

Capitol Contact

Virginia General Assembly

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Tuesday, March 10, 2026

School Construction Financing Proposal Moves to Budget Conference Process

On March 9, the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee voted to continue to 2027, [HB 334 \(Rasoul\)](#), which is legislation that once again seeks to grant additional revenue raising authority if approved by local referendum for school capital needs. Rather than advancing the proposal as a separate bill, the Senate incorporated similar language in its proposed budget through [Item 4-14 #1s](#), reflecting an approach that would allow the policy to move forward as part of the budget conference negotiations. Senate members indicated during committee discussion that they preferred to address the issue through the budget process this year. The House of Delegates preferred to pass standalone legislation (HB 334) and did not include accompanying language in their own budget proposal.

The next step now lies with the budget conference committee, which is tasked with reconciling differences between the House and Senate spending plans. The General Assembly recently [appointed](#) conferees to negotiate the final budget, including Delegates Luke Torian, Betsy Carr, Delores McQuinn, Paul Krizek, Terry Austin, and Robert Bloxom for the House, and Senators L. Louise Lucas, Creigh Deeds, Mamie Locke, Todd Pillion, and Richard Stuart for the Senate.

Because the Senate school construction financing proposal is currently embedded in the budget, the conference committee could play a decisive role in determining whether expanded local financing authority moves forward this year. Both chambers' actions suggest growing recognition of the scale of school capital needs facing local governments.

As previously [reported](#), localities across Virginia continue to face increasing pressure to modernize aging school facilities, address capacity needs in growing communities,

and manage rising construction costs. School infrastructure remains primarily a local responsibility in Virginia, and additional financing tools, particularly those requiring voter approval, have been identified by many local leaders as an important part of addressing long-term capital needs.

VACo will continue to monitor budget conference negotiations closely and provide updates as discussions progress. VACo supports any efforts for additional state resources and additional statewide funding options for localities for capital and school construction costs and has publicly testified this session in favor of these efforts.

VACo Contact: [Jeremy R. Bennett](#)

ACTION ALERT: Contact Legislators to Oppose SB 388 and HB 1279

Fate of bills, which would allow “by-right” development of faith-based owned property, is to be decided in final days of the legislation session.

[SB 388 \(McPike\)](#) and [HB 1279 \(Cole\)](#) override local decision-making authority by allowing development of housing on land owned by property tax-exempt religious organizations or certain property tax-exempt nonprofit organizations and provides that zoning ordinances shall allow the by-right development of up to 20 units per acre on property owned by such organizations. The measures specify that the review of such developments be completed pursuant to general law and states that localities shall not require a special exception, special use permit, conditional use permit, rezoning, or any discretionary review or approval process.

ACTION REQUESTED

- **VACo Members** – Contact ALL legislators in the General Assembly ([House of Delegates Emails 1](#) | [House of Delegates Emails 2](#) | [Senate of Virginia](#)) to oppose this legislation now.
- Both bills are now headed to a committee conference where select members of each chamber meet to determine if they can agree on the specific language and, more importantly, whether the bill becomes law this year, or whether it must be reintroduced next year for further consideration. Should no agreement be reached, the bills will fail.
- HB 1279 passed the House with a reenactment clause to state that ... *the provisions of this act shall not become effective unless reenacted by the 2027 Session of the General Assembly.*

- SB 388 was amended in committee to permit ground-floor nonresidential uses not to exceed 30 percent of gross floor area of the building. The amended bill specifies that ... *Permitted nonresidential uses shall include religious worship space, child day centers as defined in § [22.1-289.02](#), health clinics, coffee shops, or other uses that are ancillary to the operation or mission of the property tax-exempt religious organization or 501(c)(3) property tax-exempt nonprofit organization.* It passed the Senate without a reenactment clause.

KEY POINTS

- VACo supports maintaining local decisions regarding the location and density of residential and mixed-use development and how such projects may fit within and benefit their community.
- By-right development of residential and mixed-use development on any property, regardless of its location and access to adequate publicly funded facilities such as water, sewer, and roads, is inconsistent with the goals and objectives of sound land use policy and practice.
- Virginia Code requires that all ... *zoning regulations shall be uniform for each class or kind of buildings and uses throughout each district ([15.2-2282. Regulations to be uniform](#))*. This legislation upends this longstanding legal land use principle by granting different rights to properties of the same zoning classification based on ownership.

KEY CONTACTS

- [House of Delegates Emails 1](#) | [House of Delegates Emails 2](#)
- [Senate of Virginia](#)

VACo Contact: [Joe Lerch, AICP](#)

VACo Highlights Op-Ed and Letter on Collective Bargaining; Counties Encouraged to Contact Governor's Office

VACo continues to raise concerns on [HB 1263 \(Tran\)](#) / [SB 378 \(Surovell\)](#), legislation which would curtail local authority and create substantial local fiscal impact by imposing mandatory collective bargaining for local governments if a group employees petition and vote to form a bargaining unit. This would be administered by the Public Employee Relations Board (PERB) with powers of enforcement, including

binding arbitration. These bills are likely headed to a committee of conference and then to Governor Spanberger's desk.

VACo President and Prince William County Supervisor, Victor Angry, recently authored an opinion piece published in *Cardinal News* titled "[Let Local Governments Lead on Collective Bargaining](#)." In the column, Supervisor Angry highlights how Prince William County has already implemented collective bargaining through a locally designed framework, demonstrating that counties are capable of working collaboratively with employees while maintaining accountability to local taxpayers. The op-ed underscores a key point raised by counties across the Commonwealth: Virginia's current law already allows local governments to adopt collective bargaining if they choose. Several localities have done so in ways that reflect their workforce needs, fiscal capacity, and community priorities.

As previously [reported](#), a statewide one-size-fits-all mandate, however, risks overriding locally tailored approaches and imposing structures that may not work for every community, particularly rural and smaller counties with fewer fiscal options.

Building on those concerns, VACo Executive Director Dean Lynch sent a [letter](#) to Governor Abigail Spanberger on March 9 outlining the potential impacts of the legislation on counties across the Commonwealth.

The letter notes that the bills would replace Virginia's locally driven system with a state-administered framework overseen by PERB, raising several concerns for counties, including:

- Expanded PERB authority over local labor relations without dedicated local government representation
- Authority for PERB to seek judicial enforcement of its rulings, exposing counties to litigation risk
- Binding arbitration provisions that could impose compensation, staffing, or benefit obligations regardless of local fiscal constraints
- Unpredictable fiscal impacts for counties required to maintain balanced budgets while funding core services
- Potential disruption of locally negotiated agreements and workforce policies already in place

The letter also notes that Virginia counties vary widely in population, workforce structure, and economic capacity, reinforcing the importance of preserving local decision-making authority over workforce policy.

VACo encourages county officials to share their perspectives directly with the Governor’s policy team, particularly regarding potential fiscal and operational impacts on your locality.

Governor’s Policy Team Contacts

- Bonnie Krenz-Schnurman
Chief of Staff to Governor Abigail Spanberger
Bonnie.Krenz-Schnurman@governor.virginia.gov
- Gerica Goodman
Legislative Director
gerica.goodman@governor.virginia.gov
- Rebecca Eichmann
Policy Director
rebecca.eichmann@governor.virginia.gov

When you do reach out to the Governor’s policy team, please include VACo in any correspondence. VACo will continue to keep counties informed as the legislation progresses and the administration reviews the legislation and considers next steps.

VACo Contact: [Jeremy R. Bennett](mailto:Jeremy.R.Bennett@governor.virginia.gov)

CSA Legislation Continued to 2027; Budget Provides Another Opportunity for Advocacy

[HB 1373 \(Carroll\)](#), a bill VACo supports, was continued to 2027 in the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee on Friday. As passed by the House, the bill would direct the Department of Education, in collaboration with the Office of Children’s Services, money committee staff, and other stakeholders, to assess ways to maximize use of funds to support students with disabilities in public schools and to decrease the number of referrals to private day school placements. The existing funding stream that supports regional special education initiatives, the Students with Intensive Support Needs Application (SISNA) program, was restructured several years ago; these dollars reimburse school divisions for costs associated with supporting students with certain specified disabilities. The bill would direct the Department to review barriers to school divisions’ use of these funds and the potential use of supplemental funds for school divisions operating center-based programs.

VACo has historically supported reviewing this funding stream to determine how best to support students with intensive needs within the public school setting, and worked with legislators and advocacy partners to introduce budget amendment language that is

similar in concept to the language of HB 1373. The [House budget provides an additional \\$10 million for the SISNA program](#) and directs the Department of Education to expand the disability categories eligible for tuition reimbursement, with consideration of students' complex behavioral needs that may otherwise need to be served in private day placements. The [Senate budget includes similar language](#) directing the Department of Education to make recommendations on removing barriers to use of SISNA funds; the Senate budget also directs the Department of Education to issue guidance regarding use of CSA funds for transition services to support students in returning to public schools from private placements. VACo supports the amendments.

VACo Contacts: [Katie Boyle](#) and [Jeremy Bennett](#)

Bills to Make Multi-Family Residential a “By-Right” Use in Commercial Districts Fail to Pass on House and Senate Floors

[HB 816 \(Helmer\)](#) failed to pass on the Senate Floor ([17-22](#)), and rather than taking a final vote on [SB 454 \(VanValkenburg\)](#), the House of Delegates referred the bill back to House Counties, Cities and Towns where it was left in committee with no further action.

Both bills would have required local zoning ordinances to allow for the by-right development and construction of multifamily residential and mixed-use residential development on at least 50 percent of all land contained in commercial or business zoning district classifications and that ... *are served by public water and sewer or are located within an area designated for public water and sewer service in the locality's comprehensive plan.* The bill also (1) requires that the zoning ordinance provisions must exempt any proposed development that converts an existing building to a multifamily residential use from any setback, height, or frontage requirements; and (2) prohibits localities from approving any commercial or business use on a property adjacent to the approved multifamily residential development that is different from the use that had been established at the time the multifamily residential development was approved.

The bills were amended in committee to limit its application to cities and towns having a population of more than 20,000, or any locality within a federally designated metropolitan planning organization (MPO). There are 34 Virginia counties currently located within designated MPOs.

VACo opposed the legislation and thanks members for their advocacy in supporting local land-use decisions.

VACo Contact: [Joe Lerch, AICP](#)

Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program Bills Amended Again

[HB 862 \(Cousins\)](#) and [SB 391 \(Stuart\)](#), bills introduced at the recommendation of the Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program Commission (VASAP), a legislative branch commission, are headed toward final passage after several rounds of amendments in the General Assembly. As previously reported, the bills stem from a small working group of VASAP Commission members that met last fall and did not include local government representation. Significantly, as introduced, the bills would require localities to provide financial support for local alcohol safety action programs and require each local alcohol safety action program to have a locality serve as its fiscal agent; these are broad changes to the program that were not previously discussed with local governments.

The bills also codify some regulations, reorganize certain Code sections, and set out responsibilities for local policy boards that supervise local alcohol safety action programs.

After a series of amendments, both bills now delay the requirement for a local ASAP to designate a fiscal agent locality and the requirement for localities to make financial contributions to local ASAPs until January 1, 2028.

The bills advanced from their originating chambers with workgroup language proposed by VACo and VML that would direct the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, in consultation with the Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security and the Secretary of Transportation, to convene a work group to review the sustainability of the structure and funding model for VASAP. This working group would provide an opportunity to consider how the program could be bolstered – a discussion that is likely overdue, as VASAP’s funding structure has been stressed for some time. The state created VASAP in the mid-1980s as a program supported by fees paid by individuals referred by the courts to the program, but the fees have not increased in years and judges at times waive fees for individuals they deem unable to pay.

However, after crossover, both bills received fiscal impact estimates from the Department of Planning and Budget indicating that conducting the workgroup as envisioned by VACo and VML would cost \$200,000. The bill patrons offered amendments to remove this fiscal impact (and avoid the bills failing for lack of funding) by instead requiring the VASAP Commission to conduct the study itself, with the participation of money committee staff and local government representatives.

Both bills have now passed both chambers.

VACo Contact: [Katie Boyle](#)

Elections Legislation Update

As the 2026 General Assembly session draws closer to its scheduled adjournment on Saturday, several election-related bills of interest to local governments are advancing toward final passage or are already headed to the Governor's desk.

Ranked-choice voting: [HB 630 \(Callsen\)](#) and [SB 176 \(VanValkenburg\)](#) set out certain administrative provisions for implementing ranked-choice voting, such as direction to the State Board to provide standards for vote tabulating software and direction on how damaged ballots should be handled. The bills expand the option to conduct an election by ranked-choice voting to town councils (currently this option is limited to elections of boards of supervisors and city councils), but allow counties to bill towns for costs associated with conducting an election via ranked-choice voting if those costs would not have been incurred otherwise. VACo had requested this provision in earlier versions of the legislation considered in previous years to ensure that counties were not obligated to incur expenses due to a decision made by a town.

Status update: HB 630 is on the Senate floor. SB 176 has passed both chambers.

Sunday voting: [SB 438 \(Bagby\)](#), as introduced, required early voting to be offered on the second Sunday immediately preceding all elections. A substitute offered in Senate Privileges and Elections expanded this language to require early voting to be offered between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the second and third Sunday immediately preceding all elections. Currently, electoral boards must offer early voting for eight hours on the two Saturdays preceding the election, but offering early voting on Sundays is discretionary, and legislators in both parties have recently expressed concerns about variation among localities in early voting opportunities. VACo has traditionally supported local flexibility to determine how best to use local resources to accommodate voters.

Status update: The bill was further amended in the House to require that five hours of early voting be offered between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the two Sundays, which addresses some concerns that were raised regarding the stipulation of opening and closing times in the Code. The Senate accepted this amendment, so the bill now awaits action by the Governor.

Electronic Registration Information Center: [SB 57 \(VanValkenburg\)](#) requires the state to rejoin the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). A related bill, [HB 215 \(Henson\)](#), contains similar language in a second enactment, as well as language requiring the Commissioner of Elections to submit proposed memoranda of understanding with any third party for voter registration data exchange to the State Board of Elections for review and approval. VACo supports the state's rejoining ERIC as

part of an effort to ensure accurate voter lists to support local election administration planning.

Status update: Both bills have passed both chambers.

Voting Rights Act of Virginia: [HB 967 \(Price\)](#) revises several provisions of the Voting Rights Act of Virginia. The bill revises the standard for determining that a violation has occurred; expands who may challenge a covered practice (such as a change to district boundaries or change in polling places) to include any organization whose membership includes persons who will be subject to or affected by the covered practice; and expands who has standing to initiate a cause of action for an alleged violation to include any organization whose membership includes members of a protected class or whose mission would be frustrated by a violation of the Act. The bill does not expand the list of covered practices that are subject to the review and public comment process.

Status update: The bill has passed the Senate with several amendments dealing with how racially polarized voting is defined and how vote dilution is proven. The House has accepted these amendments, so the bill has now passed both chambers.

Non-governmental election funding: [HB 639 \(Krizek\)](#) revisits an earlier prohibition on acceptance of funding from private individuals or nongovernmental entities for election-related expenses to allow acceptance of such funds under certain circumstances. The bill bars acceptance of such funding in excess of \$1000 unless approved by a two-thirds majority of the State Board of Elections or the local governing body.

Status update: This bill is on the Senate floor.

Removal of electoral board members or general registrars: [HB 41 \(Simon\)](#) sets out a process for removal of an electoral board member or general registrar. Under the bill, the State Board of Elections may remove a member of an electoral board member or general registrar for certain enumerated reasons, including neglect of a clear, ministerial duty or misuse of office; a two-thirds majority vote would be required for removal. Similarly, a local electoral board would be authorized to remove a general registrar by a unanimous vote; in this case, the registrar would be entitled to appeal to the State Board of Elections, which could reverse the electoral board's decision by a two-thirds vote. A related bill, [HB 78 \(Price\)](#), stipulates that ascertaining and certifying election results are clear, ministerial duties of electoral board members and that neglect or refusal to perform such duty would be grounds for removal and a civil penalty of up to \$1000.

Status update: Both bills have passed both chambers.

Incumbent failure to file: [SB 126 \(Pekarsky\)](#), which has passed the Senate, provides that if an incumbent does not submit the declaration of candidacy, petitions, and filing fees by the seventy-fifth day before a primary election (or the documents are

filed but subsequently withdrawn), any person other than the incumbent would have five more days to file these documents.

Status update: This bill has passed both chambers.

Challenges to candidate eligibility: [SB 169 \(Pekarsky\)](#) requires any legal action related to a candidate's eligibility to be filed within certain deadlines, and sets deadlines for the court to decide such a case.

Status update: This bill has passed both chambers.

Address confidentiality for candidates: [HB 835 \(McClure\)](#) and [SB 632 \(Aird\)](#) allow any person who is or has been an elected official to provide a post office box address in lieu of his or her street address for inclusion in lists of registered voters and other public documents, and bars the disclosure of the address, phone number, or email address of a candidate under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act without written consent of the candidate.

Status update: Both bills have passed both chambers.

VACo Contact: [Katie Boyle](#)

Dual Office-Holding Legislation Substantially Amended, Headed to Conference

Two bills that seek to address the situation in the Town of Purcellville are headed to a conference committee to resolve differences between the two approaches.

[HB 505 \(McAuliff\)](#), as originally introduced, prohibited a member of a governing body of a locality from holding any other position of employment with the locality, and stipulated that no member of a local governing body could vote on any subject related to his or her former employment with the locality within one year of terminating the employment. After concerns were raised about the breadth of the bill's provisions and potential unintended consequences, the patron offered amendments in House Privileges and Elections that significantly narrowed the scope of the bill. As passed by the House, the bill provides that a member of a local governing body who has been employed by a governmental agency that is a component part of and which is subject to the ultimate control of the governing body is considered to have a continuing personal interest in the agency for two years after terminating employment.

[SB 648 \(Perry\)](#) is more limited in its applicability and provides that in the event of a criminal proceeding against any officer in a certain town, the court of appropriate jurisdiction is to suspend the officer pending the resolution of the proceeding and may

appoint someone to act in the officer's place. The bill contains other provisions requiring the town to conduct a study of its debt and other liability risks and requiring certain notice provisions for meeting agendas. The bill has a July 1, 2028, sunset clause.

VACo Contacts: [Joe Lerch, AICP](#), and [Katie Boyle](#)

Speed Camera Bills Advance Amid Ongoing Changes

[As previously reported](#), several speed camera bills have been introduced this session, each with notable differences in scope and requirements. While these bills and their contents have changed often, none of these bills are of concern to VACo at this time.

Two bills patroned by Delegate Seibold, [HB 994](#) and [HB 1330](#), were continued until the 2027 Session following their initial hearing in the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee on March 6. However, HB 994 was revived just days later at the next meeting of the Committee on March 9. The bill was then conformed to [SB 84 \(Williams-Graves\)](#) and amended to include a re-enactment clause.

Three other speed camera bills remain active this session: SB 84 (Williams-Graves), [HB 1220 \(Delaney\)](#), and [SB 219 \(Jones\)](#). SB 84 and HB 1220 both include significant changes to speed safety camera programs, such as the use of civil penalty revenues, signage, data retention, device calibration, reporting requirements and other requirements. The key distinction between the two is that SB 84 also allows for the use of pedestrian crossing violation and stop sign violation monitoring systems which are not found in HB 1220.

SB 219 was originally introduced to require a second summons to be mailed when a person fails to appear after an initial notice of a speed camera violation. Under that framework, a second failure to appear would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to refuse to issue or renew a vehicle's registration or license plate until all civil penalties and fees are paid. The bill has since been heavily amended to incorporate the provisions of HB 1220 along with new enforcement mechanisms, though the second summons language remains intact.

All three bills are currently on the floor of their respective chambers awaiting a full vote. Given the differences between them, it is likely that some or all will be referred to a Committee of Conference to resolve outstanding conflicts.

VACo Contact: [James Hutzler](#)

Bills Directing Local BZA's to Overturn Land Use Decisions Based on State Imposed Criteria Fail

After passing the House [\(63-35\)](#), [HB 804 \(Helmer\)](#) was stricken at the request of the patron in the Senate Local Government Committee. This is the same committee where the Senate version – [SB 488 \(Van Valkenburg\)](#) – was also stricken at the request of the patron. VACo opposed the bills, which would have directed local Boards of Zoning Appeals to overturn local land use decisions that will have the effect of increasing the supply of housing in a locality, if a locality has not made a “good faith effort” to meet required housing targets over a five-year period. After January 1, 2033, an applicant who seeks local government approval for a residential development that will increase the number of housing units in a locality and has that application rejected may appeal such decision to the Board of Zoning Appeals.

VACo Contact: [Joe Lerch, AICP](#)

Legislation Centralizing Intake for Child Protective Services, Providing State Oversight of Local Departments of Social Services Headed to Conference

Related bills that would allow the Commissioner of Social Services to create and enforce corrective action plans for local departments that fail to administer public assistance or child welfare services and to centralize child protective services intake at the state level are headed to conference. Although there appears to be broad support in the legislature for provisions allowing greater state oversight of local departments, the bills dealing with centralized intake take substantially different approaches.

[HB 1366 \(Callsen\)](#), as passed by the House, would allow the Commissioner of Social Services to create and enforce a corrective action plan for local departments of social services that fail to administer public assistance and social services programs in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, or act or fail to act in a manner that poses a substantial risk to the health, safety, or well-being of a child or adult. (The bill also provides explicit authority for the Commissioner to use state staff or contract with private entities to assist local departments when they request help in administering programs.) The bill allows the Commissioner to temporarily assume control over the local department's operations if the department fails to comply with the corrective action plan. This legislation is patterned after existing authority granted to the Commissioner to establish corrective action plans for local departments for foster care services. [SB 640 \(Pillion\)](#), as passed by the Senate, contains similar provisions, although under this bill, the next step for a department that fails to comply with the

corrective action plan would be the Commissioner's withholding of state funds until the department complies.

HB 1490 (Tran), as passed by the House, would centralize intake of complaints of child abuse and neglect at the state level, with staff at the Virginia Department of Social Services assessing reports for validity and referring valid complaints to the appropriate local department. Under current law, local departments receive complaints and validity determinations are the responsibility of local departments. Under the bill, centralization would be implemented on a phased-in basis, and the state Department of Social Services would convene a workgroup to assist with statewide implementation. The Department would also be required to contract with a third party for a comprehensive study of the screening process of child protective services complaints. The bill also requires the State Board of Social Services to promulgate regulations requiring local departments of social services to respond to valid reports and complaints of suspected abuse and neglect of a child under the age of three within 24 hours of receipt; current law requires this expedited response for children under the age of two.

As passed by the Senate, SB 640 would also centralize the intake process, although these provisions are subject to reenactment, meaning that the General Assembly would have to pass the bill again at a future session. The bill also requires a comprehensive study of the screening process, with a workgroup to be convened to evaluate the third party's study and recommendations. Additional language requires the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to convene a Social Services Task Force to develop a comprehensive improvement plan for the state Department and local departments; topics to be reviewed include eligibility determination and administration of benefits and the funding methodology used to allocate administrative funds. This bill would also require an expedited response to valid reports of abuse and neglect of a child younger than three.

These bills are moving toward a conference committee to resolve differences among their provisions. Funding for the Department's ability to develop and implement corrective action plans, centralized intake, and expedited response for young children was included in the introduced budget, but the House and Senate have modified the funding for centralized intake based on their approaches to the implementation timeline.

VACo Contact: [Katie Boyle](#)

Key Dates for 2026 General Assembly Session

The General Assembly convenes today for a scheduled 60-day session.

Key dates for the 2026 session, as approved by the Joint Rules Committee in the procedural resolution setting out the schedule for the session, are as follows:

- **Wednesday, January 14:** General Assembly convenes; pre-filed bills must be submitted by 10:00 a.m. (after the pre-filing deadline, legislators are limited to five additional bills or resolutions). Last day to submit bills creating or continuing a study or to submit bills dealing with the Virginia Retirement System. Governor Youngkin will address a joint session of the General Assembly at 7 p.m.
- **Friday, January 16:** Deadline to submit budget amendments.
- **Saturday, January 17:** Inauguration of Governor-Elect Spanberger, Lieutenant Governor-Elect Hashmi, and Attorney General-Elect Jones.
- **Monday, January 19:** Joint session of the General Assembly for remarks by Governor Spanberger.
- **Friday, January 23:** Last day to submit legislation, other than bills submitted by unanimous consent or bills requested by the Governor.
- **Tuesday, February 17:** Last day for bills to be acted upon in their chambers of origin, other than the budget bills. Bills must “cross over” to the opposite chamber by Wednesday, February 18.
- **Sunday, February 22:** “Budget Sunday” deadline for House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations committees to report their respective budget proposals.
- **Thursday, February 26:** Deadline for each chamber to act on its respective budget proposal.
- **Wednesday, March 4:** Deadline for each chamber to act on budget and revenue bills from the other chamber and appoint conferees as necessary.
- **Monday, March 9:** Deadline for committee action on all legislation by midnight.
- **Saturday, March 14:** Scheduled adjournment *sine die*.
- **Wednesday, April 22:** Reconvened session to consider Governor’s actions on bills and budget items.

VACo Contact: [Katie Boyle](#)