

Capital Asset Preservation Program Fund

The Board of Supervisors established the Capital Asset Preservation Program Fund (CAPP) in 1990 as a consistent means of planning and financing for major Loudoun County Public Schools (LCPS) and County General Government maintenance efforts. The CAPP Fund provides for long-term maintenance of general government and court facilities, as well as computer system replacements, and extends the useful life of mature and aging facilities by repairing and replacing major facility components and systems.

The County uses nationally promulgated standards as guidelines for the maintenance of, and financial investment in, aging facilities. The number of new facilities for LCPS and the County also influences the CAPP budget, as new facilities are added to the County's fixed asset inventory, funding will need to be allocated to maintain the CAPP at optimal levels.

The CAPP is primarily financed with local tax funding and appropriation-backed debt. Revenue collected from surcharges by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for recordation taxes are used to support this program as well. The recordation tax surcharge revenue is reserved exclusively in the CAPP budget for the ongoing maintenance of Court-related facilities.

The County CAPP and LCPS CAPP are separate funds and are individual appropriations in the Appropriations Resolution. While the budget projections represented in the tables below represent the long-term needs of the County, only the current year, FY 2027, is included in the Appropriations Resolution.

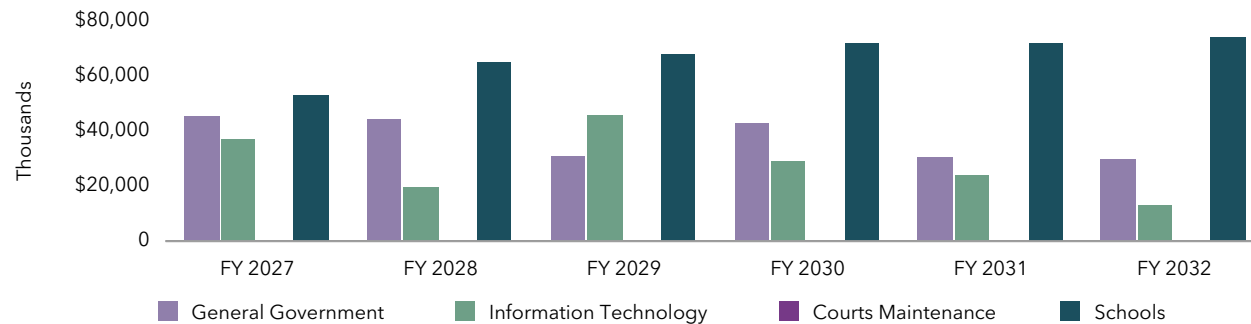
Revenues and Expenditures¹

	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	6 Year Total
Revenues - Transfer from General Fund							
General Government	\$45,215,422	\$41,423,311	\$29,699,559	\$42,946,149	\$30,620,500	\$29,838,952	\$219,743,893
Information Technology	11,091,855	10,343,915	10,915,535	13,040,775	15,344,500	9,456,000	70,192,580
Schools	53,130,000	65,100,000	67,900,000	72,000,000	72,000,000	74,000,000	404,130,000
Subtotal	\$109,437,277	\$116,867,226	\$108,515,094	\$127,986,924	\$117,965,000	\$113,294,952	\$694,066,473
Revenues - Other Sources							
Court Recordation Fees	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$600,000
General Obligation Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation-Backed Bonds	25,906,000	11,806,000	35,706,000	16,056,000	8,406,000	3,406,000	101,286,000
Subtotal	\$26,006,000	\$11,906,000	\$35,806,000	\$16,156,000	\$8,506,000	\$3,506,000	\$101,886,000

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

FY 2027 Adopted Budget

	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	6 Year Total
Total - Revenues	\$135,443,277	\$128,773,226	\$144,321,094	\$144,142,924	\$126,471,000	\$116,800,952	\$795,952,473
Expenditures							
General Government	\$45,215,422	\$44,123,311	\$30,699,559	\$42,946,149	\$30,620,500	\$29,838,952	\$223,443,893
Courts Maintenance	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
Information Technology	36,997,855	19,449,915	45,621,535	29,096,775	23,750,500	12,862,000	167,778,580
Subtotal - County CAP	\$82,313,277	\$63,673,226	\$76,421,094	\$72,142,924	\$54,471,000	\$42,800,952	\$391,822,473
Schools	\$53,130,000	\$65,100,000	\$67,900,000	\$72,000,000	\$72,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$404,130,000
Subtotal - Schools CAP	\$53,130,000	\$65,100,000	\$67,900,000	\$72,000,000	\$72,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$404,130,000
Total - Expenditures	\$135,443,277	\$128,773,226	\$144,321,094	\$144,142,924	\$126,471,000	\$116,800,952	\$795,952,473



Expenditure Detail

Program Compared to Fixed Asset Value

	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032
Fixed Asset Value (FAV)						
General Government	\$2,852,656,843	\$3,137,922,528	\$3,451,714,780	\$3,796,886,258	\$4,176,574,884	\$4,594,232,373
Schools	2,988,371,335	3,287,208,468	3,615,929,315	3,977,522,247	4,375,274,472	4,812,801,919
Total Fixed Asset Value	\$5,814,028,178	\$6,425,130,996	\$7,067,644,096	\$7,774,408,505	\$8,551,849,356	\$9,407,034,291

FY 2027 Adopted Budget

	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032
CAPP Projects as a Percent of FAV						
General Government	2.89%	2.03%	2.21%	1.90%	1.30%	0.93%
Schools	1.78%	1.98%	1.88%	1.81%	1.65%	1.54%
All CAPP Projects	2.32%	2.00%	2.04%	1.85%	1.48%	1.24%

County CAPP

During FY 2023, the County received a series of building assessments that were incorporated into a long-term maintenance strategy for County facilities. These assessments resulted in a comprehensive funding plan for General Government expenditure categories (Building, Roofing, Mechanical/Electrical and Plumbing). Current and planned appropriations for these expenditures are reflected in the table below and represent a long-term strategy to provide sufficient annual funding.

The CAPP Information Technology budget includes network equipment, servers and server storage, security mitigation, video conference solutions and PC replacements, which are projected to fluctuate each year in the six-year period based on replacement cycle needs, escalation, growth, and expansion of applications and their capabilities. Additionally, during the FY 2027 budget process, funding for the Public Safety – Replacement Communication Equipment and the Public Safety – Core Radio System Upgrade projects were moved from the CIP to CAPP to align the activity with the appropriate fund. The project names were changed to *Non-Tower Radio Equipment* and *Radio Tower Equipment System* respectively.

Program by Functional Area and Repair Category²

	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	6 Year Total
General Government							
Building	\$7,227,720	\$10,408,289	\$5,736,028	\$7,224,067	\$4,693,717	\$3,954,778	\$39,244,599
Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing	16,115,159	12,617,492	7,903,295	9,996,924	7,699,501	5,638,202	59,970,573
Parks/Recreation Facilities	5,045,000	6,045,000	7,045,000	8,045,000	9,045,000	10,045,000	45,270,000
Pavement/Site	3,268,862	6,606,637	3,267,000	3,015,500	2,950,000	3,000,000	22,107,999
CAPP DGS Contingency	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	9,000,000
Roofing	6,103,681	1,633,643	841,418	8,675,886	84,097	765,841	18,104,566
DIT Closets	200,000	200,000	225,000	225,000	250,000	250,000	1,350,000
LCFR Doors	1,980,000	1,260,000	-	-	-	-	3,240,000
Demolitions	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	250,000	250,000	1,300,000

² Sums may not equal due to rounding.

FY 2027 Adopted Budget

	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	6 Year Total
Stormwater Maintenance	2,575,000	2,652,250	2,731,818	2,813,772	2,898,185	2,985,131	16,656,156
Dam Safety	500,000	500,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	950,000	4,200,000
CAPP PRCS Contingency	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	3,000,000
Subtotal - General Government	\$45,215,422	\$44,123,311	\$30,699,559	\$42,946,149	\$30,620,500	\$29,838,952	\$223,443,893
Courts							
Court Facilities Maintenance	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$600,000
Subtotal - Courts	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$600,000
Information Technology							
Computers & Related Equipment	\$4,872,835	\$5,523,955	\$3,605,035	\$3,486,875	\$7,144,500	\$4,156,000	\$28,789,200
Network Equipment	3,719,020	3,819,960	3,960,500	4,053,900	4,200,000	4,300,000	24,053,380
Servers & Server Storage	-	-	2,350,000	4,500,000	-	-	6,850,000
Security Mitigation Solutions	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	10,500,000
Non-Tower Radio Equipment	18,900,000	300,000	28,600,000	8,450,000	1,800,000	300,000	58,350,000
Radio Tower System Equipment	7,006,000	8,806,000	6,106,000	7,606,000	6,606,000	3,106,000	39,236,000
Subtotal - Information Technology	\$36,997,855	\$19,449,915	\$45,621,535	\$29,096,775	\$23,750,500	\$12,862,000	\$167,778,580
Total - County CAPP	\$82,313,277	\$63,673,226	\$76,421,094	\$72,142,924	\$54,471,000	\$42,800,952	\$391,822,473
Schools							
Electrical	\$2,904,000	\$8,514,000	\$5,804,000	\$4,243,500	\$6,677,000	\$6,862,000	\$35,004,500
HVAC	22,047,000	20,002,000	24,268,000	21,581,500	43,440,000	36,647,000	167,985,500
Plumbing	2,537,000	4,044,000	463,000	2,163,000	480,000	1,493,000	11,180,000
Resurfacing	3,236,000	5,485,000	6,932,000	9,950,000	1,820,000	8,871,000	36,294,000
Structure Repair/Windows	9,186,000	9,020,000	7,587,000	15,607,000	6,860,000	7,051,000	55,311,000
Roofing	13,220,000	18,035,000	22,846,000	18,455,000	12,723,000	13,076,000	98,355,000
Subtotal - Schools	\$53,130,000	\$65,100,000	\$67,900,000	\$72,000,000	\$72,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$404,130,000
Total - All CAPP	\$135,443,277	\$128,773,226	\$144,321,094	\$144,142,924	\$126,471,000	\$116,800,952	\$795,952,473

Children's Services Act Fund

The Children's Services Act (CSA) is a Virginia state law that established a state- and locally-shared funding system to create a collaborative system of services and funding that is child-centered, family-focused, and community-based services for eligible youth and their families.¹ The CSA Fund, managed locally by the Loudoun County Department of Family Services (DFS), accounts for the revenues and expenditures of the program. State funds are matched with local funds at varying rates depending on the type of service provided, from 23.82 percent (community-based services) to 59.54 percent (residential treatment services). Youth supported by CSA funds often experience significant behavioral or emotional difficulties.

Local CSA policy is set by the Loudoun County Community Policy and Management Team (CPMT), which consists of appointed members from local and state public agencies, including mandated representatives from County Administration; DFS (social services); the Department of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Developmental Services (community services board); the Health Department; the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice's 20th District Court Service Unit; and Loudoun County Public Schools. Qualifying members of the public and certain providers may also be appointed to the CPMT. The CPMT develops inter-agency policies and procedures to govern the provision of services, develops fiscal policies governing access to state pooled funds, establishes quality assurance and accountability procedures, and coordinates long-range community planning for services. The Loudoun County CPMT also oversees a Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT) process, which reviews all requests for CSA-funded services.

¹ Originally codified as "Comprehensive Services Act for At-Risk Youth and Families," the CSA was renamed on July 1, 2015.

Budget Analysis

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$6,159,042	\$6,435,405	\$5,332,103	\$4,417,675
Revenues				
Intergovernmental - Commonwealth	\$3,847,825	\$5,206,455	\$4,722,631	\$4,722,631
Recovered Costs	1,150,313	1,136,367	1,004,310	1,004,310
Transfer from the General Fund	3,690,075	3,690,067	3,690,067	3,690,067
Total - Revenues	\$8,688,213	\$10,032,889	\$9,417,008	\$9,417,008
Expenditures				
Medicaid Expenditures	\$1,343,323	\$1,421,109	\$1,793,161	\$1,793,105
Operating and Maintenance	101,333	101,325	101,325	101,333
CSA Expenditures	6,967,193	9,613,757	8,436,950	8,436,998
Total - Expenditures	\$8,411,850	\$11,136,191	\$10,331,436	\$10,331,436
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$6,435,405	\$5,332,103	\$4,417,675	\$3,503,247
Percent Change	-	(17%)	(17%)	(21%)

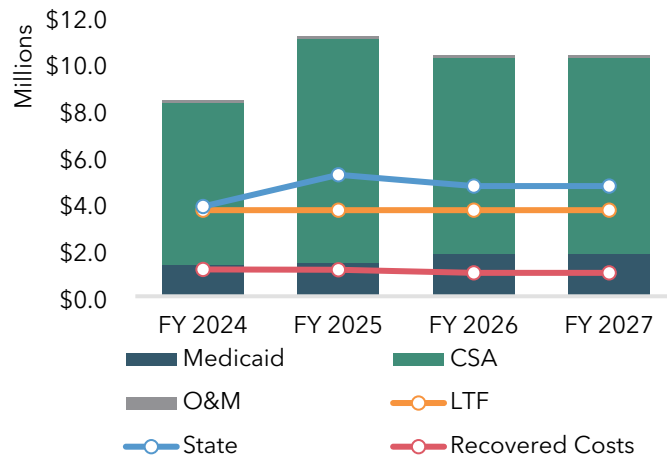
The FY 2027 Adopted Budget for the CSA Fund reflects a \$914,428 use of prior year fund balance, as the budget continues to leverage CSA fund balance to reduce the annual impact on local tax funding.

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

Revenue and Expenditure History



Revenue/Local Tax Funding

The CSA Fund is primarily funded by state revenue but receives a significant level of LTF through a transfer from the General Fund. LTF comprises 39 percent of the budget for the Fund.

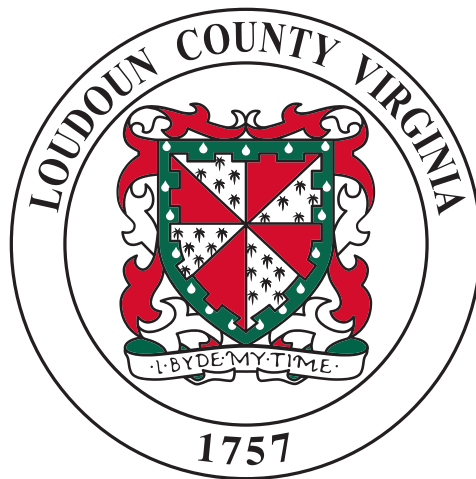
Expenditure

Most expenditures (99 percent) in the CSA Fund are for the provision of services. The largest cost in the CSA Fund is private day placements. Increasing costs are driven by an increase in the number of children

and youth requiring a higher level of treatment, longer treatment periods, and increases in the costs of contracts with providers.

Policies

The CPMT is responsible for developing interagency policies and procedures to govern the provision of services to children, youth, and families in the community. The CPMT is also responsible for developing interagency fiscal policies governing access to CSA funds by the eligible populations, including immediate access to funds for emergency and psychiatric services, youth shelter care, and private education day placements. Additional responsibilities of the CPMT are outlined in Code of Virginia Chapter 52 § 2.2-5200, et seq.



County OPEB Trust Fund

In 2004, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement #45 (GASB #45), Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for PostEmployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, to address how governmental entities should account for and report their costs and obligations related to “other postemployment benefits” (OPEB). OPEB refers to fringe benefits provided to retired and former employees other than pension benefits. In past accounting standards, entities recognized the cost of these benefits as they were paid. This standard requires recognition of the cost of the benefits over the service period of the employee. In 2015, GASB issued Statement #75 (GASB # 75), Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which required the County to record a liability on the government-wide financial statements for its net OPEB liability.

Currently, Loudoun County and Loudoun County Public Schools (LCPS) offer postretirement benefits, which include healthcare coverage for eligible retirees and their families. The program includes coverage for both pre65 and Medicare-eligible retirees with an appropriate medical and prescription drug plan and dental and vision coverage. The bond rating agencies have stated that they consider OPEB funding status in their evaluation of a government’s financial condition. It is possible that bond ratings may suffer for governments with large and/or mounting liabilities that do not have a mechanism in place to manage these obligations. Following these guidelines, the LCPS and County’s actuarial firms have been conducting biannual analyses in accordance with GASB #45 and GASB #75.

In response to the reporting requirements, the County created a fiduciary fund in FY 2009 to provide a means to budget for the annual cost of employee nonpension benefits in the same manner as pensions. In September 2009, LCPS and Loudoun County joined the Virginia Municipal League (VML)/Virginia Association of Counties (VACo) Pooled OPEB Trust for the investment of County assets related to OPEB. This Trust was established as an investment vehicle for participating employers to accumulate assets to fund OPEB. The County OPEB Committee (Local Finance Board) continued its role of monitoring the funding and performance of the VML/VACo Pooled OPEB Trust. Additionally, LCPS and Loudoun County are currently represented by a Local Finance Board member on the VML/VACo Pooled OPEB Trust Board of Trustees. To better control the increasing cost of retiree health benefits and to mitigate future liabilities, LCPS and the County implemented a number of cost-saving measures, which included restructuring cost sharing and eligibility. The County and LCPS will continue to monitor the program and explore innovative solutions that will assist in future program cost management.

This fund is not an appropriated fund; however, the respective transfers are appropriated in the General Fund and School Fund as contributions to OPEB. During FY 2021, staff developed an OPEB Funding Policy that sets guidelines for funding levels and conditions under which the County can withdraw money from the OPEB Trust as reimbursement for eligible costs.

The FY 2026 Adopted Budget included an annual contribution of \$19,800,000 to the OPEB Trust; \$12,000,000 from LCPS and \$7,800,000 from Loudoun County Government. The FY 2027 Adopted Budget also includes a total contribution of \$19,800,000 to the OPEB Trust; \$12,000,000 from LCPS and \$7,800,000 from Loudoun County Government,¹ which

¹ The County Government contribution is shown in the Non-Departmental Expenditures section.

represents no change from the FY 2026 Adopted Budget. Contribution rates are evaluated annually to ensure that the County maintains adequate funding.

Financial Summary

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual ¹	FY 2026 Estimated	FY 2027 Estimated	FY 2028 Estimated
Contributions²					
County	\$3,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$7,800,000	\$7,800,000	\$7,800,000
Schools	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total OPEB Contributions	\$15,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$19,800,000	\$19,800,000	\$19,800,000

Policies

The County and LCPS participate in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust, administered by VML/VACo. Funds are pooled from participating jurisdictions and invested in the name of the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust. The Board of Trustees of the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust establishes investment objectives, risk tolerance, and asset allocation policies in light of market and economic conditions and generally prevailing prudent investment practices.

Effective January 1, 2013, cost-saving measures were implemented by the County. Employees were designated into groups based on years of service and/or age, which determine their retiree health benefit eligibility. With the designation of groups, the County's defined benefit OPEB plan is closed to new participants, and a defined contribution Retirement Health Savings Plan (RHSP) is used for new employees. Other cost saving measures, including caps on employer cost sharing and a 10 percent aggregate cost shift to retirees, were put into place to further mitigate future OPEB costs as well as to reduce the County's Annual Required Contribution. Employer contribution rates for retirees vary based on the designated group, type of retirement, years of service, plan type, and coverage level.

¹ The FY 2025 contribution from the County Government was increased by \$5,000,000 mid-year to help address the impacts of plan changes approved in October 2024: [October 16, 2024, Business Meeting, Item 14k, 2025 Retiree Health Plan Update and Premium Review](#).

² These figures represent contributions to the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund excluding any additional funding for retiree health benefits financed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis during a given fiscal year.

Disposable Plastic Bag Tax Fund

The Disposable Plastic Bag Tax Fund is used to account for the revenues generated by the local disposable plastic bag tax. This five-cent tax on disposable plastic bags was established by the Board on January 18, 2022, and went into effect on July 1, 2022 (FY 2023).¹ The tax applies to disposable plastic bags provided by a grocery store, convenience store, or drugstore, regardless of whether it was provided free of charge. The fund is managed by the Department of General Services (DGS).

On October 17, 2023, the Board authorized use of the fund to support the relocation of the Lovettsville Recycling Center to a section of Lovettsville Community Park that is sufficient in size to incorporate the County's glass recycling program.² On October 16, 2024, the Board authorized use of the fund to support the relocation of the Sterling Recycling Center onto the Claude Moore Park property,³ following the closure of the former location to facilitate the Park View High School replacement project.

Ensuring the continuation of service for public recycling drop-off centers aligns with the County's environmental strategy and the intent of the Disposable Plastic Bag Tax ordinance, in that recycling conserves energy and natural resources and mitigates pollution. Public recycling centers offer residents a free option to properly dispose of items and reduce overburdened curbside collection bins which helps to prevent litter. Other expenditures from the fund have included a recycling outreach campaign, support for an electronics recycling collection event, the purchase of reusable shopping bags made from recycled plastic bottles, and litter and recycling bins for use at events hosted by the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Community Services.

The FY 2027 Adopted Budget includes a resource request for the expansion of the County's glass recycling services. This request is consistent with budget guidance⁴ and adds two maintenance technicians and the associated operating and maintenance costs for glass-only recycling centers in the Algonkian, Ashburn, and Dulles Districts. All expenditures related to the resource request are budgeted in the General Fund and offset by revenue from the Disposable Plastic Bag Tax Fund. The full resource request summary is included in the Department of General Services' Department summary page. Staff will monitor revenue from the disposable plastic bag tax to ensure collections in future years remain sufficient to support recurring expenditures associated with this request.

¹ January 18, 2022, Business Meeting, Item 7, Ordinance to Establish a New Chapter of the Codified Ordinances of Loudoun County – Disposable Plastic Bag Tax.

² October 17, 2023, Business Meeting, Item 5g, Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee Report: Lovettsville Recycling Center Relocation.

³ October 16, 2024, Business Meeting, Item 2a, Budget Adjustments.

⁴ December 9, 2025, Finance, Government Operations and Economic Development Committee Meeting, Item 12, FY 2027 Budget Development: Glass Recycling Program Expansion.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$767,808	\$748,895	\$771,540	\$771,540
Revenues				
Disposable Plastic Bag Tax	\$774,425	\$828,448	\$750,000	\$815,000
Total - Revenues	\$774,425	\$828,448	\$750,000	\$815,000
Expenditures				
Operating and Maintenance	\$13,338	\$25,803	\$750,000	\$310,822
Transfer to the General Fund	780,000	780,000	0	504,178
Total - Expenditures	\$793,338	\$805,803	\$750,000	\$815,000
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$748,895	\$771,540	\$771,540	\$771,540
Percent Change	-	3%	0%	0%

Policies

Code of Virginia § 58.1-1745 authorizes counties and cities to impose a tax in the amount of five cents (\$0.05) for each disposable plastic bag provided, whether or not provided free of charge, to a consumer of tangible personal property by retailers in grocery stores, convenience stores, or drugstores. Pursuant to Code of Virginia § 58.1-1746, the tax does not apply to the following items:

- Durable plastic bags, with handles, that are specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse and that are at least four mils thick;
- Plastic bags that are solely used to wrap, contain, or package ice cream, meat, fish, poultry, produce, unwrapped bulk food items, or perishable food items in order to avoid damage or contamination;
- Plastic bags used to carry dry cleaning or prescription drugs; or
- Multiple plastic bags sold in packages and intended for use as garbage, pet waste, or leaf removal bags.

The Virginia Department of Taxation is responsible for the administration, enforcement, and collection of the disposable plastic bag tax revenues on behalf of the County, disbursing monthly remittances to the County. Retailers are permitted to retain a portion of the tax for the purposes of offsetting the cost of collecting, accounting for, and remitting the tax. Through calendar year 2022, retailers were permitted to retain two cents of the tax; effective

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

January 1, 2023, retailers may retain one cent from the tax collected on each disposable plastic bag.

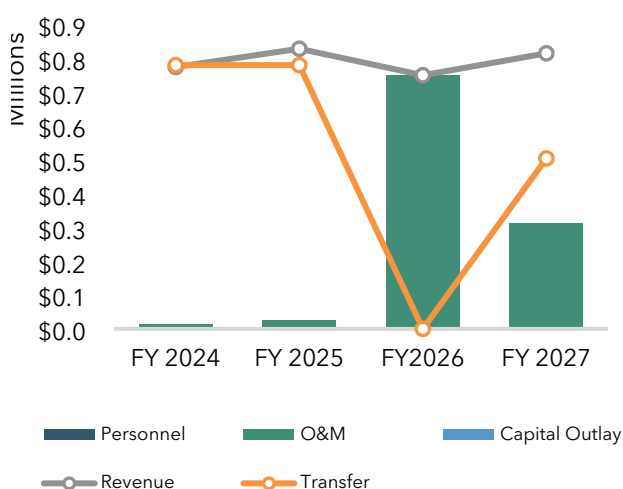
In accordance with the Code of Virginia, revenues generated from the disposable plastic bag tax are restricted in use to the following specific uses:

- Environmental cleanup,
- Providing education programs designed to reduce environmental waste,
- Mitigating pollution and litter, or
- Providing reusable bags to recipients of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC) benefits.

DGS is responsible for administering the program and identifying expenditures which align with the allowable uses described above. This includes the purchase of reusable bags for eligible recipients of the SNAP or WIC programs, enhanced litter reduction initiatives, enhanced education and outreach programs on waste reduction and recycling, and expansion of household hazardous waste and electronics recycling programs. Due to the nature of the revenues budgeted in the fund, existing programs are supplemented with revenues generated by the collection of the plastic bag tax to conform to the uses prescribed by the Code of Virginia.

In 2026, the Code of Virginia § 58.1-1745 was amended and reenacted to require that any town located within a county that has imposed a disposable plastic bag tax receive a distribution of revenues collected by the county based on the local sales tax distribution formula for appropriations to towns. This requirement is effective July 1, 2026, and therefore, FY 2027 will be the first fiscal year that a portion of these revenues will be distributed to the County's seven Towns. County staff reevaluate the budget annually.

Revenue and Expenditure History

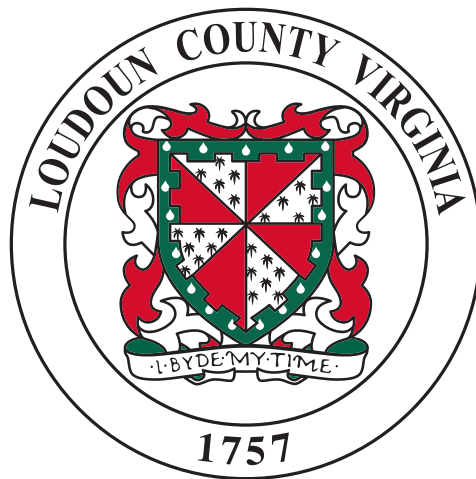


Revenue

The Disposable Plastic Bag Tax Fund is funded by revenues generated by the local disposable plastic bag tax.

Expenditure

The majority of expenditures in the Disposable Plastic Bag Tax Fund for FY 2027 are dedicated to recurring and one-time transfers to the General Fund (62 percent). In previous years, expenditures were primarily one-time costs for the relocation of public recycling centers and providing education programs.



EMS Transport Fund

Adopted in FY 2014, Chapter 1097 of the Loudoun County Codified Ordinances established the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Transport Reimbursement Program and Fund. The Fund was created as part of the FY 2015 Adopted Budget, and the Program became operational during FY 2016. Through the EMS Transport Reimbursement Program, “all patients and/or their financially responsible parties, insurers or carriers, will be billed for EMS transport provided by the system according to the Fee Schedule established herein, and shall be responsible for any co-payment or deductible amount not satisfied by public or private insurance.”¹ The transport fee schedule is adopted on an annual basis as part of the budget development process. Further, the revenue yielded through this program is distributed among the volunteer companies and the County based on the distribution formula established under the ordinance that accounts for services provided by the respective agencies.

¹ Loudoun County Codified Ordinances, Chapter 1097. The “system” refers to the Loudoun County Combined Fire and Rescue System (LC-CFRS).

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

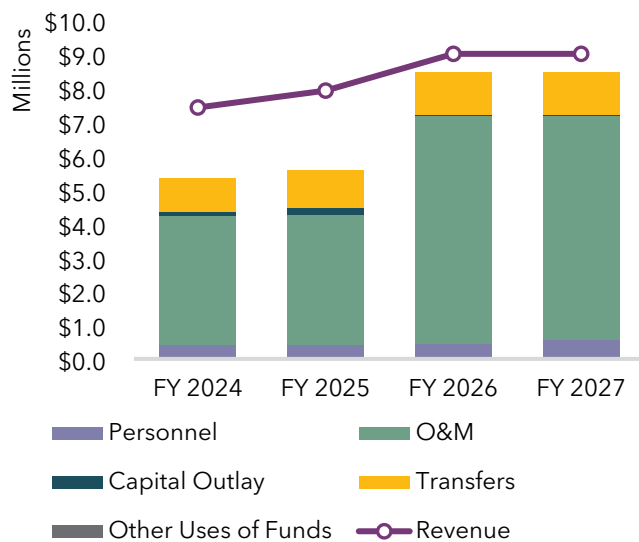
	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$11,688,094	\$13,774,096	\$16,138,441	\$16,693,048
Revenues				
Charges For Services	\$7,416,935	\$7,914,840	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Total - Revenues	\$7,416,935	\$7,914,840	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Expenditures				
Personnel	\$399,661	\$422,997	\$444,900	\$567,025
Operating and Maintenance	3,828,818	3,838,933	6,743,418	6,621,293
Capital Outlay	116,104	188,608	10,000	10,000
Transfer to the General Fund	986,350	1,099,956	1,247,075	1,247,075
Total - Expenditures	\$5,330,933	\$5,550,494	\$8,445,393	\$8,445,393
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$13,774,096	\$16,138,441	\$16,693,048	\$17,247,655
Percent Change	-	17%	3%	3%
Total - FTE	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

Revenue and Expenditure History



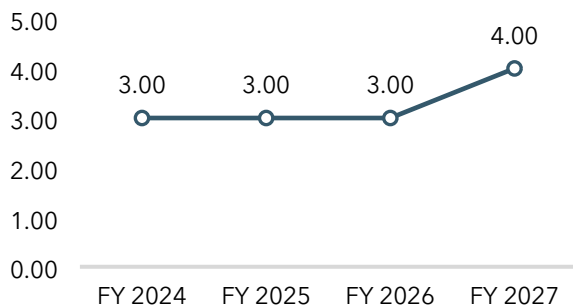
Revenue/Local Tax Funding

Revenue estimates are based on actual revenue collections in prior years, overall trends in the number of EMS transports, and anticipated County population growth. There is no local tax funding in the EMS Transport Fund.

Expenditure

The majority of the EMS Transport Fund's expenditure budget is dedicated to operating and maintenance, which includes payments to volunteer fire and rescue companies based on a revenue-sharing formula. Transfers to the General Fund support EMS revenue-funded positions in the General Fund.

Staffing/FTE History¹



FY 2027: 1.00 FTE EMS cost recovery compliance specialist

¹ The EMS Transport Fund supports costs associated with 6.00 FTE (1.00 FTE EMS administrative assistant, 2.00 FTE EMS supervisors, 1.00 FTE EMS training officer, 1.00 FTE EMS clinical coordinator, and 1.00 FTE EMS training specialist) through a transfer to the General Fund as opposed to direct expenditures of the EMS Transport Fund. A total of 4.00 FTE (1.00 FTE EMS revenue cycle management coding, 1.00 FTE EMS transportation reimbursement manager, 1.00 FTE accountant, and 1.00 FTE EMS cost recovery compliance specialist) for administration of the EMS Transport Reimbursement Program is directly supported from the EMS Transport Fund.

Policies

Fees established by the Board of Supervisors (Board) for LC-CFRS EMS transports may be adjusted annually in accordance with the federally approved Medicare fee schedule and/or the Consumer Price Index (CPI), as recommended by the County Administrator in the annual budget proposal to the Board. Any change to the fee schedule shall be approved by the Board and included in the adopted appropriation. If the fee schedule is adjusted based on CPI, the applicable CPI used must be certified by the County Treasurer. Changes in the FY 2026 Adopted Budget included a rate increase of approximately 20 percent for service reimbursement and mileage reimbursement in line with Medicare increases. It is anticipated these rates will be increased again within the next 3-5 years based on the Medicare Ground Ambulance Data Collection (GADC) System survey. The rates for FY 2027 remain unchanged from FY 2026.

FY 2027 Adopted Rate Schedule

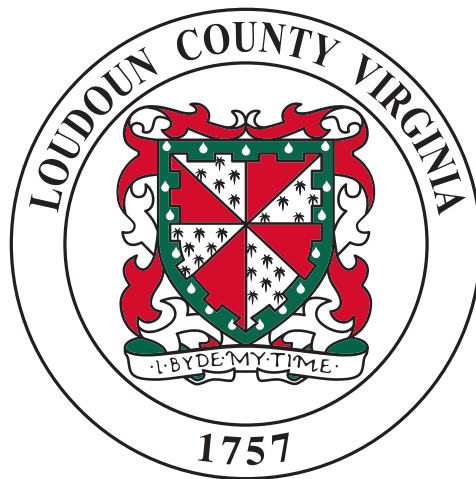
Type		Rate
Service Reimbursement	Basic Life Support, Emergency	\$550
	Advanced Life Support, Level 1	\$800
	Advanced Life Support, Level 2	\$950
Mileage Reimbursement	Per Mile Traveled (applies to all types of service)	\$14

Policy Information (Excerpts)

The EMS Transport Reimbursement Program was established as a Chapter of the Codified Ordinance of Loudoun County in January 2014. The ordinance identifies the procedures for EMS transport reimbursement and the administration of the EMS Transport Reimbursement Program and revenue sharing procedure. The EMS Transport Fund is a special revenue fund through which all the revenue yielded from the EMS Transport Reimbursement Program will be appropriated. The administrative costs, contractual requirements, and other necessary costs associated with conducting the Program are derived directly from the EMS Transport Reimbursement revenue and are paid first prior to any distribution. As a result, no local tax revenues are used to fund any EMS Transport Reimbursement efforts. The net revenue is distributed to the respective volunteer companies and LCFR according to a revenue sharing formula reflecting each agency's role in EMS transport services provided. In addition, 25 percent of the net revenue is retained for the maintenance of County provided infrastructure of LC-CFRS.

Revenue Sharing Formula

Service Provided by Type	Percentage Share
Apparatus (Transport Vehicle) Ownership	20%
Station Ownership	20%
EMS Provider for Highest Level of Treatment	25%
County-Provided Infrastructure	25%
First Responder (Units Assigned to First Response)	10%



Housing Fund

The Loudoun County Housing Fund, managed by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), is used to account for monies which are restricted to use for attainable housing in the County. The County of Loudoun Housing Trust, established in August 1997 for the purpose of promoting and funding affordable housing in Loudoun County, is the largest component of the Housing Fund.

The FY 2027 Adopted Budget includes \$25.98 million in anticipated local tax revenue transferred from the General Fund, dedicated to any affordable housing needs in alignment with the Unmet Housing Needs Strategic Plan (UHNSP), to the Housing Fund.^{1,2} In addition, the FY 2027 Adopted Budget includes the dedication of Cigarette Tax revenue, approximately \$3.02 million, to be collected within the Housing Fund to be used for the purpose of supporting down payment and closing costs assistance programs.³

Components of the Housing Fund

Housing Trust

The Housing Trust Agreement, revised in July 2017, identifies the permitted sources and uses for the Housing Trust which is targeted to households with incomes between 30 and 70 percent area median income (AMI). Sources (revenues) include cash proceeds received as the result of a fair market value sale of an Affordable Dwelling Unit (ADU) in accordance with Chapter 1450 of the Loudoun County Codified Ordinances, cash contributions paid by developers as consideration for ADU Program modifications granted by the Board pursuant to Chapter 9 of the Zoning Ordinance, cash received from any source for the purpose of furthering the provision of ADUs in Loudoun County, and any other funds designated by the Board for the Housing Trust. Expenditures involve a variety of County programs and initiatives including the Down Payment / Closing Cost Assistance Program (DPCC), the Public Employee Homeownership Grant Program (PEG), the ADU Foreclosure Purchase Program and ADU Purchase Program, and loans to provide gap financing in the development of affordable housing units in excess of the number of units required by Chapter 9 of the Zoning Ordinance as long as these programs meet the income eligibility requirements established by the Zoning Ordinance.

In FY 2027, \$1.02 million of dedicated Cigarette Tax funding is allocated to down payment and closing cost assistance programs, including PEG (\$320,000) and DPCC (\$700,000).

Attainable Housing Loan Program

On June 17, 2025, the Board approved (6-0-3: Supervisors Kershner, Letourneau, and Saines absent) the Attainable Housing Loan Program (AHLP) and Program Guidelines and directed staff to terminate the Rental Housing Acquisition and Preservation Loan Program and

¹ September 8, 2021, Unmet Housing Needs Strategic Plan.

² January 6, 2026, Board of Supervisors Business Meeting, Item 1h, Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee Report: FY 2027 Budget Development: Final Budget Guidance.

³ Loudoun County Homeownership Loan Programs.

reallocate \$5,450,781 designated for the Rental Housing Acquisition and Preservation Loan Program to the AHLP.¹

The AHLP is a loan program designed to increase the supply of attainable housing in Loudoun County to meet the UHNSP goal of 8,200 new attainable housing units by the end of 2040. The AHLP may be used to finance attainable housing units in excess of any ADUs required to be provided in accordance with Loudoun County zoning regulations. Attainable housing is affordable housing for households earning no greater than 100 percent of the AMI.²

In FY 2027, \$18.4 million of the penny equivalent transfer from the General Fund has been allocated to the Attainable Housing Loan Program. In addition, \$6.58 million of the 20% excess local tax funding has been programmed here for a total contribution of \$24.98 million in FY 2027 Adopted.

Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Plus

On June 21, 2022, the Board approved (8-0-1: Kershner absent) the termination of the Belmont Ridge Trust.³ This Trust was established to assist households with moderate incomes to purchase homes in the Belmont Ridge development through soft second mortgages payable to the Board as trustee.⁴ Due to the increase in sales price and subsequent increases in homeowner association fees at Belmont Ridge, many households with moderate incomes were unable to afford homes at Belmont Ridge. Section 6 of the Trust states that the Trust may terminate in thirty years (October 6, 2022) if the Board acts to affirmatively terminate it.

The Board directed that funds from the termination of the Trust be used to establish a soft second home purchase program or shared equity home purchase program to assist qualifying households with incomes from 70 percent to 100 percent AMI. This program, the Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Plus (DPCC Plus), was approved by the Board (8-0-1: Turner absent) on September 4, 2024.⁵

In FY 2027, \$2 million of dedicated Cigarette Tax funding is allocated to the DPCC Plus Program.

Home Improvement Programs

This fund is used to administer the Eastern Loudoun County Revitalization Program (LCHRP) and is made available to moderate income homeowners who live east of Route 15 with household incomes at or below 100 percent AMI. LCHRP is a locally funded revolving home improvement loan program.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program

¹ June 17, 2025, Board of Supervisors Business Meeting, Item 1h, Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee Report: Proposed Adoption of the Attainable Housing Loan Program and Program Guidelines.

² Income Guidelines for Loudoun County Housing Programs, effective April 1, 2025.

³ June 21, 2022, Board of Supervisors Business Meeting, Item 13b, Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee Report: Termination of the Belmont Ridge Trust Fund.

⁴ A soft second mortgage is a type of second, subordinate mortgage loan that is used to cover down payment and closing costs.

⁵ September 4, 2024, Board of Supervisors Business Meeting, Item 5b, Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee Report: Amendment of Existing Homeownership Loan Programs and Creation of New Homeownership Loan Program.

On January 21, 2009, the Board approved (7-0-2: Water and York absent) the allocation of \$1.3 million in Housing Funds to be used as the County's match/leverage of \$2 million through the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development's Neighborhood Stabilization Program.¹ This program provides emergency assistance to stabilize communities with high rates of abandoned and foreclosed homes, and to assist households whose annual incomes are up to 120 percent AMI. Funds are used to purchase and rehabilitate homes and residential properties abandoned or foreclosed.

0-100% Area Median Income (AMI) Housing Programs

Starting in FY 2023, the Board directed that the equivalent of one-half penny of the real property tax rate be dedicated for affordable housing needs in alignment with the UHNSP. The total local tax funding amount included \$2,200,000 in FY 2023, \$6,469,000 in FY 2024, and \$14,820,000 in FY 2025.^{2,3} In FY 2026, the Board increased this transfer to an amount equivalent to one penny of the real property tax rate (\$17,300,000). In FY 2027, \$1,000,000 of the penny equivalent transfer from the General Fund has been allocated to the 0-100% Area Median Income (AMI) Housing Program.

¹ January 21, 2009, Board of Supervisors Business Meeting, Item 9, Neighborhood Stabilization Program.

² The FY 2023 Adopted Budget includes a transfer of \$2.2 million from the General Fund to the Housing Fund. To meet the targeted funding level of an amount equivalent to one-half cent of the real property tax rate (\$5.9 million for FY 2023), proffer funds were transferred to the Housing Fund in FY 2023.

³ The FY 2025 transfer amount includes \$7,410,000 from the FY 2025 Adopted Budget and an additional \$7,410,000 from uses of FY 2024 unassigned General Fund balance. Combined, this amount is equivalent to one penny of real property tax rate in FY 2025.

Budget Analysis

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$76,578,368	\$92,788,094	\$115,920,268	\$137,220,268
Revenues				
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$5,373,997	\$2,934,445	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Cigarette Tax	0	0	0	3,022,500
Recovered Costs	511	540	0	0
Use of Money and Property	3,975,188	4,316,483	0	0
Transfer from the General Fund	6,469,000	14,820,000	17,300,000	25,980,858
Transfer from the Public Facilities Fund	428,257	1,669,990	0	0
Total - Revenues	\$16,246,954	\$23,741,458	\$22,300,000	\$34,003,358
Expenditures				
Operating and Maintenance	\$37,228	\$609,284	\$1,000,000	\$4,022,500
Total - Expenditures	\$37,228	\$609,284	\$1,000,000	\$4,022,500
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$92,788,094	\$115,920,268	\$137,220,268	\$167,201,126
Unavailable Fund Balance	34,330,954.00	52,278,997.00	52,278,997.00	93,870,035.00
Available Fund Balance	58,457,140.02	63,641,271.00	84,941,271.00	73,331,091.00
Percent Change	-	25%	18%	22%

Policies

There are no policies in place for the Housing Fund as a whole; however, the Housing Trust – a component of the Housing Fund – is regulated by the Trust Agreement. The Housing Trust Agreement was last amended in July 2017 to authorize loans from the Trust to be used to help finance affordable housing units, to establish the minimum requirements for affordable housing units, and to update the recital and make other non-substantive clarifying edits to the Trust. These changes also align the Housing Trust Agreement with Chapter 9 of the Zoning Ordinance, which allow for affordable housing units to be substituted for ADUs when a project verifies that it is financed with either the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program or U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 221 (d) 4 Affordable Program. Substituting affordable housing units funded with LIHTC or HUD 221 (d) 4 Affordable Program supersedes the 30 percent AMI lower end of income limits.

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

Legal Resource Center Fund (Law Library)

The Legal Resource Center Fund's (Law Library's) mission is to provide resources and reference services that address the legal information needs of the general public, Loudoun County government, court personnel, attorneys, and the local prison population. The Law Library, which is located in the Loudoun County Courts Complex, is open Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Attorneys and court personnel can also access the collection at other times if needed. A full-time legal resources specialist oversees daily operations. Other Library Services staff members provide assistance at the Law Library when needed.

The Law Library offers unique legal materials and electronic resources, providing reference services to patrons in person, by phone, email, and to incarcerated prisoners.

The Department of Library Services manages the Legal Resource Center Fund. Library Services provides access to Westlaw, a specialized online legal resource, which is also available at all library locations.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3,4}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$36,192	\$78,462	\$108,924	\$108,924
Revenues				
Charges For Services	\$52,313	\$63,970	\$50,980	\$58,445
Use of Money and Property	3,255	5,239	0	0
Transfer from the General Fund	145,048	153,542	124,881	124,881
Total - Revenues	\$200,616	\$222,752	\$175,861	\$183,326
Expenditures				
Personnel	\$127,191	\$150,204	\$144,200	\$150,715
Operating and Maintenance	31,155	42,085	31,661	32,611
Total - Expenditures	\$158,346	\$192,290	\$175,861	\$183,326
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$78,462	\$108,924	\$108,924	\$108,924
Percent Change	-	39%	0%	0%

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

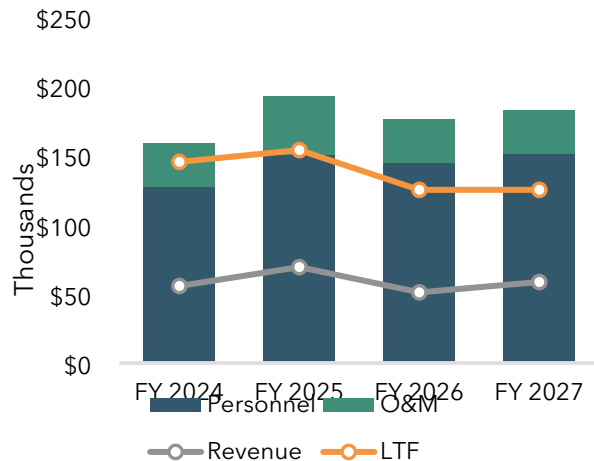
² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

⁴ Transfers from the General Fund are the local tax funding for the Legal Resource Center Fund.

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Total - FTE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Revenue and Expenditure History



Revenue/Local Tax Funding

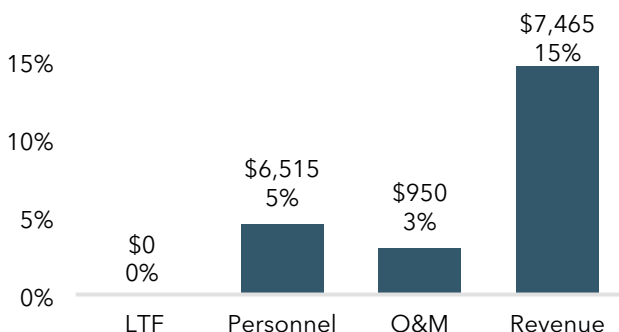
The Law Library's funding sources are charges for services, which relate to revenue collections by the Clerk of the Circuit Court and the Clerk of the General District Court, revenues from the use of money and property, and a transfer from the General Fund (local tax funding). The transfer from the General Fund comprises 68 percent of the funding for this fund for the FY 2027 Adopted Budget.

Expenditure

The majority of the Law Library's expenditure budget is dedicated to personnel costs (82 percent). Major drivers of personnel increases are compensation increases, including merit increases for the general workforce in each fiscal year.¹

As reflected in the table above, a transfer from the General Fund to the Legal Resource Center Fund, which is presented as local tax funding, is included in the FY 2027 Adopted Budget to address the gap between the Law Library's revenues and expenditures. It is anticipated that expenditures in this fund will continue to be higher than projected revenues, which will likely necessitate an increase in the transfer from the General Fund in FY 2028.

Percent Change from Adopted FY 2026 to Adopted FY 2027



Reasons for Change:

Personnel: Compensation increase, benefit rate adjustments || **O&M:** Increased to reflect inflation for books || **Revenue:** Increased to better match the budget with the actuals

¹ See summary of merit increases in Non-Departmental Expenditures section.

Major Equipment Replacement Fund

The Major Equipment Replacement Fund, created in FY 2016, allows for the scheduled and emergency replacement of core operational equipment over \$5,000 in value. Prior to the creation of this fund, the County funded the replacement of essential equipment on an as-needed basis through either allocation of local tax funding in the General Fund or through mid-year use of General Fund balance.

Currently, planned expenditures are based on a replacement schedule developed by an independent consultant. The schedule identifies planned equipment replacements and the estimated cost for replacement over a 20-year period. County staff continually evaluate the asset replacement schedule and related documentation to ensure the inclusion of additional assets and new equipment are placed into service. Staff monitors revenue and expenditure needs for the Fund, ensuring a sufficient balance is available.

The FY 2027 Adopted budget includes the replacement of Fire and Rescue's self-contained breathing apparatus for the entire system.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance¹

	FY 2024 Actual ²	FY 2025 Actual ³	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2027 Adopted	FY 2028 Projected
Beginning Fund Balance	\$12,303,777	\$11,201,846	\$7,341,180	\$7,341,180	\$7,341,180
Revenues					
Miscellaneous	\$8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Revenues	16,161	0	0	0	0
Debt Funding	0	0	0	15,000,000	0
Transfer from the General Fund	1,520,160	1,520,160	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Total - Revenues	\$1,536,329	\$1,520,160	\$5,500,000	\$20,500,000	\$5,500,000
Expenditures					
Planned Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
General Government	0	0	0	0	0
Parks, Recreation, Culture	54,493	114,349	0	0	0
Public Safety	525,787	674,073	0	15,000,000	0
Public Works	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	2,057,980	5,908,380	0	0	0
Total - Expenditures	\$2,638,260	\$6,696,802	\$5,500,000	\$20,500,000	\$5,500,000

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

FY 2027 Adopted Budget

	FY 2024 Actual ²	FY 2025 Actual ³	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2027 Adopted	FY 2028 Projected
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$11,201,846	\$7,341,180	\$7,341,180	\$7,341,180	\$7,341,180

Metro Parking Garages Fund

The Metro Parking Garages Fund was created in FY 2020 to manage the operations of County-owned Metro Parking Garages, located at the Loudoun Gateway and the Ashburn South Stations. This Fund is managed by the Department of General Services.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance¹

	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032
Revenues						
Parking Garage Revenue ²	\$1,318,850	\$1,332,039	\$1,345,359	\$1,358,812	\$1,372,400	\$1,386,125
Transfer from Transportation District Fund ³	2,126,027*	2,189,808	2,255,502	2,323,167	2,392,862	2,464,648
Total - Revenues	\$3,444,877	\$3,521,847	\$3,600,861	\$3,681,979	\$3,765,262	\$3,850,773
Expenditures						
Personnel ⁴	\$119,577	\$124,659	\$129,957	\$135,480	\$141,238	\$147,241
Operating and Maintenance	1,829,406	1,854,719	1,928,597	2,004,424	2,082,257	2,162,155
Capital Outlay	1,495,894	1,495,894	1,495,894	1,495,894	1,495,894	1,495,894
Total - Expenditures	\$3,444,877	\$3,475,272	\$3,554,448	\$3,635,798	\$3,719,389	\$3,805,290
* Transfer NVT A 30% Regional Revenue						

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² One percent year-over-year escalation applied. The escalation rate is evaluated during the annual budget process.

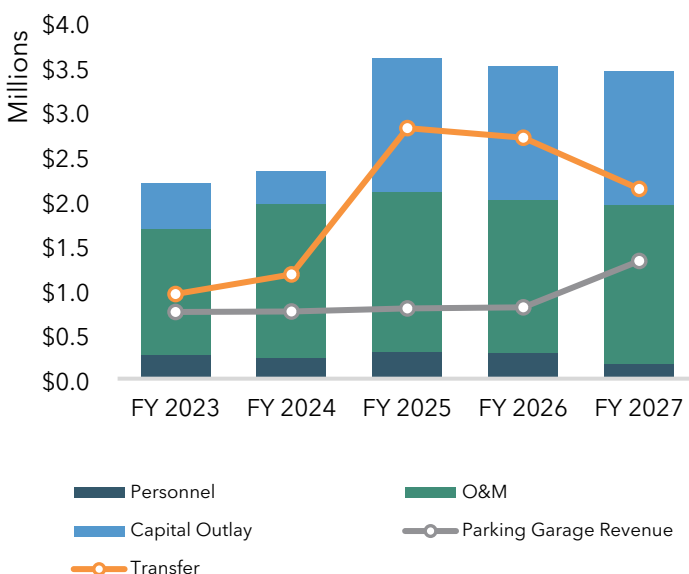
³ Three percent year-over-year escalation applied. The escalation rate is evaluated during the annual budget process.

⁴ Four and a quarter percent year-over-year escalation applied. The escalation rate is evaluated during the annual budget process.

The operation of the Metrorail was delayed in FY 2020, resulting in a delay of revenue service for Phase Two of the Dulles Corridor Metrorail Project. This fund relies on parking revenues, and it was anticipated that revenues generated from the Metro Parking Garage would support the day-to-day operations, preventive, and long-term maintenance of the garages. However, the Fund has been significantly impacted by the effects of the pandemic, and a supplemental source of funding has been needed to support operations since its opening. A transfer from the Transportation District Fund, consisting of local gasoline tax revenue, supplemented the Metro Parking Garage Fund from FY 2020 - FY 2025. A transfer of Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) 30% regional revenue supplemented the fund in FY 2026 and is proposed for FY 2027. Staff will continue to monitor the Fund's operations and whether supplemental funding is necessary.

Both parking garages are managed with minimal County staff presence while providing a primary contract for their day-to-day management. Most expenditures budgeted in this fund support operating and maintenance costs, including the cost of the operations contract, which provides parking ambassador services, routine and preventive maintenance, building and property management services, utilities, and other ancillary contracts.

Revenue and Expenditure History



Revenues: Gas Tax / NVTA 30% / Metro Parking

The Metro Parking Garages Fund is funded with Gasoline Tax, NVTA 30%, and Metro Parking Garage revenue.

Expenditures:

Expenditures are associated with personnel, operating and maintenance, and capital outlay.

Metrorail service officially began mid-FY 2023, starting the collection of revenues from on-street parking fees, Metro parking fees, and Metro residential parking permit fees. The enforcement and administration of these revenues serve to regulate on-street parking spaces in areas near Metrorail Stations, encouraging riders to utilize the County-owned Metro garages and protecting available on-street parking for local business patrons and residents.

Opioid Abatement Settlement Fund

The Board of Supervisors established the Opioid Abatement Settlement Fund to manage and account for revenues received from the Virginia Opioid Abatement Settlement Fund, administered by the Virginia Opioid Abatement Authority (OAA). The OAA is an independent body whose purpose is to abate and remediate the opioid epidemic in the Commonwealth through financial support from the Fund, in the form of grants, donations, or other assistance, for efforts to treat, prevent, and reduce opioid use disorder and the misuse of opioids in the Commonwealth.

Budget Analysis

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3,4}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$765,186	\$1,944,546	\$2,367,683	\$2,367,683
Revenues				
Intergovernmental - Commonwealth	\$0	\$135,662	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,072,151	530,346	187,651	187,651
Transfer from the General Fund	160,000	0	0	0
Total - Revenues	\$1,232,151	\$666,007	\$187,651	\$187,651
Expenditures				
Personnel	\$52,791	\$107,209	\$0	\$0
Operating and Maintenance	0	135,662	187,651	187,651
Total - Expenditures	\$52,791	\$242,870	\$187,651	\$187,651
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$1,944,546	\$2,367,683	\$2,367,683	\$2,367,683
Percent Change	-	22%	0%	0%

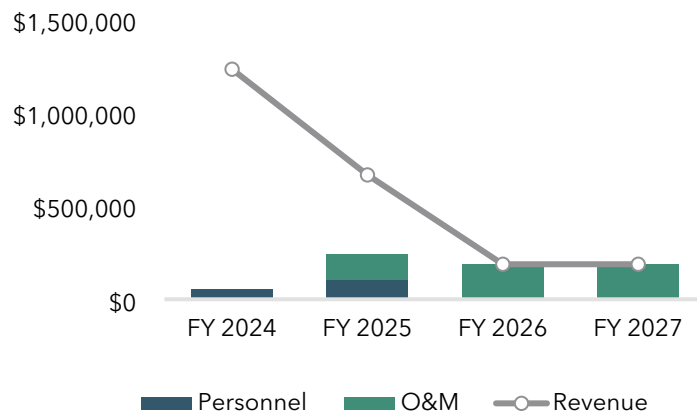
¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² The Opioid Abatement Settlement Fund was created in FY 2024.

³ Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

⁴ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

Revenue and Expenditure History



Revenue/Local Tax Funding

The Opioid Abatement Settlement Fund is funded by distributions made by the Virginia OAA and receives no local tax funding.

Expenditure

Expenditures in the Opioid Abatement Settlement Fund are dedicated to abating and remediating the opioid epidemic in the Commonwealth through financial support from the OAA.

Policies

In Virginia, the framework for the distribution of opioid settlement funds is formed by the settlement agreements, a memorandum of understanding between the Commonwealth of Virginia and cities and counties, and Code of Virginia Title 2.2, Chapter 22, Article 12, which created the state OAA. These funds must generally be used for abatement purposes, defined as efforts to treat, prevent, or reduce opioid use disorder or the misuse of opioids or to otherwise abate or remediate the opioid epidemic.¹ Loudoun County will receive funds directly and is also eligible to receive funds from the OAA. A substantial amount of OAA funds will be available through a competitive award process for regional projects.

¹ Generally, it is anticipated that all individual settlement agreements will define "abatement purposes" in a similar manner, though it is possible the provisions of specific settlements could vary.

Public Facilities Fund

Developer contributions, also known as proffers, provide resources to fund capital facilities in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP); developers contribute these resources to address the future impact of development. Proffers can be cash contributions, dedicated land, or in-kind services that are voluntarily granted to the County to partially offset future capital facility costs associated with specific developments. Proffer contributions are typically obtained through a rezoning or a change in the planned land use. When a developer is granted a rezoning that changes the land use to residential or that increases the density of existing residential uses, the new housing units generate a need for County capital facilities such as schools, parks, libraries, and public safety facilities.

The County maintains an inventory of all types of proffers. Cash proffers accrue to the Public Facilities Fund. As allowed in the Code of Virginia § 15.2-2299, the Zoning Administrator is vested with all necessary authority to administer and enforce proffers and, per statute, adjudicates the eligibility of proffers for public facility uses.

FY 2027 – FY 2032 Public Facilities Fund

The FY 2027 – FY 2032 plan for the Public Facilities Fund allocates \$46,129,298.62 in cash proffers for capital projects over the six-year CIP period. Although the plan aligns with the six-year CIP, only one year, FY 2027 is included in the annual budget appropriation.

Proffers are legally restricted for use in compliance with the conditions applied to the proffer. The County's internal Proffer Management Team reviews approved proffers and conditions to determine compliance. The planned FY 2028 – FY 2032 cash proffer uses are contingent upon proffer determinations from the Loudoun County Zoning Administrator, verifying that the uses are appropriate to the intent of the original proffer statements provided by the proffer contributors.

Planned Proffer Expenditures¹

	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	6-Year Total
Revenues							
Cash Proffers	\$14,190,807	\$16,811,207	\$9,481,557	-	-	-	\$40,483,571
Cash Proffer Interest	2,064,285	1,081,443	1,500,000	-	-	-	4,645,728
Projected Proffers	-	-	-	\$1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Total - Revenues	\$16,255,091	\$17,892,650	\$10,981,557	\$1,000,000	-	-	\$46,129,299
Expenditures							
Health and Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and Culture	1,821,495	-	1,522,611	-	-	-	3,344,106
Public Safety	6,516,916	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	7,516,916
Transportation	7,916,680	17,892,650	9,458,946	-	-	-	35,268,276
Total - Expenditures	\$16,255,091	\$17,892,650	\$10,981,557	\$1,000,000	-	-	\$46,129,299

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

FY 2027 Public Facilities Fund

IIP – Ashburn Farm Parkway/Golden Meadow Circle/Summerwood Circle

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2006-0003	Morley Corner	99069014	\$55,200
ZMAP-2002-0016	One Loudoun Center-Active Adult	99065905	4,130.26
ZCPA-1994-0005	Broadlands	96062057	65,877.08
Total			\$125,207.34

IIP – Ashburn Village Boulevard/Shellhorn Road

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2008-0007	Fairfield at Ryan's Corner	99070311	\$2,547.50
Total			\$2,547.50

STP – Benedict Drive – Potomac View Road to Existing Sidewalk east of Bartholomew Fair Drive

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-1991-0010	Groveswood	95060193	\$22,427.72
Total			\$22,427.72

Braddock Road/Trailhead Drive Roundabout

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2002-0023	Providence Glen	99066057	\$44,229.94
Total			\$44,229.94

Braddock Road Widening – Paul VI Eastern Entrance to Loudoun County Parkway

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-1994-0017	Stone Ridge	96075230	\$12,480
ZCPA-2011-0009	East Gate Three	99072607	327,000
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	160,520
Total			\$500,000

Courts Complex - Phase IV

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2019-0012	Cattail Run	99081890	\$1,639,412
ZMAP-2021-0007	Innovation Multifamily	99084412	4,432,305
ZMAP-2021-0015	Lexington 7, Land Bay A	99083498	174,065.32
ZMAP-2021-0015	Lexington 7, Land Bay A	99083499	232,291.80
ZMAP-2022-0003	Tillett's View	99087517	38,842.04
Total			\$6,516,916.16

Croson Lane Widening - Claiborne Parkway to Old Ryan Road

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-1998-0003	Worldcom/UUNET	99070292	\$1,003,110.49
ZMAP-1999-0005	Cedar Ridge	99063636	57,653.60
ZMAP-2005-0018	Ashbrook Marketplace	99077392	28,369.60
ZCPA-1994-0005	Broadlands Broadlands South	96065250	44,514.30
ZCPA-1994-0005	Broadlands Broadlands South	96062935	126,846.13
ZCPA-1994-0005	Broadlands Broadlands South	96063237	427.92
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	54,077.96
Total			\$1,315,000

Dulles Adult Day Center

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	\$280,176.76
Total			\$280,176.76

Dulles South Community Center

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2006-0015	Arcola Center	99072078	\$891,813.91
ZMAP-2006-0015	Arcola Center	99072079	21,472.69
ZMAP-2013-0002	Brambleton Active Adult	99078338	7,714.21
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	620,317.19
Total			\$1,541,318

Farmwell Road Intersection Improvements

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2013-0003	Regency at Belmont Chase	99079295	\$33,374.04
ZMAP-2014-0007	Partlow Property	99075353	7,088.18
ZMAP-2014-0002	Ashburn Overlook	99075143	48,437.38
ZMAP-2013-0012	Lim Property	99075058	77,325
ZMAP-2018-0014	Kincora Village Center	99082724	2,405,772.47
Total			\$2,571,997.07

Northstar Boulevard – Tall Cedars Parkway to Braddock Road

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2006-0007	Glascok Field at Stone Ridge	99071137	\$28,409.37
ZMAP-2006-0007	Glascok Field at Stone Ridge	99071138	2,640.10
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	212,950.53
Total			\$244,000

STP – Potomac View Road – Cascades Parkway to First Baptist Church

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2012-0023	Potomac Corner Center	99077124	\$10,120
ZMAP-2018-0003	Montebello Farms	99080355	518,982.71
Total			\$529,102.71

Route 7 Eastbound Widening – Loudoun County Parkway to Route 28

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2018-0012	Aston Martin and Bentley of Loudoun	99081634	\$25,200
ZMAP-2018-0012	Aston Martin and Bentley of Loudoun	99081633	134,892.54
ZMAP-2002-0016	One Loudoun Center	99064780	85,454.45
ZMAP-1994-0012	Ashbrook	96090740	665,453.01
Total			\$911,000

Route 7 Improvements - Route 9 to Dulles Greenway - Long Term Improvements

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZCPA-2019-0010	Tuscarora Crossing	99080666	\$28,960
Total			\$28,960

Route 15 Lucketts Bypass

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-1995-0004	Elysian Heights	96071913	\$25,000
Total			\$25,000

Route 15 Widening - Whites Ferry Road to Montresor Road

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
SBPL-1996-0011	Big Spring Farm	97060835	\$29,898.55
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	168,203.45
Total			\$198,102

Route 50/Everfield Drive Roundabout

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-1995-0009	Katama Woods	97091581	\$30,500
ZMAP-2016-0011	Avonlea II	99083670	36,268.52
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	512,191.48
Total			\$578,960

IIP - Sterling Boulevard/West Laurel Avenue

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2018-0001	Mount Sterling	99079414	\$319,910.91
ZMAP-2005-0022	Hall Road Property	99067734	251,625
Total			\$571,535.91

IIP - Sterling Boulevard/Williamsburg Road/Chase Heritage Circle

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2001-0001	Brooks Property	99065375	\$144,590.29
ZMAP-2022-0007	Vantage Data Center	99084804	104,020

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
Total			\$248,610.29

FY 2027 Total: \$16,255,091.40

FY 2028 Public Facilities Fund

Northstar Boulevard Widening – Tall Cedars Parkway to Route 28

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	\$1,081,443
Total			\$1,081,443

Route 7 Eastbound Widening – Loudoun County Parkway to Route 28

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-1994-0012	Ashbrook	96090740	\$738,716.70
Total			\$738,716.70

Route 15/Lovettsville Road Intersection Improvement

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
SBRD-2002-0035	Waterford Run	99064414	\$31,987.68
Total			\$31,987.68

Route 50/Loudoun County Parkway Interchange

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2016-0013			
ZCPA-2016-0010	Arcola Center	99081608	\$8,210,362
ZCPA-1994-0005	Broadlands	96060111	122,203.73
Total			\$8,332,565.73

Route 50 North Collector Road – Tall Cedars Parkway to Route 28

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2020-0004	Fleetwood South	99083847	\$2,746,780.92
ZMAP-2020-0004	Fleetwood South	99083845	402,731

FY 2027 Adopted Budget

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2021-0001	Gum Spring Residential	99083629	534,138
Total			\$3,683,649.92

Sycolin Road Widening - Loudoun County Parkway to Crosstrail Boulevard

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZCPA-2018-0003	Loudoun West	99080416	\$214,610.96
Total			\$214,610.96

Westwind Drive - Loudoun County Parkway to Old Ox Road

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2013-0003	Belmont Executive Center	99079316	\$135,053.06
ZMAP-1988-0200	Turner Property (AKA Westwind 606)	99066519	1,085,193.75
ZCPA-2021-0015	Lexington 7, Land Bay A	99083509	27,476.15
ZMAP-2019-0020	Waxpool Crossing	99082536	177,804.27
ZMAP-2018-0016	Goose Creek Village East	99081392	1,013,278.47
ZMAP-2018-0010	Ashburn Station/Regency Property	99081125	943,585.74
ZMAP-2018-0004	Ashbrook Residential	99081455	406,839.68
ZMAP-2018-0014	Kincora Village Center	99082724	20,444.74
Total			\$3,809,675.86

FY 2028 Total: \$17,892,649.85

FY 2029 Public Facilities Fund

IIP - Old Ox Road and Pebble Run Place

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-1986-0012	Broad Run Industrial Park	97060952	\$62,094.44
Total			\$62,094.44

Route 7 Improvements - Route 9 to Dulles Greenway - Long Term Improvements

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZCPA-2019-0010	Tuscarora Crossing	99080666	\$7,181,032.93
ZMAP-2019-0010	Sycolin Road Distribution Facility	99083082	166,296

FY 2027 Adopted Budget

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2021-0012	Compass Creek Section 4	99084157	549,523
n/a	Proffer Interest	n/a	1,500,000
Total			\$9,396,851.93

Sterling Neighborhood Park

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
ZMAP-2002-0017	Parc Dulles II	99072362	\$53,682.49
ZMAP-2018-0001	Mount Sterling	99079417	15,878.91
ZMAP-2018-0001	Mount Sterling	99083190	659,050.08
ZMAP-2018-0003	Montebello Farms	99080366	227,144.99
ZMAP-2018-0003	Montebello Farms	99080279	13,143.26
ZMAP-2018-0003	Montebello Farms	99080367	322,119.71
ZMAP-1990-0014	Dulles Town Center	96044243	231,591.56
Total			\$1,522,611

FY 2029 Total: \$10,981,557.37

FY 2030 Public Facilities Fund

Fire and Rescue – Station #29 – Loudoun Gateway Station

ZMAP	Development	Sequence #	Amount
n/a	Projected Cash Proffers	n/a	\$1,000,000
Total			\$1,000,000

FY 2030 Total: \$1,000,000

FY 2031 Public Facilities Fund

FY 2031 Total: \$0

FY 2032 Public Facilities Fund

FY 2032 Total: \$0

Rental Assistance Program Fund

The Rental Assistance Program Fund, managed by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), accounts for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) programs, including the Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) program, the Project Based Voucher (PBV) program, the Mainstream Voucher program, the Family Unification Program (FUP), and the Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative. The County has operated the HCV program since 1977.

HCV assists very low-income households with incomes at or below 50 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI), the elderly, and persons with disabilities in acquiring safe, decent, affordable housing in the private market.¹ It fosters self-sufficiency and ensures that properties meet the National Standards for Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE). PBVs are tied to a particular property rather than a particular family. Often, the rental assistance at PBV sites provides operational income to maintain and rehabilitate a structure. Owners can use the rental subsidy to service the debt of new construction developments in exchange for providing safe and quality housing for households earning less than 50 percent AMI. The Mainstream Voucher program assists people with disabilities. The VASH program combines rental assistance for homeless veterans and their families with case management and clinical services provided by the United States Department of Veterans Administration at its medical centers and in the community. FUP provides housing assistance to families involved in the child welfare system and youth ages 18 to 21 who have aged out of foster care. FYI makes HCV assistance available to Public Housing Agencies in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies and caters to youth at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age who left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days.

Participants are free to choose any housing that meets the program's requirements; however, it is the family's responsibility to find a unit that the owner agrees to rent under the guidelines established for the HCV Program. The County pays housing subsidies (amounts are based on household income and the gross rent of the property), directly to the landlord, and the program's participants are responsible for paying no more than 30 percent of their monthly adjusted income toward rent and participants pay the difference between the actual rent charged and the subsidy.

The County administers vouchers awarded by HUD through the Annual Contributions Contract (ACC). The most recent CY 2025 ACC includes funding for 817 vouchers, including regular vouchers and special-purpose vouchers, which are designated for use within particular populations, such as low-income households, veterans, families reunifying with their children, foster youth, and people with disabilities.

¹ Effective May 1, 2026 50 percent AMI is \$58,150 for a one-person household; \$66,450 for a two-person household; \$74,750 for a three-person household; and \$83,050 for a four-person household. HUD typically publishes updated AMI amounts in April of each year.

Budget Analysis

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenues				
Intergovernmental - Federal	\$11,455,836	\$14,637,124	\$11,613,830	\$14,642,071
Miscellaneous Revenue	23,752	48,777	131,000	131,000
Recovered Costs	605,407	1,195,556	850,000	1,250,000
Use of Money and Property	500	500	20,600	20,600
Transfer from the General Fund	0	0	272,390	272,390
Total - Revenues	\$12,085,495	\$15,881,957	\$12,887,820	\$16,316,061
Expenditures				
Personnel	\$1,028,484	\$1,015,636	\$1,325,757	\$1,379,198
Rental and Utility Assistance	11,057,011	14,866,321	11,562,063	14,936,863
Total - Expenditures	\$12,085,495	\$15,881,957	\$12,887,820	\$16,316,061
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Percent Change	-	-	-	-
Total - FTE	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

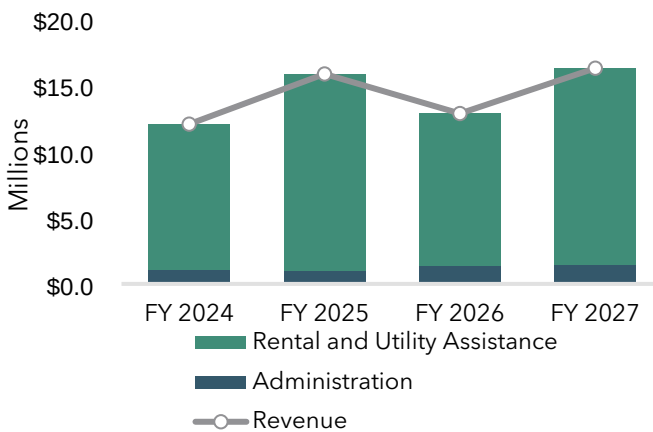
As rent costs continue to increase in the County, the number of vouchers that can be supported with the existing funds decreases. The number of vouchers issued determines the level of reimbursement for administrative costs - thereby increasing the local tax funding (LTF) necessary to continue supporting the programs at the current service level. LTF is not used to support rental subsidies.

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

Revenue and Expenditure History



Revenue/Local Tax Funding

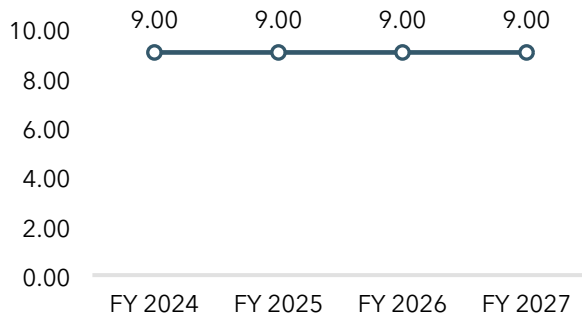
The Rental Assistance Program Fund is primarily funded with restricted federal revenue, about 90 percent. Several revenue sources make up the remaining 10 percent, including a transfer from the General Fund (about two percent).

Expenditure

A majority of the expenditures in the Fund are dedicated to rental and utility assistance payments to program recipients, about 91 percent. The

remaining 9 percent is used for personnel and other administrative costs.

Staffing/FTE History



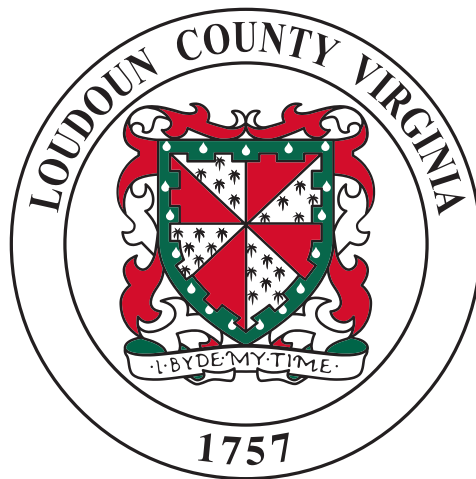
The County has seen an increase in the number of Port-In vouchers in recent years, which are vouchers issued by other localities and then transferred to the County. The County receives reimbursement for these vouchers (recovered costs) from the originating locality to cover the housing assistance payment and administrative costs associated with them.

The FY 2027 Adopted Budget maintains the level of local tax funding needed to support administrative costs inclusive of personnel costs.

Policies

The Federal Section 8 Administrative Plan outlines how the County will administer the Rental Assistance Program Fund. Loudoun County's authority to administer the program is in accordance with Title 24 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 982. For the most up-to-date information related to the program, please refer to HUD's website.¹

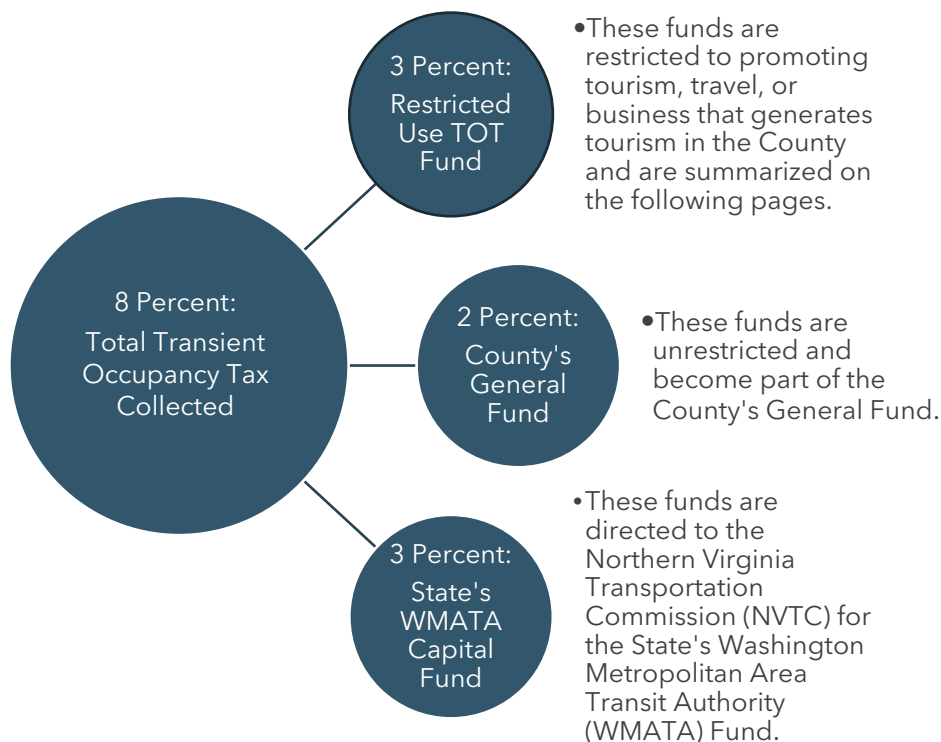
¹ [Code of Federal Regulations Applicable to Programs Administered by Public and Indian Housing.](#)



Restricted Use Transient Occupancy Tax Fund

Loudoun County levies a Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) on hotels, motels, short-term rentals, travel campgrounds, and other businesses offering guest rooms for rent. The application of this tax has several stipulations; for example, the rooms must be available for continuous occupancy but for fewer than thirty consecutive days by the same individual. The tax is calculated at 8 percent of each lodging bill and is paid by the patrons of these businesses. The tax is collected by the businesses and remitted to the County Treasurer's Office monthly.

Breakdown of Total Transient Occupancy Tax Revenue Allocations



The Board of Supervisors (Board) adopted a Restricted Use TOT (RTOT) Funding Policy in July 2005, which was last revised in June 2021. The Funding Policy guides the Board in its efforts to strategically and proactively affect tourism in Loudoun County in the following ways:

- **Core Tourism Services** to sustain Loudoun's tourism base. Core Tourism Services, based upon standards recommended by Destination Marketing Association International, are provided by Visit Loudoun, the primary programmatic element of the County's travel and tourism promotion efforts. Visit Loudoun is allocated 75 percent of the forecasted RTOT revenues to implement these core services.

- **Strategic Tourism Growth Initiatives** to expand Loudoun's tourism base by implementing projects to sustain Loudoun County's Tourism Destination Strategy. The County's Tourism Destination Strategy guides the marketing, promotion, and product development of Loudoun's tourism sector. Of the remaining forecasted RTOT revenues, 15 percent will be available to fund those uses as determined by the Board that best meet the goals of the Tourism Destination Strategy.
- **Policy Mandated Reserves** of 10 percent of actual RTOT revenues, adjusted at the end of each fiscal year, for use during years in which revenues received are less than projected.

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3,4,5}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$3,766,643	\$4,842,996	\$4,899,353	\$5,296,390
Revenues				
Estimated Restricted TOT Revenue	\$4,798,769	\$4,891,066	\$5,280,000	\$5,280,000
Total - Revenues	\$4,798,769	\$4,891,066	\$5,280,000	\$5,280,000
Expenditures				
Visit Loudoun Annual Contribution	\$2,850,000	\$3,592,500	\$3,960,000	\$3,960,000
Transfer to the General Fund	468,584	702,374	727,963	727,963
Visit Loudoun Sports Grants	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Visit Loudoun International Travel	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500
Economic Development Authority International Travel	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500
Restricted TOT Grant Program	180,832	251,835	0	0
Miscellaneous Expenditures	0	0	22,000	22,000
Uruguay Culutral Exchange	100,000	0	0	0
Visit Loudoun - One Time Request	0	115,000	0	0
Total - Expenditures	\$3,722,416	\$4,834,709	\$4,882,963	\$4,882,963
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$4,842,996	\$4,899,353	\$5,296,390	\$5,693,427
Percent Change	-	1%	8%	7%
Policy Mandated Reserves	\$479,877	\$489,107	\$528,000	\$528,000
Available Fund Balance	\$4,363,119	\$4,410,247	\$4,768,390	\$5,165,427

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

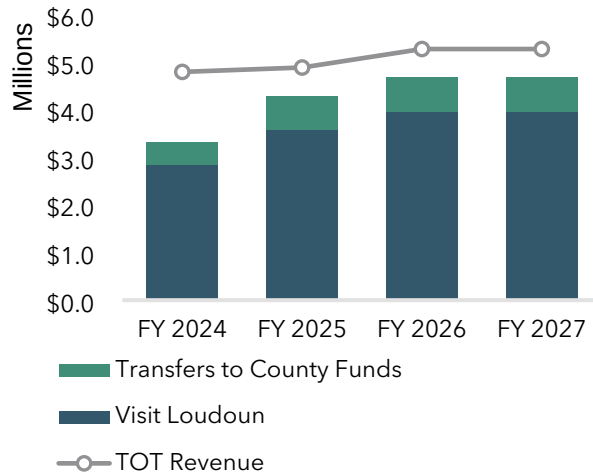
² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Review (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

⁴ The RTOT Grant Program is not budgeted annually but rather uses up to 50 percent of prior year ending fund balance.

⁵ Mandated Reserve Policy - per the Restricted TOT Funding Policy, 10 percent of annual RTOT revenue must be held as reserves.

Revenue and Expenditure History



Revenue/Local Tax Funding

As shown, the RTOT Fund historically has been entirely funded by Transient Occupancy Tax revenue. This fund is comprised of no local tax funding.

Expenditure

The majority of the expenditures in the RTOT Fund are dedicated to contributions to external organizations (81 percent), which primarily includes contributions to Visit Loudoun. A portion of annual expenditures are transferred to the General Fund (15 percent).

Looking to FY 2028, revenue is forecasted to stabilize as influencing factors such as occupancy rates, average daily rates, Dulles International Airport traffic, and business and leisure travel remain steady.

Expenditure Detail

Department	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2027 Adopted	FY 2028 Projected
Transfer to the General Fund					
Department of Economic Development	\$240,496	\$474,286	\$474,286	\$474,286	\$490,744
International cluster activities within the Department of Economic Development are funded through a transfer from the RTOT Fund to the General Fund. The Department's funds are used to offset operating and maintenance costs and the cost of two positions to support industry research analyses and cluster support service as part of the Department's international strategy. The growth of business throughout the clusters contributes to increased hotel occupancy due to associated business travel.					
Office of the County Administrator (OEM)	\$110,308	\$110,308	\$135,897	\$135,897	\$141,678
RTOT funding is used to offset the personnel cost of the Office of Emergency Management's (OEM) Special Events Coordinator in the General Fund. This position serves as the conduit for collaborative work with event organizers to ensure compliance with permitting requirements; assists in the development of emergency contingency plans; aids in identifying ways to minimize the impact of events on the surrounding community; and, in many instances, provides onsite support during an event. Through the efforts of the Special Events Coordinator, OEM is able to work with event organizers to create safe and successful events benefiting the residents of and visitors to Loudoun County. Each year hundreds of special events in varying size, scope, and complexity occur at venues throughout the County and draw thousands of participants. These events include community celebrations, parades, fairs and festivals, sporting events, runs and walks, concerts, and many charity events benefiting community members or organizations supporting the community. This economic activity promotes the core tourism principles that are part of the RTOT Funding Policy.					
Department of Parks, Recreation, and Community Services	\$117,780	\$117,780	\$117,780	\$117,380	\$117,380
A portion of the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Community Services' (PRCS) athletic field maintenance expenditures are offset by RTOT funding due to the relationship between the County's ability to facilitate sports tournaments and overnight hotel stays in the County. Quality maintenance of fields makes them more attractive venues for tournaments which bring economic activity. Field maintenance was completely funded through the General Fund until FY 2013 when a portion of RTOT Funding was identified to offset some field maintenance expenditures. PRCS field maintenance services are essential due to high usage of the County's athletic fields.					
Total- Transfer to the General Fund	\$468,584	\$702,374	\$727,963	\$727,963	\$749,802

FY 2027 Adopted Budget

Department	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2027 Adopted	FY 2028 Projected
Contributions to External Organizations					
Visit Loudoun Annual Contribution	\$2,850,000	\$3,592,500	\$3,960,000	\$3,960,000	\$4,039,200
Visit Loudoun is Loudoun County's designated destination management organization and the primary programmatic element of the County's travel and tourism promotion efforts. Visit Loudoun receives 75 percent of projected Restricted TOT revenue appropriated by the Board each year per the County's Memorandum of Understanding with Visit Loudoun from June 17, 2025.					
Visit Loudoun Sports Tourism Grant Program	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Sports tourism, which refers to travel to view or participate in a sporting event, is a fast-growing sector in the global travel industry. Loudoun is well-positioned to take advantage of this sector with quality facilities, professional sports, parks and recreation organizations, and a community that supports tourism. The Sports Tournaments Grant Program was established as one of the Strategic Growth Initiatives of the Tourism Destination Strategy adopted by the Board of Supervisors in March 2006. The program is designed to support bids on sports tournaments, including human and animal events that generate the greatest return on investment in terms of visitor spending in the County. A competitive application process encourages cooperation, ensures that the tournaments can be accommodated, and increases their success.					
Visit Loudoun International Travel Strategic Tourism Initiatives	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$36,500
As a part of the RTOT Funding Policy, the County has the option to support Visit Loudoun's travel to and attendance on international economic development trips where tourism subject matter experts or Visit Loudoun staff may provide a strategic benefit.					
Economic Development Authority International Travel	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$36,500
As a part of the RTOT Funding Policy, the County has the option to support travel to and attendance on international economic development trips where local representatives may provide a strategic benefit to County tourism efforts. Funding these trips is accomplished with a transfer to the Loudoun County Economic Development Authority.					
Restricted TOT Grant Program	\$180,832	\$277,287	\$0	\$0	\$0
The RTOT Grant Program was created in FY 2018. Organizations can submit proposals that provide tourism services or activities consistent with the County's RTOT funding policy and the Code of Virginia.					
Visit Loudoun One-Time Request	\$0	\$115,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Per the County's Memorandum of Understanding with Visit Loudoun from June 17, 2025, if the County determines that actual Restricted TOT revenue collection is greater than what is budgeted, Visit Loudoun may make a request to the Board for use of those additional funds. The request must be for a specific one-time purpose that relates directly to Core Tourism Services provided by Visit Loudoun.					
Total - Contributions to External Organizations	\$3,153,832	\$4,157,787	\$4,133,000	\$4,133,000	\$4,212,200

Policies

The Loudoun County Board of Supervisors adopted the Restricted Use Transient Occupancy Tax (RTOT) Funding Policy on July 19, 2005. The Policy was last revised June 17, 2025, and outlines the guidelines and requirements for RTOT funding.¹

The RTOT Funding Policy identifies the purpose of the Fund as providing the Board with the opportunity to strategically and proactively affect tourism within the County, enabling targeted investment in high-priority tourism projects that advance the County's strategic tourism objectives and maximizing tax relief to the General Fund by increasing RTOT revenues. It specifies that the use of RTOT Funds must meet the purposes designated by Section 58.1-3819 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended, which is:

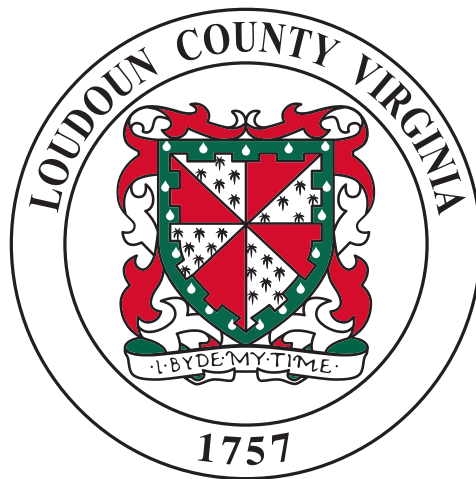
"(Any) excess from a rate over two percent but not exceeding five percent shall be designated and spent solely for tourism and travel, marketing of tourism or initiatives that, as determined after consultation with the local tourism industry organizations, including representatives of lodging properties located in the county, attract travelers to the locality, increase occupancy at lodging properties, and generate tourism revenues in the locality."

As noted above, the priorities for funding through RTOT revenue are Core Tourism Services and Strategic Tourism Growth Initiatives. Core Tourism Services sustain Loudoun's tourism base and competitively position Loudoun County to attract visitors. Core Tourism Services are defined and measured based upon standards recommended by Destination Marketing Association International. These services are provided by Visit Loudoun under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County. Both the RTOT Fund Policy and the MOU specify that 75 percent of RTOT funds will be annually allocated to Visit Loudoun in order to deliver Core Tourism Services.

Strategic Tourism Growth Initiatives expand Loudoun's tourism base by implementing high priority projects compatible with the programmatic elements of the Loudoun County Tourism Destination Strategy, which the County develops and adopts with Visit Loudoun. Visit Loudoun serves as the primary programmatic element of the County's travel and tourism promotion activities. Projects funded as Strategic Tourism Growth Initiatives will be identified and prioritized as part of the County's annual budget process. Projects can be funded by Board direction, competitive procurement, grants to non-profit entities, or transfers to County Agencies or Visit Loudoun. Any unused funds will be carried over for use as reserve or for multi-year projects. The Policy also details the funding process for Strategic Growth Initiatives. The Policy mandates a reserve of 10 percent of actual RTOT Revenues, for use during years in which revenues received are less than projected.

The Policy calls for a 3-Year Tourism Destination Strategy. The Tourism Destination Strategy is reviewed annually by the Board of Supervisors, Visit Loudoun, the Economic Development Advisory Commission, and industry partners to identify and prioritize Strategic Tourism Growth Initiatives.

¹ June 17, 2025, Board of Supervisors Business Meeting, Item 1j, FGOEDC Report- Visit Loudoun MOU Revision and Renewal



Rivana Community Development Authority Fund

The Rivana Community Development Authority (CDA) was created by the Board of Supervisors (Board) in 2023 via Section 260.03 of the Loudoun County Codified Ordinances after petition from the owners of land comprising the district. The first set of bonds to be issued by the CDA will be in FY 2027. The bonds issued by the CDA are not debts of Loudoun County and will be repaid with tax increment, special assessment and special tax collections on real property for the purpose of paying debt service to finance and construct public infrastructure at the Rivana at Innovation Station development. This fund is established for the purpose of the restricted revenue and debt service associated with the bond issuance for public improvements.

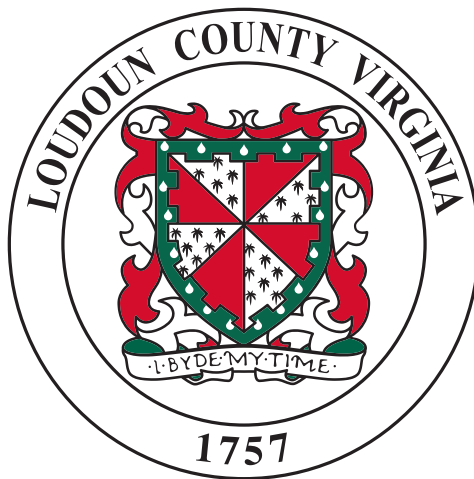
Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2027 Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenues				
Special Improvement Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$229,713
Transfer from the General Fund	0	0	0	852,972
Total - Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,082,685
Expenditures				
Public Works	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,082,685
Total - Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,082,685
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Percent Change	-	-	-	-

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.



Route 28 Special Improvements Fund

Loudoun County, in partnership with Fairfax County, formed the Route 28 Highway Transportation Improvement District on December 21, 1987. Under Virginia law, such a district may be formed only upon the joint petition of owners of at least 51 percent of the land area in each County located within the boundaries of the District, and which has been zoned or is used for commercial or industrial purposes. The District was formed to provide improvements to State Route 28, which connects State Route 7 in eastern Loudoun County to U.S. Route 50 and Interstate Highway 66 in western Fairfax County, running approximately parallel to the County's eastern border. State Route 28 provides access to Dulles International Airport, along with the Dulles Access Road, which connects the Capital Beltway to Dulles Airport, and the Dulles Greenway, which provides highway access into central Loudoun County. This District was formed upon landowner petition to accelerate planned highway improvements which relied primarily on slower pay-as-you-go financing from the Northern Virginia region's share of the State Primary Road Fund allocation.

A Commission appointed by the Boards of Supervisors of both Counties administers the District, and the Commission may subject the owners of industrial and commercial property within the District to a maximum additional tax assessment of 20 cents per \$100 of assessed value. These funds, in addition to funds received through the State Primary Road Fund allocation formula, are to be used for the road improvements and debt service on bonds issued by the State. The initial debt issue for this project consisted of \$138.5 million in revenue bonds issued by the State in September 1988. In 2002, the County entered into an agreement with the State and Fairfax County to refund the existing debt and issue new bonds to construct six additional interchanges. The total cost of this additional project is estimated at \$190 million and will be completed under the auspices of the State Public Private Transportation Act.

Loudoun County and Fairfax County entered into a contract with the District on September 1, 1988, and agreed to levy additional tax assessments as requested by the District, collect the tax, and pay all tax revenues to the Commonwealth Transportation Board. The contract specified that: (1) the County Administrator shall include in the budget all amounts to be paid by the County under the District Contract for the fiscal year; (2) the County shall provide by February of each year the total assessed fair market value of the district as of January 1 of that year; and (3) the District in turn shall notify the County of the required payment and request a rate sufficient to collect that amount, up to a maximum of 20 cents per \$100 of assessed value. Initially, tax collections at the maximum amount were not sufficient to pay the debt obligation in full. Consequently, the shortfall was made up from the Northern Virginia State Highway allocation. The inter-jurisdictional agreement was subsequently amended to incorporate the revised financing plan for the new work program. Under the revised agreement, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties agreed to transfer funds necessary to pay debt service on the existing debt. The remaining amount will be held in a revenue stabilization fund to protect the counties against any fluctuations in revenue.

For Tax Year 2020, the tax rate for the Route 28 Special Improvements Fund was reduced from \$0.18 per \$100 of assessed value to \$0.17 per \$100 of assessed value. The tax rate was further reduced to \$0.16 per \$100 of assessed value for Tax Year 2023 and \$0.14 per \$100 of assessed value for Tax Year 2024. Effective for Tax Year 2025, the tax rate was reduced to \$0.12 per \$100 of assessed value. Finally, effective for Tax Year 2026 (starting January 1,

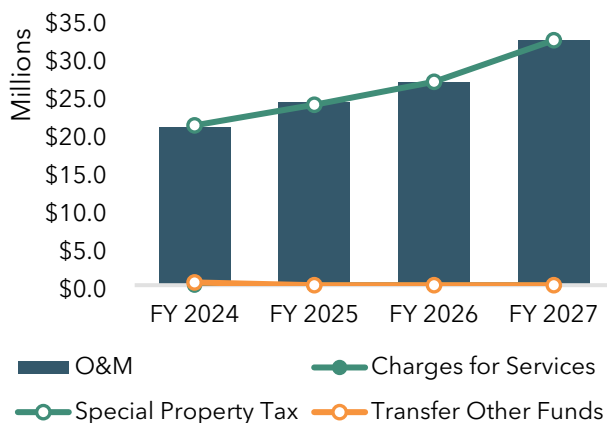
FY 2027 Adopted Budget

2026) the rate has been further reduced to \$0.105 per \$100 of assessed value. For FY 2027, the Route 28 Special Improvements Fund is projected to generate approximately \$32,314,000 in current and delinquent tax revenue to offset its estimated \$32,314,000 in expenditures. There is no local tax funding in this fund.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$194,853	\$807,775	\$465,862	\$465,862
Revenues				
Charges For Services	\$0	\$30	\$0	\$0
General Property Taxes	21,082,399	23,801,375	26,830,000	32,314,000
Transfer from the Public Facilities Fund	365,292	0	0	0
Total - Revenues	\$21,447,691	\$23,801,405	\$26,830,000	\$32,314,000
Expenditures				
Operating and Maintenance	\$20,834,769	\$24,143,318	\$26,830,000	\$32,314,000
Total - Expenditures	\$20,834,769	\$24,143,318	\$26,830,000	\$32,314,000
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$807,775	\$465,862	\$465,862	\$465,862
Percent Change	-	(42%)	0%	0%

Revenue and Expenditure History



Revenue/Local Tax Funding

The Route 28 Special Improvements Fund is funded entirely by a special levy on commercial and industrial real property in the Rt. 28 District and receives no local tax funding (LTF). The 2026 tax rate for the District is \$0.105 per \$100 of assessed value.

Expenditure

All expenditures in the Route 28 Special Improvements Fund are dedicated to improvements of Route 28.

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

Revenue Analysis

FY 2027 Forecasted C&I Real Property Taxable Base (Forecasted as of January/February 2026)¹

Tax Year 2026 Estimated Fair Market Value of Real Taxable Property - Route 28	\$28,838,941,170
Add: Reassessment due to appreciation	4,325,841,176
Add: Estimated Value of New Construction	1,021,426,075
Tax Year 2027 Forecasted Fair Market Value of Real Taxable Property - Route 28	\$34,186,208,421
FY 2027 Forecasted Real Property Tax Base²	\$31,512,574,795
Less: Potential Administrative and/or Board of Equalization adjustments ³	(110,294,012)
Plus: Partial Value of New Construction	204,285,215
FY 2027 Forecasted Real Property Tax Base Total	\$31,606,565,999

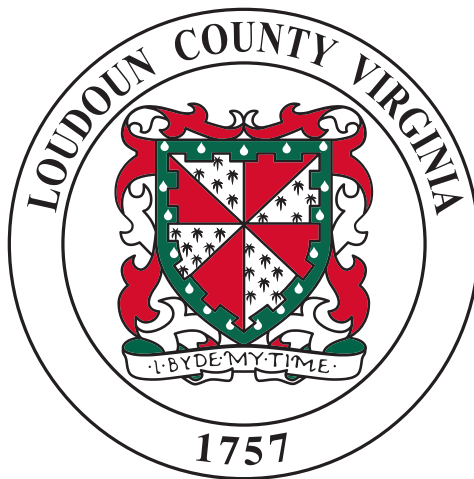
	Forecasted Taxable Base	Net Revenue per Penny	Estimated FY 2027 Revenue
Real Property ⁴	\$31,606,565,999	\$3,065,810	\$32,191,000
Public Service Corp	82,236,910	7,905	83,000
Delinquent Penalties and Interest		n/a	40,000
Total - Revenue			\$32,314,000

¹ Excludes residential properties which, within the District, are not taxable and \$73.67 million in public service corporation properties. Assessed value information forecasted by the Office of Management and Budget and updated to reflect tax year 2025 assessments (January/February 2025).

² FY 2027 revenues are the product of Tax Year 2026 (Fall FY 2027 levy) and Tax Year 2027 (Spring FY 2027 levy).

³ Resulting from appeals and hearings; estimated at 0.35 percent of fair market value.

⁴ Net of estimated uncollectible accounts, deferred revenues, and refunds (assumed 3.0 percent).



State and Federal Grant Fund

The State and Federal Grant Fund accounts for the revenues related to grants and donations that are restricted for a specific use (expenditures). The most common sources of revenue are the Commonwealth of Virginia (state) and federal government. Some private organizations provide grants to the County, but the grants are often pass-through grants that originate at the state and federal levels. Typically, a grant agreement outlines the restrictions on these funds and includes the type of expenditure and the timeframe in which an expenditure(s) can be used. Some grants are reimbursement-based, such as the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and others are advance funded such as Four-for-Life funding and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funds.

Since the Fund accounts for a variety of grants throughout the County, both the Office of Management and Budget and Department of Finance and Procurement work closely together to manage the Fund. This also requires communication with each responsible department, including Loudoun County Fire and Rescue (LCFR); the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD); the Department of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Developmental Services (MHSADS); the Department of General Services (DGS); and the Office of the County Administrator (CA).

Budget Analysis

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

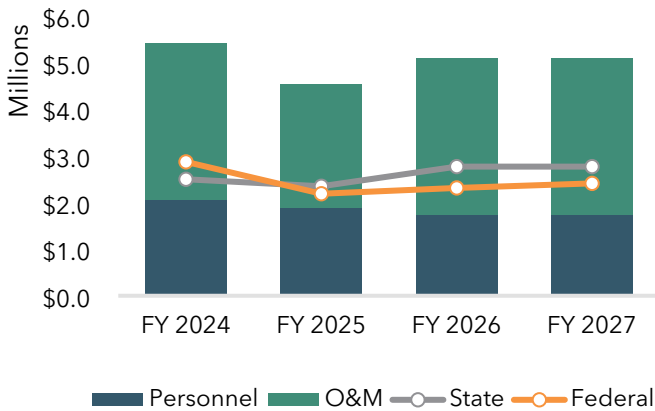
	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$57,965	\$13,474	\$20,574	\$20,574
Revenues				
Intergovernmental - Commonwealth	\$2,495,303	\$2,345,322	\$2,766,410	\$2,766,410
Intergovernmental - Federal	2,867,826	2,185,274	2,309,164	2,406,999
Miscellaneous Revenue	0	7,100	0	0
Other Financing Sources	0	158,834	0	0
Total - Revenues	\$5,363,129	\$4,696,530	\$5,075,574	\$5,173,409
Expenditures				
County Administration	\$121,669	\$136,120	\$0	\$0
General Services	27,300	27,300	27,300	27,300
Sheriff's Office	150,675	339,694	0	0
Health	191	0	0	0
Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Developmental Services	3,161,337	3,081,741	3,217,061	3,217,061
Housing and Community Development	1,811,514	1,008,680	1,466,683	1,564,518
Fire and Rescue	134,935	95,896	364,530	364,530
Total - Expenditures	\$5,407,620	\$4,689,430	\$5,075,574	\$5,173,409
Estimated Ending Fund Balan	\$13,474	\$20,574	\$20,574	\$20,574
Percent Change	-	53%	0%	0%
Total - FTE	16.75	15.75	15.75	13.75

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

Revenue and Expenditure History



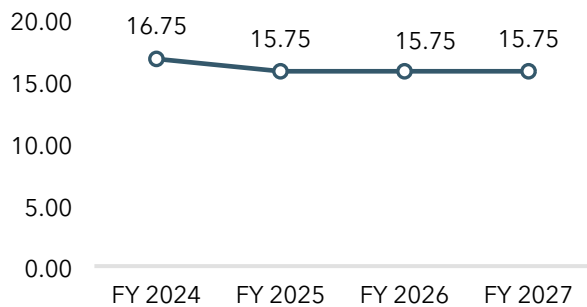
Revenue/Local Tax Funding

As shown, the State and Federal Grant Fund is funded by state and federal revenue. There is no local tax funding in the State and Federal Grant Fund.

Expenditure

Operating and maintenance costs are the primary drivers of expenditures in the State and Federal Grant Fund. Additional information within the State and Federal Grant Fund can be found in the Expenditure Detail table starting on the next page.

Staffing/FTE History



The size of the State and Federal Grant Fund is driven by the anticipated revenue from grants. Additional information for grants within the State and Federal Grant Fund can be found in the Expenditure Detail table starting on the next page.

Expenditure Detail

Grant/Department	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2027 Adopted	FY 2028 Projected
Four-for-Life (LCFR)					
Expenditures	\$131,933	\$78,762	\$364,530	\$364,530	\$364,530
FTE	-	-	-	-	-
The Four for Life grant is managed by LCFR. Program funding comes from a \$4 charge as part of the registration of certain vehicles. Twenty-six percent is remitted back to the originating locality to be used for specific purposes as outlined in the Code of Virginia. The grant is distributed to LCFR for training of EMS personnel and the purchase of EMS supplies and equipment. Fund increases are related to Loudoun County's growing population.					
Regional Surface Transportation Program (DTCI/DGS)					
Expenditures	\$27,300	\$27,300	\$27,300	\$27,300	\$27,300
FTE	-	-	-	-	-
The Regional Surface Transportation Program (RSTP) was managed by the DTCI until FY 2024 at which point Transit and Commuter Services was reorganized under DGS. Beginning with the FY 2024 Adopted Budget, this grant is managed by DGS. The funding supports the lease of the Lowes Island Parking Lot.					
Early Intervention (MHSADS)					
Expenditures	\$2,218,794	\$2,441,298	\$2,441,298	\$2,441,298	\$2,441,298
FTE	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
The Early Intervention Program is managed by MHSADS and supports expenditures associated with operating and personnel costs. The program is mandated to provide early intervention services to infants and toddlers with developmental delays and to support their families in caring for their infant/toddler. The monies in the State and Federal Grant Fund only reflect a portion of the County's Early Intervention Program funds. In addition to these monies, which require no local match, funds are included in the General Fund for MHSADS.					
Telepsychiatry (MHSADS)					
Expenditures	\$47,308	\$52,230	\$49,769	\$49,769	\$49,769
FTE	-	-	-	-	-
The Telepsychiatry grant is managed by MHSADS. These funds are part of the annual Community Services Performance Contract with the Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. Funds are used for the provision of psychiatric services.					
Young Adult SMI (MHSADS)					
Expenditures	\$895,235	\$588,213	\$725,994	\$725,994	\$725,994
FTE	-	-	-	-	-
The Young Adult Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Program is managed by MHSADS. The program is part of the annual Community Services Performance Contract with the Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. The program provides services to individuals experiencing first episode psychosis and/or persistent serious mental illness. Services provided follow a Coordinated					

Specialty Care based model of delivery with a focus on individual resiliency training, education and employment support, peer-to-peer support and personal empowerment. All services are delivered by a third-party contracted provider.

Community Development Block Grant (DHCD)

Expenditures	\$1,811,514	\$1,008,680	\$1,466,683	\$1,564,518	\$1,564,518
FTE	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is managed by DHCD and is used for program operating and personnel expenditures. CDBG funds are received in the form of grants under subpart D, F, or § 570.405 of this part, under section 108(q) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, loans guaranteed under subpart M of this part, urban renewal surplus grant funds, and program income as defined in § 570.500(a). Funding is part of the CDBG Entitlement Program, which provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate-income persons. All activities that are funded by CDBG must meet a national objective that falls under one of the following categories: (1) benefits low/moderate income persons, (2) prevent or eliminate slums or blighted communities, and (3) meet an urgent need.

Miscellaneous Grants

Expenditures	\$275,537	\$492,947	\$0	\$0	\$0
FTE	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Grants that are not routine in nature, require ongoing competitive applications, whose annual award amounts are unknown, or whose funding stream is uncertain, are not part of the adopted budget for the State and Federal Grant Fund. These grants, as awarded, are brought forward to the Board of Supervisors, typically as part of the Administrative Items Report, for appropriation. Examples of these grants include the Emergency Management Performance Grant, the Securing the Cities program, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant, and the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.

Policies

While internal policies do not typically exist for the State and Federal Grant Fund, individual grant agreements—and the legal authorization for those funding streams—govern how funds can be spent. Information on these policies for the State and Federal Grants Fund is below.

Four-for-Life

The Four-for-Life grant is administered by the Commonwealth and provides funding for the training of emergency medical service personnel and for the purchase of necessary equipment and supplies for use by the County in LCFR.

Per the Code of Virginia Section 46.2-694, a fee of \$4.25 is charged and collected at the time of registration of each pickup or panel truck and each motor vehicle under subdivisions 1 through 12. All funds collected from \$4 of the \$4.25 fee are remitted to the Virginia Department of the Treasury and set aside as a special fund to only be used for emergency medical services purposes.

Of the \$4 fee revenue, the State Department of Health receives 32 percent, the Rescue Squad Assistance Fund (RSAF) receives 32 percent, ten percent is available to the State Department of Health's Office of Emergency Medical Services, and the originating locality receives 26 percent, which are the source of funding for the Four-for-Life grant. These funds cannot be used to supplant local funds.

Community Development Block Grant^{1,2}

The Entitlement Program under the Community Development Block Grant is authorized under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, as amended; 42 U.S.C.-4301 et seq. Eligible activities under this program include:

- Acquisition of real property;
- Relocation and demolition;
- Rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures,
- Construction of public facilities and improvements, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes;
- Public services, within certain limits;
- Activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources;
- Provision of assistance to profit-motivated businesses to carry out economic; and development and job creation/retention activities.

Additional information on this grant can be found on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's website.

Early Intervention Program

Congress enacted early intervention legislation in 1986 as an amendment to the Education of Handicapped Children's Act (1975) to ensure that all infants and toddlers with disabilities receive appropriate early intervention services. This amendment formed Part H of the Act, which was re-authorized in 1991 and renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). When the IDEA was re-authorized in 1998, Part H became Part C of the Act. Virginia's early intervention system is called the Infant & Toddler Connection of Virginia addressing the developmental needs of children and the needs of the family to enhance the child's development from birth to 36 months.

These funds are intended to supplement local funding, not supplant.

Young Adult Serious Mental Illness (SMI)

Funds for the Young Adult SMI Program are received as part of the annual Community Services Performance Contract with the Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. The program is funded with both state and federal resources.

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Website, January 2023.

² HUD 24 CFR Part 58 requires any significant levels of radon, lead, mold, or asbestos to be mitigated before a project which utilizes federal funds may move forward. A completed environmental review is good for 5 years.

Federal resources originate under the Mental Health Services Block Grant. Restrictions regarding the use of these funds are outlined in the annual Community Services Performance Contract.

Telepsychiatry

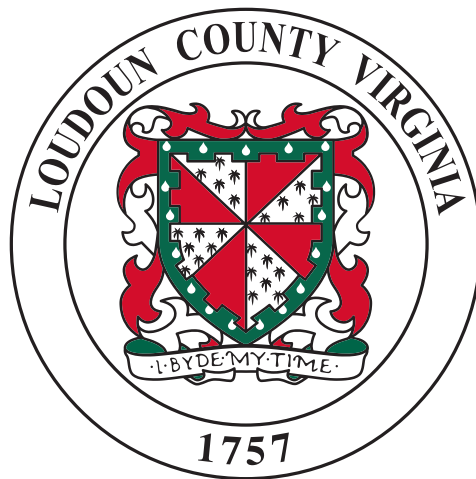
The telepsychiatry grant is funded by the Commonwealth via the annual Community Services Performance Contract with the Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. Funds must be used in accordance with the guidelines in the performance contract.

Regional Surface Transportation Program (RSTP)

At the federal level, RSTP is referred to as the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG). It promotes flexibility in state and local transportation decisions and provides flexible funding to best address state and local transportation needs. The federal share of RSTP funds is governed by 23 U.S.C. 133 and the FAST Act § 1109.

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

The Emergency Management Performance Grant is a sub-award grant administered through the Virginia Department of Emergency Management. This grant supports the project support assistant position in the Office of Emergency Management, Safety and Security. This position assists with the development and management of the County's all-hazard plans, training and exercises. While the County receives this grant funding annually, it is uncertain whether the Federal government will continue to award EMPG funding to the Commonwealth beyond FY 2027.



Tall Oaks Water and Sewer Fund

The Board of Supervisors adopted the ordinance establishing the Tall Oaks Water and Sewer Fund pursuant to the Code of Virginia, Section 15.2, Chapter 24, on January 11, 2017. The ordinance also imposed a special assessment on the ten commercial properties whose owners petitioned for the creation of this special tax district to fund the installation of water and sewer lines by Loudoun Water. The ten commercial properties are located along the west side of Cascades Parkway, south of Maries Road, and north of Woodland Road.

Each of the property owners entered into the Special Assessment Agreement pursuant to which the cost of the water and sewer improvements is apportioned among the properties based upon parcel acreage. The special assessment is intended to generate \$1,211,435 in revenue over 20 years at 0.82% interest per year which equals the financed, final cost of the project. Consistent with past practice, this amount has been adjusted to reflect the actual cost incurred by Loudoun Water following project completion.

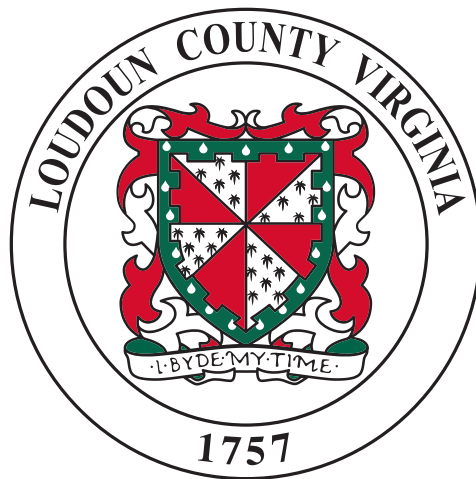
Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance^{1,2,3}

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenues				
General Property Taxes	\$56,046	\$59,117	\$60,572	\$60,572
Total - Revenues	\$56,046	\$59,117	\$60,572	\$60,572
Expenditures				
Public Works	\$56,046	\$59,117	\$60,572	\$60,572
Total - Expenditures	\$56,046	\$59,117	\$60,572	\$60,572
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Percent Change	-	-	0%	0%

¹ Sums may not equal due to rounding.

² Source for FY 2024 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

³ Source for FY 2025 Fund Balance: Loudoun County FY 2025 ACFR.

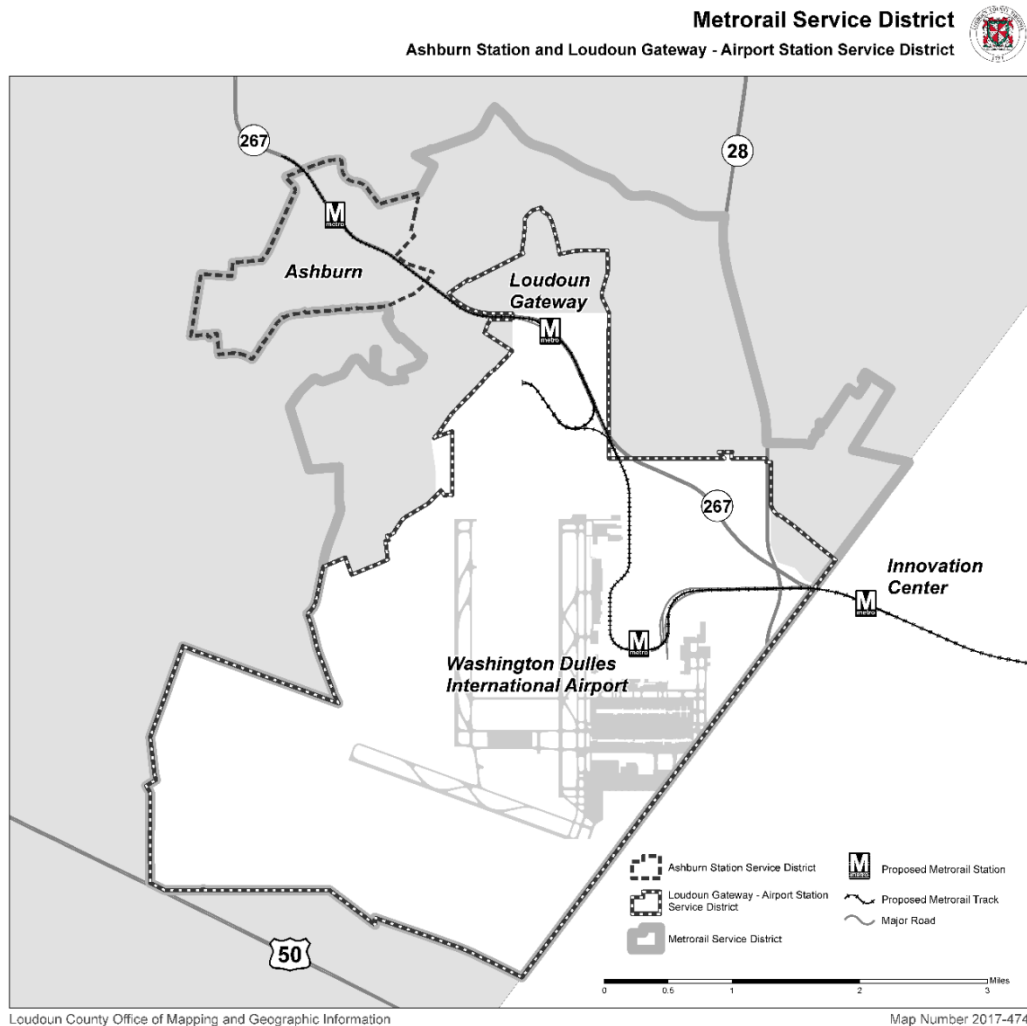


Transportation District Fund

The Transportation District Fund (TDF) was created in FY 2013 for the purpose of accurately identifying transportation and transit related revenues and expenditures. This fund includes real property tax revenue collected in Special Tax Districts established to support Phase II of the Dulles Corridor Metrorail Project, a transfer of local tax funding from the General Fund to fulfill the County's transportation and transit spending expectations (discussed below), regional gasoline tax revenue attributed to the County, and revenues derived from provisions of laws enacted by the Virginia General Assembly, including HB 2313 (2013), HB 1539, and SB 856 (2018), and SB 890 (2020).

Metrorail Service Special Tax Districts

In December 2012, the Board of Supervisors established three special tax districts in concert with Phase II of the Dulles Corridor Metrorail Project: the Metrorail Service District, the Loudoun Gateway - Airport Station Service District, and the Ashburn Station Service District (illustrated in the following map). Supplemental real property taxes are assessed on parcels within the boundaries of the three special tax districts at an effective rate not to exceed \$0.20 per \$100 of assessed value exclusive of all other applicable taxes and are collected by the Treasurer in the same manner the Countywide real property tax is administered.



The **Metrorail Service District** was established to provide public transportation systems serving the District. The District has an active levy of \$0.20 per \$100 of assessed value and provides revenue which supports the County's share of the cost of constructing the Metrorail Silver Line, and any related facilities and structures including parking facilities; a rail yard; vehicular and pedestrian access; electrical facilities and equipment; studies, assessments, and analysis of environmental and other impacts; local, state, and federal government approvals; environmental preservation and mitigation; acquisition of real property or easements; relocation of roadways; and engineering and legal costs related to the Metrorail project. Debt service costs associated with the County's portion of the construction of the Metrorail Silver Line and associated facilities are paid with revenues generated from the District. It is anticipated that these revenues will begin to support the operating and capital subsidy payments to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA).

Located within the Metrorail Service Tax District are the Loudoun Gateway - Airport Station Service District and the Ashburn Station Service District, for which levies have not yet been activated. These Tax Districts, when activated, will provide revenue continuing beyond the term of the larger Metrorail Service Tax District to fund ongoing payments to WMATA for Metrorail service.

Dulles Corridor Metrorail Project Construction Financing

On July 3, 2012, the Board of Supervisors voted to participate as a funding partner in the second phase of the Dulles Metrorail Project. Pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement executed in December 2011 by the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), MWAA, Fairfax County, and Loudoun County, the County was responsible for 4.8 percent of the total cost of the project. At close-out, the second phase of the Dulles Metrorail project totaled \$6.01 billion, and the County's final contribution was approximately \$285 million.

Loudoun County's share of the Dulles Metrorail Project was funded across multiple financings including a Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) loan of \$195,072,507 from USDOT, proceeds of the Loudoun County Economic Development Authority's (EDA) \$56,645,000 Series 2018 Metrorail Service District Improvement Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs), and \$12,000,000 from the EDA's Series 2023 Public Facility Revenue Bonds, and revenues collected from the Metrorail Service District. The TIFIA loan and the BANs were refunded in June 2020 with a portion of the proceeds of the EDA's Series 2020A Public Facility Lease Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The refunding of these obligations terminated the TIFIA loan agreement and associated Trust Agreement, which required all Metrorail Service District revenues to be sent to the Trustee to pay debt service on the TIFIA loan and BANs, and any revenue available above the debt service due would be used to prepay the loan and BANs on a prorated basis. Since the debt associated with the TIFIA loan and BANs was refunded, the County has the flexibility to use any additional Metrorail Service District revenues above the existing debt service for other purposes permitted under the ordinance establishing the District, including payments to WMATA.

The FY 2027 Adopted budget includes a transfer from the TDF to the Debt Service Fund of \$21,748,673 for the payment of principal and interest costs associated with the Dulles Metrorail project.

HB 2313 Statutory Requirements and Local Regional Revenues

During the 2013 Virginia General Assembly legislative session, HB 2313 was enacted.¹ It established three revenue sources dedicated to transportation and transit for Northern Virginia and designated the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTa) as the organization responsible for managing these revenue sources. HB 2313 included an incremental increase of 0.7 percent to the state sales tax; an increase of 2 percent to the Transient Occupancy Tax; and an additional \$0.15 congestion relief fee to the grantor's tax within the nine jurisdictions comprising the Northern Virginia Planning District. These revenues are collected and administered by the NVTa.

The General Assembly altered this funding source by enacting legislation that required the grantor's tax (renamed a regional transportation improvement fee) and the regional transient occupancy tax (TOT) revenues to be diverted to WMATA to be used exclusively for the payment of Metrorail capital expenses, effective July 1, 2018.² At that time, the revenues consisted of approximately 20 percent of the regional tax revenue collected in Loudoun. As a result of the legislation, revenues from the regional transportation improvement fee and the

¹ Chapter 766, 2013 Acts of Assembly

² Resulting from the enactment of HB 1539 by the Virginia General Assembly in 2018.

TOT were no longer available to fund NVTAsponsored transportation projects, and localities could no longer receive these funds for local use because they are dedicated to WMATA capital costs.³ Effective May 1, 2021, the regional transportation improvement fee was reduced to \$0.10 and the transient occupancy tax was increased to three percent.

Beginning July 1, 2019, truck registration fees were increased as part of the state's Interstate 81 Corridor Improvement Fund. A portion of fee revenues collected are distributed to the NVTAs. In addition, a regional congestion relief fee (a grantor's tax) of \$0.10 was reinstituted on May 1, 2021.⁴ The reinstitution of the congestion relief fee is in addition to the regional transportation improvement fee, also a grantor's tax, but only the transportation improvement fee continues to be diverted to WMATA. In FY 2021, NVTAs received a \$20 million annual transfer from the Northern Virginia Transportation District (a State Fund) to support both local and regional NVTAs allocations. Accounting for all the changes in revenue sources since 2013, the current revenues comprising NVTAs funds include: I-81 Interstate Improvement Fees, the reinstituted regional congestion relief fee (\$0.10 per \$100 of value), 0.7 percent sales and use tax, and the annual transfer from the NVTAs.

Of these revenues, 30 percent is remitted back to jurisdictions. NVTAs 30% revenue can only be spent on urban or secondary road construction, capital improvements that reduce congestion, other projects that have been approved in the regional transportation plan, or for public transportation. NVTAs reserves the remaining "regional" 70 percent (or NVTAs 70%) collected in each jurisdiction for regional transportation projects that are included in the TransAction regional transportation plan or mass transit capital projects that increase capacity. TransAction is Northern Virginia's long-range multimodal transportation plan, which is administered by NVTAs. The TransAction plans, programs, and funds safe, equitable and sustainable transportation projects over a 20-year timeframe. It is updated every five years with input from public officials, jurisdictional and agency staff, regional stakeholders and the public. NVTAs uses the TransAction project list to guide its Six Year Program. Jurisdictions may apply for NVTAs regional funds for projects that are a part of the TransAction plan, after which NVTAs conducts a comprehensive evaluation process before selecting projects for funding. During the FY 2024 - FY 2029 period, the County has been awarded or anticipates receipt of approximately \$55,000,000 of NVTAs 70% funding.⁵

HB 2313 requires that the County maintain a level of funding dedicated to transportation and transit equivalent to the average amount of expenditures for transportation and transit from FY 2011 to FY 2013, or approximately \$15.6 million, and that the dedicated revenue is separate from the anticipated HB 2313 revenues (local maintenance of effort). In addition to the requirement of maintaining funding levels, to be eligible to receive the 30 percent share of HB 2313 revenue the County is also required to enact a Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Property Tax at \$0.125 per \$100 valuation or dedicate an equivalent level of funding for transportation and transit purposes. A C&I tax levied in the County would yield approximately \$84.73 million in FY 2027. This is an increase from the FY 2026 C&I equivalent, approximately \$70.75 million, and reflects record levels of new construction and revaluation, primarily in the

³ Towns that have a population over 3,500 within are to be provided the proportional share of the NVTAs 30% revenue collected within the town limits. The towns of Leesburg and Purcellville are currently eligible for these funds. Per HB 2313, these revenue sources must be deposited into a separate, special revenue fund for which the Transportation District Fund serves.

⁴ Resulting from the enactment of HB 1414 and SB 890 by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020.

⁵ Table of NVTAs Regionally Funded 70% Projects (FY2024-FY2029)

data center market. To date, the Board of Supervisors has taken no action to levy a C&I Property Tax.

The FY 2027 Adopted Budget includes a transfer of local tax funding from the General Fund, Cash Proffer contributions from the Public Facilities Fund, Metrorail Service Special Tax District revenue, and Gasoline Tax revenue in the amount of \$94,605,353 for transportation and transit purposes, which satisfies the C&I tax equivalent requirement. In accordance with the requirements of the statute, this funding is appropriated in the Transportation District Fund and then transferred to other Funds for allowable transportation uses.

Beginning in FY 2021, Loudoun County began paying its portion of WMATA capital contributions for the Metrorail system utilizing NVTAs 30% revenue. The opening of Metrorail service in Loudoun in mid FY 2023 entitles Loudoun to receive Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT) funding assistance based on a Subsidy Allocation Model (SAM), which is administered by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC) that is applied to the County's capital and operating Metrorail obligations.

The County's WMATA capital obligations and offsets from FY 2024 - FY 2027 are illustrated below.

Fiscal Year	WMATA Capital Subsidy Obligations	NVTA 30% Revenue Used for Payment	SAM Offset Applied to Obligation
2024	\$5,744,725	\$3,195,313	\$2,549,412
2025	\$7,675,315	\$5,907,762	\$1,767,553
2026 Projected	\$10,096,945	\$6,080,213	\$4,016,732
2027 Projected	\$10,399,853	\$6,262,619	\$4,137,234

Regional Gasoline Tax Revenue and Uses

Loudoun County began the collection of a local gasoline tax in January 1989 and the Loudoun County Transportation District Commission (LCTDC) administered the funds. In January 1990, the Board of Supervisors dissolved the LCTDC and elected to join NVTC. NVTC manages and administers the regional gasoline tax collections and maintains a separate Trust Fund for the County's allocations. As of July 1, 2020, the gasoline tax rate was converted from a percent (2.1 percent) to a cents per gallon model and indexed the rate to inflation. Effective July 1, 2021, the rate was 7.7 cents per gallon for gasoline and alternative fuels and 7.8 cents per gallon for diesel. In FY 2024, the tax rate was 8.7 cents per gallon for gasoline and 8.8 cents per gallon for diesel. The FY 2027 revenue estimates anticipate rates of 9.6 cents for gasoline and alternative fuels and 9.7 cents for diesel.

Over the past several years, legislative action has affected gasoline tax revenue. For example, in FY 2019, the General Assembly implemented a gas tax floor at a rate that equaled the price of gas in February 2013 to protect localities from declining fuel prices. The additional revenue generated in Northern Virginia is dedicated to two State funds: the Commuter Rail Operating and Capital Fund (C-ROC) and the WMATA Capital Fund.

While revenues declined significantly in FY 2021 because of the pandemic, the most recent monthly data indicates that revenues have returned to pre-pandemic levels and staff anticipates regional gasoline tax revenues to increase incrementally each year. Staff

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projections indicate that the County will receive \$10.7 million of gasoline tax revenue in FY 2027.

The County's WMATA operating obligations and offsets from FY 2024 - FY 2027 are illustrated below.

Fiscal Year	WMATA Operating Subsidy Obligation	Gasoline Tax Revenue Utilized for Payment	SAM Offset Applied to Obligation	WMATA General Fund Offset (DRPT)
2024	\$15,764,959	\$9,452,559	\$6,312,400	
2025	\$29,363,329	\$16,223,829	\$10,532,998	\$2,606,502
2026 Projected	\$36,862,288	\$18,702,292	\$16,175,000	\$1,984,996
2027 Projected	\$42,800,000	\$26,140,000	\$16,660,000	

In addition to the WMATA obligations, transfers of gasoline tax revenue to support the Metro Parking Garage Fund's operating budget occurred from FY 2020 - FY 2025. The Metro Parking Garage Fund was created in FY 2020 and accounts for the operations of County-owned Metro Parking Garages located at the Loudoun Gateway Station and the Ashburn South Station. This fund relies on parking revenues, and it was anticipated that revenues generated from the Metro Parking Garage would support operations, but it has been significantly impacted by the effects of the pandemic, and a supplemental source of funding has been needed to support operations. NVTa 30 percent revenue is allocated to support this Fund in FY 2027, which began in FY 2026.

It is projected that over the long-term, the gasoline tax revenue generated each year will be insufficient to provide the full level of funding for the County's operating obligations to WMATA. Existing reserves, in combination with new annual gasoline tax revenues, are projected to cover these costs for one more year. Metrorail Service District tax revenues will be used in combination with gasoline tax to cover the operating subsidy payments, which is projected to begin in FY 2029.

The table below illustrates the revenues transferred into the TDF, transfers out to other funds, payments made from the TDF, and projected funds to remain in the TDF for future allocation. The *Local 30% - County Calendar Year Balance* category in the NVTa section represents the portion of NVTa 30% revenue projected to remain in the County's NVTa account in the TDF for future use.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes to Fund Balance (Reserves)

	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2027 Adopted	FY 2028 Projected
Estimated Beginning Fund Balance	\$65,314,004	\$90,950,496	\$133,206,823
Revenues			
Metrorail Special Tax Districts	\$47,415,000	\$64,005,000	\$69,330,000

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	FY 2026 Adopted	FY 2027 Adopted	FY 2028 Projected
Local Gasoline Tax	21,058,100	26,244,283	27,031,734
NVTA Local 30% - Current Year Revenue	26,169,000	26,923,000	27,508,000
NVTA Local 30% - Prior Year Revenue	6,345,845	-	-
NVTA Regional 70%	19,000,000	20,000,000	-
Transfer from the General Fund	34,600,000	38,800,000	40,236,000
Transfer from the Public Facilities Fund	4,759,458	7,916,680	17,892,650
Total - Revenues	\$159,347,403	\$183,888,963	\$181,998,384
Transfers, Expenditures, Calendar Year Balance			
Local Gasoline Tax	\$21,058,100	\$26,244,283	\$27,031,733
Administrative - NVTC	10,000	19,006	19,576
Payment to WMATA for Operating Subsidy	21,025,000	26,140,000	26,924,322
Payment to WMATA for MetroAccess Paratransit	23,100	85,277	87,835
Transfer to the Metro Parking Garages Fund	-	-	-
NVTA	\$51,514,845	\$46,923,000	\$27,508,000
Local 30% - Transfer to the Capital Projects Fund	29,815,363	18,337,672	17,499,498
Local 30% - County Calendar Year Balance	-	6,459,301	10,008,502
Local 30% - Transfer to the Metro Parking Garages Fund	2,699,482	2,126,027	-
Regional 70% - Transfer to the Capital Projects Fund	19,000,000	20,000,000	-
Metrorail Construction Debt Service	\$21,778,508	\$21,748,673	\$21,719,663
Transfer to the Debt Service Fund	21,778,508	21,748,673	21,719,663
Local Tax Funding and Cash Proffers	\$39,359,458	\$46,716,680	\$57,298,650
Local Tax Funding Transfer to Capital Projects Fund	34,600,000	38,800,000	39,406,000
Cash Proffers Transfer to the Capital Projects Fund	4,759,458	7,916,680	17,892,650
Total - Transfers & Expenditures	\$133,710,911	\$141,632,636	\$133,558,046
Estimated Impact to Fund Balance	\$25,636,492	\$42,256,327	\$48,440,338
Projected Ending Fund Balance	\$90,950,496	\$133,206,823	\$181,647,161

