The County provides none. Additionally, where is the evidence of a causal link between hiring the best and brightest teachers and achieving better student outcomes? Again, the County provides none. What is the metric for even *measuring* the achievement of this goal? This, too, is missing. **Since the County has provided no metric, we are left to select the reasonable one of standardized test scores, which have been falling. When the metric falls, the compensation should fall; when the metric rises, the compensation should rise.** Students receive (or should receive) grades based on performance. Why don't teachers? Be consistent.

**B. \$168.1M of Federal Funding in Jeopardy**

**Loss Prevention: \$168,100,1000 / Savings: \$7,000,000**

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<sup>22</sup> PS26 29.

<sup>23</sup> [https://institutional.vanguard.com/content/dam/inst/iig-transformation/insights/pdf/2024/has/how\\_america\\_saves\\_report\\_2024.pdf](https://institutional.vanguard.com/content/dam/inst/iig-transformation/insights/pdf/2024/has/how_america_saves_report_2024.pdf), p. 22.

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf>

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Fairfax County receives \$168.1M in federal funding.<sup>25</sup> The President of the United States has issued Executive Orders on illegal discrimination,<sup>26</sup> transgender ideology,<sup>27</sup> and illegal immigration,<sup>28</sup> and he has made clear that he will withhold federal funding from those institutions that violate these Orders, which he has already done.<sup>29</sup> Fairfax County's current policies and practices violate these Executive Order.<sup>30</sup> The Supervisors' insistence on continuing these policies and practices will likely result in the loss of \$168.1M in federal funding, constituting a harm to the general welfare of Fairfax County residents.

**Solution:** Federal funding that will aid in shoring up the County's already over-heavy budget should not be jeopardized. The Supervisors should follow the example of many other entities, including Virginia's flagship university--the University of Virginia, the second-largest educational promoter of DEI in the country--by abolishing all programs in violation of the Executive Orders. In addition to securing access to \$168.1M in federal funding, the County will thereby save \$7M in cost savings from abolishing DEI programming alone.<sup>31</sup> Fairfax County resisted federal power in the 1860s, unsuccessfully and to its detriment. It would be prudent not to repeat the mistakes of past generations.

### C. Excessive Employees/Early Retirement / Savings: \$25,741,657

There are currently in Fairfax County 361 employees who are a minimum of 50 years of age with a minimum of 25 years of service (and thus eligible for early retirement), representing

<sup>25</sup> FC26 136.

<sup>26</sup> "Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity," <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/ending-illegal-discrimination-and-restoring-merit-based-opportunity/>

<sup>27</sup> "Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government," <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/defending-women-from-gender-ideology-extremism-and-restoring-biological-truth-to-the-federal-government/>

<sup>28</sup> "Protecting the American People Against Invasion," <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/protecting-the-american-people-against-invasion/>; [https://thepostmillennial.com/trump-to-pull-all-federal-funding-going-to-sanctuary-cities#google\\_vignette](https://thepostmillennial.com/trump-to-pull-all-federal-funding-going-to-sanctuary-cities#google_vignette)

<sup>29</sup> <https://ohiocapitaljournal.com/2025/04/10/repub/trump-administration-extends-deadline-for-schools-to-meet-anti-dei-order-or-lose-funds/>; <https://ohiocapitaljournal.com/2025/04/10/repub/trump-administration-extends-deadline-for-schools-to-meet-anti-dei-order-or-lose-funds/>; <https://www.npr.org/2025/03/20/nx-s1-5333675/university-pennsylvania-upenn-trump-suspends-funding-trans-student-athletes>; <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/alina-habba-launches-investigation-into-dem-governor-warning-for-everybody/ar-AA1CJzDP?ocid=msedgntp&pc=W018&cvid=61a53d1e90f5405491c3dc8aad300c39&ei=62>

<sup>30</sup> <https://fairfaxschoolsmonitor.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Org.-Chart-CURRENT-12.23.24-1.pdf>; <https://www.washingtonblade.com/2025/03/28/fairfax-county-school-board-issues-trans-day-of-visibility-proclamation/>; [https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2025/apr/9/fairfax-county-virginia-third-prolific-sanctuary-jurisdiction-study/?cx\\_testId=59&cx\\_testVariant=cx\\_1&cx\\_artPos=18&cx\\_experienceId=EXWXCJWBWYID&cx\\_experienceActionId=showRecommendationsASW1XYHJOY6M17](https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2025/apr/9/fairfax-county-virginia-third-prolific-sanctuary-jurisdiction-study/?cx_testId=59&cx_testVariant=cx_1&cx_artPos=18&cx_experienceId=EXWXCJWBWYID&cx_experienceActionId=showRecommendationsASW1XYHJOY6M17)

<sup>31</sup> [https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/pricetag-of-equity-in-fairfax-county-schools-6-4-million/article\\_6e14ee46-db8a-11ef-ba7b-4b737bdf938.html](https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/pricetag-of-equity-in-fairfax-county-schools-6-4-million/article_6e14ee46-db8a-11ef-ba7b-4b737bdf938.html); <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1gydPk3DMva17HjgXpXPHzah-Ikfi-jia7GiPyOzb3ms/edit?gid=1787334989#gid=1787334989>



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\$34,766,657.<sup>32</sup> If these employees were to be offered \$25,000 each for retiring this year, this would cost the County \$9,025,000. The difference between the amount saved and the cost would be \$71,306.52 for each employee and \$25,741,657 collectively.

#### **D. Bonding / Savings: \$10,500,000**

The County is poised to spend another \$15,300,000 in financing loans in the form of bonds.<sup>33</sup> In addition to being wasteful, such an act is a clear violation of the County's declared commitment to a "pay-as-you-go" policy as part of its *Ten Principles of Sound Financial Management*.<sup>34</sup>

In addition, there is no reason for incurring such a loan, the stated purpose of which is usually construction or replacements various kinds—all of which are easily predictable and plannable within the normal contours of sound fiscal management without needing to resort to incurring expensive loans.

Fourth, for those expenses that are not foreseeable, Fairfax County is already well-provided for by its system of three reserves devoted to different purposes. The Managed Reserve is "to provide for temporary financing of critical unforeseen disbursements of a catastrophic emergency nature," the Revenue Stabilization Fund is to "to permit orderly adjustment to changes resulting from curtailment of revenue," and the Economic Opportunity Reserve is "to stimulate economic growth and will provide for strategic investment opportunities that are identified as priorities by the Board of Supervisors."<sup>35</sup>

These three reserves, by policy, are funded at "10 percent of General Fund disbursements."<sup>36</sup> For the 2026 budget, this comes to \$314,855,000 (\$227,870,000 + 295,250,000 + \$57,460,000).<sup>37</sup>

"As part of the FY 2026 Advertised Budget Plan, all three reserves are projected to remain at their target levels either through retained interest earnings or an anticipated adjustment that will be made as part of the FY 2025 Third Quarter Review."<sup>38</sup>

Finally, the County ended 2024 with a surplus of \$260,000,000.<sup>39</sup> Any prudent financial managers will either (a) return the surplus in whole or in part to the residents from whom it was taken, as contemplated by Code of Virginia § 15.2-2511.1,<sup>40</sup> or (2) place such surpluses in an

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<sup>32</sup>[https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/retirement/sites/retirement/files/assets/documents/2024\\_FFX\\_ERS\\_AVR\\_2024-10-31\\_vs.pdf](https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/retirement/sites/retirement/files/assets/documents/2024_FFX_ERS_AVR_2024-10-31_vs.pdf), p. 40.

<sup>33</sup> FC26 11.

<sup>34</sup> FC26 196.

<sup>35</sup> FC26 195.

<sup>36</sup> FC26 68.

<sup>37</sup> FC26 203.

<sup>38</sup> FC26 27.

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/fairfax\\_county/county-executive-recommends-plans-for-carryover-funds/article\\_63ac6b12-5b3a-11ef-9953-3770d1244b4c.html](https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/fairfax_county/county-executive-recommends-plans-for-carryover-funds/article_63ac6b12-5b3a-11ef-9953-3770d1244b4c.html)

<sup>40</sup> <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title15.2/chapter25/section15.2-2511.1/>

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interest-bearing account for future use--not waste taxpayer resources on unnecessary expenditures.<sup>41</sup>

**Solution: First, cut bonding to 3% for the sole purpose of maintaining a high credit rating.**

Second, Per Virginia law, the County is required to obtain taxpayer approval of general obligation bonds through a referendum. Prior to the vote, the County provides a helpful overview of bonding and the cost of debt service;<sup>42</sup> however, there is no evidence to indicate that the majority of those voters who actually show up to the polls (72.15% in the Nov 24 election<sup>43</sup>) have read and understand the costs, and the text of the question on bonding never makes explicit such costs to voters.<sup>44</sup> In order to be certain of informed consent, the following text should be added in all future bond referenda: **Note that the debt service for this bond comes to [the stated amount] in additional costs, all of which will be collected from County taxpayers.**

#### **E. Using Educational Funds on Non-citizens / Savings: \$5,107,636.16**

There are, at present at least 226 undocumented students in the FCPS system<sup>45</sup>--although the exact number is unknown since Fairfax County officials are deliberately obfuscating and hiding this information for their constituents, the taxpayers—a most *undemocratic* act. At a cost of \$22,600.16 per student, Fairfax County taxpayers are paying **\$5,107,636.16** for the education not only of children who are not their own (as so many of us already are) but of parents *who are not even legal residents of the United States*. Educating children whoever and wherever they are is a noble goal—but not with public funds. **This misuse of public funds must stop immediately**, FCPS must comply with all federal immigration laws, and all concerned parties must assist these children and their parents in ways that do not tax the citizens of Fairfax County (as this author has done for years at *no* expense to taxpayers).

#### **F. Translating Public Documents for Non-English-speakers / Savings: \$500,000**

**Stop translating County notices into languages other than English.** Despite the wonderful linguistic diversity in Fairfax County and the importance of learning to speak at least one language other than English, the English language has been, nevertheless, since the beginning of our Republic, one of the most important bonding forces in American culture, tying together a

<sup>41</sup> [https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/opinions/was-there-a-lesson-for-local-governments-in-2024/article\\_f672cabe-b8ae-11ef-95a3-e377012b6d93.html](https://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/opinions/was-there-a-lesson-for-local-governments-in-2024/article_f672cabe-b8ae-11ef-95a3-e377012b6d93.html)

<sup>42</sup> See, for example, [2024-bond-referendum-pamphlet-Final-web.pdf](#)

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/elections/sites/elections/files/Assets/Documents/PDF/2024-11-05%20General%20and%20Special%20Elections%20-%20Official%20Results.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> As an example from the 5 Nov 24 election shows: “Shall Fairfax County, Virginia, contract a debt, borrow money, and issue bonds, in addition to the transportation improvements and facilities bonds previously authorized, in the maximum aggregate principal amount of \$180,000,000 for the purpose of financing Fairfax County’s share, under the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority Compact, of the cost of constructing, reconstructing, improving, and acquiring transportation improvements and facilities, including capital costs of land, transit facilities, rolling stock, and equipment in the Washington metropolitan area?” **Bond Ballot Questions | Bond**

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.iwfeatures.com/reports/the-hidden-costs-of-sanctuary-policy-fairfax-county-adult-high-school-is-an-expensive-taxpayer-funded-english-language-learning-program-for-illegal-immigrants/>

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diverse citizenry. Coddling non-English-speakers will only cause harmful delay to their integration into American society and lead to their exclusion, not their inclusion, in civic life.<sup>46</sup>

## II. Additional Solutions Not Immediately Quantifiable

- A. Create a climate that makes Fairfax County attractive to businesses** (such as cutting business taxes, making the permitting process quicker and more efficient, and *not* implementing a meals tax) and **actively pursue businesses**. Arlington County brought in Amazon and 25,000 jobs and convinced Amazon to assist them with affordable housing. Governor Youngkin has led the way to Virginia's being named again, in 2024, the number one state for business.<sup>47</sup> What is Fairfax County doing to capitalize on that?
- B. Facilitate conversion of at least 50% of commercial spaces to residences.** As of the end of 2024, Fairfax County had an office vacancy rate of 17.8%, and that rate has been rising for years, long after the pandemic can serve as an excuse.<sup>48</sup> This is not sustainable. Converting commercial space to residential space can result in a **four-fold increase in taxable value**.<sup>49</sup>
- C. Maintain investments** with a reasonable risk profile, particularly safe ones (bonds, etc.).
- D. Negotiate vigorously** with existing contractors and make sure to keep including clauses for termination for convenience, termination for budget constraints, and best pricing.

## III. Summary of Savings and Surplus

This proposal resolves the shortfall of **\$439,520,000**. Line 1 in the chart below assumes cuts to personnel, but could also be achieved by a combination of cuts and deferral of raises, with the good-faith promise of a raise in 2027.

	Area	Modification Type	Note	Expenditures	Savings in 2026	Running Total of Savings
1	Fairfax County employees	Termination of employment - <i>FCPS or other jurisdiction</i>	This is Year 1 of 3 Savings of the entire savings from reduction in force: <b>\$1,527,885,449 )</b>		<b>\$509,295,150</b>	<b>\$509,295,150</b>

<sup>46</sup> FY 2026 BQ Responses - 3-21-2025.pdf, p. 16.

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.governor.virginia.gov/newsroom/news-releases/2024/july/name-1030663-en.html>

<sup>48</sup> FC26 190.

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.ffxnow.com/2024/10/04/more-apartments-less-office-space-could-be-net-plus-for-fairfax-tax-coffers-report-says/>

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			Includes impact of lines 2 and 3		
2	Eligible employees	Early retirement	\$34,766,657 total possible savings; \$25,000 offer for first 361 takers - 361 currently eligible *	(\$9,025,000)	\$25,741,657
					<b>\$526,011,807</b>
3	All DEI positions and programs		\$168,100,000 in federal funds + \$7,000,000 in savings from ending programs		175,100,000
					<b>\$701,111,807</b>
4	Bonds	Decrease			\$10,500,000
					<b>\$711,611,807</b>
5	Education Subsidy Security				\$5,107,636
					<b>\$716,719,443</b>
6	Translations				\$500,000
					<b>\$717,219,443</b>
7	<b>Ending Balance</b>				<b>\$717,219,443</b>
8	Tax Refund		\$1,299,129,000 Divided among 433,043 households-- \$1,600 each in tax relief	-692,868,800	
					<b>\$24,350,643</b>
9	Surplus				<b>\$24,350,643</b>

All calculations have been made with an honest and careful attempt at accuracy; I welcome correction of any unintentional errors, as well as any questions and constructive suggestions for improving this proposal in any way.

This proposal has clearly shown, step by step, through documented facts and logical argumentation, that it is indeed possible to lower taxes, not raise them, while still fulfilling all the required functions of government at all the required levels. If, at this point, the Supervisors of Fairfax County vote to raise taxes, not to lower them, there can no longer be any claims that they did so because “it’s the best we can do” because “our hands are tied” by circumstances beyond their control. No such excuses remain. By such a vote now, after they have been shown a way out of this self-imposed shortfall, they are consciously and deliberately choosing to waste taxpayer resources, to unnecessarily tax the productive citizens of Fairfax County, and to incentivize the exodus from the County to continue and to grow.

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Fairfax County resident

The fact that private citizens like me, at our own time and expense, are left to create and publicize alternative budget proposals in Virginia's largest county - which has an annual budget in the billions of dollars - speaks volumes. The citizens and taxpayers of Fairfax County expect and deserve elected officials who are committed to upholding their fiduciary duties.

I strongly encourage you to accept these recommended changes in whole or in very large part.

Jeffrey A. Leach, Esq.  
Fairfax County, Virginia  
15 April 2025

Jeffrey A. Leach, Esq.  
Fairfax County resident

**Jeffrey A. Leach** (University of Virginia, Antonin Scalia Law School, Catholic University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute) has taught students from kindergarten through the university level and beyond at a variety of public, private, and not-for-profit institutions. During his more than thirty years in business he has founded and successfully run his own company for ten years, worked for government, private, and international organizations, advised Fortune 500 companies on a wide variety of legal matters, helped to set up legal entities in the U.S. and abroad, closed over one billion dollars in technology and services agreements with government and commercial clients throughout North America, South America, Europe, and Asia, and overseen contracts for lines of business with annual revenues in excess of \$1,200,000,000. A member of the Virginia Bar and the Bar of the District of Columbia, he is currently a principal of Nomos Legal Consulting, PLLC. He has provided this work for the good of Fairfax County residents free of charge.

### **Acknowledgements:**

I would like to thank the following people and offices, whose contributions, comments, and critiques were invaluable in this endeavor. No contributions should be interpreted as personal or political support of any particular part of this proposal. All opinions and mistakes remain my own.

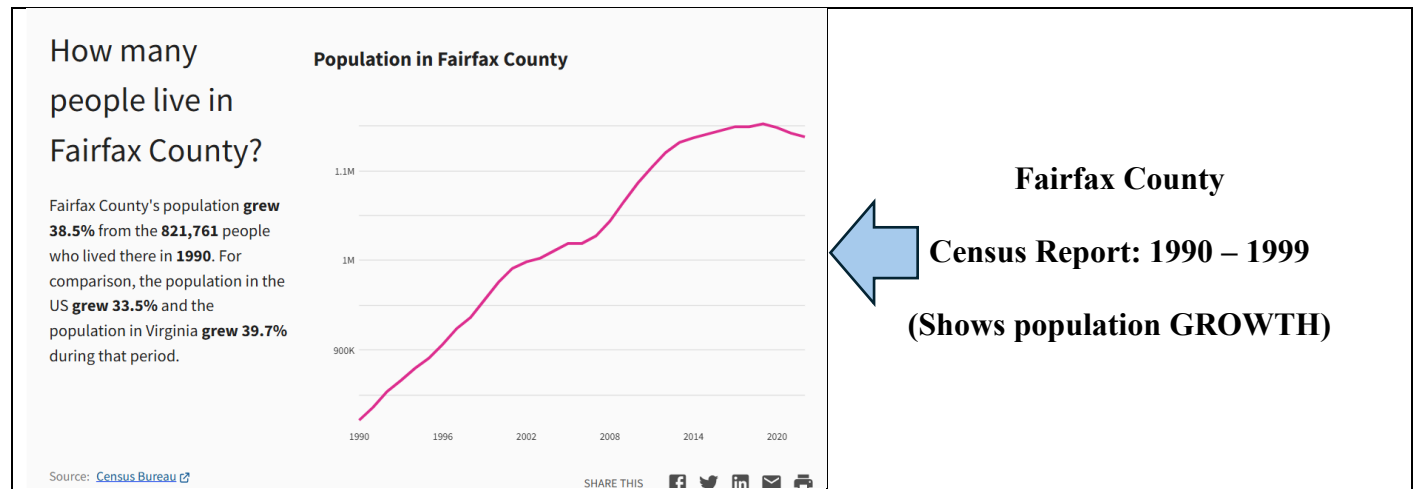
Andrea Bayer, Fairfax County Citizen; Patrick Brown, Fairfax County Citizen; Rod Dyck, Board Member, Fairfax County Taxpayer's Alliance; Daniel Gray, Esq.; Katie Horstman, Deputy Director, Fairfax County Department of Management and Budget; Amy LaCivita, Amy LaCivita Consulting, LLC; HR VFOIA, Fairfax County Department of Human Resources; Michael Mahrer, English Empowerment Center; Douglas Poms, Esq., Former International Tax Representative of the United States; Dalia A. Palchik, Fairfax County Supervisor; Arthur Purves, Fairfax County Taxpayer's Alliance; Matthew Savage, Legislative and Land Use Aide, Providence Supervisor Dalia A. Palchik; Amy Tristan, The English Empowerment Center.



## **Exhibit 1**

### **The Exodus of Taxpayers from Fairfax County**

After decades of rising in population year after year, Fairfax County experienced a flattening around 2012, and has been falling year after year since 2019.<sup>50</sup> Between 2025 and 2026 alone, Fairfax County lost 2,012 households (see Exhibit 5). This is largely driven by an exodus of residents, many of them high-earners,<sup>51</sup> young families<sup>52</sup> rather than retirees.<sup>53</sup> The top reasons people give for leaving Fairfax County are the rising costs of housing—including property taxes.<sup>54</sup> The Northern Virginia Regional Commission's recent report examines this trend in detail.<sup>55</sup>



<sup>50</sup> [Fairfax County, VA population by year, race, & more | USAFacts](#)

<sup>51</sup> [More people are moving out of Northern Virginia than are moving in - Cardinal News](#)

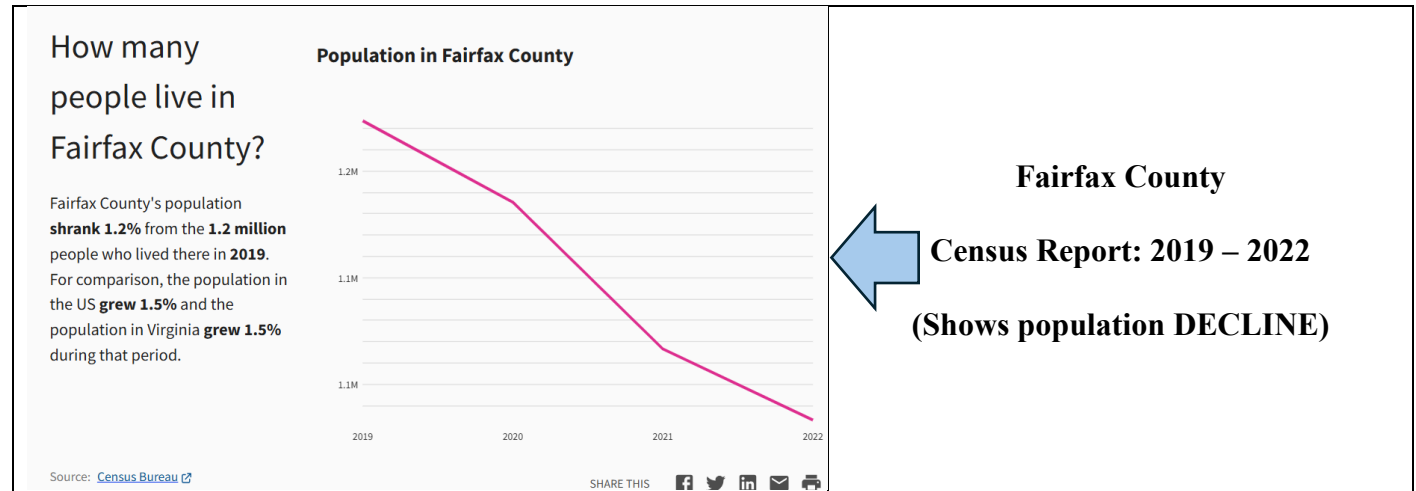
<sup>52</sup> [Report: Housing costs force exodus of young families from Northern Virginia | FFXnow;](#)

<sup>53</sup> [For ninth straight year, more people move out of Virginia than move in - Cardinal News](#)

<sup>54</sup> [Report: Housing costs force exodus of young families from Northern Virginia | FFXnow](#)

<sup>55</sup> [Migration-Report---Jan-2025](#)

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Fairfax County resident



## Exhibit 2

### Total Tax Per Household

Category	1985	2026	% increase
Total Tax Levy - Personal and Real Property	\$498,956,000 <sup>[56]</sup> <i>inflation adj. FY 2025</i> <b>\$1,482,951,950.22</b>	<b>\$4,603,137,750 <sup>[57]</sup></b>	210% (3.1x) - inflation adjusted
Households	238,500 <sup>[58]</sup>	429,500 <sup>[59]</sup>	80%
Per Household Tax	\$6,297.53	\$10,629.75	69%

PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTION						
Fairfax County, FY1974 to FY1985						
Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy <sup>b</sup>	Collection Of Current Taxes <sup>c</sup>	Percent of Levy Collected <sup>d</sup>	Collection Of Back Taxes <sup>e</sup>	Total Collection of Current and Back Taxes	Percent Of Current and Back Taxes Collected to Tax Levy
1974	\$131,596,000	\$129,161,000	98.15%	\$1,721,000	\$130,882,000	99.46%
1975	145,283,000	141,907,000	97.68	1,892,000	143,799,000	98.98
1976	159,587,000	157,369,000	98.61	3,139,000	160,508,000	100.58
1977	198,592,000	196,589,000	98.99	3,483,000	200,072,000	100.75
1978	224,279,000	222,297,000	99.12	2,459,000	224,755,000	100.21
1979	239,911,000	238,330,000 <sup>f</sup>	99.34	2,691,000	241,021,000	100.46
1980	263,515,000	261,452,000	99.22	2,602,000	264,054,000	100.20
1981	309,897,000	307,589,000	99.26	4,040,000	311,629,000	100.56
1982 <sup>a</sup>	369,148,000	365,186,000	98.93	3,137,000	368,323,000	99.78
1983 <sup>a</sup>	416,349,000	413,017,000	99.20	5,778,000	418,795,000	100.59
1984 <sup>a</sup>	444,068,000	442,184,000	99.58	5,917,000	448,101,000	100.91
1985 <sup>a</sup>	498,956,000	496,433,000	99.49	3,717,000	500,150,000	100.24

<sup>a</sup>Data include regular, elderly, and disabled tax relief exonerations, refunds, Norfolk Plan real estate supplemental tax levies, and personal property omitted tax levies.

<sup>b</sup>The total levy is the levy for General Fund real and personal property taxes and does not include the property tax levy for Special Revenue Funds, i.e., for Refuse Collection and Community Centers.

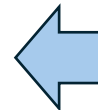
<sup>c</sup>Current collections do not include tax collections for the Special Revenue Funds or payments in lieu of taxes. As a result of revised accounting procedures, from FY1979 to FY1985 the collection of penalty and interest payments for late payments of current taxes is included in the collection of current taxes rather than under the collection of back taxes.

<sup>d</sup>The percentage of levy is not the collection rate since current collections also include penalty and interest payments on current taxes.

<sup>e</sup>Collection of back taxes for FY1975 to FY1985 includes penalty and interest charges on past-due taxes. From FY1979 to FY1985 revenue from land redemptions is included under collection of back taxes.

<sup>f</sup>The FY1979 actual collection excludes \$823,471 in prepaid real estate taxes.

### Fairfax County Personal and Real Tax Collection (FY1974 to FY1985)



<sup>56</sup> [FX FCPS 1985-6.pdf](#), p. X-10.

<sup>57</sup> FC26 107.

<sup>58</sup> [FX FCPS 1985-6.pdf](#), p. II-7.

<sup>59</sup> FC26 179.

HOUSEHOLDS

Fairfax County, 1966 to 1986

Year	Households	Change in Households	Percent Change
1966	94,200	---	---
1967	100,500	6,300	6.7%
1968	110,800	10,300	10.2
1969	118,700	7,900	7.1
1970	126,500	7,800	6.6
1971	135,700*	9,200	7.3
1972	144,900*	9,200	6.8
1973	154,000	9,100	6.3
1974	161,700	7,700	5.0
1975	166,400	4,700	2.9
1976	171,000	4,600	2.8
1977	179,400	8,400	4.9
1978	186,000	6,600	3.7
1979	194,400	8,400	4.6
1980	205,200	10,600	5.4
1981	211,900	6,700	3.3
1982	215,900	4,000	1.9
1983	221,100	5,200	2.4
1984	228,900	7,800	3.5
1985	238,500	9,600	4.2
1986	248,000	9,500	4.0

\* Interpolations between 1970 and 1973.

Source: Fairfax County Office of Research and Statistics.

## **Exhibit 3**

### **Median Household Income**

The median household income in 1985 was \$49,700 (**\$147,383** in 2025 dollars). In 2023 (the last year available), the Fairfax County Economic Authority (FCEDA) reported (see below) a median household income of **\$141,553<sup>60</sup>--a decrease in real terms of 4% over a period of 38 years.** (As a point of comparison over a spread of five years, the US Census Bureau reported a median household income between 2019 and 2023 of **\$150,113<sup>61</sup>** in 2023 dollars.)

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<sup>60</sup> Demographic Reports 2023, II-7.

<sup>61</sup> U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Fairfax County, Virginia

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Fairfax County resident

Jurisdiction	1979 Median Household Income	In 1985 Dollars**	1985 Median Household Income	Percent Real Change
Annandale	\$35,100	\$51,600	\$48,900	-5.1%
Bailey's	22,100	32,500	47,000	45.0
Bull Run	26,500	38,900	44,100	13.3
Fairfax	32,400	47,600	53,900	13.2
Jefferson	24,600	36,200	37,700	4.2
Lincolnia	21,600	31,800	32,100	1.2
Lower Potomac	19,600	28,700	38,500	34.1***
McLean	38,100	56,000	59,900	7.0
Mount Vernon	24,300	35,700	39,900	11.9
Pohick	35,300	51,900	54,400	4.8
Rose Hill	32,100	47,100	52,700	11.9
Springfield	31,000	45,500	50,300	10.5
Upper Potomac	30,300	44,500	54,300	22.1
Vienna	33,400	49,100	51,900	5.7
Fairfax County	\$30,100	\$44,200	\$49,700	12.4%
Virginia	\$17,500	\$25,700	\$25,500	-0.6%
United States	\$16,800	\$24,700	\$23,600	-4.5%

\* Estimates rounded to nearest \$100.

\*\* 1979 median household income in 1985 dollars provides a comparison with 1985 by removing the effect of inflation. The adjustment was made using the Consumer Price Index. These adjusted figures are used to calculate the Percent Real Change.

\*\*\* Artificially high because the 1980 Census value included the incomes of the institutional populations of the Lorton correctional facilities and Fort Belvoir, while the 1986 Household Survey did not.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Census Tracts. Washington, DC-MD-VA SMSA. PHC80-2-365.  
Fairfax County Office of Research and Statistics, 1986 Household Survey.

<sup>62</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6.pdf, page VI-4.



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<b>TABLE 2.8</b> <b>Estimates of Median Household Income</b> <b>and Median Family Income</b> <b>Fairfax County, 1995 through 2023</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>Median Family Income</b>
1995	\$70,000	\$78,000
2000	\$82,000	\$95,000
2001	\$84,683	\$99,085
2002	\$85,310	\$95,612
2003	\$80,753	\$93,978
2004	\$88,133	\$90,194
2005	\$94,610	\$110,107
2006	\$100,318	\$119,812
2007	\$105,241	\$122,027
2008	\$107,448	\$126,910
2009	\$102,499	\$122,651
2010	\$103,010	\$122,189
2011	\$105,797	\$119,634
2012	\$107,096	\$124,831
2013	\$111,079	\$128,066
2014	\$110,674	\$130,071
2015	\$113,208	\$129,538
2016	\$115,717	\$135,595
2017	\$118,279	\$136,602
2018	\$122,227	\$142,961
2019	\$128,374	\$151,028
2021*	\$134,115	\$159,645
2022	\$145,164	\$174,085
2023	\$141,553	\$170,061

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1999 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2001 Supplemental Survey, 2002 - 2023 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; and Fairfax County Department of Management and Budget, Integrated Parcel Lifecycle System (IPLS), all other years.

\*The 2020 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates is not available due to COVID-19 introduced nonresponse bias.

**Exhibit 4**

**Falling SAT Scores for Fairfax County**

<b>2017</b>	1185
<b>2018</b>	1212
<b>2019</b>	1218
<b>2020</b>	1211
<b>2021</b>	1201
<b>2022</b>	1185
<b>2023</b>	1181
<b>2024</b>	1178

## Exhibit 5

### FCPS – Growth of Total Cost, Cost per Student, Cost per Tay-paying Household

Category	1985	2025	% increase from 1985	2026	% increase from 1985
Cost	\$323,847,543 [ <sup>63</sup> ]	Total Cost: \$3,700,000,000 <sup>64</sup>	<i>(inflation- adjusted)</i>  193% (3x)	Total Cost: \$4,000,000,000 <sup>66</sup>	205%
	<i>(inflation adj.</i>	<b>Cost to FxCo:</b>		<b>Cost to FxCo:</b>	
	<b>\$960,352,432.30)</b>	<b>\$2,810,000,000<sup>65</sup></b>		<b>\$2,930,000,000<sup>67</sup></b>	
Number of students	<b>125,516<sup>68</sup></b>	182,298 <b>- 180,866 revised [<sup>69</sup>]</b>	<b>44%</b>	181,644	45%
Cost per student	\$2,580.13 <i>(inflation- adjusted</i>	Total Cost: \$20,457	<i>(inflation- adjusted)</i> 168% (almost 3x)  103% (2x)	Total Cost: \$22,116	<b>110%</b> <b>(2x+)</b>
	<b>\$7,651.24)</b>	<b>Cost to FxCo:</b>		<b>Cost to FxCo:</b>	
		<b>\$15,536</b>		<b>\$16,073</b>	
Number of Households	<b>238,500<sup>70</sup></b>	<b>431,512<sup>71</sup></b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>429,500<sup>72</sup></b>	<b>80%</b>
Cost per household	\$1,357.85 <i>(inflation-adjusted</i>				
	<b>\$4,026.63)</b>	<b>\$6,512</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>\$6,822</b>	<b>70%</b>

<sup>63</sup> FY 1992 School Board's Approved Budget (see below).

<sup>64</sup> PS25 8.

<sup>65</sup> FC25 27.

<sup>66</sup> PS26 27.

<sup>67</sup> FC26 19.

<sup>68</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6.pdf, p. IV-10 (see below).

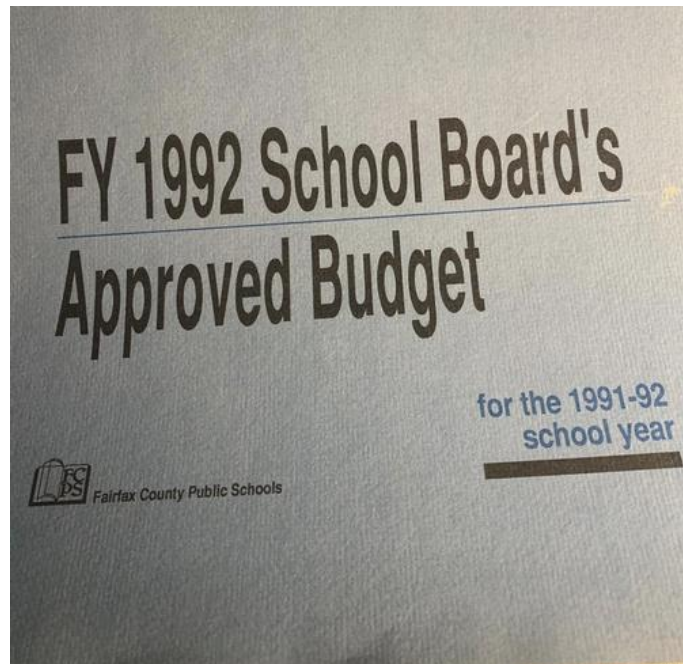
<sup>69</sup> PS26 103.

<sup>70</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6.pdf, p. II-18.

<sup>71</sup> FC25 2<sup>nd</sup> cover page.

<sup>72</sup> FC26 179.

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COUNTY GENERAL FUND TRANSFER TO THE SCHOOL OPERATING FUND				
Fiscal Year	Amount of Transfer	Amount of Increase	Percent Increase	Percent of School Operating Fund Receipts From County General Fund
1982	\$251,939,860	\$35,810,332	16.6%	64.8%
1983	\$279,875,266	\$27,935,406	11.1%	65.6%
1984	\$301,247,969	\$21,372,703	7.6%	65.4%
1985	\$323,847,543	\$22,599,574	7.5%	63.6%
1986	\$355,896,022	\$32,048,479	9.9%	64.3%
1987	\$390,670,941	\$34,774,919	9.8%	64.4%
1988	\$440,691,721	\$50,020,780	12.8%	65.6%
1989	\$509,018,234	\$68,326,513	15.5%	68.1%
1990	\$569,572,394	\$60,554,160	11.9%	68.3%
1991	\$623,253,617	\$53,681,223	9.4%	69.8%
1992	\$632,669,166	\$ 9,415,549	1.5%	72.7%

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Fairfax County resident

ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

Local Jurisdictions' Public Schools, 1983 to 1985

School District	Total Enrollment		
	Fall 1983	Fall 1984	Fall 1985
Alexandria City	10,382	10,592	10,391
Arlington County	14,525	14,961	14,761
Charles County	16,758	16,821	16,752
District of Columbia	89,491	87,927	87,677
Fairfax County*	122,492	123,784	125,516
Falls Church City	1,035	1,061	1,110
Howard County	24,021	24,050	25,114
Manassas Park City	1,504	1,502	1,452
Montgomery County	91,030	91,704	92,871
Prince George's County	108,571	106,205	103,392

\* Fairfax County data includes data for the City of Fairfax.

Source: Basic Information Guide, Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area  
Boards of Education, 1985.  
Fairfax County Public Schools, Office of Records and Reporting  
Services.

## Exhibit 6

### FCPS – Growth of Student Population vs. Growth of FCPS Personnel

Category	1985	2025	% Increase Between 1985 and 2025	2026	% Increase Between 2025 and 2026
No. of Students	125,516 <sup>73</sup>	182,298 <sup>74</sup> <b>180,866</b> revised <sup>75</sup>	44%	181,644	-0.36%
No. of Teachers	5,671 <sup>76</sup>	16,230.6 <sup>77</sup>	186% (almost 3x the 1985 numbers)	16,218	-0.08%
No. of Principals	157 <sup>78</sup>	199 <sup>79</sup>	27%	199	0%
No. of Asst. Principals	133 <sup>80</sup>	540 <sup>81</sup>	306% (over 4x)	543	0.56%
Supervisors	-	260 <sup>82</sup>		261	0.77%
Total employees (All types)	<b>12,343 FTEs</b> <sup>83</sup>	40,040 <sup>84</sup> <b>23,995.8 FTEs</b> <sup>85</sup>	94%	24,134	.58%
Teacher : Student ratio	22:1 (125,516 / 5,671)	11:1 (180,866 / 16,231)	-100%	11:1 (180,866 / 16,218)	-
Students receiving Special Ed	5,278 - special classes 8,898 - regular classes <sup>86</sup> Total: 14,176	30,570 <sup>87</sup>	116%	31,183	2%

<sup>73</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6, p. IV-3.

<sup>74</sup> PS26 103.

<sup>75</sup> PS26 103.

<sup>76</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6, p. IV-11.

<sup>77</sup> PS26 160.

<sup>78</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6, p. IV-11.

<sup>79</sup> PS26 103.

<sup>80</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6, p. IV-11.

<sup>81</sup> PS26 159.

<sup>82</sup> PS26 159.

<sup>83</sup> Education empire : the evolution of an excellent suburban school system : Duke, Daniel Linden : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive, p. 50.

<sup>84</sup> About FCPS | Fairfax County Public Schools

<sup>85</sup> PS26 163.

<sup>86</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6, p. IV-14.

<sup>87</sup> PS26 103.



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Fairfax County resident

Special Ed Teachers	?	3,691.5 [ <sup>88</sup> ]	Unk	3,819.8 [ <sup>89</sup> ]	3.5%
No. of Schools	178 <sup>90</sup>	199 [ <sup>91</sup> ]	11.8%	199	0%

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<sup>88</sup> PS26 160.

<sup>89</sup> PS26 160.

<sup>90</sup> FX FCPS 1985-6, p. IV-6.

<sup>91</sup> PS26 103.

Jeffrey A. Leach, Esq.  
Fairfax County resident

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL

Fairfax County, Academic Year 1985 - 1986

Number of Positions	Classification	Average Salary
<u>Principal Positions:</u>		
116	Elementary Schools Only	\$46,729
18	Intermediate Schools Only	51,139
<u>23</u>	Secondary Schools Only	52,243
	Overall Average	48,628
157	Total	
<u>Assistant Principal Positions:</u>		
37	Elementary Schools Only	\$38,040
24	Intermediate Schools Only	43,338
<u>72</u>	Secondary Schools Only	48,771
	Overall Average	44,805
133	Total	
50	Instructional Supervisory Positions	\$43,669
67	Visiting Teacher Positions	28,279
2,330	Elementary Teaching Positions (K-6)	28,028
924	Intermediate Teaching Positions (7-8)	28,553
2,300	Secondary Teaching Positions (9-12)	28,816

Source: Fairfax County Public Schools, Office of Salary and Benefit Services.

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**SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP\***

**Fairfax County, Academic Years 1970-1971 to 1985-1986**

Academic Year	Public Schools	George Mason University	All Campuses Northern Virginia Community College
1970 - 1971	133,362	2,390	9,718
1971 - 1972	135,948	3,110	12,047
1972 - 1973	135,780	4,125	13,974
1973 - 1974	135,839	4,926	17,261
1974 - 1975	136,508	6,124	21,439
1975 - 1976	136,944	8,022	27,198
1976 - 1977	134,674	8,470	26,557
1977 - 1978	132,312	8,920	29,735
1978 - 1979	129,524	10,767	31,599
1979 - 1980	128,063	12,249	31,764
1980 - 1981	126,860	13,293	33,899
1981 - 1982	124,359	14,263	35,282
1982 - 1983	122,638	14,930	34,482
1983 - 1984	122,492	14,545	35,067
1984 - 1985	123,784	15,548	32,546
1985 - 1986	125,516	17,094	33,132

\* Based on September or fall membership.

Sources: Fairfax County Public Schools, Office of Records and Reporting Services.  
George Mason University, Office of Institutional Analysis.  
Northern Virginia Community College, Office of Planning Management and Information Services.

FY 2021 - FY 2026							
	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Approved	FY 2025 Revised	FY 2026 Proposed
<b>Enrollment</b>							
General	163,530	162,111	162,781	162,955	163,005	162,654	162,407
Special Ed Level 2 and Preschool	16,218	16,310	17,014	17,572	18,696	17,679	18,684
<b>Subtotal</b>	179,748	178,421	179,795	180,527	181,701	180,333	181,091
Students Served at Fairfax Adult HS/Outside FCPS	609	662	740	606	597	533	553
<b>Total</b>	180,357	179,083	180,535	181,133	182,298	180,866	181,644