NEW ISSUE **RATINGS:**
Book-Entry-Only

Fitch: AAA
Moody's: Aaa
S&P: AAA
(See "SECTION SIX: Ratings" herein)

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law and assuming compliance with the tax covenants described herein, and the accuracy of certain representations and certifications made by the County described herein, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that such interest is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds will be exempt from income taxation by the Commonwealth of Virginia. See "SECTION THREE: TAX MATTERS" herein regarding certain other tax considerations.

$189,690,000
Loudoun County, Virginia
General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2023A

Dated: Date of Delivery **Due:** December 1, as set forth on the inside front cover

The General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2023A (the "Bonds") will constitute general obligations of Loudoun County, Virginia (the "County"), for the payment of which the full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power of the County will be irrevocably pledged. The County's Board of Supervisors will be authorized and required, unless other funds are lawfully available and appropriated for timely payment of the Bonds, to levy and collect annually on all locally taxable property in the County an ad valorem tax over and above all other taxes authorized or limited by law and without limitation as to rate or amount sufficient to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds as the same respectively become due and payable.

The Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds and when issued will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository of the Bonds. So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as the nominee for DTC, (a) references herein to the registered owner shall mean Cede & Co. and (b) principal, premium and interest shall be payable to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will, in turn, remit such principal, premium and interest to the DTC participants for subsequent disbursements to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. Individual purchases of beneficial ownership interest in the Bonds will be made in book-entry form only, in denominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof. Bond certificates will be immobilized at DTC and will not be available for delivery to the public (see "SECTION TWO: THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System" herein). The Bonds will bear interest from their date of delivery, payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year to maturity, commencing December 1, 2023.

The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities as set forth herein (see "SECTION TWO: THE BONDS – Redemption" herein).

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, subject to the approval of their validity by Nixon Peabody LLP, Washington, D.C., Bond Counsel, as described herein. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the County by the County Attorney, Leo P. Rogers. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, on or about June 6, 2023.

This cover page contains certain information for reference only. It is not a summary of this issue. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision. This Official Statement is dated May 16, 2023 and, except as expressly provided in the table of required debt service payments on general obligation debt, financing agreements, revenue obligations and installment purchase agreements on page 45, the information contained herein speaks only as of that date.

Dated: May 16, 2023

$189,690,000
Loudoun County, Virginia
General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds,
Series 2023A

Maturity (December 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP†
2023	$10,170,000	5.00%	3.08%	54589TMT6
2024	10,170,000	5.00	2.98	54589TMU3
2025	10,170,000	5.00	2.71	54589TMV1
2026	10,170,000	5.00	2.49	54589TMW9
2027	10,170,000	5.00	2.39	54589TMX7
2028	10,165,000	5.00	2.33	54589TMY5
2029	10,160,000	5.00	2.28	54589TMZ2
2030	9,120,000	5.00	2.26	54589TNA6
2031	9,120,000	5.00	2.26	54589TNB4
2032	9,120,000	5.00	2.28	54589TNC2
2033	9,120,000	5.00	2.37*	54589TND0
2034	9,115,000	5.00	2.46*	54589TNE8
2035	9,115,000	5.00	2.60*	54589TNF5
2036	9,115,000	5.00	2.78*	54589TNG3
2037	9,115,000	5.00	2.91*	54589TNH1
2038	9,115,000	5.00	3.03*	54589TNJ7
2039	9,115,000	5.00	3.08*	54589TNK4
2040	9,115,000	5.00	3.17*	54589TNL2
2041	9,115,000	5.00	3.22*	54589TNM0
2042	9,115,000	5.00	3.27*	54589TNN8

* Priced to the stated yield on the first optional redemption date of December 1, 2032 at a redemption price of 100%.

† CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an organization not affiliated with the County and are included solely for the convenience of the holders of the Bonds. CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems Inc. on behalf of the American Bankers Association. The County is not responsible for the selection, uses or changes to the CUSIP numbers set forth herein, nor is any representation made as to their correctness on the Bonds or as indicated above.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Phyllis J. Randall, Chair
Koran T. Saines, Vice Chair
Juli E. Briskman
Tony R. Buffington Jr.
Sylvia R. Glass
Caleb A. Kershner
Matthew F. Letourneau
Michael R. Turner
Kristen C. Umstattd

CERTAIN OTHER ELECTED OFFICIALS

H. Roger Zurn, Jr., County Treasurer

CERTAIN APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Tim Hemstreet, County Administrator
Charles Yudd, Deputy County Administrator
Valmarie Turner, Acting Director of Finance and Procurement/Assistant County Administrator
Megan Bourke, Director of Management and Budget
Leo P. Rogers, County Attorney

BOND COUNSEL

Nixon Peabody LLP
799 9th Street NW, Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20001

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Davenport & Company LLC
901 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Cherry Bekaert LLP
200 South 10th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

The Bonds will be exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933. As obligations of a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Bonds will also be exempt from registration under the securities laws of Virginia.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than as contained in this Official Statement in connection with the offering of the Bonds and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be a sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the County and the purchasers or owners of any of the Bonds. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the County from sources which are believed to be reliable but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the County since the date hereof.

Forward looking statements. Certain statements contained in this Official Statement that are not historical facts are forward looking statements, which are based on the County's beliefs, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the County. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. The words "anticipate", "assume", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", "budget" or similar words are intended to identify forward looking statements. The words "now", "to date", "currently" and the like are intended to mean as of the date of this Official Statement.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, CERTAIN PERSONS MAY OVERALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

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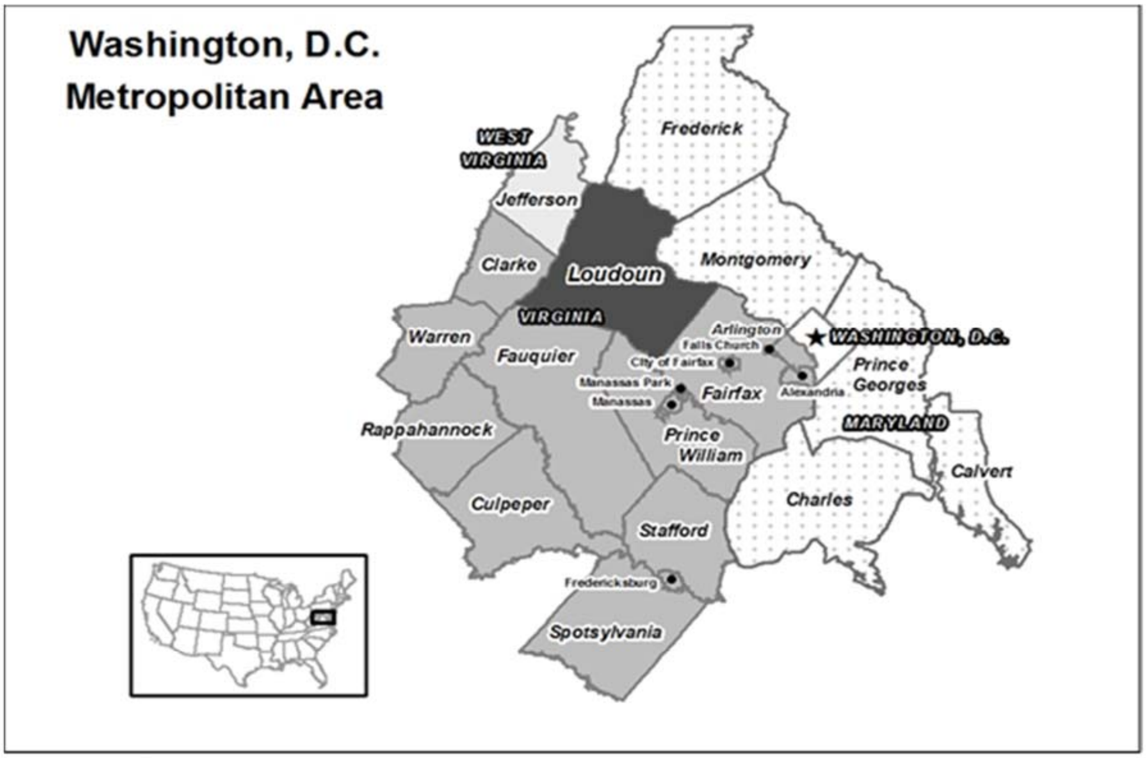
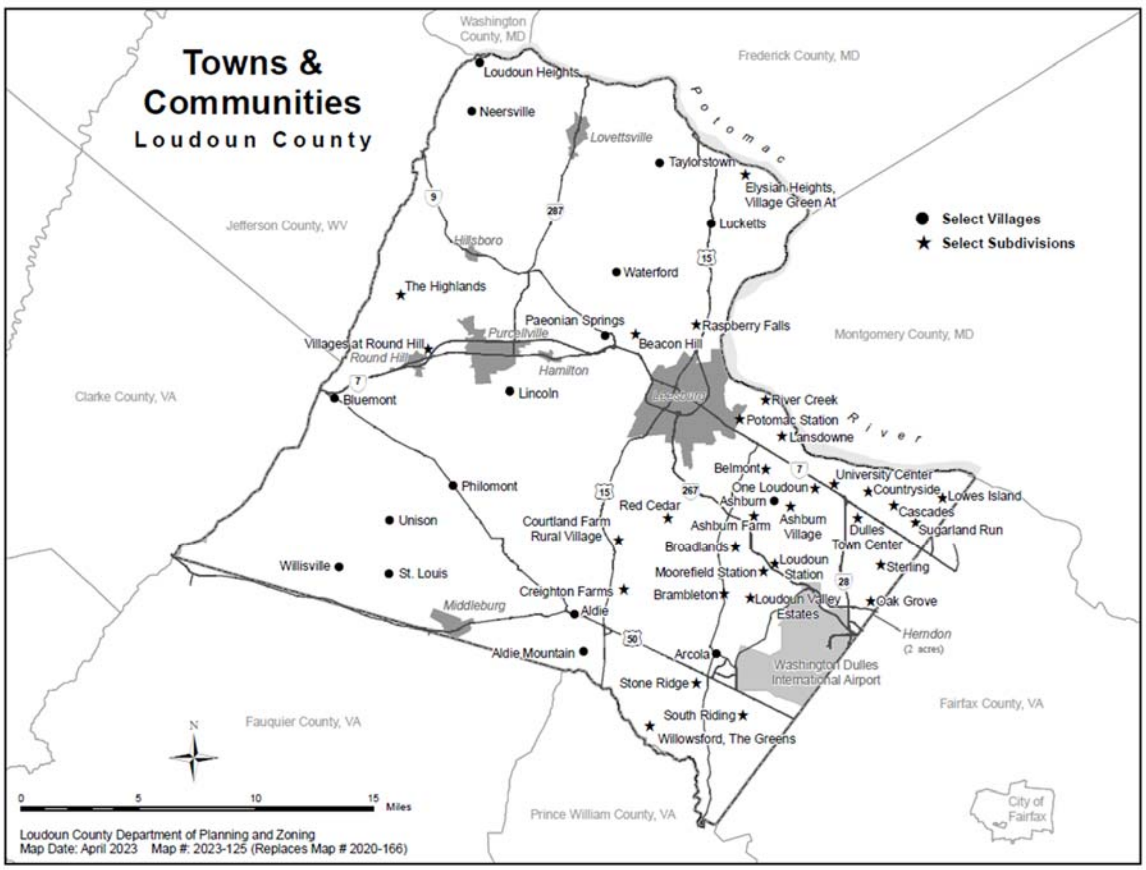

Washington, D.C.
Metropolitan Area
WEST VIRGINIA
Frederick
Jefferson
Clarke
Loudoun
Montgomery
VIRGINIA
Arlington
Falls Church
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Warren
Fauquier
City of Fairfax
Prince Georges
Manassas Park
Manassas
Fairfax
Alexandria
MARYLAND
Rappahannock
Prince William
Calvert
Charles
Culpeper
Stafford
Fredericksburg
Spotsylvania


Towns & Communities
Loudoun County
Washington County, MD
Frederick County, MD
Loudoun Heights
Neersville
Lovettsville
Potomac River
Taylorstown
Elysian Heights, Village Green At
Lucketts
Select Villages
Select Subdivisions
Jefferson County, WV
Hillsboro
Waterford
The Highlands
Paeonian Springs
Raspberry Falls
Purcellville
Beacon Hill
Montgomery County, MD
Villages at Round Hill
Round Hill
Hamilton
Clarke County, VA
Bluemont
Lincoln
Leesburg
River Creek
Potomac Station
Lansdowne
Belmont
University Center
Philomont
One Loudoun
Countryside
Lowes Island
Red Cedar
Ashburn
Cascades
Unison
Courtland Farm Rural Village
Ashburn Farm
Ashburn Village
Dulles Town Center
Sugarland Run
Broadlands
Loudoun Station
Sterling
Willisville
St. Louis
Moorefield Station
Creighton Farms
Brambleton
Loudoun Valley Estates
Oak Grove
Middleburg
Aldie
Herndon
(2 acres)
Aldie Mountain
Arcola
Washington Dulles International Airport
Stone Ridge
Fauquier County, VA
South Riding
Fairfax County, VA
Willowsford, The Greens
N
0 5 10 15 Miles
Prince William County, VA
City of Fairfax
Loudoun County Department of Planning and Zoning
Map Date: April 2023 Map #: 2023-125 (Replaces Map # 2020-166)

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Loudoun County, Virginia

$189,690,000
Loudoun County, Virginia
General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds,
Series 2023A

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Official Statement is to furnish information in connection with the sale by Loudoun County, Virginia (the "County" or "Loudoun"), of $189,690,000 General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2023A (the "Bonds"), dated the date of their delivery. The Bonds will be general obligations of the County for the payment of which the full faith and credit of the County is irrevocably pledged. Financial and other information contained in this Official Statement has been prepared by the County from its records (except where other sources are noted). This information speaks as of its date and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or economic position of the County.

The Issuer

The County is located in the northernmost part of Virginia, 25 miles northwest of Washington, D.C. The County's 2022 population was estimated to be 434,326. A summary of certain general information about the County is provided in Section Four, and certain financial information of the County is provided in Section Five.

The Bonds

The Bonds will be dated the date of their delivery. The Bonds will have principal payments annually on December 1 2023 through 2042, inclusive. The Bonds will be issued in authorized denominations of $5,000 and multiples thereof and will be held by the Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), or by its nominee as securities depository with respect to the Bonds.

Interest on the Bonds will be payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year to maturity, commencing December 1, 2023, until the earlier of maturity or redemption. As long as the Bonds are held by DTC or its nominee, interest will be paid to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, in same day funds on each interest payment date.

Use of Proceeds

The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to (i) finance the design, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of public schools and public facilities in the County, as further described herein, and (ii) pay the costs of issuance associated with the Bonds. A more complete description of the use of proceeds is provided in Section Two.

Redemption

The Bonds maturing on and after December 1, 2033 will be subject to optional redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity at the option of the County on and after December 1, 2032, in whole or in part at any time, at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

A more complete description of the redemption features is provided in the subsection entitled "Redemption" in Section Two.

Delivery

The Bonds are offered for delivery, when, as and if issued, subject to the approval of validity by Nixon Peabody LLP, Washington, D.C., Bond Counsel, and to certain other conditions referred to herein. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the County by the County Attorney, Leo P. Rogers. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery, at the expense of the County, in New York, New York, through the facilities of DTC, on or about June 6, 2023.

Auditors

The County's general purpose financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 (the "2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report"), have been audited by the independent public accounting firm of Cherry Bekaert, LLP, and are included as Appendix A. The 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is available for inspection at the County's Department of Finance and Procurement, 1 Harrison Street, S.E., Leesburg, Virginia 20177, and on the County's website at http://www.loudoun.gov. Cherry Bekaert, LLP, the County's independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. Cherry Bekaert, LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

Financial Advisor

Davenport & Company LLC, Richmond, Virginia, is employed as Financial Advisor to the County in connection with the issuance of the Bonds.

Continuing Disclosure

The County has agreed to execute a Continuing Disclosure Agreement at closing to assist the Underwriter (defined below) in complying with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as amended (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and as in effect on the date hereof, by providing annual financial information and event notices required by the Rule. See the subsection entitled "Continuing Disclosure" in Section Six.

Additional Information

Any questions concerning the content of this Official Statement should be directed to Megan Bourke, Director of Management and Budget, 1 Harrison Street, S.E., Leesburg, Virginia 20177, (703) 777-0500, or to the County's Financial Advisor, Davenport & Company LLC, (804) 697-2900.

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SECTION TWO: THE BONDS

Authorization of the Bonds

Issuance of the Bonds is authorized by resolutions and other proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County (the "Board of Supervisors" or "Board") adopted pursuant to and in conformity with Article VII of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and pursuant to the provisions of the Public Finance Act of 1991 (Chapter 26, Title 15.2) of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended. The issuance of the Bonds for the Projects was approved by referenda held in the County on November 8, 2016, November 6, 2018, November 5, 2019, November 3, 2020, November 2, 2021 and November 8, 2022, and has been authorized by a resolution of the Board adopted on April 18, 2023 (the "Bond Resolution").

Plan of Financing

The proceeds of the Bonds will be used for the purpose of (a) financing the costs of the following projects: (1) design, construction and equipping of the Ashburn Recreation and Community Center; (2) design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of Braddock Road from Royal Hunter Drive to Gum Spring Road (Route 659); (3) design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of improvements to four intersections along Farmwell Road; (4) design, construction and equipping of a replacement Lovettsville Fire and Rescue Station #12; (5) design and construction of intersection improvements throughout the County; (6) design, construction and equipping of phase II of Philip A. Bolen Memorial Park; (7) design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of a roundabout at Route 50 and Trailhead Drive; (8) design, land acquisition and construction of an interchange at Route 7 and Route 690; (9) design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of improvements to Route 7 between Route 9 and the Dulles Greenway; (10) design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of a roundabout at Route 9 and Route 287; (11) design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of a shared-use overpass across Sterling Boulevard at the W&OD Trail; (12) design, construction and equipping of Elementary School (ES-32) Dulles South; (13) design, construction and equipping of capital facility renewals and alterations at various Loudoun County Public School locations; (14) design, construction and equipping of Watson Mountain Middle School (formerly MS-14 Dulles North Middle School); (15) design, construction and equipping of security improvements at various Loudoun County Public Schools; (16) design, construction and equipping of replacement facilities and bus parking at Valley Service Center; (17) other public safety facilities, public park facilities, and public road and transportation projects approved in the County's Capital Improvement Program; and (18) other public school facilities as requested by the Loudoun County School Board (collectively, the "Projects"); and (b) paying the costs of issuance associated with the Bonds.

Sources and Uses of Funds

The following table sets forth the anticipated application of the proceeds of the Bonds for the purposes described above:

Sources of Funds	
Par Amount of Bonds	$189,690,000.00
Original Issue Premium	27,602,662.95
Total Sources	$217,292,662.95
Uses of Funds	
Deposit to Project Fund	$216,259,000.00
Costs of Issuance†	1,033,662.95
Total Uses	$217,292,662.95

† Includes underwriter's discount and other costs of issuance.

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof and will be held by DTC, or its nominee, as securities depository with respect to the Bonds (see the subsection herein "Book-Entry-Only System"). Purchases of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds will be made only in book-entry form and individual purchasers will not receive physical delivery of bond certificates. The Bonds will be dated the date of their delivery, will bear interest at the rates per annum set forth on the inside cover page hereof, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and twelve 30-day months, payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year to maturity, commencing December 1, 2023 (each an "Interest Payment Date"), and will mature on December 1, in the years and in the principal amounts set forth on the inside cover page hereof.

As long as the Bonds are held by DTC or its nominee, interest will be paid to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, in same day funds on each Interest Payment Date. If the book-entry system is discontinued, bond certificates will be delivered as described in the Bond Resolution, and the beneficial owners of the bonds (the "Bondholders") will become registered owners of the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on each Interest Payment Date by wire, check or draft of U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Richmond, Virginia, as registrar and paying agent (the "Registrar"), mailed to each registered owner at the address appearing in the records of the Registrar on the 15th day (whether or not a business day) of the month preceding the applicable Interest Payment Date. Principal of and premium, if any, on the Bonds are payable upon presentation of the Bonds at the designated trust office of the Registrar.

Redemption

Optional Redemption of the Bonds. The Bonds maturing on and after December 1, 2033 will be subject to redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity at the option of the County on and after December 1, 2032, in whole or in part at any time, at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

Manner of Redemption

If less than all of the Bonds of a particular maturity are called for redemption, the Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed will be selected by the Registrar, by lot, using such method of selection as the Registrar shall consider proper in its discretion.

Notice of Redemption

The County shall cause notice of redemption to be sent by facsimile transmission, registered or certified mail or overnight express delivery, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date, to the registered owner of the Bonds. The County shall not be responsible for giving notice of redemption to anyone other than DTC or another qualified securities depository or its nominee unless no qualified securities depository is the registered owner of the Bonds. If no qualified securities depository is the registered owner of the Bonds, notice of redemption shall be mailed to all registered owners of the Bonds. Each notice of redemption shall identify the Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed. Interest shall cease to accrue on any Bonds duly called for prior redemption, after the redemption date, if payment thereof has been duly provided. The Registrar shall not be required to transfer or exchange any Bond or portion thereof after the notice of redemption has been duly provided.

If, at the time of mailing of the notice of any optional redemption, there has not been deposited with an escrow agent moneys sufficient to redeem all the Bonds called for redemption, the notice may state that it is conditional upon the deposit of the redemption moneys with the escrow agent not later than the redemption date. Such notice will be of no effect and the redemption price for such optional redemption will not be due and payable unless such moneys are so deposited.

Book-Entry-Only System

The description which follows of the procedures and recordkeeping with respect to beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds, payments of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to DTC, its nominee, Direct Participants (defined below) or Beneficial Owners (defined below), confirmation and transfer of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds and other bond-related transactions by and between DTC, the Direct Participants and Beneficial Owners is based solely on information furnished by DTC.

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners, however, are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in a particular Series of Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for such Series of Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within a single maturity of are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the County as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct

Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Trustee on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Trustee or the County, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the County or the Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered.

The County may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the County believes to be reliable, but the County takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Neither the County nor the Trustee has any responsibility or obligation to the Direct or Indirect Participants or the Beneficial Owners with respect to (A) the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC or any Direct or Indirect Participant; (B) the payment by any Direct or Indirect Participant of any amount due to any Beneficial Owner in respect of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds; (C) the delivery or timeliness of delivery by any Direct or Indirect Participant to any Beneficial Owner of any notice to be given to Bondholders; or (D) any other action taken by DTC, or its nominee, Cede & Co., as registered owner, including the effectiveness of any action taken pursuant to an Omnibus Proxy.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references in this Official Statement to the owners of the Bonds shall mean Cede & Co. and shall not mean the Beneficial Owners, and Cede & Co. will be treated as the only owner of Bonds for all purposes.

The County may enter into amendments to the agreement with DTC or successor agreements with a successor securities depository, relating to the book-entry system to be maintained with respect to the Bonds without the consent of Beneficial Owners.

Security for the Bonds

The Bonds constitute general obligations of the County, and the full faith and credit of the County are irrevocably pledged to the payment of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds. The Bond Resolution provides that the Board of Supervisors shall, in each year while any of the Bonds shall be outstanding, levy and collect on all property in the County subject to local taxation an annual ad valorem tax over and above all other taxes authorized or limited by law and without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay when due the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, unless other funds are legally available and appropriated for timely payment of the Bonds.

Bondholders' Remedies in the Event of Default

Section 15.2-2659 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended (the "Virginia Code"), provides that upon affidavit filed by or on behalf of any owner of a general obligation bond, or by any paying agent therefore, in default as to payment of principal, premium or interest, the Governor shall immediately conduct a summary investigation and, if such default is established to the Governor's satisfaction, the Governor shall immediately order the State Comptroller to withhold all funds appropriated and payable by the Commonwealth of Virginia (the "Commonwealth") to the political subdivision so in default and apply the amount so withheld to payment of the defaulted principal, premium, if any, and interest. Section 15.2-2659 also provides for notice to registered owners of such bonds of the default and the availability of withheld funds. To date, no order to withhold funds pursuant to Section 15.2-2659 or its predecessor provisions Sections 15.1-227.61 and 15.1-225 has ever been issued with respect to the County.

Although neither Section 15.2-2659 nor its predecessor provisions Sections 15.1-227.61 and 15.1-225 have been approved by a Virginia court, the Attorney General of Virginia has ruled that appropriated funds may be withheld by the Commonwealth pursuant to that section. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, the Commonwealth appropriated $569,470,881 to the County, of which $97,318,792 accrued to the County's General Fund, $2,612,486 accrued to the County's Capital Projects Fund, $432,153,415 accrued to the County's School Fund, and $5,232,773 accrued to the County's Other Governmental Funds.

Neither the Bonds nor the proceedings with respect thereto specifically provide any remedies to Bondholders if the County defaults in the payment of principal of or premium or interest on the Bonds, nor do they contain any provision for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the Bondholders upon the occurrence of such default. Upon any default in the payment of principal, premium or interest, a Bondholder could, among other things, seek from an appropriate court a writ of mandamus requiring the Board of Supervisors to observe the covenants contained in the Bonds. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Furthermore, the right to enforce payment of the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") permits a municipality such as the County, if insolvent or otherwise unable to pay its debts as they become due, to file a voluntary petition for the adjustment of debts provided that such municipality is "specifically authorized, in its capacity as a municipality or by name, to be a debtor under Chapter 9 by State law, or by a governmental officer or organization empowered by State law to authorize such entity to be a debtor under such chapter." Bankruptcy Code, § 109(c)(2). Current statutes of the Commonwealth do not expressly authorize the County or municipalities generally to file for bankruptcy under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 does not authorize the filing of involuntary petitions against municipalities such as the County.

Bankruptcy proceedings by the County could have adverse effects on Bondholders, including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to claims of those supplying goods and services to the County after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings, and (c) imposition without their consent of a plan of adjustment materially reducing or delaying payment of the Bonds, including adjusting the timing or amount of payments on the Bonds or the interest rate or other terms of the Bonds. Though the Bankruptcy Code contains provisions intended to ensure that, in any Chapter 9 plan not accepted by at least a majority of a class of creditors such as the holders of general obligation bonds, such creditors will have the benefit of their original claims, the plan may not provide for payment of the Bonds in full, particularly if the Bonds are determined to be unsecured obligations under the Bankruptcy Code. The effect of these and other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code cannot be predicted and may be significantly affected by judicial interpretations.

The County has never defaulted in the payment of either principal or interest on any debt obligation.

Legal Matters

All legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds are subject to the approval of Nixon Peabody LLP, Washington, D.C., Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the County by the County Attorney, Leo P. Rogers.

Bond Counsel has assisted in the preparation of certain information including portions of this Official Statement under the captions "THE BONDS" (except for "Book-Entry-Only System") and "TAX MATTERS" and in "APPENDIX B – FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION," but has not been engaged or undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the remainder of this Official Statement and, accordingly, expresses no opinion as to the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of other material or information, including financial information, included herein.

Litigation

According to the County Attorney, there is no litigation of any kind now pending or, to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief, threatened to restrain or enjoin the issuance or delivery of the Bonds or in any manner questioning the proceedings and authority under which the Bonds are issued or affecting the ability of the County to levy or collect *ad valorem* taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, on all locally taxable property in the County sufficient to pay when due principal of or premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds.

The County and its employees have been named from time to time as defendants in claims, which are being defended by the County Attorney and outside counsel, or insurance counsel. The County may be protected partially by sovereign immunity and by indemnification or insurance agreements depending upon the nature and size of a particular claim. The County Attorney is of the opinion that none of the litigation currently pending against the County reasonably can be expected to have a material adverse effect on the County's financial position or its operations.

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SECTION THREE: TAX MATTERS

Federal Income Taxes

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), imposes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Bonds for interest thereon to be and remain excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Noncompliance with such requirements could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for Federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issue of the Bonds. Pursuant to the Bond Resolution and the Tax Certificate as to Arbitrage and the Provisions of Sections 103 and 141-150 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Tax Certificate"), the County has covenanted to comply with the applicable requirements of the Code in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. In addition, the County has made certain representations and certifications in the Tax Certificate. Bond Counsel will not independently verify the accuracy of those representations and certifications.

In the opinion of Nixon Peabody LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law and assuming compliance with the aforementioned covenant, and the accuracy of certain representations and certifications made by the County described above, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that such interest is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Bonds will be taken into account in computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations under the Code to the extent that such interest is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of such corporations.

State Taxes

Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that, under existing law, the interest on the Bonds will be exempt from income taxation by the Commonwealth. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to other Commonwealth or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds nor as to the taxability of the Bonds or the income there from under the laws of any state other than the Commonwealth.

Original Issue Premium

Bonds sold at prices in excess of their principal amounts are "Premium Bonds." An initial purchaser with an initial adjusted basis in a Premium Bond in excess of its principal amount will have amortizable bond premium which offsets the amount of tax-exempt interest and is not deductible from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The amount of amortizable bond premium for a taxable year is determined actuarially on a constant interest rate basis over the term of each Premium Bond based on the purchaser's yield to maturity (or, in the case of Premium Bonds callable prior to their maturity, over the period to the call date, based on the purchaser's yield to the call date and giving effect to any call premium). For purposes of determining gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond, an initial purchaser who acquires such obligation with an amortizable bond premium is required to decrease such purchaser's adjusted basis in such Premium Bond annually by the amount of amortizable bond premium for the taxable year. The amortization of bond premium may be taken into account as a reduction in the amount of tax-exempt income for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning such Bonds. Owners of the Premium Bonds are advised that they should consult with their own advisors with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning such Premium Bonds.

Ancillary Tax Matters

Ownership of the Bonds may result in other Federal tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including, without limitation, certain S corporations, foreign corporations with branches in the United States, property and casualty insurance companies, individuals receiving Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals seeking to claim the earned income credit, and taxpayers (including banks, thrift institutions and other financial institutions) who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or to carry the Bonds. Prospective investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding these rules.

Interest paid on tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds is subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. In addition, interest on the

Bonds may be subject to backup withholding if such interest is paid to a registered owner that (a) fails to provide certain identifying information (such as the registered owner's taxpayer identification number) in the manner required by the IRS, or (b) has been identified by the IRS as being subject to backup withholding.

Bond Counsel is not rendering any opinion as to any Federal tax matters other than those described in the opinions attached as Appendix B. Prospective investors, particularly those who may be subject to special rules described above, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the Federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Bonds, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state or other taxing jurisdiction.

Changes in Law and Post Issuance Events

Legislative or administrative actions and court decisions, at either the federal or state level, could have an adverse impact on the potential benefits of the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Bonds for federal or state income tax purposes, and thus on the value or marketability of the Bonds. This could result from changes to federal or state income tax rates, changes in the structure of federal or state income taxes (including replacement with another type of tax), repeal of the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal or state income tax purposes, or otherwise. It is not possible to predict whether any legislative or administrative actions or court decisions having an adverse impact on the federal or state income tax treatment of holders of the Bonds may occur. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the impact of any change in law on the Bonds.

Bond Counsel has not undertaken to advise in the future whether any events after the date of issuance and delivery of the Bonds may affect the tax status of interest on the Bonds. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax law consequences with respect to the Bonds, or the interest thereon, if any action is taken with respect to the Bonds or the proceeds thereof upon the advice or approval of other counsel.

IN ALL EVENTS, ALL INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS IN DETERMINING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE BONDS.

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SECTION FOUR: LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

General Description

Overview

The County is an urbanizing county located in the northwestern tip of the Commonwealth of Virginia, 25 miles northwest of Washington, D.C. and within 500 miles of the nation's major population centers of Atlanta, New York, and Boston. The County is approximately 520 square miles in size. It is considered to be part of the Northern Virginia area and the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (the "Washington MSA"). The Washington MSA, as set forth in February 2013 by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, included the Virginia Counties of Arlington, Clarke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Stafford and Warren, the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas and Manassas Park and parts of Maryland and West Virginia. According to the 2020 Census (defined below), from 2010 to 2020 Loudoun's population increased by approximately 35%—from 312,311 to 420,959. According to County estimates, the County's 2022 population was 434,326, an increase of 3.2% since 2020. According to the 2020 Decennial Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (the "2020 Census"), Loudoun County is the third most populous jurisdiction in Northern Virginia, after Fairfax and Prince William Counties, and the fourth most populous jurisdiction in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The County's population is expected to be 494,000, by 2030, an increase of approximately 17% from 2020.[*]

A labor supply of highly skilled residents, a stable political climate, the cooperative attitude of state and local governments, abundant commercial and industrial acreage, connection to the world through Washington Dulles International Airport ("Dulles Airport") and an estimated 70%[†] of the world's internet traffic are but a few of the attractive features of the County. The Town of Leesburg, the County government seat, is located in the heart of the County. Incorporated towns within the County include Hamilton, Hillsboro, Leesburg, Lovettsville, Middleburg, Purcellville and Round Hill.

The County has the conveniences often associated with urban areas, while maintaining a comfortable suburban atmosphere. The eastern portion of the County borders Fairfax County, Virginia, and contains Dulles Airport. While this portion of the County is developing as a result of its proximity to the Washington metropolitan area, the western portion of the County, bordered by the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west and the Potomac River to the north, maintains a rural and historical environment. The western portion of the County comprises small towns and villages surrounded primarily by farmland and open spaces. It is sparsely populated with a thriving agricultural industry, with many historical sites on the National Register of Historic Places. The combination of eastern and western Loudoun, of urban growth and historic stability, makes the County one of the most desirable counties in northern Virginia for businesses and residents to locate.

The County, which derives its governing authority from the Virginia Code, is a multi-service jurisdiction and shares local governmental taxing power with the towns within its boundaries. The governing body of the County is the Board of Supervisors, which formulates policies for the administration of the County. There are overlapping debt and taxing powers with other political subdivisions.

The Administrative Offices are located at the County Administration Building, 1 Harrison Street, S.E., Leesburg, Virginia 20177. The telephone number is (703) 777-0200. The telephone number for the Office of Management and Budget is (703) 777-0500.

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[*] Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Round 10.0 Cooperative Forecast control totals, submitted by Loudoun County in October 2022.

[†] Source: Loudoun County Department of Economic Development.

Other Financial Information

No principal of or interest on any obligation of the County is past due, nor has the County ever defaulted on any of its general obligation bonds, federal loans, financing agreements, revenue obligations or installment purchase agreements.

The fiscal period of the County is July 1 through June 30.

The Official Statement does not include the financial data of any other political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the County.

Form and Organization of Government

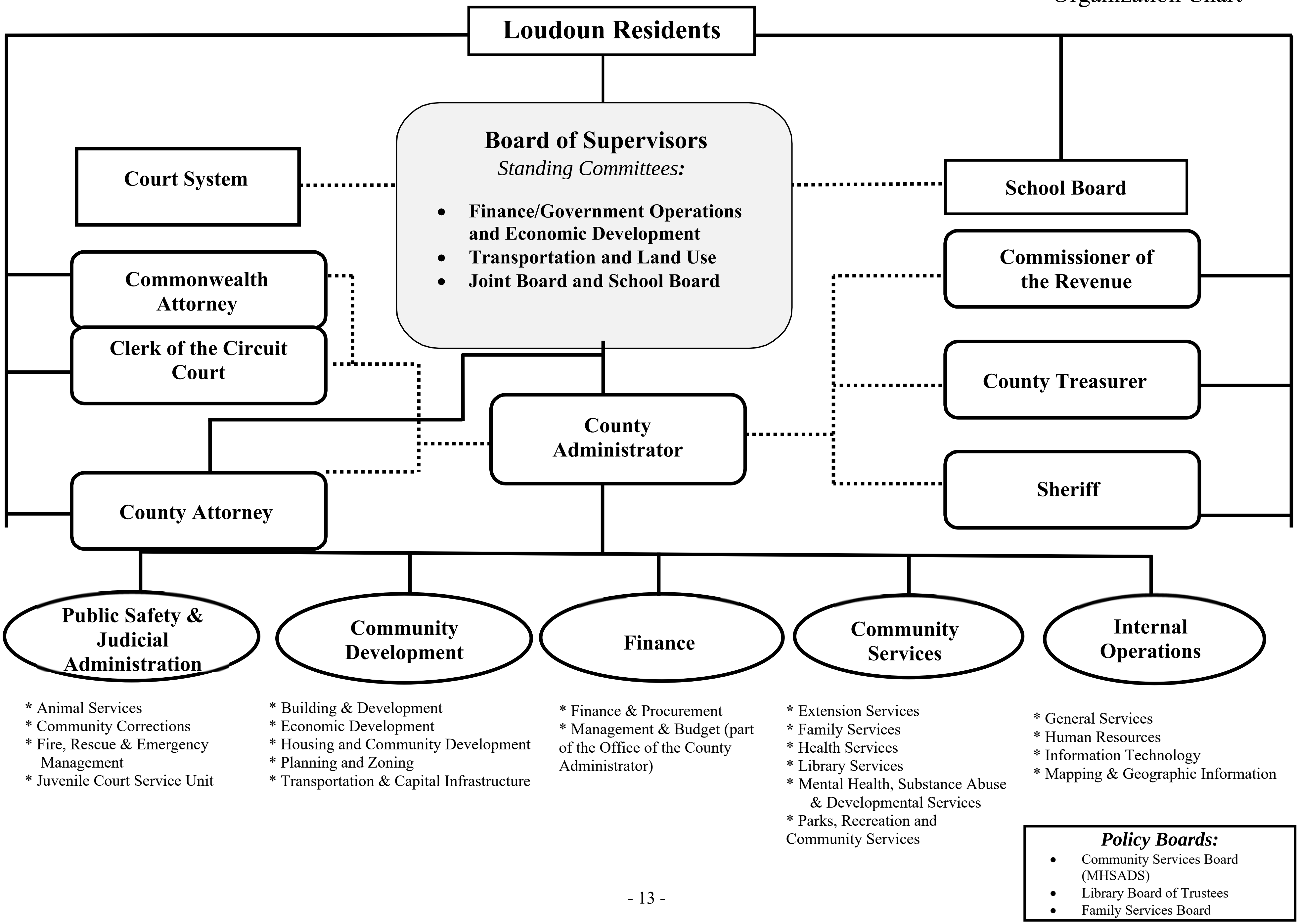
The County operates under the traditional county form of government with a County Administrator as established by the Virginia Code. The nine-member Board of Supervisors is vested with local legislative powers. Eight members of the Board are elected on the basis of their respective election districts of the County, and the Chairman is elected at-large. All members of the Board are elected for terms of four years with the elections being held in odd years for all the seats. The Board of Supervisors elects a Vice Chairman from among its members. Under this form of government, the elected officials include the members of the legislative body, which is the Board, and certain elected administrative officials, including the Treasurer, the Commissioner of the Revenue, the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Circuit Court and the Commonwealth's Attorney.

The County Administrator is the administrative head of the general government and carries out the policies of the Board. He is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Board, and acts as the Board's agent in the administration and operation of the County's departments and agencies. All departments directly responsible to the Board report to the County Administrator, who acts as the Board of Supervisors' liaison to all other departments and agencies. With the assistance of a Deputy County Administrator and four Assistant County Administrators, the County Administrator coordinates the functions of 30 County agencies and departments responsible for the delivery of services to residents. He is responsible for appointing and discharging all County employees and officers, although that responsibility may be delegated to subordinates. A major responsibility of the County Administrator is the preparation of the County's annual operating budget and six-year capital plan. The County Administrator also acts as Clerk to the Board of Supervisors and is responsible for recording and maintaining all legislative documents and actions of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors organizes itself into the following three Committees of the Board of Supervisors: Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development, Transportation and Land Use, and Joint Board and School Board. These Committees provide policy and fiscal guidance to the County Administrator and county agencies and promote more effective management and control over functionally related County departments and agencies. Based upon the Board of Supervisors' priorities, policies, and programs, the County Administrator, along with his Deputy and Assistant Administrators, anticipates community needs, sets priorities and develops strategies to address those needs through administrative and proposed legislative methods.

Presented on the following page is an organizational chart for the County and descriptions of the members of the Board of Supervisors and certain appointed and elected officials.

Loudoun County
Organization Chart



Elected Legislative Officials

Phyllis J. Randall, Chair, Board of Supervisors

Ms. Randall was elected as Chair of the Board of Supervisors in November 2015 and reelected in November 2019. Ms. Randall was the first person of color in Virginia's history to be an elected chair of a county board. As Loudoun's Chair At-Large, she represents Loudoun on various regional, state, and national bodies, including as Chair of the full Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) and Chair of the NVTA Governance and Personnel Committee. She also serves as a member of the National Association of Counties ("NACo") Health and Human Resources Committee and founding member of the NACo Economic Mobility Leadership Network, a member of the Virginia Association of Counties Health and Human Resources sub-committee and a member of The Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments (COG) Board of Directors, Human Services and Public Safety Policy Committee, Regional Forward Coalition, and DC Statehood sub-committee. Chair Randall also serves on the Board of Supervisors' Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee and the Transportation and Land Use Committee. From 2009-2011, Chair Randall served as Chair of Virginia's Fair Housing Board under former Governors Tim Kaine and Bob McDonnell. From 2014 to June of 2018, she served as Chair of Virginia's State Board of Corrections under Governor Terry McAuliffe. By profession, Chair Randall is a mental health therapist, with substance dependence as her emphasis area. She has worked with justice-involved populations, both in and out of incarcerated settings for over 20 years.

Koran T. Saines, Vice Chairman, Board of Supervisors

Mr. Saines was elected to the Board of Supervisors representing the Sterling District in November 2015 and reelected in November 2019. In January 2020, he was elected by his fellow Board members to serve as vice chairman. He serves on the Board's Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee and represents Loudoun on the Northern Virginia Manpower Consortium Workforce Investment Board and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' Climate Energy and Environment Policy Committee and the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority Planning Coordination Advisory Committee. He also serves as one of Loudoun's representatives on the Route 28 Transportation Improvement District Commission and is one of the Board's representatives on the Family Services Board. In 2019, Mr. Saines was appointed to the General Government Steering Committee of the Virginia Association of Counties by the VACo president. Mr. Saines is a Sterling native and a graduate of Broad Run High School. He graduated from Indiana Institute of Technology with a bachelor's degree in Human Resource Management. He currently works as a human resource professional for Inova Health System. Mr. Saines' community service includes being president of the Chatham Green Unit Owners Association after previous stints as vice president and secretary. In the past he has served as an election officer, including serving as chief election officer in 2014.

Juli E. Briskman, Member, Board of Supervisors

Ms. Briskman was elected to represent the Algonkian District on the Board of Supervisors in November of 2019. She serves on the Board's Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee and the Joint Board and School Board Committee. She also represents Loudoun on the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Board of Directors and the Potomac Watershed Roundtable. She is one of the Board's representatives on the Loudoun County Family Services Board and the Dulles Town Center Community Development Authority. Ms. Briskman began her career in journalism and communications. During her career she served overseas with the U.S. Department of State and worked as a contractor for federal agencies. She has also worked in the educational field, helping families explore Pre-K options, admissions, and childcare. She has been an instructor at local gyms and yoga studios. In addition to her professional pursuits, she has been an active community volunteer in many educational, recreational, and community groups, including the Loudoun County Public Schools, the Algonkian Running Club, the River Crest Riptide Swim Team, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Galilee United Methodist Church. She holds a master's degree in business administration from the Johns Hopkins University and a bachelor's degree in journalism from the Ohio State University.

Tony R. Buffington Jr., Member, Board of Supervisors

Mr. Buffington was elected to represent the Blue Ridge District on the Board of Supervisors in November of 2015 and reelected in November of 2019. He serves as Vice Chair on the Board's Transportation and Land Use Committee. In addition to having served on the Joint Town of Leesburg/Loudoun County Law Enforcement Task Force, he has also served as Loudoun's representative on the Northern Virginia Regional Commission and as the Board's representative on the Coalition of Loudoun Towns (COLT). Mr. Buffington received the 2018 "Friend of the Blue Ridge Mountain" award for his Conservation Easement Assistance initiative. In 1998, he joined the United States Marine Corps serving in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and other locations before receiving an honorable discharge in 2002 at the rank of sergeant. After his service in the Marines, he became a federal law enforcement officer in the Washington, D.C. area, where he continues to serve in a supervisory capacity. In addition to his federal service, he previously served as an appointed member of the Loudoun County Heritage Commission, and as Vice President of the Brambleton Homeowners Association.

Sylvia R. Glass, Member, Board of Supervisors

Ms. Glass was elected to represent the Broad Run District on the Board of Supervisors in November 2019. She serves as co-chair of the Board of Supervisors' Joint Board and School Board Committee and is a member of the Transportation and Land Use Committee. She represents Loudoun on the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' Air Quality Committee and the Route 28 Transportation Improvement District Commission. She also serves as the Board's representative on the Loudoun County Disability Services Board. She is currently an elementary special education teacher's assistant with Virtual Loudoun, having worked previously as a teaching assistant and cafeteria monitor with Loudoun County Public Schools. Her prior work experience encompasses both accounting and real estate. She held positions with the U.S. Defense Contract Audit Agency and Trollinger and Co. and later earned her real estate license and worked with ReMax. She served as the President of the Dominion Trail Elementary School Parent Teacher Association and is a member of the NAACP Education Committee. She is also active with the Loudoun County Public Schools' Minority Student Achievement Advisory Committee and is a member of the Loudoun Education Association. Further, she is a member of the Loudoun chapter of Moms Demand Action. She earned a bachelor's degree in accounting and economics from Bowie State University and a master's degree in special education from George Mason University.

Caleb A. Kershner, Member, Board of Supervisors

Mr. Kershner was elected to represent the Catoctin District on the Board of Supervisors in November 2019. He serves on the Board's Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee. He represents Loudoun on the Northern Virginia Regional Commission, the Loudoun County Agricultural District Advisory Committee, the Coalition of Loudoun Towns (COLT) and the Annexation Area Development Policy Committee. He is a partner in the law firm of Simms Showers, LLP in Leesburg. A native of Frederick, Maryland, he moved to Loudoun in 1995 and worked for the Home School Legal Defense Association in Purcellville as director of federal relations. He earned a bachelor's degree in finance with honors from George Mason University in 2001 and a doctorate in law from George Mason University in 2005. He began his legal career as an assistant commonwealth's attorney in Loudoun County, prosecuting criminal cases between 2005 and 2009. Supervisor Kershner has been an active community volunteer, currently serving as an officer on the board of directors for the Loudoun County Fair and Associates, a nonprofit organization which hosts the Loudoun County Fair. He has also been a member of the Lovettsville-Waterford Ruritans.

Matthew F. Letourneau, Member, Board of Supervisors

Mr. Letourneau was elected to represent the Dulles District on the Board of Supervisors in November 2011 and was reelected in 2015 and 2019. From 2015 to 2021, Supervisor Letourneau served as Chairman of the Board's Finance, Government Operations and Economic Development Committee, which oversees county services, finances, and economic development efforts, and since 2021 he remains a member of the committee. He is the first Loudoun County Supervisor to serve on the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro) Board of Directors, representing Virginia as one of two Principal Directors. He served on the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Board of Directors from 2012 to 2019, including as Chairman of the Board in 2018 and corporate President in 2014. Mr. Letourneau represents Loudoun on the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC) and serves on the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board and the Route 28 Transportation Improvement District Commission. He is currently Managing Director of Communications and Media for the Global Energy Institute at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. He is a cum laude graduate of The Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

<u>Michael R. Turner, Member, Board of Supervisors</u>

Mr. Turner was elected to represent the Ashburn District on the Board of Supervisors in November 2019. He serves as the chair of the Board of Supervisors Transportation and Land Use Committee and represents Loudoun on the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission. He also serves on the Fiscal Impact Committee. He is a 1973 graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy and a former command pilot with more than 3,500 flying hours as both an air rescue helicopter pilot and a fighter pilot. A Desert Storm veteran, he served on the U.S. Central Command staff before and during the war. His final assignment was on the Joint Staff in the Pentagon in support of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1993 to 1997, where he worked in the Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate. Since his retirement from the Air Force in 1997, Turner has worked principally as a nonprofit development officer at six nonprofit organizations with varied missions, including disaster relief, encouraging entrepreneurship among America's youth, providing free credit counseling to families in need and helping military and veteran families. He also has nonprofit experience in legislative affairs. From 2003 to 2004, Turner was a military commentator for CNN, MSNBC, Fox News, NPR, KQED radio, and Newsweek online. In 2008, he was a candidate for the U.S. Congress from Virginia's 10th Congressional District. Turner is a recipient of the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal and the Air Medal. He has a bachelor's degree in science from the U.S. Air Force Academy and a master's degree in business administration from Chapman University in California.

<u>Kristen C. Umstattd, Member, Board of Supervisors</u>

Ms. Umstattd was elected to represent the Leesburg District on the Board of Supervisors in November 2015 and reelected in November 2019. She is the chair of the Board of Supervisors' Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee and serves on the Joint Board and School Board Committee. She is one of the Board's representatives on the Annexation Area Development Policy Committee and the Family Services Board. She also represents Loudoun on the Northern Virginia Regional Commission and the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' Chesapeake Bay and Water Resources Policy Committee. Previously, she served on the Leesburg Town Council from 1992 to 2016. She served as Mayor between 2002 and 2016. Umstattd served for many years as the Leesburg Town Council's liaison to the Leesburg Planning Commission. In addition, she has served on the boards of the following statewide and regional organizations: Past President, Virginia Association of Planning District Commissions; Past Chair, Northern Virginia Regional Commission; Past Chair, Towns' Association of Northern Virginia; Past Commander, American Legion Post 34; Trustee, Journey Through Hallowed Ground; and member of the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority, Northern Virginia Transportation Coordinating Council, Dulles Area Transportation Association, Coalition of Loudoun Towns Advisory Committee, and Loudoun Hospital Executive Council. Umstattd is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She moved to Virginia in 1981, while on active duty as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve. After her honorable discharge, Umstattd continued with the U.S. Naval Reserves, translating Soviet naval documents from Russian into English for the U.S. intelligence community. She then joined the Central Intelligence Agency as a Soviet Naval analyst. Since 1987, Supervisor Umstattd has been practicing law in Leesburg, Virginia. Umstattd graduated magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa from Yale University with a B.A. in Russian and East European Studies. She holds a J.D. from Yale Law School and a Certificate in Chinese Studies from Cheng-chi University in Taiwan.

Certain Other Elected Administrative Officials

<u>H. Roger Zurn, Jr., Treasurer</u>

Mr. Zurn was elected Treasurer in November 1995. Previously, he served on the Board of Supervisors from 1990 through 1995, representing the Sterling District, and served as the chairperson of the Board's Finance Committee. Prior to his election to the Board of Supervisors, he chaired the County's Affordable Housing Advisory Committee. He is the former owner of Loudoun Temporary Service, Inc. and previously was the chief commercial lending officer for Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Loudoun. Mr. Zurn earned a Bachelor's degree at the University of Maryland.

Certain Appointed Administrative Officials

Tim Hemstreet, County Administrator

Mr. Hemstreet began his service as County Administrator for Loudoun County in December 2009. Mr. Hemstreet came to the County from the City of Miami Beach, Florida, where he held management positions since April 2001. He had served as Assistant City Manager and Assistant Executive Director of the Redevelopment Agency since March 2005. Before that, he was director of the Capital Projects Office. His responsibilities as Assistant City Manager for Miami Beach included overseeing the Departments of Public Works, Planning, Capital Improvements, Economic Development, Public/Private Joint Ventures and the Redevelopment Agency Construction. The City of Miami Beach had approximately 2,000 employees, an annual operating budget of $425 million, and a capital budget of $800 million. Before joining the City of Miami Beach, he held several management positions with the Cities of Tamarac and Hollywood, Florida. He served as Assistant City Manager and Finance and Policy Officer for the City of Tamarac. Mr. Hemstreet grew up in Northern Virginia and earned both a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Leo P. Rogers, County Attorney

Mr. Rogers has served as County Attorney since November 2014. He previously served as James City County Attorney from 2004 to 2014, as a Deputy County Attorney from 1994 to 2004, and as an Assistant County Attorney from 1990 to 1994. He graduated from Rutgers College where he was a Henry Rutgers Scholar in History and earned his Juris Doctor from William & Mary Law School. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Virginia State Bar. As County Attorney, he serves as chief legal advisor to the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator and all County departments and agencies. It is his duty to advise the Board of Supervisors and to represent the County in civil matters.

Charles A. Yudd, Deputy County Administrator

Mr. Yudd has served as Deputy County Administrator since July 2016. He joined Loudoun County in March 1997 as the Land Use Review Division Manager in the Department of Planning Services. Mr. Yudd moved to the Office of the County Administrator in 1999, working initially in the areas of land use, economic development and development review. He began his career with Prince William County, Virginia, in 1983, serving in development review positions in the Department of Planning. Mr. Yudd earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Maryland and a master's degree in Planning from the University of Virginia. He also holds the prestigious Credentialed Manager designation from ICMA, the International City/County Management Association.

Valmarie Turner, Acting Director of Finance and Procurement/Assistant County Administrator

Ms. Turner was appointed as Assistant County Administrator in November 2014. Prior to working for Loudoun County, Ms. Turner served as the Director of Community Services in Seminole County, Florida, Director of Housing and Community Development for the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, Director of Affordable Housing and Manager of Contracts Unit for Hillsborough County, Florida, Homeownership Program Manager for Fulton County, Georgia, and as the Affordable Housing Coordinator for the City of Daytona Beach, Florida. Ms. Turner currently oversees the departments of Housing and Community Development, Parks, Recreation and Community Services (PRCS), Finance and Procurement; the Offices of Public Affairs and Communication, and Equity and Inclusion, and was named as the Acting Director of Finance and Procurement in March 2023. She is an ICMA Credentialed Manager and currently serves as a Regional Vice President for the Southeast Region on the ICMA Executive Board. Ms. Turner is a graduate of Florida A&M University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Economics and Walden University with a Master of Public Administration Degree. Ms. Turner is also a graduate of the Senior Executive Institute with the University of Virginia and a member of the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform (CJJR) Fellows Network with Georgetown University's McCourt School of Public Policy.

Megan Bourke, Director of Management and Budget

Ms. Bourke began her service to Loudoun County in January 2014 as a budget manager and has held various positions managing both the County's operating and capital budgets. Prior to joining Loudoun County, she was a budget and management analyst with Chesterfield County, Virginia, from 2011 through 2013, and a management analyst with the Village of Downers Grove, Illinois, from 2007 to 2008, where she began her career in local government as a management intern in 2004. Ms. Bourke earned a bachelor's degree in political science from Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana, and a master's degree in public policy from The George Washington University in Washington, DC.

Governmental Services and Facilities

Introduction

The County provides a full range of municipal services authorized by the Virginia Code and the Board of Supervisors. These services include public safety (law enforcement and traffic control, fire and rescue services, corrections and detention, inspections); health and welfare (health, mental health and developmental services, social services); education (elementary and secondary, community college support); parks, recreation and cultural enrichment (libraries, performing arts, museums); community development (economic development, planning, zoning, housing, environmental management, cooperative extension); limited public works (sanitation and waste disposal, transportation planning, maintenance); and general government administration (legislation, general and financial, elections, judicial). Services provided by the County which receive partial funding from the Commonwealth include public education in grades kindergarten through twelve and certain technical and special education, mental health assistance, agricultural services, law enforcement, judicial, and other activities.

The County's main governmental complex includes a general administration building, and a judicial complex. In close proximity are a health facility, a public safety facility and a social services facility. There are five sheriff substations and one sheriff administration building, twenty-one fire and rescue stations, ten area libraries, including a law library, seven community centers, three recreation centers and fifty-five park sites, ninety-six elementary, secondary and specialized schools and various other sub offices and facilities located throughout the County.

Development and Economic Growth

Guiding Strategy

The County Government's business growth and development strategy is managed by the staff in the Loudoun County Department of Economic Development ("Department of Economic Development"). The Department of Economic Development is supported by and active in multiple business-focused public-private partnerships.

The Department of Economic Development operates under a cluster-focused business strategy, originally approved by the Board of Supervisors in 2008. Currently the County's business development budget and its recruitment and retention efforts are targeted at data centers and other businesses in the information and communications technology cluster, especially cybersecurity and health information technology; aerospace and defense; air cargo and highly specialized manufacturing. The department also works to attract and grow small businesses and international companies.

Board Support

The Board of Supervisors oversees and guides all economic development efforts as a unit and specifically through its Finance/Government Operations and Economic Development Committee. The Board has encouraged business growth through its strong support of economic development department staffing and programs, as well as its endorsement of business-focused County initiatives. The Economic Development Authority of Loudoun County (the "EDA") provides support to the Department of Economic Development and issues revenue bonds in accordance with the Industrial Development and Revenue Bond Act.

The Department of Economic Development works with the Board of Supervisors to create competitive business incentives that are strategic and selective. For example, incentives were leveraged in 2018 to make the building improvements needed to attract the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Information Technology to Quantum Park in Ashburn, filling the largest block of underutilized office space in Loudoun County, and in 2021 and 2022 to secure new investment and jobs in new headquarters locations for organizations including Zasti AI, Athari Biosciences and the United States Tennis Association. Zasti AI and Athari Biosciences are notable for their potential to promote economic diversification and add to the County's Health IT cluster, with at least 60 jobs and $5.9 million of new investment from Zasti AI and 50 jobs and $4 million of new investment from Athari Biosciences, which includes investment in a certified wet lab for molecular testing and research. The Board of Supervisors further promotes economic diversification through initiatives that enhance messaging to the development community that Loudoun is "business friendly."

Overall, the County's most leveraged non-cash incentive is Loudoun's Fast Track program for accelerated commercial site plan permitting. A project using the Fast Track process can get to conditional approval (and begin the process of applying for building permits) in an average of less than three months. In 2022, the Department of Economic Development assisted 29 Fast Track projects, which will lead to over $10.5 billion in new commercial investment in Loudoun's economy. The Fast Track program is an important non-cash incentive that enhances the County's competitiveness relative to neighboring jurisdictions and improves the experience of conducting business in Loudoun County.

Current and Future Initiatives

Increased support for the County's wide base of small businesses has been successful, including new marketing initiatives, training events and monthly meet-ups and information sessions for high-growth and technology-focused entrepreneurs. Approximately 87% of Loudoun's businesses have fewer than 20 employees. Small businesses have the greatest potential for growth and are a key component of the Loudoun economy. The presence of small to medium-sized high-growth companies is illustrated by the 35 Loudoun businesses currently on Inc. Magazine's annual listing of fastest growing companies; 2022 marked the ninth year in a row with more than 20 Loudoun businesses making that list.

In addition to the ongoing support for the growth of rural industry provided by the implementation of the updated rural strategy, the Loudoun Farms website is serving to enhance the connections among residents, visitors, and rural-based enterprises. The County continues its successful promotion of direct-sale opportunities and innovative rural practices through the Loudoun Made Loudoun Grown Marketplace, the Take Loudoun Home promotional campaign, farm-restaurant collaborations, spring and fall farm tours, and one-on-one business assistance and specialized training in agricultural innovation.

The Department of Economic Development marketing and communications team leverages media relations, graphic design, event marketing, and digital media marketing to raise awareness of Loudoun County as a world-class business location.

Economic Development Partnership Project with DC Soccer Management Company, LLC and DC Sports Facilities Entertainment, LLC

The County is engaged in an economic development project with DC Soccer Management Company, LLC ("DCSMC") and DC Sports Facilities Entertainment, LLC ("DC Sports"). DCSMC was granted a franchise to establish a new team in the United Soccer League ("USL"), which is a Division II men's professional soccer league. The USL team is named Loudoun United FC (Loudoun United) and is an affiliate of the Major League Soccer team known as DC United. In July 2018, the County and DC Sports executed a lease agreement pursuant to which the County leases to DC Sports approximately 54 acres of land at the County-owned Philip A. Bolen Memorial Park in Leesburg, Virginia as a site for facilities used by Loudoun United and DC United. The joint project includes (i) a stadium with 5,000 seats; (ii) approximately 40,000 square-feet of shared headquarters and training facilities for DC United and Loudoun United; and (iii) four full-size soccer fields, including parking, lighting and restroom facilities. Two of the fields are for exclusive use by the professional soccer teams, and two of the fields are available for County use and for joint community programming by DC Sports and the County. The EDA issued $15 million of lease revenue bonds in 2018 and an additional $2 million of revenue bonds in 2021 for design and construction, of which DC Sports will pay the principal and interest via lease payments, pursuant to the lease agreement. The term of the lease is 40 years, with an option for two ten-year extensions. The Loudoun United FC team held its inaugural season in 2019 at Segra Field. Old Glory DC Rugby began playing its home games at Segra Field in March 2021, further establishing the new stadium as a community hub for sports and entertainment.

The partnership with DCSMC and DC Sports is providing a variety of parks and recreation benefits to the community as well as solidifying Loudoun County as a premier soccer location on the East coast. As part of this partnership, the County Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services and DC United are working collaboratively to provide quality opportunities for youth within the County to participate in training sessions, clinics, camps, and other classes focused on developing young athletes. Over the past decade, the County has become known as a tournament destination due to having the facilities, staff and community amenities needed to support successful tournaments. The stadium provides a venue to host opening and closing ceremonies as well as championship games, and other types of events such as concerts, festivals, and graduations. The County expects an ongoing positive economic impact from establishing the professional sports stadium in the County.

Economic Performance

During calendar year 2022, Loudoun's economic success was evidenced by decreased levels of unemployment and the continued increase in the number of businesses. New commercial development also continued at a rapid pace, with 7.9 million square feet in new retail, flex, industrial, and office building permits issued in 2022. The Department of Economic Development earned 152 "wins" in 2022; a "win" is a business that the department assists with locating, retaining, or expanding in Loudoun. In addition to wins related to data centers and other businesses in the information, and communications technology cluster, there were also wins in the aviation, advanced manufacturing, food services, and agricultural sectors. The 152 wins directly brought in $6.6 billion of commercial investment and 5,755 jobs created or retained. A few significant wins announced in 2022 included Cuisine Solutions, USTA Mid-Atlantic, Janitza Electronics, Hanley Energy and United Airlines.

Economic and Demographic Factors

Employment

The following table presents average employment and weekly wages per employee for the quarter ended June 30, 2022. Total average employment of 179,508 in the quarter ended June 30, 2022 represents an increase of 4.3 percent from the quarter ended June 30, 2021 and 16.8 percent from the quarter ended June 30, 2020.

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AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY WAGES PER EMPLOYEE
Quarter Ended June 30, 2022[1]

Industry	Employment	Weekly Wages
Goods-Producing Domain		
Natural Resources and Mining	668	$1,489
Construction	17,296	1,586
Manufacturing	8,023	1,920
Service-Providing Domain		
Trade, Transportation, and Warehousing	36,106	1,080
Information	6,582	3,124
Financial Activities	6,121	2,340
Professional and Business Services	34,289	1,983
Education and Health Services	33,952	1,137
Leisure and Hospitality	20,754	838
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5,739	1,043
Public Administration	9,055	1,854
Unclassified	923	1,247
Total Employees/ Weighted Average Wage	**179,508**	**$1,489**

1 Includes all employers subject to unemployment compensation laws but excludes other employment such as self-employed persons. Data are presented under NAICS system. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
Source: Chmura Economics & Analytics, 2nd Quarter 2022. Compiled by Loudoun County Department of Economic Development, March 2023.

The following table shows employment by sector for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 excluding self-employed persons. This data shows that the largest percentage of employees in the County work for service-sector companies, particularly the Trade, Transportation and Warehousing, Professional and Business Services, and Education and Health Services sectors.

EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Quarter Ended June 30, 2022[1]

Sector	Percentage
Goods-Producing Domain	
Natural Resources and Mining	0.4%
Construction	9.6
Manufacturing	4.5
Service-Providing Domain	
Trade, Transportation, and Warehousing	20.1
Information	3.7
Financial Activities	3.4
Professional and Business Services	19.1
Education and Health Services	18.9
Leisure and Hospitality	11.6
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3.2
Public Administration	5.0

1 Includes all employers subject to unemployment compensation laws but excludes other employment such as self-employed persons. Data are presented under NAICS system. Figures may not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding.
Source: Chmura JobsEQ, 2nd Quarter 2022. Compiled by Loudoun County Department of Economic Development, March 2023.

The table below compares the average annual unemployment rates of the County, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Washington MSA and the entire United States. The data shows that the County has consistently achieved the lowest unemployment rates when compared to the Commonwealth, the Washington MSA, and the country.

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Calendar Year	Loudoun County	Commonwealth of Virginia	Washington MSA	United States
2013	4.3%	5.6%	5.5%	7.4%
2014	4.2	5.1	5.0	6.2
2015	3.5	4.4	4.4	5.3
2016	3.1	4.0	3.8	4.9
2017	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.4
2018	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.9
2019	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.7
2020	5.3	6.2	6.5	8.1
2021	3.1	3.9	3.4	5.3
2022	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2023. The 2022 values for Loudoun County and for the Washington MSA are 12-month averages.

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Industry

Local and federal government, technology-related and professional services, transportation, and healthcare businesses constitute a significant share of major employers in the County. The following table presents data regarding the major employers, including the products and services they provide and the approximate number of employees.

TOP EMPLOYERS
(as of June 30, 2022)

Company Name	Industry	Employment Range
Loudoun County Public Schools	Educational Services	10,000 +
Loudoun County Government	Public Administration	2,500 - 4,999
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security	Public Administration	2,500 - 4,999
Inova Health System	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,500 - 4,999
Verizon	Information	1,000 - 2,499
United Airlines	Transportation and Warehousing	1,000 - 2,499
Northrop Grumman	Manufacturing	1,000 - 2,499
Amazon	Transportation and Warehousing	1,000 - 2,499
Raytheon Technologies	Manufacturing	1,000 - 2,499
Walmart	Retail Trade	1,000 - 2,499
U.S. Postal Service	Transportation and Warehousing	1,000 - 2,499
Dynalectric Company	Construction	1,000 - 2,499
JE Richards	Construction	500 - 999
Loudoun Medical Group	Health Care and Social Assistance	500 - 999
Rosendin Electric	Construction	500 - 999
Air Serv Corp	Transportation and Warehousing	500 - 999
Wegmans	Retail Trade	500 - 999
Harris Teeter	Retail Trade	500 - 999
U.S. Department of Transportation	Transportation and Warehousing	500 - 999
Gate Gourmet	Accommodation and Food Services	500 - 999
Universal Protection Service	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	500 - 999
Costco Wholesale	Retail Trade	500 - 999
The Home Depot	Retail Trade	500 - 999
Giant Food Store	Retail Trade	500 - 999
Metro Washington Airports Authority	Transportation and Warehousing	500 - 999
Ashby Ponds	Health Care and Social Assistance	500 - 999
Swissport	Transportation and Warehousing	500 - 999
Meta	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	500 - 999
Target	Retail Trade	500 - 999
JK Moving & Storage	Transportation and Warehousing	500 - 999

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2nd Quarter 2022. Analysis by Loudoun County Department of Economic Development.

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Taxable Retail Sales

The following table shows total County taxable retail sales for the calendar years indicated. Taxable sales exclude sales which are exempt under Section 58-441.6 of the Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax Act, such as sales of alcoholic beverages in government stores; sales of certain motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, mobile homes and travel trailers; and sales of certain motor vehicle fuels. The decline in 2020 resulted from stay-at-home orders at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and a transition to online sales, which while taxable under the local sales and use tax are not classified as "retail" sales by the Virginia Department of Taxation.

TAXABLE RETAIL SALES

Calendar Year	Taxable Retail Sales	Percentage Change
2013	$4,858,737,333	(3.6)%
2014	4,986,977,605	2.6
2015	5,335,423,939	7.0
2016	5,564,634,638	4.3
2017	5,567,354,606	2.4
2018	5,870,605,647	3.0
2019	5,987,195,189	2.0
2020	5,674,901,801	(5.2)
2021	6,389,283,771	12.6
2022	7,088,693,686	10.9

Average Change in Retail Sales
2013-2022 3.6%

Source: Virginia Department of Taxation.

Population and Income

According to the County's most recent estimates, the County's 2022 population was 434,326. According to the 2020 Decennial Census, the County was the fourth most populous county/city in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The following table presents the population figures from 2013 through 2022.

POPULATION AND RATES OF CHANGE

Year	Loudoun County (April 1)	Annual Rate of Change	United States (July 1)	Annual Rate of Change
2013	341,187	3.7%	316,059,947	0.7%
2014	354,983	4.0	318,386,329	0.7
2015	368,654	3.9	320,738,994	0.7
2016	381,214	3.4	323,071,755	0.7
2017	392,376	2.9	325,122,128	0.6
2018	402,575	2.6	326,838,199	0.5
2019	413,000	2.6	328,329,953	0.5
2020	420,959	1.9	331,511,512	1.0
2021	427,706	1.6	332,031,554	0.2
2022	434,326	1.5	333,287,557	0.4

Sources: Loudoun County population, 2013-2019, 2021-2022: Loudoun County Office of Management and Budget; Loudoun County population, 2020: U.S. Census Bureau Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Table P-1. United States population - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population of the United States, Regions, States and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2011 to July 1, 2022; December 2022. Estimates are subject to revision as new data becomes available.

The median household income data shown is in nominal or current dollars, meaning it is not inflation adjusted. The County's median household income is consistently higher than that of the Washington MSA, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States. The County's median household income has ranked highest in the nation since 2007 among counties with populations above 65,000 according to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey one-year estimates.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (Nominal Dollars)*

Location	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Loudoun County	$134,464	$135,842	$139,915	$151,800	N/A	$153,506
Washington MSA	95,843	99,669	102,180	105,659	N/A	110,355
Virginia	68,114	71,535	72,577	76,456	N/A	80,963
United States	57,617	60,336	61,937	65,712	N/A	69,717

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *2016 to 2021 American Community Survey One-Year Estimates.*

* Data are shown through 2021. Due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on data collection, the U.S. Census Bureau did not produce the 1-year American Community Survey data for 2020.

New Residential Construction

The number of building permits issued for new residential housing unit construction increased starting in 2011 during recovery from the nation-wide housing crisis and recession. The years 2012 to 2018 exceeded the recession levels with a peak in 2013 followed by a consistent level of permits from 2014 through 2018. Starting in 2020, the number of permits declined reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2020, permits for single-family attached units have continued to decline, with permits for single-family detached units declining somewhat and permits for multi-family attached units increasing. When comparing trends to the Washington metropolitan area, permits for buildings with less than five units (typically single-family buildings) decreased 15% from 2021 to 2022, and a similar 16% in Loudoun County. Interest rates may have played a role in this decline, as national building permit trends show a decline after February 2022, coinciding with the Federal Reserve beginning to raise interest rates in March 2022. Declines in permits for single family units also reflects a reduced supply of available land in the area designated for suburban development. Permitting of multi-family units in Loudoun County has increased since 2020. In 2022, the County issued building permits for 2,305 residential units. Of these units, 37% were for single-family detached, 16% for single-family attached, and 47% for multi-family units.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING UNIT BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

Calendar Year	Single-Family Detached	Percentage Change	Single-Family Attached	Percentage Change	Multi-Family	Percentage Change	Total	Percentage Change
2013	1,685	29.7%	1,797	9.0%	1,318	70.9%	4,800	29.1%
2014	1,686	0.1	1,160	(35.4)	641	(51.4)	3,487	(27.4)
2015	1,465	(13.1)	1,165	0.4	952	48.5	3,582	2.7
2016	1,404	(4.2)	1,079	(7.4)	770	(19.1)	3,253	(9.2)
2017	1,414	0.7	959	(11.1)	1,121	45.6	3,494	7.4
2018	1,270	(10.2)	1,097	14.4	1,217	8.6	3,584	2.6
2019	1,116	(12.1)	962	(12.3)	845	(30.6)	2,923	(18.4)
2020	990	(11.3)	579	(39.8)	595	(29.6)	2,164	(26.0)
2021	980	(1.0)	485	(16.2)	640	7.6	2,105	(2.7)
2022	861	(12.1)	371	(23.5)	1,073	67.7	2,305	9.5

Source: Loudoun County Department of Building and Development.
Compiled by: Loudoun County Departments of Planning and Zoning and Management and Budget, March 2023.

Tourism

The tourism industry makes a substantial contribution to the County's economy and Virginia's tourism industry. Tourism spending in Loudoun County had increased by 4.4% in 2019 but declined by 52.1% in 2020 to $1.89 billion due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic according to the Virginia Tourism Corporation. In 2021 Loudoun's total direct visitor spending rebounded dramatically, increasing 61% from 2020, to $3.04 billion. Statewide data for 2021 showed that Loudoun contributed the most among any jurisdiction in Virginia (roughly 12% of the state total visitor spending). Statewide, total direct visitor spending jumped by 44% between 2020 and 2021. Tourism in Loudoun supported 13,533 jobs in 2021 and generated $751 million in wages locally, up from $635 million in 2020. Tourism, additionally, generated an aggregate total of $108.93 million in local tax receipts in 2021. According to the FY 2023-2025 Strategic Plan published by Visit Loudoun, the County's Convention & Visitors Association, approximately 10% of visitors who stayed in paid lodging came for business, 16% came for a special event, and approximately 74% came for another activity or combination of activities.

The table below shows the history of hotel room tax revenue generated by these accommodations. The annual revenue fluctuates from year-to-year reflecting variations in weather, occupancy rates, and room prices. Fiscal year 2020 revenue was approximately 25.4% lower than 2019 revenue as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Room demand plummeted as stay-at-home orders were issued. Many hotels closed or operated at a reduced capacity. In 2022 hotel rooms tax revenue began to rebound and stood at about 81% of the 2019 figure.

HOTEL ROOMS TAX REVENUE

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Revenue	Percentage Change
2013	$4,947,024	0.1%
2014	4,722,338	(4.5)
2015	5,699,308	20.7
2016	5,720,710	0.4
2017	6,092,608	6.5
2018	6,639,720	9.0
2019	6,493,249	(2.2)
2020	4,843,313	(25.4)
2021	2,727,380	(43.7)
2022	5,283,388	93.7

Average Annual Percentage Change
2013-2022 5.5%

Source: Fiscal Year 2013-2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports: Exhibit II - Statement of Activities and Schedule 3 – Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Non-Major Governmental Funds.

Health Care

Effective July 1, 2023, the County's Health Department will be locally administered. The Health Department provides services that enhance and ensure the health of all Loudoun residents. The department has Community Health and Environmental Health programs which offer population-based services such as communicable disease surveillance and treatment, Lyme Disease mitigation initiatives in collaboration with the Lyme Disease Commission, and community-based health improvement efforts in collaboration with the Loudoun Health Commission. Other services include emergency and pandemic preparedness and response; the provision of birth and death certificates; and restaurant, swimming pool, private well, and septic system permitting and inspections to ensure environmental and public health protection. The department also provides essential individual-based services to women and children who would otherwise not receive medical, dental, or nutritional evaluation and care.

The Health Department has provided critical services and information throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, including regular updates at Board of Supervisors business meetings, information regarding the County's response to the pandemic, statistics regarding positive COVID-19 cases and deaths, as well as self-care, testing and vaccination information and resources.

Agriculture

Agriculture continues to be one of the largest industries by land area in Loudoun County, with approximately 122,000 acres farmed. Loudoun is home to more land acreage bearing grapes and wineries than any other county in Virginia. The annual market value of Loudoun's agricultural product sold in 2017 was $44 million, according to the Census of Agriculture, which is conducted once every five years. Loudoun's rural economic industry groups continue to explore ways to increase sales through farmers markets, online farm-to-consumer sales, and wine and beer-related industries. Loudoun also experienced growth in agritourism; a study commissioned by Visit Loudoun showed that there was approximately $413 million of total spending attributed to agritourism in the County in 2018 as businesses like orchards, Christmas tree farms, livestock farms and equestrian venues attract increasing numbers of customers from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and beyond.

Education

Available within the County are a wide variety of educational facilities including public elementary, middle and high schools; private and parochial schools; Northern Virginia Community College; along with universities including The George Washington University Virginia Campus, George Mason University Loudoun Campus, Shenandoah University Northern Virginia Campus, Strayer University, and Patrick Henry College. In terms of pupil enrollment, the County's public school system is the third largest county school system in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Public Schools. The nine-member elected School Board exercises all the powers conferred and performs all the duties imposed upon them by the Constitution and laws of Virginia. Seats must be filled on the School Board by individuals who reside in the eight respective election districts of the County, while one member is elected at-large, and one clerk of the School Board is appointed. Each election term is for a period of four years.

The Superintendent of Schools is appointed by the School Board and is responsible for oversight and management of the Loudoun County Public School system. He is the administrative head and carries out the policies of the School Board. With the assistance of a Chief of Staff and six Assistant Superintendents, he coordinates the functions of the elementary and secondary education system.

The school system population has grown dramatically with the County's increase in general population. It has been necessary to increase the number of school facilities and to make adequate plans for the future. The County school system offers a comprehensive education program. High school students seeking intensive college preparation in the sciences, engineering and related fields may participate in well-established advanced placement programs in Loudoun high schools, including the Academies of Loudoun, the County's specialized high school for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.

The following information provides data on long term growth patterns in primary and secondary public schools as well as the number and types of private and post-secondary education facilities. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, County school enrollment decreased by 2,671 (3.2%) between September 2019 and September 2020, as some students and parents have opted for homeschooling or changing to private school. Since then, enrollment has begun to increase again, growing at a rate of 0.2% between September 2020 and September 2021 and at 0.8% between September 2021 and September 2022.

PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES

2022-2023 School Year

61 Elementary Schools[1]
17 Middle Schools
18 High Schools
2 Instructional Centers

Source: Loudoun County Public Schools 2022-2023 Fact Sheet

[1] Includes two Charter Schools (K-5)

ANNUAL STUDENT POPULATION - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

School Year	Number of Students	Percentage Change
2013-2014	70,858	3.8%
2014-2015	73,461	3.7
2015-2016	76,263	3.8
2016-2017	79,001	3.6
2017-2018	81,235	2.8
2018-2019	82,485	1.5
2019-2020	84,175	2.0
2020-2021	81,504	(3.2)
2021-2022	81,642	0.2
2022-2023*	82,333	0.8

Source: September 30 Enrollment, Loudoun County Public Schools.
* As of September 30, 2022, includes Preschool.

Private and Parochial Schools. There are three private and two parochial schools in the County. In addition to these schools, there are also two private special schools and many private preschools and kindergartens.

Higher Education. Northern Virginia Community College is a division of the Virginia Department of Community Colleges offering academic credit-bearing classes leading to two year occupational-technical degrees in agriculture, business, engineering, health and public service, and two-year programs in arts and sciences with credits transferable to four-year colleges. The Loudoun campus provides a variety of academic programs, workforce development classes, student activities, events and campus facilities to more than 11,000 students each year.

The George Washington University, located in Washington, D.C., has its Virginia Science & Technology Campus in the County. Other universities and colleges in the region that have Loudoun campuses, include George Mason University, Shenandoah University, Strayer University, and Patrick Henry College.

In addition, as a part of the Northern Virginia and Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, the County has easy access to additional higher education institutions. Colleges in the general metropolitan area include George Mason University located in Fairfax County and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Extension located in Annandale. American University, Catholic University, Gallaudet College for the Deaf Community, Georgetown University, and Howard University are all located in Washington, D.C.

Transportation

The County is located in the western portion of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area in Northern Virginia. The high growth commercial and industrial areas in the County are within a short driving time of the Capital Beltway (I-495) and major activity centers in Northern Virginia and Washington, D.C.

Roads. The Dulles Toll Road is a tolled roadway serving non-airport traffic traveling between State Route 28 in eastern Loudoun County and the Capital Beltway. Airport traffic is served by the limited access road section of the Dulles Toll Road, which leads directly to Dulles Airport. In November 2008, the Commonwealth of Virginia transferred ownership of the Dulles Toll Road to the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority ("MWAA") in connection with the financial plan for the Dulles Metrorail Project (as defined below), which now extends the Metrorail system to Dulles Airport and beyond into the County.

The Dulles Toll Road ends at Route 28 where the Dulles Greenway begins. The Dulles Greenway is a privately-owned, 14-mile toll road that connects the Town of Leesburg and surrounding communities with the Dulles Toll Road. Loudoun commuters enjoy the Greenway's non-stop alternative to Routes 7 and 28. The Greenway also maximizes traffic flow by offering electronic toll collection through the Virginia Department of Transportation's Smart Tag System.

State Route 28 runs north-south through eastern Loudoun's commercial and industrial center and provides direct access to the Dulles Toll Road, Interstate 66 and Route 7. A public/private partnership (PPTA-Route 28) was established to address traffic flow issues on Route 28 in Loudoun and Fairfax counties with interchanges and widening several "Hot Spots" from six to eight lanes. The remaining widening project for northbound Route 28 from the Dulles Toll Road to Sterling Boulevard in Loudoun County was completed in summer 2020, and a widening project for northbound Route 28 from Route 50 to McLearen Road in Fairfax County was completed in winter 2020. These projects were the final two Route 28 Tax District projects remaining.

Other major highways that serve Loudoun include the following: State Route 7 and U.S. Route 50 link the County to eastern and western jurisdictions, providing travelers easy access to Washington, D.C., Fairfax County, Arlington County and Alexandria to the east, and the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west and beyond. U.S. Route 15 passes through Loudoun's southernmost border, traveling north to the Maryland state line and beyond. Improvements for these corridors are included in the County's Capital Improvement Program.

Airports. Air transportation is provided by the Dulles Airport, which is located in the eastern portion of the County. Dulles Airport has experienced solid long-term growth and is one of the few international or East Coast airports with available land for future expansion. It serves as the base for a major hub for United Airlines and provides extensive international and domestic service. Air traffic at Dulles Airport rebounded in 2022 from the COVID-19 pandemic, with 21.4 million passengers and 226,096 tons of air cargo reported by MWAA. This represented an increase of 42.4% for passengers and 0.3% for cargo compared to the previous year. Domestic passenger traffic increased by 21.7% from 2021 to 13.9 million passengers, while international traffic increased 116.3% to 7.4 million passengers. MWAA anticipates increased passenger traffic in 2023 but forecasts that traffic will continue to remain below pre-pandemic levels in the short term.

The County is also home to a municipal airport, the Leesburg Executive Airport at Godfrey Field and is a designated Reliever Airport for Dulles Airport. The Leesburg airport boasts a 5,500-foot runway, an instrument landing system commissioned in March 2011, as well as new Precision Approach Path Indicators, and an upgrade of the Automated Weather Observing System completed in 2012. Operated by the Town of Leesburg, the airport delivers comprehensive services without the congestion, expense and delays common to larger airports. Increasingly, it is used by corporations that need to house their private aircraft nearby.

Transit. In March 2009, MWAA began construction on a two phase, 11 station, 23-mile extension of the existing Metrorail system, from East Falls Church to Dulles Airport and then west to Ashburn (the "Dulles Metrorail Project"). Revenue-generating service for the first phase of the Dulles Metrorail Project ("Phase 1") began in July 2014, bringing transit service through Tyson's Corner to Reston in Fairfax County. Revenue service for the second phase of the Dulles Metrorail Project ("Phase 2") commenced in November 2022, which extended the Metrorail system another 11.6 miles to and beyond the Dulles Airport into the County, including new stations within the County at Route 606 and Route 772. It is anticipated that a portion of Phase 2 costs will be funded using revenues collected from a special improvements tax levied, assessed, and collected not less frequently than annually on taxable real estate located within the Metrorail Service District (discussed below).

On December 5, 2012, the Board of Supervisors enacted three Loudoun County Metrorail Service Districts, established for the purpose of generating special district taxes and providing funding for a portion of the Dulles Metrorail Project. The Metrorail Service District will fund construction and debt service, while the Loudoun Gateway (Route 606) – Airport Station Service District and the Ashburn (Route 772) Station District will fund future on-going operations and maintenance cost of the Metrorail service. The Metrorail Service District currently has a $0.20 levy; the other districts do not have an active levy at this time.

Pursuant to a letter agreement with the USDOT, dated December 9, 2014, the County committed to deliver three commuter parking garages to support the Metrorail system, to be funded separately from the Dulles Metrorail Project. Two garages were to be constructed at the Ashburn (Route 772) Station (one North and one South of the Dulles Greenway) and one at the Loudoun Gateway (Route 606) Station (the "Metrorail Garages").

In December 2015, the County entered into an agreement with Comstock to deliver the Ashburn North Parking Garage with 1,434 parking spaces at no cost to the County. Construction of this garage is complete. In May 2017, the Board of Supervisors awarded a Design-Build contract for the construction of the Loudoun Gateway (Route 606) Garage with 1,965 parking spaces and the Ashburn South (Route 772) Garage with 1,540 spaces. The parking garages provide multi-deck parking adjacent to the new Metrorail Stations. The Ashburn South and Loudoun Gateway garages were completed in summer 2020 and have been turned over to the County's Department of General Services for maintenance and operation.

Transportation-Related Revenues. During the 2013 Virginia General Assembly legislative session, HB 2313 was enacted. 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 together made up the "local" 30%, or NVTA 30%, provided to each Northern Virginia locality. NVTA 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.

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 revenues to be diverted to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority ("WMATA") to be used exclusively for payment of Metrorail capital expenses. This change began on July 1, 2018. At that time, the revenues consisted of approximately 20 percent of the regional tax revenue collected in Loudoun. As a result of the legislation, the regional transportation improvement fee and the regional transient occupancy tax revenues are no longer available to fund NVTA sponsored transportation projects, and localities do not have access to the 30-percent local share of these funds.

Truck registration fees were increased as part of the Interstate 81 Corridor Improvement Fund which began on July 1, 2019. A portion of the revenues generated by the collection of these fees are distributed to NVTA. In addition, a regional congestion relief fee of $0.10 was reinstituted effective May 1, 2021. Currently, truck registration fees, the reinstituted regional congestion relief fee, and the remaining 0.7 percent sales tax make up the funding for both local and regional NVTA allocations. Additionally, beginning in FY 2021, NVTA receives a $20 million annual transfer from the Northern Virginia Transportation District (a State Fund) to support both local and regional NVTA allocations.

Effective May 1, 2021, the regional transportation improvement fee was reduced to $0.10 and the transient occupancy tax was increased to three percent; these revenues remain dedicated to WMATA capital costs.

The remaining "regional" 70 percent (or NVTA 70%) of the proportional State Sales Tax revenue collected in each jurisdiction is retained by NVTA for regional transportation projects that are included in the TransAction regional transportation plan or mass transit capital projects that increase capacity. Regional transportation projects are prioritized and adopted by the NVTA Board annually with the intent that over time each jurisdiction will receive their proportional equivalent share of the benefits. In addition, the towns within each of the respective counties are to be provided the proportional share of the revenue collected within the town limits. NVTA revenue estimated in the County's FY 2024 capital budget includes $27 million from the 30% local funds and $36.7 million from NVTA 70% regional funds.

SECTION FIVE: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial Management

Fiscal Policy

The County and its governing body, the Board of Supervisors, are responsible to the County's citizens to carefully account for all public funds, manage County finances wisely, and plan for the adequate funding of services desired by the public, including the provision and maintenance of facilities. The Board of Supervisors maintains a fiscal policy that is a statement of guidelines and goals used to influence and guide the financial management practices of the County. In addition to establishing guidelines, this policy provides the Board and the citizens a framework for measuring the fiscal impact of government services against established parameters. In October 2022, the Board of Supervisors revised the fiscal policy to increase the annual debt issuance guideline from $250 million to $325 million in FY 2024, $350 million in FY 2025 and to $400 million in FY 2026 and beyond.

Reporting Entity

The County is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, governed by a nine-member elected Board of Supervisors and an appointed County Administrator. As required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), the financial statements present the government (the Primary Government) and its component unit, the Loudoun County Public School System (the "Schools"). The County of Loudoun, Virginia, reporting entity is determined upon the evaluation of certain criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB").

Component Units – Component Units are entities for which the primary government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. The County has no component units that meet the requirements for blending. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the government. The Loudoun County School Board, described below, is the only component unit of the County.

The Loudoun County School Board – The Schools are responsible for elementary and secondary education within the County's jurisdiction. Members of the Schools' governing board (the School Board) are elected. They were most recently elected in November 2019 and assumed their responsibilities on January 1, 2020. The Schools are fiscally dependent upon the County because the County's Board of Supervisors approves the School's budget, levies taxes (if necessary), and issues bonds for School capital projects and improvements. The Schools issue separate financial statements available on the School's website, http://www.lcps.org.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities but also capital assets, long-term liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources (such as buildings, general obligation debt, pension contributions after the measurement date, and property taxes not yet due). Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and costs of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the Primary Government and its component units. Governmental Activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from legally separate component units for which the Primary Government is financially accountable. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments in lieu of taxes.

Statement of Net Position – The Statement of Net Position displays the financial position of the Primary Government and its discretely presented component units. Governments report all capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and report depreciation expense – the cost of "using up" capital assets – in the Statement of Activities. The Net Position of a government is broken down into three categories: (1) net investment in capital assets; (2) restricted; and (3) unrestricted.

Statement of Activities – The Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function, including special assessments. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. The County does not allocate indirect expenses to the governmental functions.

Fund Financial Statements – Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted in another fund.

Capital Projects Fund – This fund is used to account for the purchase and/or construction of major capital facilities, including buildings, land, major equipment and other long-lived improvements for the general government. Financing is provided primarily by bond issues, State and Federal grants, and transfers from the General Fund.

Debt Service Fund – This fund is used to account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal, interest, and related costs on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

All other non-major governmental funds are reported in a single column captioned "Non-Major Governmental Funds" and consist of special revenue funds, a capital asset replacement fund, and a major equipment replacement fund.

The Board of Supervisors adopted Fiscal Policy establishes the spending order of fund balance when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available. For the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Funds and Debt Service Fund, when an expenditure is incurred, restricted fund balance is to be spent first, then committed fund balance, then assigned fund balance, and lastly unassigned fund balance.

Proprietary funds are used to account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The proprietary fund measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Cash and temporary investments related to these proprietary funds are all highly liquid cash equivalents. The County's proprietary funds consist solely of its internal service funds (the Central Services Fund and the Self-Insurance Fund). These funds are included in the governmental activities for government-wide reporting purposes. All significant interfund activity has been eliminated. The excess revenue or expenses for these funds are allocated to the appropriate functional activity in the Statement of Activities. The operations of these funds are generally intended to be self-supporting.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the government's internal service funds are charges to the County departments on a cost-reimbursement basis for goods or services provided, and include such activities as central duplicating, telephone, mail, support, and fleet management services. Operating expenses for internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Additionally, the government reports the following Fiduciary Funds:

(a) OPEB Trust Fund – The OPEB trust fund is used to account for the assets held in trust by the County for other postemployment benefits.

(b) Private-Purpose Trust Fund – These funds are used to account for the assets received and disbursed by the County acting in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations or governments. The War Memorial Trust Fund is used to account for monies provided by private donors and other miscellaneous sources, restricted to use for the purchase, maintenance and improvement of war memorials within the County.

(c) Custodial Funds – These funds are used to account for monies received, held and disbursed on behalf of certain welfare recipients, certain developers, certain employee benefits, and certain inmates at the time of incarceration.

Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Governments provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports, including the government's original budget to the comparison of final budget and actual results. The County's budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund is reported as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements. All other budgetary comparison schedules are reported as other supplementary information.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the timing when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Custodial funds within fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting; however, there is no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as unearned revenues and property taxes receivable when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Real and personal property taxes recorded at June 30, and received within the first 60 days after year-end are included in tax revenues, with the related amount reduced from unearned revenues. Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the Commonwealth of Virginia or utility companies and subsequently remitted to the County, are recognized as revenues and amounts receivable when the underlying exchange transaction occurs, which is generally one to two months preceding receipt by the County. Licenses, permits, fines and rents are recorded as revenues when received. Intergovernmental revenues, consisting primarily of Federal, State and other grants for the purpose of specific programs are recognized when earned or at the time of the specific reimbursable expenditure. Revenues from general purpose grants are recognized during the period to which the grants apply. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

Investment Policies and Practices

The County, as a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, is limited to investments permitted by the Investment of Public Funds Act, Chapter 45 (§ 2.2-4500 et. seq.) of Title 2.2 of the Code of Virginia, as amended. The County's investment practices are generally described in Note III of the County's general purpose financial statements, included as Appendix A.

The County Treasurer is responsible for the investment of County funds. The Treasurer invests the County's funds using internal management, with external trustees and trust funds taking possession of applicable investments. Within the state permitted guidelines, the County Treasurer has traditionally limited the County's investments to the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, corporate notes and selected bankers' acceptances. The County matches the maturity of its investments to cash flow needs to assure cash availability as necessary. The proceeds of the Bonds will be invested with the Virginia SNAP Program.

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") has awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the County for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports for thirty-five years, including the fiscal year ending 2021. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual report that substantially conforms to the high standards for financial reporting as promulgated by the GFOA. Additionally, the GFOA has given an award to the County for its Popular Annual Financial Report for its fiscal years 2017–2021. The award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports. The Popular Annual Financial Report is a condensed version of the annual report which is designed specifically to be readily accessible and easily understandable to readers without backgrounds in public finance.

Budget Award

The GFOA has presented the Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation to the County for its Annual Budget each year since its inception in 1986. In order to be presented the Award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria promulgated by the GFOA as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan and as a communications medium.

Budgetary Process

The Virginia Code requires the County Administrator to submit, for informative and fiscal planning purposes, a balanced, proposed operating budget to the Board of Supervisors at least 90 days before the beginning of each fiscal year, which begins July 1. Inclusion of any item in the proposed budget does not constitute an obligation or commitment on the part of the Board of Supervisors to appropriate funds for such item or purpose. Each department of the County prepares its own budget request for review by the County Administrator and the Office of Management and Budget. The school budget is prepared by the School Board and transmitted to the County Administrator for inclusion in the total proposed County general operating budget. The Board of Supervisors is required to publicly advertise a synopsis of the proposed budget and hold a public hearing on the budget at which time all interested persons have the opportunity to comment. After the public hearing, the Board of Supervisors may change any item in the budget. There is no allocation or designation of any funds of the County for any purpose until there has been an appropriation by the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors must approve an annual budget for education by May 1 or within 30 days of the receipt of estimates of educational funds coming to the County and adopt a total appropriation resolution, including the school system, prior to June 30.

The County Administrator is authorized to transfer appropriations within total fund appropriations. Transfers between fund appropriations require the Board of Supervisors' approval. Additional appropriations must be offset by additional estimated revenues, a transfer from the proper unassigned fund balance and/or a transfer from the proper appropriated contingency. A public hearing is required if the amount of the additional appropriation exceeds one percent of the total expenditures shown in the currently adopted budget. Unexpended appropriations (except for those in the Capital Asset Preservation Fund, Capital Projects Funds, Transportation District Fund and Grant Fund) lapse and are closed to the proper fund balance at the end of each fiscal year. However, upon the Board of Supervisors' approval, the appropriation for the subsequent fiscal year is increased by the amount necessary to satisfy the outstanding encumbrances at June 30 of each fiscal year.

Capital projects and capital asset replacements are budgeted separately from the operating budget. The Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Transportation and Capital Infrastructure annually prepare a six-year Capital Improvement Program and Capital Asset Preservation Program. Since the Capital Projects Funds' appropriations do not coincide with the County's fiscal year, the accounting, encumbering, and controlling of the funds are based upon the length of each project. Federal and State grants in the General and School Funds are budgeted and integrated into the operating budget; however, because these revenues do not necessarily coincide with the County's fiscal year, separate grant projects are maintained in the respective funds.

Each financing agreement and revenue obligation has a non-appropriation clause that generally states that each fiscal year's debt service payments are subject to the Board of Supervisors' appropriation.

FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024 Adopted Budgets

On April 6, 2021, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Annual Budget for FY 2022. The real property tax rate was reduced from $1.035 to $0.98 per $100 of assessed value. The personal property tax rate was unchanged at $4.20 per $100 of assessed value.

On April 5, 2022, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Annual Budget for FY 2023. The real property tax rate was reduced from $0.98 to $0.89 per $100 of assessed value. The adopted budget reflected a personal property tax rate of $4.20 per $100 of assessed value in tax year 2022 and planned for a reduction in the personal property tax rate by $0.05 to $4.15 per $100 of assessed value in tax year 2023.

On April 4, 2023, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Annual Budget for FY 2024. The real property tax rate was reduced from $0.89 to $0.875 per $100 of assessed value. Further, the general personal property tax rate was reduced by five cents to $4.15 per $100 of assessed value as planned for in the FY 2024 Adopted Budget.

The following table shows the County's budgeted revenues and expenditures for FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

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BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FY 2022, FY 2023 AND FY 2024
ADOPTED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

	FY 2022 Adopted	FY 2023 Adopted	FY 2024 Adopted
Revenues:			
General Property Taxes	$1,720,713,338	$1,847,450,838	$1,966,897,738
Other Local Taxes	208,559,092	223,390,108	287,404,245
Permits and Licenses	25,078,859	25,150,050	27,698,050
Intergovernmental	113,402,498	155,470,190	130,350,088
Fines and Forfeitures	1,543,300	1,543,300	1,515,300
Other Local Revenue	72,783,485	84,141,899	115,528,340
Other Financing Sources	2,471,609,095	2,619,985,898	3,134,570,752
Subtotal Revenues	**$4,613,689,667**	**$4,957,132,283**	**$5,663,964,513**
Use of Fund Balance	**$66,292,877**	**$75,308,456**	**$68,773,645**
Total Revenues	**$4,679,982,544**	**$5,032,440,739**	**$5,732,738,158**
Expenditures:			
General Government Administration	$131,473,200	$150,898,650	$164,938,594
Judicial Administration	13,686,239	14,691,339	15,690,499
Public Safety	244,340,159	258,454,141	289,815,358
Public Works	60,890,223	68,672,483	78,383,038
Health and Welfare	116,956,605	124,350,653	143,182,122
Parks, Recreation and Culture	85,730,174	90,210,082	95,139,746
Community Development	123,810,260	164,268,410	142,473,141
Education	1,580,181,610	1,686,086,969	1,800,430,919
Capital Outlay	399,212,945	426,952,708	620,132,909
Debt Service	232,930,619	236,678,550	252,125,480
Transfers to Other Funds	1,687,511,685	1,796,316,765	2,118,594,488
Subtotal Expenditures	**$4,676,723,719**	**$5,017,580,750**	**$5,720,906,294**
Addition to Fund Balance	**$3,258,825**	**$14,859,989**	**$11,831,865**
Unallocated Balance	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Total Expenditures	**$4,679,982,544**	**$5,032,440,739**	**$5,732,738,158**

Source: Loudoun County, FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024 Appropriations Resolutions.

Funds of the County Government

In accordance with the general practices of governmental units, the County records its transactions under various funds. The County has three kinds of funds:

Governmental Funds – Most of the County's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Included in Governmental Funds are the general fund, the largest of the funds that serves as the government's primary operating fund, the debt service fund, the capital projects fund, and special revenue funds.

Proprietary Funds – These funds are used to account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The County's proprietary fund types consist of the central services fund and the self-insurance fund. The operations of these funds are generally intended to be self-supporting.

Fiduciary Funds – The County is responsible for other assets that, because of a trust agreement, can be used only for the trust beneficiary and custodial funds used to report resources held in a purely custodial capacity. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. The County cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

The following table shows the County's audited fiscal year 2022 revenues by source.

FY 2022 ACTUAL REVENUES[1]

Revenue Type	Amount	Percentage of Total	Change from 2021
General Property Taxes	$1,728,102,931	61.1%	$164,336,985
Other Local Taxes	237,375,450	8.4	(741,240)
Permits and Licenses	24,729,516	0.9	1,784,129
Fines and Forfeitures	1,662,929	0.1	399,013
Use of Money and Property	915,495	0.0	(9,823,041)
Charges for Services	46,528,991	1.6	15,082,495
Gifts and Donations	39,332,041	1.4	(11,548,537)
Miscellaneous	39,130,617	1.4	34,136,685
Recovered Costs	30,609,954	1.1	939,106
Intergovernmental	671,755,374	23.7	(26,046,453)
Payment from Component Unit	8,999,369	0.3	(8,887,203)
Total Revenue	**$2,829,142,665**	**100%**	**$159,631,937**

[1] Includes all Governmental funds and Component Unit – School Board funds.
Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit V - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for Governmental Funds, Schedule 34 - Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for Component Unit – School Board.

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The following table compares the County's combined statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for fiscal years 2018 through 2022.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS[1]
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUNDS BALANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

Revenues:	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
General Property Taxes	$1,227,219,633	$1,320,655,021	$1,442,309,517	$1,563,765,946	$1,728,102,931
Other Local Taxes	197,669,567	186,870,295	198,861,710	238,116,690	237,375,450
Permits and Licenses	26,416,784	25,852,268	21,733,966	22,945,387	24,729,516
Intergovernmental	493,185,851	529,771,019	573,691,403	697,801,827	671,755,374
Charges for Services	67,232,866	70,648,384	56,507,324	31,446,496	46,528,991
Fines and Forfeitures	2,060,055	1,929,794	1,541,034	1,263,916	1,662,929
Use of Money and Property	22,259,157	34,824,719	28,475,011	10,738,536	915,495
Gifts and Donations	30,825,025	24,669,340	22,568,847	50,880,578	39,332,041
Miscellaneous	7,915,529	9,636,340	5,996,365	4,993,932	39,130,617
Recovered Costs	16,289,399	19,960,031	16,213,803	29,670,848	30,609,954
Payment from Comp Unit	21,253,042	6,881,758	12,537,377	17,886,572	8,999,369
Total Revenues	$2,112,326,908	$2,231,698,969	$2,380,436,357	$2,669,510,728	$2,829,142,665
Expenditures:					
General Government Administration	$95,154,923	$114,907,985	$133,416,586	$145,953,675	$165,502,747
Judicial Administration	14,894,819	16,230,700	17,219,393	19,036,057	20,949,449
Public Safety	192,189,776	203,845,828	218,890,576	240,952,929	251,996,212
Public Works	44,746,348	46,600,826	59,150,512	60,330,821	62,098,000
Health and Welfare	96,230,919	103,303,144	112,655,778	119,215,640	108,933,006
Education	1,168,645,595	1,241,736,047	1,344,651,344	1,415,527,271	1,597,716,452
Parks, Recreation, and Culture	57,121,532	72,156,643	79,674,769	79,006,197	81,717,196
Community Development	223,710,726	164,586,419	165,917,980	170,098,568	164,652,863
Capital Outlay	260,746,629	259,388,760	232,075,169	295,574,998	275,223,339
Debt Service	179,697,519	194,579,174	414,922,156	327,736,093	267,611,531
Total Expenditures	$2,333,138,786	$2,417,335,526	$2,778,574,263	$2,873,432,249	$2,993,400,795
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	($220,811,878)	($185,636,557)	($398,137,906)	($203,921,521)	($164,258,130)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Net Transfers In (Out)	($8,572,845)	($10,447,017)	($12,827,487)	($12,675,760)	($6,982,620)
Sale of Capital Assets	339,200	275,591	115,183	46,211	128,448
Proceeds from Bond Sales	214,556,165	315,353,364	434,913,434	353,983,627	305,651,035
Proceeds from Lease/Purchase	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,937,720
Issuance of Federal Loans	69,198,788	20,960,668	-	-	-
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$64,709,430	$150,506,049	$34,063,224	$147,432,557	$145,476,453
Prior Period Restatement				$8,590,501	
Fund Balance Beginning	$1,107,742,567	$1,172,451,999	$1,322,958,048	$1,357,021,272	$1,513,044,333
Fund Balance End of Year	**$1,172,451,999**	**$1,322,958,048**	**$1,357,021,272**	**$1,513,044,333**	**$1,658,520,786**

1 Includes all Governmental funds and Component Unit – School Board funds.
Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit V - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for Governmental Funds and Schedule 36 - Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for Component Unit – School Board, and Note XXII Prior Period Adjustments and changes in Accounting Principles.

The following tables compare governmental fund balances for fiscal years 2018 through 2022 and show the governmental fund balances as a percentage of all revenues over that same time period. This data includes all governmental funds, including General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, Capital Project and the County's Component Unit.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCES[1]
(FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fund Balance	$1,172,451,999	$1,322,958,048	$1,357,021,272	$1,513,044,333	$1,658,520,786
Nonspendable	1,845,112	1,257,141	1,880,939	3,397,072	2,499,169
Restricted	494,590,625	549,550,057	520,780,572	489,426,159	500,933,041
Committed	419,504,493	520,681,009	584,282,035	683,635,981	773,555,940
Assigned	156,906,271	150,945,913	177,752,329	256,574,732	272,702,779
Remaining Unassigned Fund Balance	$99,605,498	$100,523,928	$72,325,397	$80,010,386	$108,829,854

[1] Includes all Governmental funds and Component Unit – School Board funds.
Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit III - Balance Sheet for Governmental Funds, Schedule 33- Balance Sheet for Component Unit – School Board.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE AS A PERCENTAGE
OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUES[1]
(FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30)

Fiscal Year	Fund Balance	Revenues	Fund Balance as a Percentage of Revenue
2018	$1,172,451,999	$2,112,326,908	55.5%
2019	1,322,958,048	2,231,698,969	59.3
2020	1,357,021,272	2,380,436,357	57.0
2021	1,513,044,333	2,669,510,728	56.7
2022	1,658,520,786	2,829,142,665	58.6

[1] Includes all Governmental funds and Component Unit – School Board funds.
Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit III – Balance Sheet, Governmental Funds and Schedule 33 – Balance Sheet, Governmental Funds, Component Unit – School Board

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The following table compares the County's statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for fiscal years 2018 through 2022 for the General Fund only.

GENERAL FUND BALANCES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
(FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30)

Revenues:	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
General Property Taxes	$1,203,943,441	$1,296,127,650	$1,414,605,678	$1,533,783,329	$1,692,001,602
Other Local Taxes	160,587,445	164,062,365	173,145,186	188,122,240	205,972,923
Permits and Licenses	26,413,319	25,850,493	21,733,966	22,945,387	24,729,516
Intergovernmental	97,434,295	99,188,573	119,351,951	177,302,900	132,389,431
Charges for Services	39,286,622	41,509,071	34,131,804	23,571,362	35,599,703
Fines and Forfeitures	2,059,764	1,929,794	1,541,034	1,263,916	1,662,929
Use of Money and Property	14,018,102	24,414,454	21,480,879	9,429,784	(3,436,605)
Gifts and Donations	107,369	172,075	62,211	409,112	65,324
Miscellaneous	665,699	1,324,768	206,995	3,230,850	1,073,511
Recovered Costs	11,708,816	10,684,252	10,137,940	10,268,082	9,622,592
Payment from Component Unit	15,674,101	6,881,758	11,537,377	17,886,572	8,999,369
Total Revenues	$1,571,898,973	$1,672,145,253	$1,807,935,021	$1,988,213,534	$2,108,680,295
Expenditures:					
General Government Administration	$91,968,373	$107,640,994	$113,693,723	$125,474,571	$122,334,437
Judicial Administration	14,772,826	16,089,312	17,069,046	18,888,976	20,806,853
Public Safety	185,602,390	194,279,634	211,748,919	234,665,496	245,683,769
Public Works	18,003,377	20,308,544	21,306,191	27,249,135	25,379,597
Health and Welfare	75,884,270	83,237,457	89,477,617	96,268,002	98,987,675
Education	778,824,151	823,022,048	903,341,751	977,445,308	1,039,604,026
Parks, Recreation, and Culture	55,586,926	65,024,002	67,839,313	70,495,204	76,894,688
Capital Outlay					24,086,005
Principal Payment and Interest Leases					9,122,2111
Community Development	50,516,282	53,898,123	62,565,985	62,410,568	68,727,971
Total Expenditures	$1,271,158,595	$1,363,500,114	$1,487,042,545	$1,612,897,260	$1,731,627,232
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	$300,740,378	$308,645,139	$320,892,476	$375,316,274	$377,053,063
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Net Transfers In (Out)	($277,470,070)	($293,691,688)	($331,732,376)	($325,766,288)	($343,067,617)
Impact of Prior Year Restatement (Note XXIII)	-	-	-		
Leases Issued					24,004,811
Return of fiscal reserve from component unit	-	-	-		
Sale of Capital Assets	339,200	262,140	115,087	45,449	121,708
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$23,609,508	$15,215,591	($10,724,813)	$49,595,435	$58,111,965
Fund Balance Beginning	$337,659,593	$361,269,101	$376,484,692	$365,759,879	$415,355,314
Fund Balance End of Year	**$361,269,101**	**$376,484,692**	**$365,759,879**	**$415,355,314**	**$473,467,729**

Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit V – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for Governmental Funds.

GENERAL FUND BALANCES
(FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fund Balance	$361,269,101	$376,484,692	$365,759,879	$415,355,314	$473,467,279
Nonspendable	1,324,240	791,889	951,975	1,578,889	525,215
Committed	226,632,199	239,793,705	261,538,533	290,827,693	305,349,112
Assigned	33,784,272	46,912,547	46,433,645	51,892,274	53,798,321
Remaining Unassigned Fund Balance	**$99,528,390**	**$88,986,551**	**$56,835,726**	**$71,056,458**	**$113,794,631**

Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit III Balance Sheet, Governmental Funds.

GENERAL FUND BALANCE AS A PERCENTAGE
OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES
(FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30)

Fiscal Year	Fund Balance	Revenues	Fund Balance as a Percentage of Revenue
2018	$361,269,101	$1,571,898,973	23.0%
2019	376,484,692	1,672,145,253	22.5
2020	365,759,879	1,807,935,021	20.2
2021	415,355,314	1,988,213,534	20.9
2022	473,467,279	2,108,680,295	22.5

Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit III- Balance Sheet, Governmental Funds & Exhibit V – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for Governmental Funds.

Capital Improvement Program

The County's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) provides for the acquisition, design, construction, and replacement of the County's infrastructure. The CIP is developed and adopted biennially, with the six-year period moving out two years every other fiscal year. The CIP provides a detailed explanation of the means of financing the improvements. The adopted CIP is the result of a process that balances the need for public facilities with the fiscal ability of the County to meet those needs and operate the facilities once complete.

The County funds major repairs and renovations of existing facilities through the Capital Asset Preservation Program Fund. The fund receives an annual appropriation of local tax funding from the General Fund, as well as additional revenue from surcharges collected by the Clerk of Circuit Court on recordation taxes. This recordation tax surcharge is legally earmarked for the ongoing maintenance of Court-related facilities. Projects less than $10,000 are funded in the operating budgets.

The County, typically every four years, prepares a ten-year Capital Needs Assessment (CNA) that provides an estimate of capital facility needs for the ten-year period beyond the end of the six-year CIP period. The CNA applies stated service levels to projected demographic information. The County has updated this document for the period from FY 2021 through FY 2030. This analysis provides a broad long-range view of infrastructure requirements.

The following table provides a functional area summary of the County's Amended FY 2023 – FY 2028 CIP expenditures, and sources of financing for those expenditures. FY 2024 is the second year of the CIP biennium. The following table shows the CIP budget as adopted by the Board on April 4, 2023.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
USES AND SOURCES OF FUNDS
(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, in $1000s)

EXPENDITURES	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	CIP Total
General Government							
Administration	$90,018	$39,505	$38,914	$37,402	$46,951	$70,123	$322,915
General Government	50,684	144,491	41,802	39,474	43,591	36,446	356,488
Health and Welfare	462	16,616	3,122	-	8,012	-	28,212
Information Technology	14,829	18,896	13,640	5,136	1,845	5,279	59,625
Parks, Recreation, and Culture	9,985	34,128	59,093	73,194	43,053	13,800	233,253
Public Safety	65,456	28,683	28,395	9,212	42,043	40,712	214,501
Towns	9,566	8,357	11,520	7,007	4,757	4,525	45,732
Transportation	188,681	210,234	190,323	210,367	186,548	202,070	1,188,223
Subtotal, General Government	**$429,682**	**$500,911**	**$386,808**	**$381,792**	**$376,800**	**$372,955**	**$2,448,949**
Schools							
Elementary Schools	$63,540	-	-	$7,685	$69,175	-	$140,400
High Schools	-	21,755	249,245	-	-	-	271,000
Other School Facilities	78,240	100,424	263,541	46,449	66,165	77,473	632,291
Subtotal, Schools	**$141,780**	**$122,179**	**$512,786**	**$54,134**	**$135,340**	**$77,473**	**$1,043,691**
Total Expenditures	**$571,462**	**$623,091**	**$899,594**	**$435,926**	**$512,140**	**$450,428**	**$3,492,640**

FUNDING SOURCES	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	CIP Total
Local Tax Funding	$178,907	$95,469	$81,099	$77,362	$101,713	$86,571	$621,122
Local Tax Funding Roads	34,470	25,900	26,630	27,960	29,120	31,339	175,419
General Obligation Bonds	214,797	246,217	668,639	205,807	244,400	192,093	1,771,952
Appropriation-Backed Bonds	40,598	143,281	34,134	24,208	59,395	54,729	356,345
Cash Proffers	16,368	28,771	3,562	5,382	1,812	2,800	58,696
Revenue Sharing	3,145	6,008	3,948	4,172	5,000	5,000	27,273
RSTP	-	-	-	6,802	11,641	11,445	29,888
Smart Scale	35,392	994	8,369	-	-	10,019	54,774
Other State Grants	-	3,128	1,000	-	8,500	-	12,628
CMAQ	-	-	-	4,124	81	555	4,760
Other Federal Grants	8,500	-	2,000	2,000	13,000	10,000	35,500
NVTA 70% Regional	9,766	36,730	36,750	39,000	16,000	25,000	163,246
NVTA 30% Local	18,738	27,015	27,918	28,404	16,833	16,709	135,618
Fees (Landfill and Transit)	10,780	9,578	5,544	10,704	4,645	4,167	45,417
Total, Funding Sources	**$571,462**	**$623,091**	**$899,594**	**$435,926**	**$512,140**	**$450,428**	**$3,492,640**

Source: FY 2024 Adopted Budget, April 4, 2023.

Debt Administration

Limitations on Incurrence of Debt

Pursuant to the Constitution of Virginia (the "Constitution") and the Public Finance Act of 1991, Chapter 26, Title 15.2 of the Virginia Code, a county in Virginia is authorized to issue bonds and notes secured by a pledge of its full faith and credit. The Constitution and the Public Finance Act of 1991 do not limit the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred by counties.

The Constitution and the Public Finance Act of 1991 do, however, limit a county's power to create debt. They provide that no bonds or notes (other than refunding bonds, revenue anticipation notes, revenue bonds, and other obligations excluded from the referendum requirement under Section 10(a) of Article VII of the Constitution) shall be issued until their issuance has been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters of the County voting in an election on the question. Certain contractual obligations of the County are not subject to the referendum requirement.

Authorized and Unissued General Obligation Bonds

As of December 31, 2022, the County had the following authorized and unissued general obligation bonds that were approved by voter referendum:

Purpose	Year of Authorization	Security	Amount Authorized	Amount Unissued
General Government	2015	General Obligation	$2,940,000	$2,940,000
Schools	2015	General Obligation	150,995,000	9,821,000
General Government	2016	General Obligation	111,615,000	52,685,000
Schools	2016	General Obligation	233,070,000	38,224,000
General Government	2017	General Obligation	15,660,000	10,659,224
Schools	2017	General Obligation	81,761,000	4,123,000
General Government	2018	General Obligation	152,585,000	103,860,076
Schools	2018	General Obligation	98,820,000	-
General Government	2019	General Obligation	121,550,000	98,176,200
Schools	2019	General Obligation	93,940,000	73,575,000
General Government	2020	General Obligation	184,551,000	173,956,500
Schools	2020	General Obligation	123,755,000	54,196,000
General Government	2021	General Obligation	75,433,000	75,433,000
Schools	2021	General Obligation	135,026,000	135,026,000
General Government	2022	General Obligation	126,028,000	126,028,000
Schools	2022	General Obligation	268,224,000	268,224,000
Total			**$1,975,953,000**	**$1,226,927,000**

Source: Office of Management and Budget, April 2023.

Debt Information

Information on the County's indebtedness is presented in the following tables. Included is information on long-term debt, key debt ratios, rapidity of principal retirement, selected debt service schedules and financing agreement, revenue obligations and installment purchase agreements.

The following table shows the County's total long-term debt expected as of June 30, 2023.

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT

General Government[1]	$850,737,146
Schools	1,014,830,213
Total Long-Term Debt as of June 30, 2022	**$1,865,567,359**
Additional Long-Term Debt issued after June 30, 2022	$10,000,000
Refundings issued after June 30, 2022	(5,745,000)
Long-Term Debt paid since June 30, 2022	(157,598,070)
Long-Term Debt expected at June 30, 2023[2]	**$1,712,224,289**

[1] Includes outstanding principal on general obligation bonds, financing agreements, revenue obligations and installment purchase agreements.
[2] As of June 30, 2023. The table does not include this current issue of Bonds.
Source: Office of Management and Budget, April 2023.

The following table shows the County's history of outstanding long-term debt and key debt ratios.

OUTSTANDING LONG TERM DEBT AND KEY DEBT RATIOS[1]
(FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Long Term Debt[1]	$1,574,668,301	$1,779,254,147	$1,863,149,345	$1,943,023,168	$2,023,920,123
Debt to Estimated Full Assessed Value	1.66%	1.76%	1.73%	1.68%	1.49%
Ratio of Per Capita Debt to Per Capita Income	5.01%	5.37%	5.49%	5.62%	5.12%
Debt Service to Expenditures	7.74%	8.01%	7.00%	7.48%	7.53%

[1] Including Leases and unamortized bond premium. The FY 2022 Outstanding Debt Ratios were calculated as of June 30, 2022.
Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Table M – County Policy Debt Margin (1).

The table below shows the County's progress toward retirement of its long-term debt with a stated goal of retiring more than 60% maturing within ten years.

RAPIDITY OF PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT
LONG-TERM DEBT[1]

Maturing Within	Amount Maturing	Percent Retired
5 years	$685,129,288	40.00%
10 years	1,187,199,288	69.34
15 years	1,583,214,288	92.47
20 years	1,709,874,288	99.86
25 years	1,712,224,288	100.00

[1] As of June 30, 2023.
Source: Office of Management and Budget, April 2023 (prior to the issuance of the Bonds).

The final table in this section details the amount of debt service on general obligation bonds, financing agreements, revenue obligations and installment purchase agreements that are currently required for public improvement and school construction purposes from July 1, 2023 through 2048.

LOUDOUN COUNTY
GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT, FINANCING AGREEMENTS, REVENUE OBLIGATIONS & INSTALLMENT PURCHASE AGREEMENTS
FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Outstanding General Obligation Debt, Financing Agreements, Revenue Obligations & Installment Purchase Agreements for Public Improvement and School Construction Purposes (Forecasted to be as of June 30, 2023)			General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2023A (as of May 16, 2023 Pricing Date)			EDA Public Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2023 (Loudoun County Public Facilities Project) (as of May 17, 2023 Pricing Date)			Total
	Principal	**Interest**	**Total**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Total**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Total**	**Total Debt Service**
2024	$158,641,755	$64,977,749	$223,619,505	$10,170,000	$9,098,521	$19,268,521	$2,290,000	$1,744,069	$4,034,069	$246,922,095
2025	150,246,437	57,882,037	208,128,474	10,170,000	8,721,750	18,891,750	2,295,000	1,659,975	3,954,975	230,975,199
2026	132,298,091	51,356,197	183,654,288	10,170,000	8,213,250	18,383,250	2,290,000	1,545,350	3,835,350	205,872,888
2027	127,798,005	45,229,708	173,027,713	10,170,000	7,704,750	17,874,750	2,290,000	1,430,850	3,720,850	194,623,313
2028	116,145,000	39,634,398	155,779,398	10,170,000	7,196,250	17,366,250	2,280,000	1,316,600	3,596,600	176,742,248
2029	115,255,000	34,683,381	149,938,381	10,165,000	6,687,875	16,852,875	2,280,000	1,202,600	3,482,600	170,273,856
2030	101,345,000	30,102,338	131,447,338	10,160,000	6,179,750	16,339,750	2,280,000	1,088,600	3,368,600	151,155,688
2031	98,760,000	25,783,505	124,543,505	9,120,000	5,697,750	14,817,750	2,245,000	975,475	3,220,475	142,581,730
2032	94,200,000	21,769,081	115,969,081	9,120,000	5,241,750	14,361,750	2,245,000	863,225	3,108,225	133,439,056
2033	92,510,000	18,221,011	110,731,011	9,120,000	4,785,750	13,905,750	2,245,000	750,975	2,995,975	127,632,736
2034	91,060,000	14,858,331	105,918,331	9,120,000	4,329,750	13,449,750	1,450,000	658,600	2,108,600	121,476,681
2035	86,250,000	11,825,261	98,075,261	9,115,000	3,873,875	12,988,875	1,450,000	586,100	2,036,100	113,100,236
2036	80,335,000	9,179,318	89,514,318	9,115,000	3,418,125	12,533,125	1,450,000	513,600	1,963,600	104,011,043
2037	73,060,000	6,782,541	79,842,541	9,115,000	2,962,375	12,077,375	1,450,000	441,100	1,891,100	93,811,016
2038	65,310,000	4,667,524	69,977,524	9,115,000	2,506,625	11,621,625	1,450,000	368,600	1,818,600	83,417,749
2039	52,660,000	2,878,152	55,538,152	9,115,000	2,050,875	11,165,875	1,445,000	296,225	1,741,225	68,445,252
2040	44,480,000	1,651,494	46,131,494	9,115,000	1,595,125	10,710,125	1,445,000	223,975	1,668,975	58,510,594
2041	19,545,000	802,780	20,347,780	9,115,000	1,139,375	10,254,375	1,445,000	151,725	1,596,725	32,198,880
2042	9,565,000	319,065	9,884,065	9,115,000	683,625	9,798,625	1,445,000	86,700	1,531,700	21,214,390
2043	410,000	118,680	528,680	9,115,000	227,875	9,342,875	1,445,000	28,900	1,473,900	11,345,455
2044	430,000	101,050	531,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	531,050
2045	450,000	82,560	532,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	532,560
2046	470,000	63,210	533,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	533,210
2047	490,000	43,000	533,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	533,000
2048	510,000	21,930	531,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	531,930
Total	**$1,712,224,289**	**$443,034,303**	**$2,155,258,591**	**$189,690,000**	**$92,315,021**	**$282,005,021**	**$37,215,000**	**$15,933,244**	**$53,148,244**	**$2,490,411,856**

Source: Office of Management and Budget. Data regarding outstanding general obligation debt, financing agreements, revenue obligations, and installment purchase agreements is calculated as of June 30, 2023. Table includes debt service on the four outstanding Loudoun County Public Schools equipment leases that are outstanding in the total principal amount of $22,619,289. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Financing Agreements, Revenue Obligations and Installment Purchase Agreements

The table below sets forth outstanding financing agreements, revenue obligations and installment purchase agreements as of June 30, 2023.

Issue	Outstanding Principal	Projects
VML/VACo Revenue Bonds (Taxable RZEDBs), Series 2010A	$ 410,000	Design of a juvenile detention center
IDA Public Safety Facility Lease Revenue Refunding, Series 2012A	1,735,000	Refunding of 2003 EDA Bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of the Adult Detention Center
EDA Public Facility Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2015	47,115,000	Road construction, improvement and equipping of County office facilities, improvement of solid waste facilities
EDA Public Facility Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A	15,660,000	Road construction, improvement and equipping of County office facilities, improvement of solid waste facilities
EDA Public Facility Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A	19,020,000	Refunding of 2008B VRA Bonds, group residence, youth shelter, General District Court Building, County office facilities, road construction, stormwater management facility
EDA Public Facility Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2016B	42,460,000	Road construction, purchase, design, renovation and equipping of County facilities, improvement of solid waste facilities, Juvenile Detention Center; Public Safety Firing Range, Community Center upgrade
EDA Public Facility Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2018 (Taxable)	80,425,000	Soccer Facilities for DC United and Loudoun United and Metro Parking Garages
EDA Public Facility Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2019A	15,580,000	General District Court Building, land management information system replacement, Rt 7 pedestrian improvements, transit connector bridge
EDA Public Facility Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2019B (Taxable)	2,020,000	Improvement of solid waste facilities
School Vehicle Lease – 2019	2,568,153	Acquisition of school buses and equipment
VRA Infrastructure Revenue Bonds, Series 2020C	2,275,000	Refunding of Series 2010A VRA Revenue Bonds issued to finance the expansion and improvement of solid waste facilities
EDA Public Facility Lease Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A	241,880,000	Refunding of TIFIA Loan and BANs for Dulles Metrorail Project, General District Court Building, land management information system replacement, Public Safety Firing Range, County facilities, network infrastructure, school buses and equipment
School Vehicle Lease – 2020	5,051,235	Acquisition of school buses and equipment
School Vehicle Lease – 2021	4,999,901	Acquisition of school buses and equipment
EDA Public Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A	52,085,000	Refunding of 2011 IDA Bonds, General District Court Building, network infrastructure, land acquisition for LCPS, County facilities, school buses and equipment
EDA Public Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2021B (Taxable)	13,540,000	Solid waste facilities, soccer facilities
EDA Public Facility Revenue Bonds, 2022A	51,300,000	Renovations to Loudoun County Government Center various county facilities and Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services facilities, public safety and school equipment, school buses, land acquisition for schools, Juvenile Detention Center
EDA Public Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2022B	15,765,000	Solid waste facilities, soccer facilities located at Philip A. Bolen Park, renovation and equipping of leased office space for use by County departments
School Vehicle Lease – 2022	10,000,000	Acquisition of school buses and equipment
Total Outstanding Principal	**$623,889,289**	

Source: Office of Management and Budget, April 2023. Totals may not add due to rounding.

The scheduled minimum payments on outstanding financing agreements, revenue obligations and installment purchase agreements for the fiscal years ending June 30 are illustrated below. All payments are subject to annual appropriation.

Fiscal Year	Financing Agreements, Revenue Obligations and Installment Purchase Agreements [1]
2024	$ 51,241,755
2025	47,721,437
2026	42,563,091
2027	43,423,005
2028-2032	185,745,000
2033-2037	168,825,000
2038-2042	81,610,000
2043-2047	2,250,000
2048	510,000
Total Payments	**$623,889,289**

[1] Subject to annual appropriation.
Source: Office of Management and Budget, April 2023.

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

As of June 30, 2022, the County has the following overlapping and underlying debt. This debt is not considered a general obligation of the County; and therefore, is not reflected in the County's financial statements.

Overlapping[1]	
Commonwealth of Virginia (Route 28 Tax District)	$93,133,543
Dulles Town Center Community Development Authority	10,975,000
Tall Oaks	826,491
Greenlea Community Bridge	100,841
Total	**$105,035,875**
Underlying[2]	
Leesburg	$110,653,294
Middleburg	5,132,991
Round Hill	3,965,000
Purcellville	51,922,293
Hamilton	240,000
Lovettsville	3,728,127
Total	**$175,641,705**

[1] Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Table M – Overlapping Debt.
[2] Source: Office of Management and Budget, March 2023.

Future Financing

After the issuance of the Bonds, it is estimated that the County will have $1,037,237,000 aggregate principal amount of unissued general obligation bonds that have been approved by the voters at referenda held in the County in years 2015 through 2022. In accordance with the FY 2023-2028 amended Capital Improvement Program, the County expects over such six-year period, subject to market conditions, to issue $1,771,952,096 aggregate principal amount of general obligation debt and undertake $356,345,368 of other debt financing.

Debt History

The County has never defaulted on any of its general obligation bonds, federal loans, financing agreements, revenue obligations or installment purchase agreements.

Operating Data

Personal and Real Property Tax Revenues

Ad valorem property taxes contributed 88.7% of the County's governmental funds revenues in Fiscal Year 2022. The County levies an *ad valorem* tax on the assessed value of real and personal property located within the County. Other local taxes contributed 11.3% of the County's governmental funds revenues in Fiscal Year 2022. These include: (1) a one percent local sales tax (collected by the state and remitted to the County); (2) a tax on consumer utility bills of nine percent each for gas, electric, water and telephone on bills up to $30 per month for residential classes and eight percent on the first $900 per month for industrial and commercial classes; (3) property transfer recordation taxes; (4) an automobile license tax; and (5) various business, professional and occupational taxes.

The following table shows the County's principal tax revenues by source for each of the last ten fiscal years. Total tax revenues have increased substantially over the last ten years.

PRINCIPAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
(Fiscal Year Ending June 30)

Fiscal Year	Real Property Taxes	Personal Property Taxes[1]	General Sales Tax	Utility Tax	Other Taxes	Total
2013	$705,323,248	$195,582,295	$69,555,652	$21,504,030	$52,920,200	$1,044,885,425
2014	734,443,275	226,590,998	81,669,562	21,415,296	53,518,767	1,117,637,898
2015	771,075,285	249,790,699	91,534,573	22,548,783	61,153,617	1,196,102,957
2016	806,720,698	295,180,396	93,154,168	21,555,702	59,248,112	1,275,859,076
2017	841,592,721	341,002,934	119,944,008	21,807,354	70,807,725	1,395,154,742
2018	882,778,385	392,511,949	107,249,687	22,094,646	68,325,234	1,472,959,901
2019	902,732,739	465,992,985	96,749,252	22,173,117	67,947,926	1,555,596,019
2020	946,137,033	544,243,185	103,330,091	22,452,354	73,079,265	1,689,241,927
2021	983,645,303	628,191,345	138,428,144	21,939,876	77,748,669	1,849,953,337
2022	1,031,618,962	744,554,670	132,543,121	22,757,789	71,507,764	2,002,982,305

[1] Includes the amount reimbursed by the Commonwealth pursuant to the Commonwealth's Personal Property Tax Relief Act of 1998.

Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit V – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for Governmental Funds, Schedule 1 – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance for General Fund, Schedule 3 – Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for Other Governmental Funds, and Table E – Tax Revenues by Sources, Governmental Funds.

An annual ad valorem tax is levied by the County on the assessed value of real property subject to taxation within the County as of January 1. The County assesses real property at 100% of its fair market value (with the exception of public service properties which are assessed by the State Corporation Commission). Real property taxes are due December 5 and June 5 of the fiscal year in which they are levied. A penalty of 10% of the tax owed along with interest of 10% for the first year is assessed on delinquent taxes. Subsequent years' rates are set by the Board of Supervisors and are currently 10%. When delinquent real estate taxes are not paid within two years, the property may be sold by the County at public auction to pay the amounts due.

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The following table sets forth the assessed value of all taxable property in the County since 2013.

HISTORICAL ASSESSED VALUE

Fiscal Year	Real Property Assessed Value[1]	Percentage Change from Prior Year	Personal Property Assessed Value[2]	Percentage Change from Year Prior	Total Assessed Value	Percentage Change From Prior Year
2013	$60,036,145,203	4.7%	$5,346,177,559	13.5%	$65,382,322,762	5.3%
2014	65,721,873,607	9.5	5,473,927,446	2.4	71,195,801,053	8.9
2015	70,227,596,891	6.9	6,359,687,750	16.2	76,587,284,641	7.6
2016	73,224,740,358	4.3	7,276,955,002	14.4	80,501,695,360	5.1
2017	77,685,993,732	6.1	8,317,533,632	14.3	86,003,527,364	6.8
2018	83,013,916,736	6.9	10,092,167,106	21.3	93,106,083,842	8.3
2019	88,980,546,617	7.2	12,159,214,566	20.5	101,139,761,183	8.6
2020	95,221,198,095	7.0	13,630,678,230	12.1	108,851,876,325	7.6
2021	100,074,936,282	3.9	18,626,623,720	18.4	118,701,560,002	9.0
2022	118,222,104,776	18.1	19,936,670,182	7.0	138,158,774,958	16.4
2023	134,872,466,226	14.1	20,721,118,941	3.9	155,593,585,167	12.6

[1] As of January 1 of the year shown.
[2] As of June 30 of the year shown.
NOTE: Real and personal property values include Public Service Corporation Property but exclude exempt property.
As of 2014, all Public Service Corporation Property except motor vehicles is shown under real property.
Source: Office of Management and Budget, March 2023. Real property values for FY 2020 and earlier are from the annual Fair Market Value Form and Form 757. Real property values for FY 2021 through FY 2023 are from the Commissioner of the Revenue's January 2021, January 2022, and January 2023 Assessment Summaries, respectively. Personal property values for 2023 are consistent with the Office of Management and Budget tax year 2023 forecast.

The County is required to levy taxes on the assessed value of real and personal property without limit to the rate or amount to the extent necessary to pay principal of and interest on its general obligation bonds.

General Property Tax Collections

The following table sets forth information concerning the County's general property tax collection rate for each of its ten most recent fiscal years. The data shows that the County has a high rate of collections for taxes levied, collecting approximately $1.68 billion in general property taxes in 2022.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTION RATE
(FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30)

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy[1]	Current Tax Collections[1]	Percentage of Tax Collections[1,3]	Delinquent Tax Collections[1,3]	Total tax Collection	Total Tax Collections to Tax Levy[2]
2013	$850,553,567	$838,772,203	98.61%	$11,748,674	$850,520,877	99.996%
2014	913,016,276	897,169,471	98.26	15,806,941	912,976,412	99.996
2015	972,723,213	963,827,628	99.09	8,814,307	972,641,935	99.992
2016	1,050,577,242	1,016,281,573	96.74	34,258,332	1,050,539,905	99.996
2017	1,130,407,481	1,090,009,645	96.43	40,059,311	1,130,068,956	99.970
2018	1,218,786,114	1,190,308,082	97.66	27,886,962	1,218,195,044	99.952
2019	1,323,457,497	1,283,331,322	96.97	39,345,133	1,322,676,455	99.941
2020	1,442,993,487	1,406,414,552	97.47	35,267,988	1,441,682,540	99.909
2021	1,556,713,570	1,517,705,197	97.49	36,366,050	1,554,071,247	99.830
2022	1,715,834,310	1,679,446,644	97.88	Not Available	1,679,446,644	97.879

1 Exclusive of penalties and interest.
2 Percentages are calculated using levy adjusted for fiscal year.
3 Does not include land redemptions.
Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Table I – Property Tax Levies and Collections.

Largest Real Property Taxpayers

The following table shows the County's 25 largest taxpayers of ad valorem real property taxes and the assessed value of property owned by each taxpayer. The table excludes public service company property owners (i.e., public utilities) since the value of their property is assessed by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. The aggregate assessed value of the 25 largest taxpayers represents 12.5% of the County's total taxable real property value as of January 1, 2023.

TOP 25 REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2023

Taxpayer	Assessment	Percentage of Tax Base
DIGITAL LOUDOUN 3 LLC	$1,373,649,220	1.1%
C1 NORTHERN VIRGINIA - STERLING V LLC	915,485,610	0.7
DIGITAL LOUDOUN PKWY CTR NORTH LLC	742,962,760	0.6
EQUINIX LLC	664,816,920	0.5
ALIGNED ENERGY DATA CENTERS IAD PROPCO LLC	647,657,820	0.5
KAVEH VENTURES LLC	624,016,710	0.5
QTS SHELLHORN, LLC	594,680,440	0.5
NTT GLOBAL DATA CENTERS VA LLC	568,738,550	0.4
C1 NORTHERN VIRGINIA - STERLING IX LLC	479,496,170	0.4
FOX PROPERTIES LLC	466,817,060	0.4
ISKANDAR VENTURES LLC	466,540,860	0.4
AMAZON DATA SERVICES, INC	447,916,670	0.3
AMAZON DATA SERVICES INC	389,536,710	0.3
JAMSHID VENTURES LLC	388,579,440	0.3
ALIGNED ENERGY DATA CENTERS (ASHBURN)\ PROPCO LLC	388,375,780	0.3
REDWOOD-ERC ASHBURN LLC	385,141,030	0.3
C1 NORTHERN VA - STERLING I-III LLC	369,836,410	0.3
DIGITAL LOUDOUN IV LLC	320,659,570	0.2
QTS INVESTMENT PROPERTIES ASHBURN LLC	316,796,330	0.2
GI TC LOUDOUN LLC	290,862,550	0.2
WHEELER SURVEY COMPANY LLC	275,990,510	0.2
MICROSOFT CORP	273,587,110	0.2
ALSHAIN VENTURES LLC	270,285,150	0.2
INTERGATE ASHBURN I LLC	239,961,660	0.2
HAYDEN TECHNOLOGIES LLC	239,338,150	0.2
Total Top 25	**$12,141,729,190**	**12.5%**

Source: Loudoun County Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue and the Office of Management and Budget, January 2023. Assessed values are based on values in the January 2023 Assessment Summary. Based upon the Tax Year 2022 Assessment Information from the State Corporation Commission (for public utility property) there are four property owners whose January 1, 2022 values would place them in the top 25. These are Virginia Electric & Power Company ($1.6 billion), Potomac Energy Center ($469.9 million), Northern Virginia Electric Cooperative ($282.1 million) and MCI Communications Services, Inc. ($267.6 million). All Public Service Corporation Property except motor vehicles is included.

Commitments and Contingencies

The County participates in a number of Federal and state grants, entitlements and shared revenue programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the applicable Federal or state agency or its representatives. The amounts, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time although the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial. Furthermore, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F, establishes audit requirements for an annual independent organization-wide audit for local governments receiving Federal assistance.

Insurance

The County General Government's property and liability including automobile and public officials' liability are administered through the Virginia Association of Counties (VACo). These coverages have variable per occurrence limits in place by coverage type ranging from $1 million to $50 million. The general liability and automobile coverage each have a $250,000 deductible, $2 million per occurrence limit along with a $10 million aggregate limit. The County is also insured for constitutional officers and law-enforcement liability risk through the State Division of Risk Management. These programs have a $1.5 million per occurrence limit through the state plan as well as an excess policy for an additional $3 million through VACo. These policies insure the County Sheriff's Office, other County enforcement agencies, and all elected constitutional officers and their employees against certain types of claims. Claims that arose from incidents occurring prior to the existence of all the foregoing agreements are covered under the County's previous commercial insurance programs.

The Loudoun County School Board's property and liability insurance program is provided through membership in the Virginia Association of Counties Group Self-Insurance Risk Pool. Member jurisdictions contribute to the pool based on their risk exposures and past claims experience. The property coverage program consists of blanket replacement cost business real and personal property insurance, boiler and machinery insurance, comprehensive crime and employee dishonesty insurance, and automobile physical damage insurance. The business real and personal property insurance carries a $5,000 deductible per occurrence with the balance of the property coverages carrying a $2,500 deductible per occurrence. The liability insurance program consists of first dollar insurance for general liability, school board legal professional liability, automobile liability, and excess liability for a total limit of $11 million per occurrence (no annual aggregate, deductible or retention applies). Claims that arose from incidents occurring prior to the existence of all the foregoing agreements are covered under the Schools' previous commercial insurance programs.

On October 1, 1994, the County General Government and Component Unit - Schools began to self-insure health care for all eligible employees and retirees by contracting with providers for administrative services only. Services under these contracts include claims adjudication, disease management and lifestyle programs, and wellness initiatives. The Board of Supervisors and School Board have the authority to modify the provisions of the County and School's active and post-employment benefits programs. In accordance with the Affordable Care Act (ACA), beginning in 2015 any employee who works an average of thirty (30) or more hours within a designated "measurement period" will be eligible to enroll in a county-sponsored health plan. Effective July 1, 2014 group coverage for Medicare eligible retirees transitioned to Cigna Medicare Surround and Cigna RX which coordinates with Medicare. Eligible retirees include retirees who have ten (10) years of County employment and who immediately begin drawing a retirement annuity from the Virginia Retirement System. Effective January 1, 2013, employees were designated into OPEB groups based on years of service and/or age. Employees less than 35 years of age as of January 1, 2013 must have fifteen (15) years of County employment at retirement to be eligible for retiree health. Other cost savings measures including caps on employer cost sharing, eligibility for new hires, implementation of a Retirement Health Savings Plan and a 10% aggregate cost shift to retirees were put into place to mitigate OPEB costs going forward as well as to reduce the County's Annual Required Contribution (ARC). Employer contribution rates for County employees vary depending on budgeted hours. Employer contribution rates for retirees vary based on the type of retirement, years of service, plan type, and coverage level.

CIGNA Healthcare is contracted as the third-party administrator for the medical plans. The County and Schools offer two (2) medical plan options, a Point of Service (POS) Plan and an Open Access Plus (OAP) Plan. Additionally, the County offers a Consumer Driven Health Plan (CDHP) with Health Savings Account (HSA) or Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) whereas Schools offer a High Deductible Health Plan with Health Savings Accounts (HDHP). In-network services for the POS are covered at 100% with a $20 office visit copay for Primary Care Physicians, and a $35 office visit copay for Specialists. Participants may choose to receive services out-of-network, subject to a $1,500 deductible and 20% co-insurance. Services for the OAP are covered at 90% in-network coinsurance, subject to a $250 deductible and, 70% out-of-network, subject to a $1,500 deductible. The CDHP option also provides both in and out-of-network benefits. The CDHP includes a $1,500 in-network deductible and 10% in-network coinsurance, $2,500 out-of-network deductible and 30% coinsurance along with an Employer HSA/HRA contribution.

Express Scripts is the third-party administrator for prescription drug benefits. Prescription drug coverage is included with all medical plans utilizing a three tier copay structure and mail-order option. Delta Dental of VA is the third-party administrator for dental benefits providing coverage for preventative, restorative, major services and orthodontia utilizing a coinsurance structure. Restorative and major services are subject to a $50 deductible. Davis Vision is the third-party administrator for routine vision care benefits utilizing a copay structure for exams and materials.

The County and Schools purchase specific stop-loss insurance from Connecticut General Life Insurance Company (CIGNA) limiting claims against the self-insurance program to $600,000 per occurrence for individual claims for the County and $600,000 for Schools. The following table shows the amounts that have been accrued as a liability within the self-insurance fund based upon an estimate from the County's outside actuary, Segal Consulting.

Fiscal Year	Claim Types	Primary Government	Component Unit - Schools	TOTAL
2021	Unpaid Claims Beginning of Fiscal Year	$3,934,977	$11,089,400	$15,024,377
	Incurred Claims (Including IBNR)	62,912,233	193,117,305	256,029,538
	Claim Payments	(62,196,878)	(191,318,405)	(253,515,283)
	Unpaid Claims End of Fiscal Year	**$4,650,332**	**$12,888,300**	**$17,538,632**
2022	Unpaid Claims Beginning of Fiscal Year	$4,650,332	$12,888,300	$17,538,632
	Incurred Claims (Including IBNR)	68,221,131	214,029,548	282,250,679
	Claim Payments	(66,740,313)	(209,290,001)	(276,030,314)
	Unpaid Claims End of Fiscal Year	**$6,131,150**	**$17,627,847**	**$23,758,997**

Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Note X – Risk Management.

The Board of Supervisors has the authority to modify the provisions of the County's benefits program. As of June 30, 2022, there are 3,326 active employees and 592 retirees, including individuals who qualify for disability retirement, enrolled in the health insurance program. During fiscal year 2022, total claims of $68,221,131 were recorded for health care benefits. These amounts are not accrued over the employees' time of service, but are expensed as incurred.

Retirement and Pension Plans

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of the County and Schools are automatically covered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan, through one of three different benefit structures, and group term life insurance including basic and accidental death and dismemberment. Members hired before July 1, 2010, and who have service credits before July 1, 2010, and were vested as of January 1, 2013 are covered under Plan 1. Employees covered under Plan 1 are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit at age 65 with 5 years of service or at age 50 with 30 years of service payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 1.7 percent of their average final compensation (AFC) for each year of credited service. AFC for Plan 1 is defined as the highest consecutive 36 months of reported compensation. Members hired or rehired on or after July 1, 2010, and who have no service credits before July 1, 2010, or employees who were not vested as of January 1, 2013 are covered under Plan 2. Employees covered under Plan 2 are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal Social Security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit or when the sum of their age and service equals 90. Under Plan 2, AFC is 1.65 percent of the average of the member's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation for each year of credited service. Employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 are enrolled in a Hybrid Retirement Plan (the "Hybrid Plan"), which combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Also enrolled in the Hybrid Plan are VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2 members who are eligible and opted into the plan during a special election window. The member's retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member and employer to both the defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the Hybrid Plan, AFC is the same as Plan 2.

The Virginia General Assembly, in its 2011 session, passed legislation requiring all members to pay either 100% or a phased in percentage of the 5% member contribution along with a matching salary adjustment effective

July 1, 2012. The Board of Supervisors elected to implement the full 5 percent employee contribution and provide a 5 percent pay adjustment to offset the pension funding requirement effective with the first pay date in July. VRS is a qualified governmental defined benefit retirement plan administered by a Board of Trustees. An independent consulting firm performs an annual plan valuation. The actuarially determined contribution rates for VRS employers are established every two years. The rate is sufficient to fund the normal cost for all members and finance the unfunded accrued liability of the Plan. The promised benefits of the plan are included in the actuarially calculated employer contribution rates which are developed using the entry age normal cost method. The County of Loudoun's recommended employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 11.65% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on a rate determined from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the County were $35,364,013 and $33,623,125 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively. The County's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020 in accordance with GAAP, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. Actuarial assumptions were that payroll will increase by 3.50% to 5.35% annually, an inflation factor of 2.5% and a 6.75% investment rate of return, net of expenses. As of June 30, 2021, the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability was 92.25% for the primary government, 98.99% for the component unit non-professional plan, and 85.46%[*] for the component unit professional plan.

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[*] Amount presented has a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

The following tables show trend information for annual pension costs of General Government and Component Unit- Schools employees.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability				
Service cost	$34,237,921	$29,898,862	$26,173,780	$25,390,358
Interest	60,812,750	56,074,678	52,327,222	49,049,879
Changes in benefit terms	48,397,703	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	60,005,478	15,374,939	6,683,672	(1,396,269)
Change in assumptions	-	-	26,646,550	-
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(32,472,248)	(29,837,381)	(27,416,623)	(25,032,947)
Net change in total pension liability	170,981,604	71,511,098	84,414,601	48,011,021
Total pension liability - beginning	917,165,757	845,654,659	761,240,058	713,229,037
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$1,088,147,361	$917,165,757	$845,654,659	$761,240,058
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	$31,656,956	$24,981,478	$22,340,603	$19,862,827
Contributions - employee	13,921,539	12,568,770	11,019,669	10,343,693
Net investment income	215,231,954	14,521,477	47,430,170	48,177,012
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(32,472,248)	(29,837,381)	(27,416,623)	(25,032,947)
Administrative expense	(507,754)	(474,482)	(448,703)	(402,848)
Other	18,014	(17,494)	(30,100)	(43,529)
Net change in total pension liability	227,848,461	21,742,368	52,895,016	52,904,208
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	776,008,868	754,266,500	701,371,484	648,467,276
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	1,003,857,329	776,008,868	754,266,500	701,371,484
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$84,290,032	$141,156,889	$91,388,159	$59,868,574
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total Pension liability	92.25%	84.61%	89.19%	92.14%
Covered-employee payroll	$288,610,511	$258,473,630	$228,040,805	$209,447,996
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	29.21%	54.61%	40.08%	28.58%

COMPONENT UNIT - NON-PROFESSIONAL PLAN

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability				
Service cost	$5,848,757	$5,625,101	$5,330,056	$5,032,000
Interest	12,519,488	11,568,079	10,573,312	9,946,000
Differences between expected and actual experience	4,000,688	4,094,215	5,812,334	29,000
Changes in Assumption	6,057,512	-	5,348,446	-
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(7,312,524)	(7,072,355)	(6,392,665)	(5,692,000)
Net change in total pension liability	21,113,921	14,215,040	20,671,483	9,315,000
Total pension liability - beginning	189,130,165	174,915,125	154,243,642	144,929,000
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$210,244,086	$189,130,165	$174,915,125	$154,244,000
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	$4,259,920	$3,497,885	$3,387,225	$3,287,000
Contributions - employee	3,188,065	3,184,680	3,010,797	2,796,000
Net investment income	44,891,184	3,060,374	10,117,648	10,355,000
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(7,312,524)	(7,072,355)	(6,392,665)	(5,692,000)
Administrative expense	(108,411)	(102,475)	(96,958)	(87,000)
Other	4,272	(3,679)	(6,411)	(9,000)
Net change in total pension liability	44,922,506	2,564,430	10,019,636	10,650,000
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	163,205,037	160,640,607	150,621,971	139,971,000
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	208,127,543	163,205,037	160,640,607	150,621,000
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$2,116,543	$25,925,128	$14,274,518	$3,623,000
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total Pension liability	98.99%	86.29%	91.84%	97.65%
Covered-employee payroll	$69,489,477	$6,796,479	$63,808,087	$57,768,804
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	3.05%	38.15%	22.37%	6.27%

Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit XV.

COMPONENT UNIT - SCHOOLS - PROFESSIONAL PLAN

Fiscal Year	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (asset)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (asset)	Employer's Covered-Employee Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2022	8.17%	$634,184,094	$726,702,816	82.27%	85.46%
2021	7.97	1,159,377,165	701,172,761	165.35	71.47
2020	7.44	979,305,522	626,445,257	156.33	73.51
2019	7.17	842,841,000	580,077,082	145.30	74.81
2018	6.86	843,087,000	542,902,050	155.29	72.92

Source: FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Exhibit XVI.

For additional information relating to the retirement plans, see Note XVIII – Retirement Plans in "APPENDIX A – AUDITED GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022."

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The Loudoun County OPEB Trust Fund is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the Plan) administered by the County. The Plan provides healthcare coverage for eligible retirees and their family through the County's group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Retired employees of the County who participate in the retiree medical plans pay a percentage, based on the type of retirement, years of service and type of coverage, of up to 90 percent of the full active premium rate to continue coverage. In order to participate, a retiree must be a full-time employee who retires directly from the County, and is eligible to receive a retirement benefit from the VRS. In addition, they must immediately begin receiving a retirement annuity benefit from VRS.

The contribution requirements of plan members of the County are established and may be amended by the Board of Supervisors. The contributions are based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements, with an additional amount to prefund benefits.

The County participates in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund, which was established as an investment vehicle for participating employers to accumulate assets to fund OPEB. Plan assets for purposes of GAAP are usually in the form of stocks, bonds, and other classes of investments, that have been segregated and restricted in a trust, in which (a) contributions to the plan are irrevocable, (b) assets are dedicated to providing benefits to retirees and their beneficiaries, and (c) assets are legally protected from creditors of the employer or plan administrator, for the payment of benefits in accordance with the terms of the plan.

In addition to retiree health benefits, the County directly funds the costs of health insurance and death benefits provided to hazardous duty employees and volunteers under Virginia's Line of Duty Act ("LODA") program. The County will pay the health insurance premiums for eligible employees and their spouse and family members assuming a full retirement at the level of coverage in existence at the time of disability. The death benefit is a one-time payment to the beneficiary of a covered individual.

The County and the School Board are also a participating employer in the Virginia Retirement System Group Term Life Insurance (VRS GLI) Program, a defined benefit program that provides basic group life insurance benefits for employees. All full-time, permanent employees are automatically covered by the VRS GLI Program upon employment. This program provides a natural death benefit, an accidental death benefit, and special circumstance benefits including accidental dismemberment, safety belt, repatriation, felonious assault and accelerated death benefits.

The School Board is a participant in the VRS Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program and the VRS Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP). The HIC Program provides a tax free reimbursement in the form of a credit for qualified health insurance premiums eligible retirees pay for single coverage. The credit is determined based on a fixed amount per year of service, and is added to monthly retirement benefits. The VLDP provides short and long term disability benefits to eligible employees who are in the VRS Hybrid Plan.

Under GAAP, the County and School Board were required to report the net OPEB liability on the government-wide financial statements effective with the 2018 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The table below shows the net liability for each plan as of June 30, 2022 and the associated funding ratios.

County	**Retiree Health Benefits**	**LODA Program**	**VRS GLI Program**	**Total all Programs**
Total OPEB Liability	$112,361,932	$26,687,909	$50,174,000	$189,223,841
Plan Net Position	$94,324,828	$0	$33,845,000	$128,169,828
Net OPEB Liability	$18,037,104	$26,687,909	$16,329,000	$61,054,013
Plan Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	83.90%	0.00%	67.46%	67.73%

School Board	**Retiree Health Benefits**	**VRS GLI Program**	**VRS HIC Program**	**VRS VLDP Program**	**Total all Programs**
Total OPEB Liability	$427,842,446	$133,721,193	$124,170,598	$2,080,773	$687,815,010
Plan Net Position	$231,132,173	$90,200,706	$18,284,193	$2,389,625	$342,006,697
Net OPEB Liability	$196,710,273	$43,520,487	$105,886,405	($308,852)	$345,808,314
Plan Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	54.02%	67.45%	14.73%	114.84%	49.72%

Source: (i) FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report: Note XI, Exhibit XIX, Exhibit XXI and (ii) Loudoun County Public Schools FY 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, Note C.

For additional information relating to the Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans, see Note XI – Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans in "APPENDIX A – AUDITED GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022."

Employee Relations and Collective Bargaining

Pursuant to legislation passed by the Virginia General Assembly and effective May 1, 2021, collective bargaining is permitted between counties, cities, towns, and school boards and their employees where the locality has provided for it in a local ordinance or resolution. The Board of Supervisors adopted a local ordinance on December 7, 2021, authorizing collective bargaining between the County and labor unions or employee associations. The ordinance established three separate employee bargaining units: Fire and Rescue, Labor and Trades, and General Government. As of March 2023, one employee association has submitted a petition to serve as a bargaining agent for eligible Fire and Rescue employees.

In March 2023, the Loudoun County School Board adopted a resolution to allow collective bargaining with teachers and other licensed employees and has begun programming its collective bargaining administration staffing.

Under the terms of the ordinance, mandatory subjects of bargaining will include wages, benefits, and working conditions. Other labor-related subjects may be permitted subjects of bargaining, to the extent that they are not excluded by the provisions of the ordinance. Consistent with the State legislation that no collective bargaining ordinance may include provisions that restrict a locality's ability to establish a budget or appropriate funds, Loudoun County's adopted ordinance requires any tentative bargaining agreement that affects the County's budget process and is intended to begin at the start of the upcoming fiscal year be received by the Board of Supervisors for consideration by December 1. The Board has added new positions to the County's Department of Human Resources, Office of Management and Budget and to the County Attorney's Office to prepare for and to administer collective bargaining activities.

SECTION SIX: MISCELLANEOUS

Ratings

Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") has assigned a rating of "AAA" to the Bonds. Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned a rating of "Aaa" to the Bonds. S&P Global Ratings ("Standard & Poor's") has assigned a rating of "AAA" to the Bonds. The ratings reflect only the views of such organizations and any desired explanation of the significance of any ratings should be obtained from Moody's at 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, from Standard & Poor's at 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, and from Fitch at 33 Whitehall Street, New York, New York 10004.

The County furnished to such rating agencies the information contained in this Official Statement and certain publicly available materials and information about the County. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on such materials and information, as well as investigations, studies, and assumptions of the rating agencies. Such ratings may be changed at any time, and no assurance can be given that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by either or both of such rating agencies if, in the judgment of either or both, circumstances so warrant. Such circumstances may include, without limitation, changes in or unavailability of information relating to the County. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of either of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

Sale at Competitive Bidding

After competitive bidding on May 16, 2023, the Bonds were awarded to Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (the "Underwriter"). The Underwriter has supplied the information as to the interest rates and offering yields of the Bonds set forth on the inside cover of this Official Statement. If all the Bonds are resold to the public at such offering yields, the Underwriter has informed the County that it anticipates total underwriting compensation of $550,176.88. The Underwriter may change public offering yields from time to time.

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, an underwriter of the Bonds, has entered into a distribution agreement with its affiliate, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of the distribution arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may distribute municipal securities to retail investors through the financial advisor network of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of this arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may compensate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC for its selling efforts with respect to the Bonds.

Financial Advisor

Davenport & Company LLC, Richmond, Virginia, serves as financial advisor (the "Financial Advisor") to the County with respect to the sale of the Bonds. The Financial Advisor has assisted in the preparation of this Official Statement and in other matters relating to the planning, structuring and issuance of the Bonds by the County.

Continuing Disclosure

This offering is subject to the continuing disclosure requirements of the Rule. For purposes of the Rule, the County is an obligated person with respect to the Bonds. As described in Appendix C, the continuing disclosure undertaking requires the County to provide only limited information at specified times and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events with respect to the Bonds. Notices of the aforesaid events will be filed by or on behalf of the County with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access system ("EMMA"). The nature of the information to be provided and the notices of such events is set forth in "APPENDIX C – FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT."

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement requires the County to provide only financial and operating limited information at specific times and the information may not constitute all of the information necessary to value the Bonds at any particular time. The County may provide from time to time certain information and data in addition to that required by the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. If the County chooses to provide such information and data, it has no obligation to update such information or data or to include it in a future disclosure.

Additional Information

Any questions concerning the content of this Official Statement should be directed to Megan Bourke, Director of Management and Budget, 1 Harrison Street, S.E., Leesburg, Virginia 20177 (703) 777-0500, or to the County's Financial Advisor, Davenport & Company LLC, (804) 697-2900.

Summaries and Descriptions

All summaries in this Official Statement of provisions of the Constitution, statutes of the Commonwealth, resolutions of the County, or other documents and instruments and of the Bonds are subject to the detailed provisions and judicial interpretations to which reference is hereby made for further information. Such summaries do not purport to be complete statements of any or all of such provisions.

This Official Statement and any advertisement of the Bonds are not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the Bonds. Any statements made in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not so expressly identified, are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of these estimates will be realized.

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Approval of Official Statement

The Board of Supervisors has, pursuant to the Bond Resolution, authorized the execution of the Official Statement on behalf of the County.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By: /s/ Megan Bourke
Director of Management and Budget

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APPENDIX A

AUDITED GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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Cherry Bekaert LLP
Your Guide Forward

Report of Independent Auditor

To the Board of Supervisors
County of Loudoun, Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Loudoun, Virginia (the "County"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns* (the "Specifications"), issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Our responsibilities under those standards and Specifications are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Specifications will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Specifications, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The accompanying Other Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Other Supplementary Information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Introductory and Statistical Sections, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 9, 2022, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cherry Bekaert LLP

Tysons Corner, Virginia
December 9, 2022

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

Route 7 and Battlefield Interchange Ribbon Cutting ceremony

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2022

This section of the comprehensive annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the County of Loudoun, Virginia's (the County) financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the County's financial statements, which follow this section.

Throughout the report, the "County" is also referred to as the "Primary Government". The "Total Reporting Entity'' represents the entity as a whole, composed of the County and its component unit, the School Board. Since Loudoun County Public Schools and the County have a material relationship, the Total Reporting Entity presents a more accurate and comprehensive picture of the fiscal operations of the County.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2022

The Total Reporting Entity, which includes the School Board component unit, has a positive net position of $2.4 billion at June 30, 2022, which represents an increase of $251.1 million or 11.8% over FY 2021 net position. (Exhibit I).

The Total Reporting Entity's Governmental Activities has expenses net of program revenues of $3.3 billion and general revenues of $3.5 billion, resulting in an increase in net position of $251.2 million. (Exhibit II)

The total cost of the County's governmental programs increased by 7.8% during fiscal year 2022, while the County's total general revenues increased by 7.8% from the prior year.

As of June 30, 2022, the County's total governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $1.41 billion. Approximately 64.7%, or $912.8 million is unrestricted and available to meet the County's current and future needs. (Exhibit III)

At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of $113.8 million was 24.0% of total General Fund balance after adding $16.2 million to the County's fiscal reserve. (Exhibit III)

Total General Fund revenues, including other financing sources and uses, exceeded final budget expectations by $79.8 million. General fund expenditure savings totaled $66.7 million compared to final budget expectations. (Exhibit XIII)

In September 2021, the County sold $23 million in General Obligation Bonds, Series 2021B, to refund one outstanding bond series for a net present value savings of $4.2 million.

In June 2022, the County sold $156.7 million in General Obligation Bonds, Series 2022A, to provide funding for the design, construction, renovation and equipping of various school facilities, parks and recreation facilities, public safety facilities, and transportation projects.

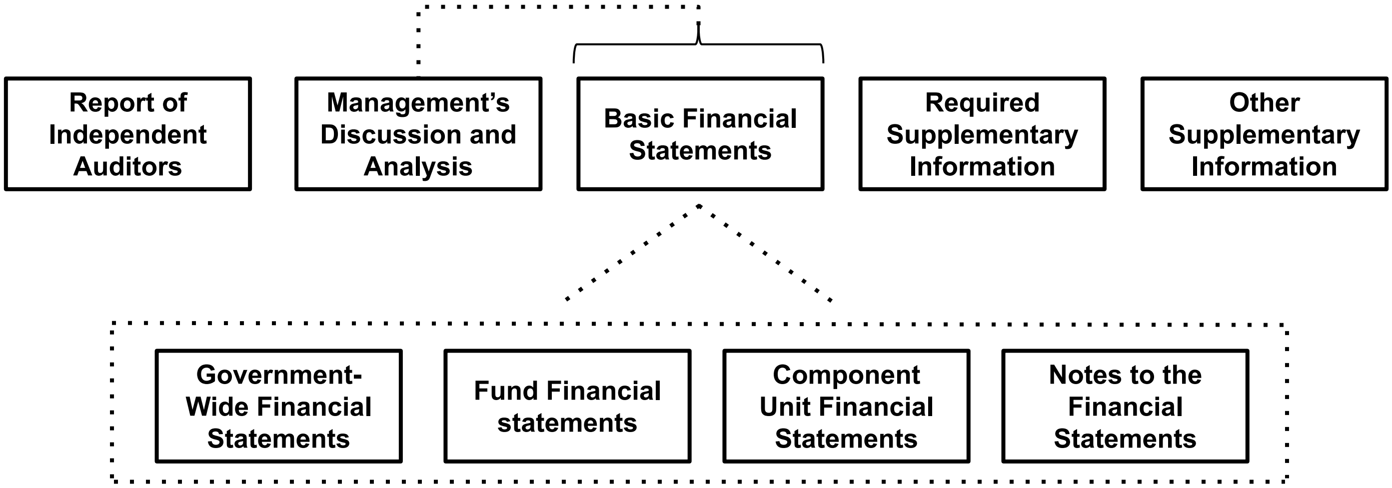
In June 2022, the County sold $73.8 million of Public Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2022AB, through the EDA, to provide funding for the design, construction, renovation and equipping of government office space, a new courthouse building and renovations to the existing courthouse, public safety facilities, parks and recreation and soccer facilities, landfill, land acquisition and various school projects.

USING THE FINANCIAL SECTION OF THIS ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report consists of three sections: introductory, financial, and statistical. As the following chart shows, the financial section of this report has five components – report of independent auditors, management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information.

The County's financial statements present two kinds of statements, each with a different snapshot of the County's finances. The focus of the financial statements is on both the County as a whole (government-wide) and the fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the County's overall financial status. The fund financial statements provide information on a current financial resource basis only and focus on the individual parts of the County government, reporting the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Both perspectives (government-wide and fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis of comparison (year to year or government to government) and enhance the County's accountability.

COMPONENTS OF THE FINANCIAL SECTION



GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

One of the most important questions asked about the County's finances is, "Is the County as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which are the government-wide statements, report information about the County as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's Net Position and changes in them. One can think of the County's Net Position – the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows – as one way to measure the County's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's Net Position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving. However, other non-financial factors will need to be considered, such as changes in the County's property tax base, condition of the County's transportation network, and population demographics in order to assess the overall health of the County.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the County into the following:

> Governmental activities – All of the County's basic services are reported here: public safety (law enforcement and traffic control, fire and rescue services, corrections and detention, and inspections); health and welfare (health, mental health, developmental services, substance abuse, and social services); education (elementary, secondary, and community college support); parks, recreation and cultural (including libraries and museums); community development (planning and zoning, building and development, environmental management, economic development, and cooperative extension); limited public works (sanitation, waste removal and maintenance); and general government administration (legislative, general and financial, elections and judicial). Property taxes, other local taxes, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

> Component unit – The County includes a separate legal entity in its report – the Loudoun County School Board. Although legally separate, the "component unit" is included because the County is financially accountable and provides operating and capital funding for the Loudoun County Public Schools.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Traditional users of government financial statements find the fund financial statement presentation more familiar. The fund financial statements provide more information about the County's most significant funds – not the County as a whole.

The County has three kinds of funds:

> Governmental funds – Most of the County's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds' statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided in an accompanying schedule to the governmental funds statement that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Proprietary funds – These funds are used to account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The proprietary fund measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Cash and temporary investments related to these proprietary funds are all highly liquid cash equivalents.

The County's proprietary fund types consist of the Central Services Funds and the Self-Insurance Fund, both of which are considered to be Internal Service Funds. The operations of these funds are generally intended to be self-supporting and the results are included in the Governmental Activities in the entity-wide financial statements.

The Central Services Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided among County departments on a cost-reimbursement basis and include such activities as central duplicating, telephone, mail, and vehicle services. The Self-Insurance Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources to pay for losses incurred by the partial, or total retention of risk of loss rather than transferring the risk to a third party through the purchase of commercial insurance, and includes such uninsured risks as health, workers' compensation, and vehicle self-insurance programs.

Fiduciary Activities – The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employees' Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) plan. It is also responsible for other assets that – because of a trust or custodial arrangement – can be used only for the intended beneficiaries. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The County excludes these activities from the County's government-wide financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statement can be found in the section titled "Notes to the Financial Statements" of this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position:

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position (Exhibit I) in comparative format:

Table 1
Summary Statement of Net Position
Comparison as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 (thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Unit-Schools		
	FY 22	FY 21	Increase / (Decrease)	FY 22	FY 21	Increase / (Decrease)
Current and Other Assets	$ 3,070,667	$ 2,816,124	$ 254,543	$ 524,496	$ 493,463	$ 31,033
Capital Assets	1,837,651	1,666,228	171,423	2,176,306	2,116,422	59,884
Total Assets	**4,908,318**	**4,482,352**	**425,966**	**2,700,802**	**2,609,885**	**90,917**
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**189,245**	**118,835**	**70,410**	**519,460**	**578,774**	**(59,314)**
Other Liabilities	643,656	619,774	23,882	212,237	194,840	17,397
Long-term Liabilities	2,364,227	2,269,295	94,932	1,115,847	1,615,846	(499,999)
Total Liabilities	**3,007,883**	**2,889,069**	**118,814**	**1,328,084**	**1,810,686**	**(482,602)**
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**1,063,480**	**823,547**	**239,933**	**541,240**	**140,596**	**400,644**
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,535,476	1,430,188	105,288	2,103,308	2,061,751	41,557
Restricted	228,928	246,669	(17,741)	2,019	3,354	-
Unrestricted	(738,203)	(788,286)	50,083	(754,388)	(827,727)	73,339
Total Net Position	**$ 1,026,201**	**$ 888,571**	**$ 137,630**	**$ 1,350,939**	**$ 1,237,378**	**$ 113,561**

Amounts may not foot due to rounding

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide the financial status and operating results of the primary government and its component unit as a whole. The overall change in both the Primary Government and Component Unit - Schools' Net Position relates to various reasons as outlined below:

Primary Government:

Total governmental activities net position increased by $137.6 million compared to the total governmental activities net position in FY 2021. Primary Government assets and deferred outflows of resources (outflows that are expected to occur in future periods) exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (inflows that are expected to benefit future periods) by $1.026 billion.

The largest portion of the Primary Government and Component Units' net position reflects the investment in capital assets, less any related debt used to acquire those long-term assets and are therefore not available for future spending. The investment in capital assets of $4.7 billion increased by 3.6% over the prior year. The Primary Government and the Component Unit use these capital assets to provide a variety of services to its residents.

The County's cash and cash equivalents increased by $151.1 million, or 7.9% primarily due to tax revenues collected during the fiscal year, and expenditure savings.

The County's taxes receivable increased by $83.8 million, or 10.3% which is a direct result of the overall growth in the assessed value of taxable property. All taxable real and personal property values increased, the most significant in residential and commercial property.

As of June 30, 2022, the County had outstanding debt of $2.0 billion, an increase of $80.9 million compared to FY 2021. The County additionally had a decrease in its pension liability of $56.8 million driven largely by net investment income which exceeded service and interest costs net of employer and employee contributions and changes in assumptions and other inputs. The County implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* in FY 2022 and now includes liability for the right to use leased assets in the amount of $80.9 million.

Other liabilities increased $23.9 million as compared to FY 2021 due to an increase in unearned revenue related to ARPA tranche 2 funding received that has not been expended as of year end.

Component Unit – Schools:

The Component Unit net position increased by $113.6 million compared to the Component Unit net position in FY 2021. Component Unit assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $1.4 billion at the close of FY 2022.

Deferred outflows decreased by $59.3 million resulting primarily from decreases related to pensions. These decreases are driven primarily by differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments.

Long-term liabilities decreased by $500.0 million resulting primarily from decreases in net pension liabilities offset by increases in Compensated Absences and OPEB liabilities.

Statement of Activities

The following chart reflects the changes in Net Position (Exhibit II) in comparative format:

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Comparison for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 (thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Unit-Schools		
	FY 22	FY 21	Increase / (Decrease)	FY 22	FY 21	Increase / (Decrease)
REVENUES						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 75,342	$ 61,263	$ 14,079	$ 4,577	$ 2,373	$ 2,204
Operating Grants and Contributions	125,845	174,987	(49,142)	123,523	114,713	8,810
Capital Grants and Contributions	25,028	48,805	(23,777)	171,800	183,171	(11,371)
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	1,723,971	1,568,008	155,963	-	-	-
Other Taxes	237,431	238,862	(1,431)	-	-	-
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	60,192	56,638	3,554	401,221	386,229	14,992
Other Revenue	30,752	29,922	830	28,965	10,175	18,790
Payment from Component Unit	8,999	17,887	(8,888)	-	-	-
Payment from Primary Government	-	-	-	1,015,554	920,285	95,269
Total Revenues	**$ 2,287,560**	**$ 2,196,372**	**$ 91,188**	**$ 1,745,640**	**$ 1,616,946**	**$ 128,694**
EXPENSES						
General Government Administration	172,875	154,686	18,189	-	-	-
Judicial Administration	23,546	21,099	2,447	-	-	-
Public Safety	269,725	260,619	9,106	-	-	-
Public Works	69,878	83,249	(13,371)	-	-	-
Health and Welfare	113,791	121,801	(8,010)	-	-	-
Parks, Recreation and Culture	92,100	88,733	3,367	-	-	-
Community Development	166,408	171,993	(5,585)	-	-	-
Education	1,197,089	1,122,392	74,697	1,632,079	1,546,062	86,017
Interest and Other Debt Service Charges	44,518	44,316	202	-	-	-
Total Expenses	**$ 2,149,930**	**$ 2,068,888**	**$ 81,042**	**$ 1,632,079**	**$ 1,546,062**	**$ 86,017**
Change in Net Position	137,630	127,484	10,146	113,561	70,884	42,677
Net Position Beginning of Year	888,571	761,087	127,484	1,237,378	1,166,494	70,884
Net Position End of Year	**$ 1,026,201**	**$ 888,571**	**$ 137,630**	**$ 1,350,939**	**$ 1,237,378**	**$ 113,561**

Amounts may not foot due to rounding

Revenues

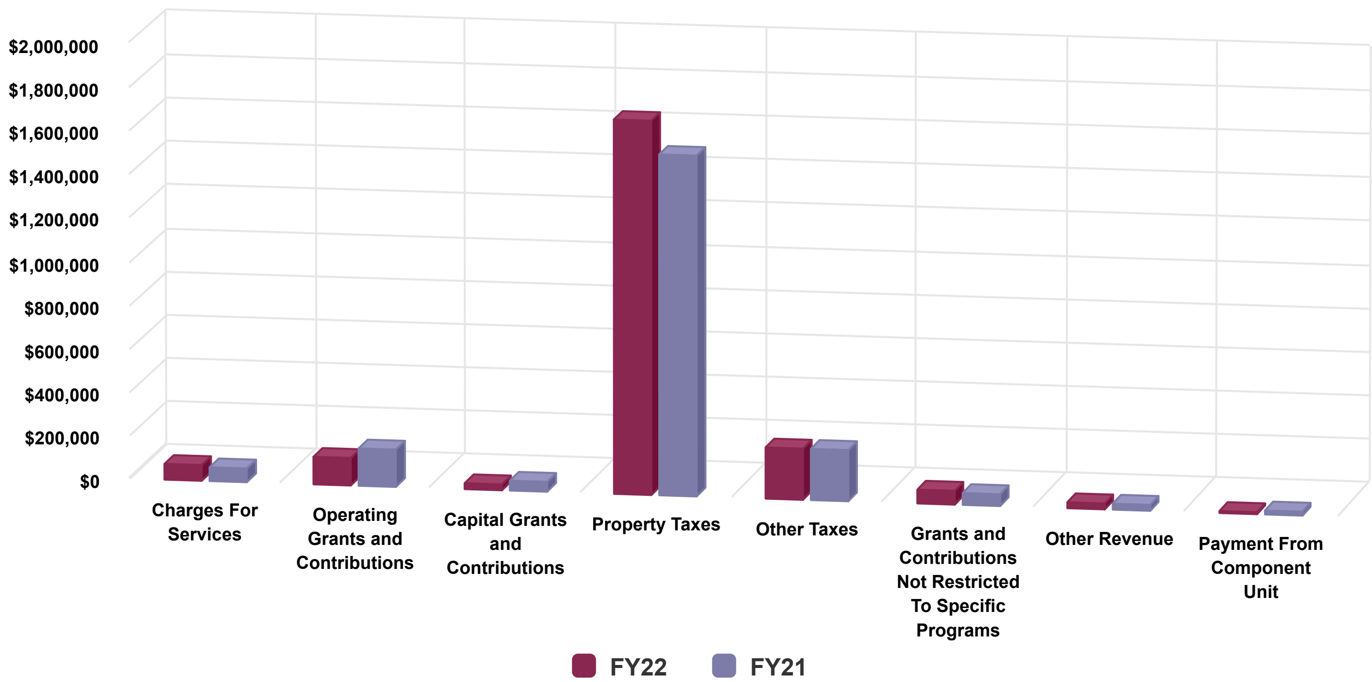
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Primary Government revenues totaled approximately $2.3 billion, an increase of $91.2 million, or 4.2%, from the prior fiscal year.

Property tax revenue, the County's largest revenue source, increased by approximately $156.0 million from the prior fiscal year due to increases in real property and personal property taxes based on growth in assessment values. In prior years, a significant portion of this growth was the result of buildout of data centers, which increased computer equipment and furniture and fixtures. While this source of revenue is still growing, that growth rate slowed due to the lingering effects of COVID-19 and changes in equipment outfitting behavior of major operators that resulted in the County experiencing lower than anticipated Tax Year 2021 and Tax Year 2022 Business Personal Property Tax revenue on computer equipment. The real property tax rate was decreased during the FY 2022 budget process by $0.055 cents, which took effect January 1, 2021, affecting the second half of FY 2021 and the first half of FY 2022. Revenue shortfall mitigation strategies included allocating less local tax funding and more debt to the FY 2022 CIP. The lingering effects of COVID-19 also limited availability of new and used vehicles for sale, the value of most vehicles significantly increased by the assessment date of January 1, 2022, which will translate into higher personal property tax bills for most Loudoun County vehicle owners. At the March 1, 2022 Business Meeting, the Board voted to utilize authority granted in Virginia Code § 58.1-3503 to apply an assessment ratio of 80 percent for personal use vehicles for Tax Year 2022. Collection rates for property tax remained consistent with prior years.

Program revenues are derived directly from the programs run by various departments and reduce the net cost for various functions. Total program revenues from governmental activities were $226.2 million, a decrease of $58.8 million over FY 2021. Operating grants and contributions represent the most significant of program revenues, totaling $125.8 million, a decrease of $49.1 million over FY 2021. This decrease is primarily due to the reduction of federal stimulus funding recognized in FY 2022 as compared to the significant amount recognized in FY 2021 to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Most notable is the second tranche of Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) and the first tranche American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) that were recognized in FY 2021. Charges for services had an overall increase of $14.1 million driven by a trend towards the return to normal operations of various facilities and programs that had been closed and/or had limited participation in FY 2021 as a lingering result of the pandemic. Full return to normal operations and pre-pandemic levels did not occur during FY 2022. Capital grants decreased $23.8 million due to less state and federal assistance towards transit projects.

The following chart compares the total revenues by category for the Primary Government for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Chart 1: Primary Government Revenues ($000s) by Category with Prior Year Comparison



Expenses

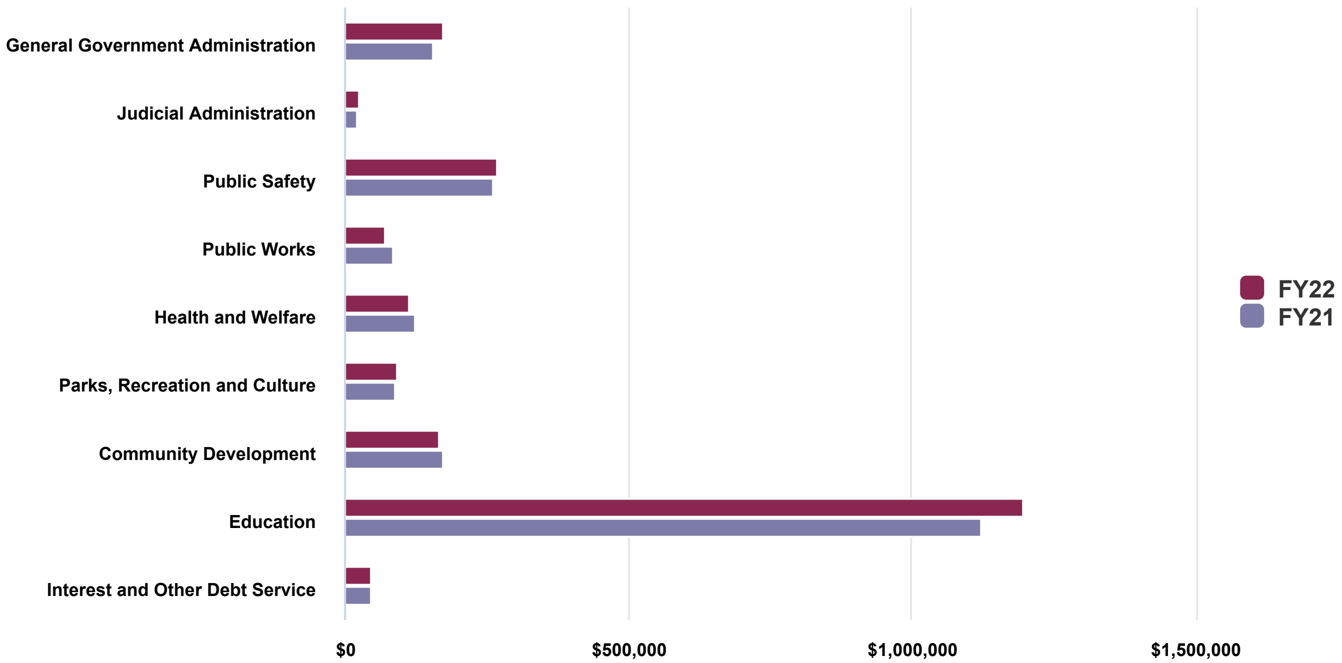
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, expenses for governmental activities total $2.1 billion, representing an increase of $81.0 million, or 3.9%, over FY 2021.

Education continues to be one of the County's highest priorities and commitments. Of the total expenses, $1.2 billion represents education expenses including a transfer in anticipation of bond proceeds to schools for capital projects. Education expenses as part of governmental activities in FY 2022 increased by $74.7 million from the previous fiscal year. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in the transfer to the Component Unit - Schools for operating expenses offset with a decrease in contributions for capital projects. Public Safety, General Government Administration, and Community Development represent the next largest expense categories, totaling $269.7 million, $172.6 million, and $166.5 million respectively in FY 2022.

Expenses in most functional areas increased over the prior year, with the exception of Public Works, Health and Welfare, and Community Development which decreased by $13.2 million, $8.0 million, and $5.5 million respectively. The decrease in Health and Welfare is a result of the creation of a new County department, Department of Housing and Community Development for which the activities and expenses were included in Health and Welfare prior to FY 2022 and were transferred to Community Development in FY 2022. Even with this new department, Community Development expenses decreased from FY 2021 primarily due to lower capital costs as some larger projects neared completion in FY 2022. These include construction of segments of Crosstrail Boulevard in the vicinity of Philip A. Bolen Memorial Park and the Leesburg Airport, as well as the Dulles Corridor Rapid Transit project related to the Silver Line Metro service. The decrease in expenses for Public Works is primarily a result of a decrease in the current year expense for landfill closure costs based on increased capacity from an additional cell completed in FY 2022. The most significant increases included General Government Administration $18.1 million, and Public Safety $9.1 million. The increase in General Government Administration is primarily related to information technology equipment as part of the broadband access initiative. Increases in Public Safety were a result of increased staff levels for the Courthouse expansion project, additional uniformed fire officers and dispatchers, and market and merit salary increases for uniformed staff.

The following chart compares the total expenses by function for the Primary Government for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Chart 2: Primary Government Expenses ($000s) by Function with Prior Year Comparison



Financial Analysis of the County's Funds

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the governmental funds reflect a combined fund balance of $1.41 billion as illustrated below (refer to Exhibit III).

Table 3
Governmental Funds
Financial Analysis of Fund Balance

	Fiscal Year 2022				
	General	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Non-Major Governmental	Total
Non-Spendable	$ 525,215	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 525,215
Restricted	-	311,405,665	-	186,975,954	498,381,619
Committed	305,349,112	283,769,524	-	31,075,864	620,194,500
Assigned	53,798,321	67,997,226	35,180,704	21,789,436	178,765,687
Unassigned	113,794,631	-	-	-	113,794,631
Total Fund Balances	**$ 473,467,279**	**$ 663,172,415**	**$ 35,180,704**	**$ 239,841,254**	**$ 1,411,661,652**

The General Fund balance increased $58.1 million from the prior fiscal year primarily due to increased revenue from general property tax and other local taxes, and reduced expenditures related to the COVID-19 pandemic specific operations that were funded by CARES Act, FEMA, and ARPA in FY 2021 that did not continue into FY 2022. Tax revenue increases were the result of increased assessed values for both real and personal property. The decline in availability of both new and used vehicles caused the prices of vehicles to increase and therefore their valuation for tax purposes also increased. Residential property values benefited from low interest rates and strong housing demand. Computer Equipment in Data Centers tax revenue increased primarily due to increased capacity of existing data centers and recovery from the pandemic.

The County maintains a fiscal reserve in the committed portion of fund balance equal to no less than 10% of the County and Component Unit - Schools' General Fund operating revenues. In FY 2022, the fiscal reserve increased by $13.8 million.

The Capital Projects fund balance increased $34.1 million from the prior fiscal year. This increase is primarily attributable to the transfer of resources from the Capital Project Financing Fund for new bond issuances and financing agreements offset by an increase in spending for capital projects.

Debt Service fund balance decreased by $9.0 million from the prior fiscal year primarily based on a planned use of fund balance to reduce the transfer from the General Fund.

Non-major Governmental fund balances increased by $42.3 million from the prior fiscal year. This increase is primarily attributable to additional cash contributions from developers, Board appropriated funding for Affordable Housing, growth in emergency transport services, and increased Northern Virginia Transportation Authority resources that were not transferred to the Capital Projects Fund to advance road projects due to project delays.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Table 4
General Fund Budget to Actual (thousands)

	Fiscal Year 2022			
	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Actual	Variance Positive / (Negative)
Revenues and Transfers In				
Taxes	$ 1,859,755	$ 1,817,355	$ 1,897,975	$ 80,619
Intergovernmental	96,125	141,893	132,389	(9,504)
Other and Transfers In	93,155	95,410	104,082	8,673
Total Revenues and Transfers In	**$ 2,049,035**	**$ 2,054,658**	**$ 2,134,446**	**$ 79,788**
Expenditures and Transfers Out				
Expenditures	$ 1,747,915	$ 1,798,358	$ 1,731,627	$ 66,731
Transfers Out	341,120	344,684	344,707	(23)
Total Expenditures and Transfers Out	**$ 2,089,035**	**$ 2,143,042**	**$ 2,076,334**	**$ 66,708**

The final amended budget for revenues and transfers exceeded the original budget by $5.6 million. This was primarily due to appropriation of SLFRF funds and offset by a reduction in general property tax revenues due to forecasted decreases in revenue from data centers. The final amended budget appropriations, which included expenditures and transfers out, exceeded the original budget by $54.0 million. This was primarily due to the appropriation SLFRF funds, and the timing difference between the adoption of the original budget and the encumbrances carried over at the end of the fiscal year as part of the amended budget.

Actual revenues and transfers exceeded amended budget amounts by $79.8 million while actual expenditures and transfers out were less than the amended budget amounts by $66.7 million. Highlights of the comparison of the amended budget to actual figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are included in the following paragraphs.

Tax revenues exceeded amended budget amounts by $80.6 million. Real property taxes, driven by increases in assessments and continued growth of data centers provided $38.1 million of the increase. The large increases in sales and use taxes, business license taxes, and recordation taxes continued to increase based on steady on-line consumer spending, in addition to a post-pandemic return of consumers to brick and mortar establishments. Interest rates in FY 2022 remained low through the third quarter driving home sales up and driving homeowners to refinance their mortgages resulting in increased recordation taxes. All other local taxes (e.g., consumer utility tax, motor vehicle licenses, bank franchise taxes and transient occupancy taxes) had modest positive or negative variances.

Intergovernmental revenues fell short of the amended budget by $9.5 million. Resources received before eligibility requirements were met for programs such as pandemic recovery activities and broadband initiatives were budgeted upon receipt. Since the timing of these grant funds crosses fiscal years, not all funding was spent in FY 2022. Revenues not meeting recognition requirements were reclassified as liabilities, to be recognized next fiscal year as spending continues.

Other revenues and transfers exceeded the amended budget by $8.6 million and included lease inflows which were offset by lease outflows as required by GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* newly implemented in FY 2022. Revenues losses as a result of the pandemic continued to be realized in areas such as after school activity fees, recreational sports program fees, library fees, building permit fees and transit fees. Charges for Services were $14.1 million below budget, while other miscellaneous revenue and fees were $1.4 million below budget. Due to interest rate increases and market conditions, investments valued at year end had an unrealized loss and as a result Use of Money and Property was $8.7M less than budgeted. These decreases were partially offset by the return of excess fund balance from the Component Unit - Schools in the amount of $9.0 million, which is unbudgeted.

Actual expenditures and transfers were $66.7 million, or 3.1%, less than amended budget amounts. Salaries and benefits realized savings of $16.8 million from vacancy savings and tight labor market conditions. Due to the tight labor market and competition for candidates, the County has experienced some challenges in filling vacant positions and many positions are taking a longer time to hire than originally anticipated. Most of the expenditure savings were in operations and maintenance areas to include contractual services of $33.8 million, other charges of $18.1 million, and materials and supplies of $7.2 million. Nearly $10.2 million of these savings are attributed to expenditures offset by revenue shortfalls related to charges for services and programs for which revenues are intended to cover the cost of services, primarily in Parks and Recreation and Community Services and transit. Capital outlay and debt service were higher than budget by $29.5 million due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The amounts recorded in debt service were offset with reductions in other charges based on the lease payments re-classified as principal and interest for right to use leased assets.

Capital Assets

At the end of FY 2022, the Primary Government had invested approximately $1.8 billion in a variety of capital assets as reflected in the following schedule. This represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of $171.4 million or 10.3% over FY 2021. More detailed information on capital assets can be found in Note VIII of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Table 5
Primary Government
Change in Capital Assets

Capital Assets	Balance At June 30, 2021	Net Additions / Deletions	Balance At June 30, 2022
Land	$ 202,735,010	$ 4,775,022	$ 207,510,032
Buildings	650,151,750	79,895,670	730,047,420
Improvements Other Than Buildings	115,015,705	84,260,296	199,276,001
Equipment	302,071,988	39,799,740	341,871,728
Infrastructure	717,126,391	15,079,663	732,206,054
Construction in Progress	219,736,678	12,871,987	232,608,665
Accumulated Depreciation	(540,609,666)	(65,258,854)	(605,868,520)
Total Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	**$ 1,666,227,856**	**$ 171,423,524**	**$ 1,837,651,380**

The Component Unit - Schools capital assets reflected in the following table totaled $2.2 billion, which represents a net increase of $59.8 million.

Table 6
Component Unit - Schools
Change in Capital Assets

Capital Assets	Balance At June 30, 2021	Net Additions / Deletions	Balance At June 30, 2022
Land	$ 170,066,259	$ 3,367,478	$ 173,433,737
Buildings	2,393,406,715	114,705,376	2,508,112,091
Improvements Other Than Buildings	13,349,897	264,732	13,614,629
Equipment	165,814,689	30,175,174	195,989,863
Infrastructure	1,121	-	1,121
Construction in Progress	130,460,429	3,282,108	133,742,537
Accumulated Depreciation	(756,676,664)	(92,026,399)	(848,703,063)
Total Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	**$ 2,116,422,446**	**$ 59,768,469**	**$ 2,176,190,915**

For FY 2022, the County adopted an amended six-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that totals $3.1 billion, with transportation projects totaling $1.2 billion, school construction and renovation projects totaling $830.0 million, and county construction projects totaling $1.1 billion. Funding for the FY 2022 amended CIP increased approximately $203.4 million from the FY 2021 adopted CIP primarily due to additional funding for county construction projects totaling $186.6 million and school projects totaling $24.5 million offset by a decrease in transportation projects totaling $7.7 million. County construction projects increased by $100.7 million for Parks and Recreation, $95.7 million for general, administrative and IT projects, $5.1 million for Health and Welfare projects, and was offset by reductions of $20.8 million for Public Safety Projects. School construction projects increased primarily due to additional funding for middle and high schools, $10.4 million and $10.8 million, and school renovation and renewal projects totaling $3.3 million. The $3.1 billion Amended FY 2021 - FY 2026 plan is principally funded with $815.5 million in local tax funding, $42.7 million in proffers, $367.7 million in intergovernmental assistance, and $1.87 billion in debt financing.

The following graphs provide an overview of adopted expenditures in each programmatic category of the FY 2021 - FY 2026 Amended CIP Budget.

Chart 3: Amount ($000s) and Percentage of County Project Expenditures by Type

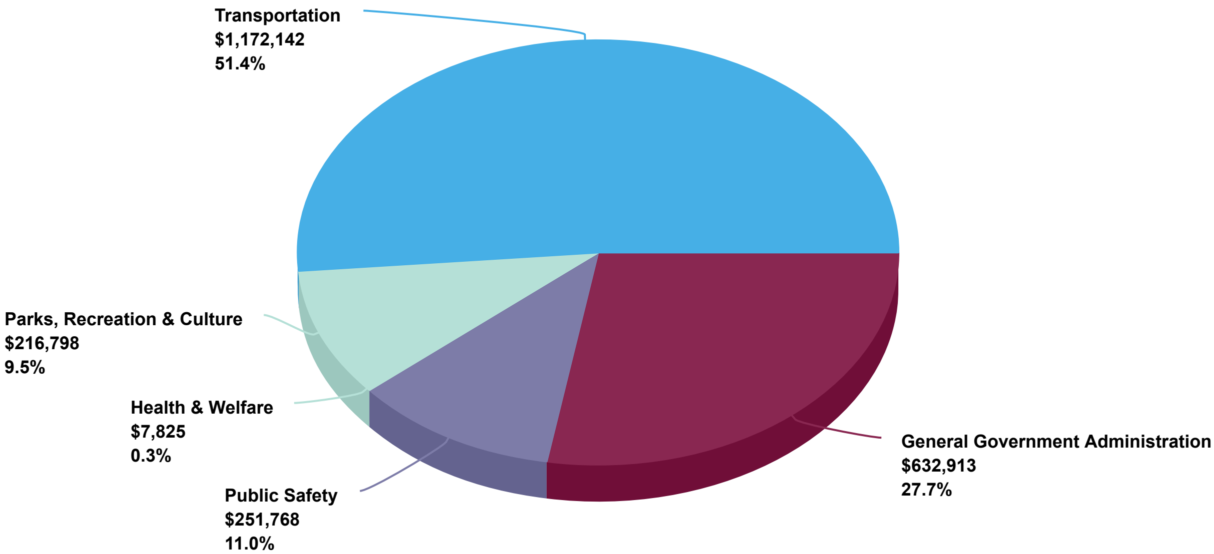
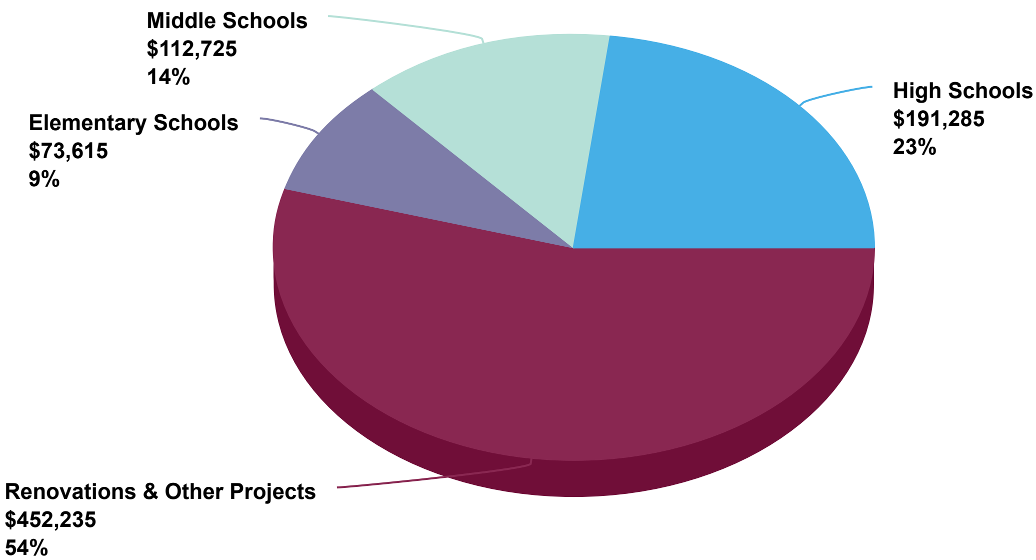


Chart 4: Amount ($000s) and Percentage of School Project Expenditures by Type



Additional information is available in the FY 2022 Adopted Budget, Volume 2 which can be found on the County website at www.loudoun.gov/budget.

Long Term Debt

At the end of FY 2022, the County had $2.0 billion in outstanding general obligation bonds, premiums, and financing agreements. This represents a net increase of $80.9 million from last year. More detailed information on long term debt can be found in Note XIV of the notes to the financial statements.

In FY 2022, Moody's Investors Services, Inc. reaffirmed the County's bond rating of Aaa, Fitch Credit Rating Services and S&P Global reaffirmed the County's bond rating of AAA. These are the highest ratings available from each of these firms.

Economic Factors

Loudoun County's economic and demographic conditions in many ways benefit from the relative stability, high income, and low unemployment characteristics of the Washington, DC region. Today, thanks in part to the diversity of Loudoun's business base and the financial strength of the long-term investors in the community, the County's commercial environment has been able to withstand downturns in the national and international economies over time and has weathered the impact of the pandemic better than the national economy and many other regions. As of June 2022, the County's unemployment rate was 2.5 percent, which is 1.3 percentage points below the corresponding U.S. unemployment rate of 3.8 percent and 0.5 percentage points below the corresponding Virginia unemployment rate of 3.0 percent. At the same time last year, the unemployment rate was 3.6 percent, which was more consistent with rates before the negative impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The County's real property tax base is made up primarily of residential units but with a stable agricultural community and a healthy business climate that has helped to maintain commercial property values. The assessed value of commercial property increased by 20.2%, showing a rebound from the previous year's decline due to the impacts of the pandemic. Agricultural properties increased by 7.2% and vehicles and other personal property increased by 15.4% in calendar year 2021, and the assessed value of taxable residential properties increased by 15.7 percent. This is largely due to increased demand for homes as interest rates remain low while limited supply of available homes drove sales prices and therefore fair market values up.

While Loudoun remains a beautiful community with a thriving rural economy, growth has brought a five-fold increase in population since 1980. Since the late 1990s, Loudoun County has experienced success in attracting office, light industrial, data center, and retail businesses, which sparked commercial construction activity at an unprecedented scale. As a result, Loudoun has transformed from a bedroom community to a highly desirable employment center.

Businesses have cited the highly qualified workforce available in the County, proximity to Dulles International Airport and the nation's capital, and transit accessibility as reasons for choosing to relocate or expand in Loudoun County. Additionally, Loudoun has been globally recognized as an internet hub, which speaks to the fast growing Information and Communication Technology cluster in the County. All of these factors support the diversity of industries present within the County and are expected to continue.

The County also remains committed to business friendly initiatives. The Department of Economic Development continues to work with the Board of Supervisors to create competitive business incentives that are strategic and selective. Additionally, the County maintains partnerships aimed at furthering business development in the County including the Economic Development Advisory Commission, the Rural Economic Development Council, Small Business Development Center, George Mason University's Mason Enterprise Center, and the Loudoun Chamber of Commerce. All of these efforts are part of an intentional strategy to support and grow the business community.

Currently Known Facts Likely to Impact Future Financial Condition

In April 2022, the Board set the calendar year 2022 real property tax rate at $0.89 per $100 of assessed value, $0.09 lower than the previous rate of $0.98 for calendar year 2021. The assessed value for real property grew by $18.4 billion or 17.1 percent during calendar year 2021 allowing the tax rate to be decreased while still providing sufficient revenue to support Loudoun County Public Schools and County Government operations that continue to feel the impact of the County's continued population growth.

During the adoption of the FY 2022 budget, the Board added $19.3 million in local tax funding and 155 full time equivalent positions to County Government operations in such areas as building and development, emergency preparedness, community centers, housing services, mental health services, appraisal and tax compliance, public works, fire and rescue and law enforcement services. Several resources were added to address specific Board Strategic Initiatives, including an increase in the number of body-worn cameras in the Sheriff's Office, expansion of our Adult Drug Court, staffing to support collective bargaining, and enhancing the County and the Board's communication capabilities to provide additional outreach and information to residents.

In June 2022, the County received its second tranche of SLFRF funds of approximately $40.2 million. The County utilized $37.9 million of the first tranche for the provision of government services under the revenue loss category, economic development programs for small businesses, hotels and the tourism industry, non-profit support, hazard duty bonuses, and continued COVID response. In April 2022, the Board approved uses of the remaining funding for preservation of affordable housing and displacement services, additional non-profit support, water and wastewater projects, and a reserve for future programming based on community feedback and Board priorities.

Pursuant to legislation passed by the Virginia General Assembly, effective May 1, 2021, allowing collective bargaining between counties, cities, towns, and school boards and their employees where the locality has provided for it in a local ordinance or resolution, the Board adopted a local ordinance on December 7, 2021, authorizing collective bargaining between the County and labor unions or employee associations. The ordinance established three separate employee bargaining units: Fire and Rescue, Labor and Trades, and General Government. As of June 2022, the County received a petition from the International Association of Firefighters seeking recognition as the exclusive bargaining agent for eligible members of the Loudoun County Combined Fire and Rescue System. Under the terms of the ordinance, mandatory subjects of bargaining will include wages, benefits, and working conditions. Other labor-related subjects may be permitted as subjects of bargaining, to the extent that they are not excluded by the provisions of the ordinance. Consistent with the State legislation that no collective bargaining ordinance may include provisions that restrict a locality's ability to establish a budget or appropriate funds, Loudoun County's adopted ordinance requires any tentative bargaining agreement that affects the County's budget process and is intended to begin at the start of the upcoming fiscal year be received by the Board for consideration by December 1. It is anticipated that FY 2025 will be the first fiscal year that could be impacted by collective bargaining agreements. In anticipation of forthcoming petitions, the Board has added new positions to the County's Departments of Human Resources and Finance and Budget and to the Office of the County Attorney to prepare for and administer collective bargaining.

As a contributing jurisdictional member of the WMATA Compact, members make annual operating and capital payments to sustain the regional Metrorail system. The WMATA FY 2022 Budget assumed that revenue service of the Silver Line Phase 2 would begin during the last quarter of FY 2022. For FY 2022, the amount due from Loudoun for the System-wide Operating Subsidy payment was $6.1 million. The FY 2022 Capital Subsidy was $5.5 million based on the WMATA Six Year Capital Improvement Program and is included in the Capital Funding Agreement (CFA). The County received the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act credit and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA) credit from WMATA which was applied to Loudoun's operating and capital subsidy obligations for FY 2022. The funds initially appropriated by the County for these payments, which included Local Gasoline Tax for operating and NVTA 30 percent funds for capital, will be available for future payments. Additionally, a portion of the credits will be available in FY 2023 towards Loudoun's operating and capital subsidies. In FY 2022, Loudoun also contributed $1.78 million, in the form of NVTA 30 percent funds, to the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT) as part of the Commonwealth's capital subsidy to WMATA.

As a funding partner of the Dulles Metrorail extension (Silver Line) project, the County agreed to secure sufficient funding to build three Metrorail Garages and appropriated $130 million in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to cover the cost. As of June 30, 2022, the construction of all three Metrorail garages is complete, and operation will begin when Silver Line revenue service begins on November 15, 2022.

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. Additional information is provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements: Note XII - Lease Receivable and Note XIII Lease Liability.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 89, A*ccounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5–22 of Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The County does not currently include the cost of borrowing in the historical cost of a capital asset and recognizes interest cost as an expense in the period in which the cost was incurred.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following:

- The effective date of Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*, for interim financial reports. Additional information is provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements: Note XII - Lease Receivable and Note XIII Lease Liability.
- Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. Additional information is provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements: Note XI - OPEB Plans and Note XVIII - Retirement Plans
- The applicability of Statements No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68*, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, as amended, and No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits. Additional information is provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements: Note XVIII - Retirement Plans.
- The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, to postemployment benefit arrangements. Activities meeting the criteria are reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements and are presented in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.
- Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition. The County does not currently have any asset retirement obligations.
- Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers. Additional information is proved in the Notes to the Financial Statements: Note X - Risk Management.
- Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature. Additional information is provided in the Financial Statements: Note III – Bank Deposits and Investments.
- Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments. The County does not currently have investments in derivative instruments.

Contacting the County's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to demonstrate the County's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to John Sandy, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Finance and Budget, County of Loudoun, Virginia, 1 Harrison Street, SE, 4th Floor – MSC #41D, Leesburg, VA 20176. The telephone number is (703) 777-0290 and the County's web site is www.loudoun.gov.

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Basic Financial Statements

Loudoun County Economic Development

Exhibit I

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Component Unit School Board	Total Reporting Entity	
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,722,222,317	$ 11,828,587	$ 1,734,050,904	
Restricted Cash and Investments	343,616,650	6,129,961	349,746,611	
Receivables, Net:				
Taxes:				
Delinquent	51,721,061	-	51,721,061	
Not Yet Due	846,224,237	-	846,224,237	
Accounts	16,938,702	24,248,053	41,186,755	
Due from Other Governments	51,930,212	22,237,793	74,168,005	
Due from Primary Government	-	451,811,332	451,811,332	
Due from OPEB Trust	46,364	-	46,364	
Inventory	71,786	1,682,133	1,753,919	
Prepaid Items	4,291,678	6,558,338	10,850,016	
Notes and Loans Receivable, Net	15,931,172	-	15,931,172	
Lease Receivable	17,673,297	114,921	17,788,218	
Capital Assets:				
Non-depreciable	575,203,581	307,176,273	882,379,854	
Depreciable and Amortizable, Net	1,262,447,799	1,869,014,642	3,131,462,441	
Capital Assets, Net	1,837,651,380	2,176,190,915	4,013,842,295	
Total Assets	**4,908,318,856**	**2,700,802,033**	**7,609,120,889**	
DEFFERED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Amounts Related to Pensions	146,152,933	353,592,052	499,744,985	
Deferred Amounts Related to OPEB	40,609,764	165,868,322	206,478,086	
Deferred Amounts on Refunding Debt	2,482,405	-	2,482,405	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**189,245,102**	**519,460,374**	**708,705,476**	
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	77,251,028	28,820,479	106,071,507	
Accrued Interest Payable	6,359,788	296,501	6,656,289	
Accrued Liabilities	26,202,807	154,862,979	181,065,786	
Unearned Revenues	58,060,227	3,532,560	61,592,787	
Due to Component Unit	451,811,332	109,113	451,920,445	
Other Liabilities	23,970,602	24,615,720	48,586,322	
Long-term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	198,081,854	38,160,533	236,242,387	
Due in More Than One Year	2,166,144,985	1,077,686,096	3,243,831,081	
Total Long-term Liabilities	2,364,226,839	1,115,846,629	3,480,073,468	
Total Liabilities	**3,007,882,623**	**1,328,083,981**	**4,335,966,604**	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property Taxes Not Yet Due	846,224,237	-	846,224,237	
Prepaid Taxes	42,772,041	-	42,772,041	
Leases	17,849,717	114,921	17,964,638	
Deferred Amounts Related to Pensions	117,854,665	476,032,230	593,886,895	
Deferred Amounts Related to OPEB	35,944,149	65,092,723	101,036,872	
Deferred Amounts on Refunding Debt	2,834,908	-	2,834,908	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**1,063,479,717**	**541,239,874**	**1,604,719,591**	
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,535,476,495	2,103,307,674	4,719,539,492	(A)
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	42,444,473	-	42,444,473	
Legal Agreement	-	1,997,322	1,997,322	
Permanent Fund-Nonexpendable	-	22,020	22,020	
Public Facilities and Services	88,687,605	-	88,687,605	
Affordable Housing	49,678,251	-	49,678,251	
Transportation	36,833,768	-	36,833,768	
Library Services	4,820,163	-	4,820,163	
Tourism	2,444,218	-	2,444,218	
Animal Shelter	1,763,297	-	1,763,297	
Other Purposes	2,256,332	-	2,256,332	
Unrestricted	(738,202,984)	(754,388,464)	(2,573,346,771)	(A)
Total Net Position	**$ 1,026,201,618**	**$ 1,350,938,552**	**$ 2,377,140,170**	

(A) The sum of the columns does not equal the Total Reporting Entity column by a difference of $1,080,755,323 because the debt related to the School Board Component Unit is reflected in the Primary Government's governmental activities column reducing unrestricted net position. The assets are reflected in the School Board Component Unit column as Net Investment in Capital Assets. The Total Reporting Entity column matches the asset with the debt and reports the net amount on the Net investment in Capital Assets line.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit II

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
					Primary Government	Component Unit	
Functions/Programs Activities	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**	**Governmental Activities**	**School Board**	**Total Reporting Entity**
Primary Government:							
General Government Administration	$ 172,875,026	$ 1,538,950	$ 9,216,922	$ 4,500	$ (162,114,654)	$ -	$ (162,114,654)
Judicial Administration	23,546,252	1,934,162	4,222,622	-	(17,389,468)	-	(17,389,468)
Public Safety	269,725,447	23,299,876	22,221,446	1,449,699	(222,754,426)	-	(222,754,426)
Public Works	69,877,975	11,515,772	23,132,163	15,079,663	(20,150,377)	-	(20,150,377)
Health and Welfare	113,790,559	7,194,665	41,071,817	11,862	(65,512,215)	-	(65,512,215)
Parks, Recreation and Culture	92,099,578	17,494,665	596,649	26,700	(73,981,564)	-	(73,981,564)
Community Development	166,408,164	12,363,534	25,002,435	8,456,072	(120,586,123)	-	(120,586,123)
Education	1,197,088,700	-	380,910	-	(1,196,707,790)	-	(1,196,707,790)
Interest and Other Debt Service Charges	44,518,048	-	-	-	(44,518,048)	-	(44,518,048)
Total Primary Government	$ 2,149,929,749	$ 75,341,624	$ 125,844,964	$ 25,028,496	$ (1,923,714,665)	$ -	$ (1,923,714,665)
Component Unit:							
School Board	$ 1,632,079,212	$ 4,577,287	$ 123,523,271	$ 171,799,983		$ (1,332,178,671)	$ (1,332,178,671)

	Governmental Activities	School Board	Total Reporting Entity
General Revenues:			
Taxes:			
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	$ 1,723,970,703	$ -	$ 1,723,970,703
Local Sales and Use Taxes	132,543,122	-	132,543,122
Consumer Utility Taxes	22,757,789	-	22,757,789
Business License Taxes	47,482,745	-	47,482,745
Franchise License Taxes	180,366	-	180,366
Motor Vehicle Licenses	7,370,675	-	7,370,675
Bank Franchise Taxes	1,946,620	-	1,946,620
Taxes on Recordation and Wills	19,865,948	-	19,865,948
Transient Occupancy Taxes	5,283,388	-	5,283,388
Payment from County	-	1,015,553,982	1,015,553,982
Payment from Component Unit	8,999,369	-	8,999,369
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs	60,191,935	401,220,750	461,412,685
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	(871,927)	1,653,507	781,580
Miscellaneous	31,624,270	27,311,155	58,935,425
Total General Revenues	2,061,345,003	1,445,739,394	3,507,084,397
Change in Net Position	137,630,337	113,560,724	251,191,061
Net Position at Beginning of Year	888,571,281	1,237,377,828	2,125,949,109
Net Position at End of Year	$ 1,026,201,618	$ 1,350,938,552	$ 2,377,140,170

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit III

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

	General	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,720,038,289	$ -	$ -	$ 2,184,028	$ 1,722,222,317
Restricted Cash and Investments	140,685,553	192,165,653	8,805,435	9	341,656,650
Receivables, Net:					
Taxes:					
Delinquent	50,087,701	-	-	1,633,360	51,721,061
Not Yet Due	846,224,237	-	-	-	846,224,237
Accounts	12,335,292	6,499	107,644	4,239,557	16,688,992
Due from Other Governments	48,886,381	1,604,014	-	1,439,817	51,930,212
Interfund Receivables	-	532,243,200	110,090,250	241,822,782	884,156,232
Prepaid Items	84,934	1,995,598	-	726,981	2,807,513
Lease Receivables	760,457	-	16,912,840	-	17,673,297
Notes and Loans Receivable, Net	440,280	-	-	15,490,892	15,931,172
Total Assets	$ 2,819,543,124	$ 728,014,964	$ 135,916,169	$ 267,537,426	$ 3,951,011,683
LIABILITIES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	$ 23,817,920	$ 38,924,156	$ 200,387	$ 10,833,880	$ 73,776,343
Accrued Liabilities	24,610,131	496,717	-	160,292	25,267,140
Unearned Revenues	51,197,814	36,324	-	6,826,089	58,060,227
Interfund Payables	969,595,127	-	-	626,464	970,221,591
Due to Component Unit	336,376,333	25,385,352	82,818,737	6,973,486	451,553,908
Other Liabilities	21,645,426	-	658,150	1,667,025	23,970,601
Total Liabilities	1,427,242,751	64,842,549	83,677,274	27,087,236	1,602,849,810
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Property Taxes	29,496,071	-	-	158,155	29,654,226
Property Taxes Not Yet Due	846,224,237	-	-	-	846,224,237
Prepaid Taxes	42,321,260	-	-	450,781	42,772,041
Leases	791,526	-	17,058,191	-	17,849,717
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	918,833,094	-	17,058,191	608,936	936,500,221
FUND BALANCES:					
Non-spendable	525,215	-	-	-	525,215
Restricted	-	311,405,665	-	186,975,954	498,381,619
Committed	305,349,112	283,769,524	-	31,075,864	620,194,500
Assigned	53,798,321	67,997,226	35,180,704	21,789,436	178,765,687
Unassigned	113,794,631	-	-	-	113,794,631
Total Fund Balances	473,467,279	663,172,415	35,180,704	239,841,254	1,411,661,652
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 2,819,543,124	$ 728,014,964	$ 135,916,169	$ 267,537,426	$ 3,951,011,683

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit IV

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit I) are different because:

Total Fund balances - governmental funds		$ 1,411,661,652
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Governmental capital assets	2,306,929,571	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(536,625,011)	1,770,304,560
Delinquent taxes and other long term assets not available to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the governmental funds.		29,654,226
For debt refunding resulting in defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt are reported as a deferred outflow of resources or deferred inflow of resources on the Statement of Net Position.		
Unamortized deferred loss on refunding of debt	2,482,405	
Unamortized deferred gain on refunding of debt	(2,834,908)	(352,503)
Amounts related to differences between expected and actual earnings and experience or for contributions made after the measurement date are deferred in the governmental activities and expensed in future periods.		186,762,697
Long-term liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Compensated absences	(36,319,088)	
Landfill closure and post closure care costs	(24,282,410)	
Net OPEB Obligation	(61,054,618)	
Unamortized deferred amounts on OPEB	(35,944,149)	
Net Pension Liability	(84,290,032)	
Total Pension Liability (LOSAP)	(36,883,001)	
Unamortized deferred amounts on pension investments	(117,854,665)	
Lease Liability	(76,580,847)	
Bonds payable	(1,199,915,000)	
Revenue Bonds payable	(2,630,000)	
Financing Agreements payable	(640,315,000)	
Unamortized premium	(181,060,123)	(2,497,128,933)
Interest on long-term liabilities is not accrued in the governmental funds, but is rather recognized as an expenditure when due.		(6,353,865)
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		131,653,784
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 1,026,201,618

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit V

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
General Property Taxes	$ 1,692,001,602	$ -	$ -	$ 36,101,329	$ 1,728,102,931
Other Local Taxes	205,972,923	180,366	-	31,222,161	237,375,450
Permits and Licenses	24,729,516	-	-	-	24,729,516
Fines and Forfeitures	1,662,929	-	-	-	1,662,929
Use of Money and Property	(3,436,605)	4,411	1,870,586	689,681	(871,927)
Charges for Services	35,599,703	-	-	6,352,001	41,951,704
Gifts and Donations	65,324	-	-	39,266,717	39,332,041
Miscellaneous	1,073,511	13,529,409	376,447	45,945	15,025,312
Recovered Costs	9,622,592	6,357,048	-	7,616,793	23,596,433
Intergovernmental - Commonwealth	97,318,792	2,612,486	-	5,232,773	105,164,051
Intergovernmental - Federal	35,070,639	4,366,948	-	12,025,355	51,462,942
Payment from Component Unit	8,999,369	-	-	-	8,999,369
Total Revenues	2,108,680,295	27,050,668	2,247,033	138,552,755	2,276,530,751
EXPENDITURES					
Current Operating:					
General Government Administration	122,334,437	37,052,319	-	3,115,991	162,502,747
Judicial Administration	20,806,853	-	-	142,596	20,949,449
Public Safety	245,683,769	585,937	-	5,726,506	251,996,212
Public Works	25,379,597	17,025,889	-	19,692,514	62,098,000
Health and Welfare	98,987,675	937,659	-	9,007,672	108,933,006
Parks, Recreation and Culture	76,894,688	2,873,061	-	1,949,447	81,717,196
Community Development	68,727,971	70,745,085	-	25,179,807	164,652,863
Education	1,039,604,026	8,412,277	38,441,462	110,498,000	1,196,955,765
Capital Outlay	24,086,005	120,253,918	-	5,277,200	149,617,123
Debt Service:					
Principal Payments - Debt	-	-	144,270,000	-	144,270,000
Interest - Debt	-	-	67,065,503	-	67,065,503
Principal Payments - Leases	7,588,344	262,772	-	-	7,851,116
Interest - Leases	1,533,867	7,594	-	-	1,541,461
Service Charges	-	-	1,457,855	-	1,457,855
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	-	-	28,141,155	-	28,141,155
Total Expenditures	1,731,627,232	258,156,511	279,375,975	180,589,733	2,449,749,451
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	377,053,063	(231,105,843)	(277,128,942)	(42,036,978)	(173,218,700)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers In	1,639,554	272,066,797	226,797,045	65,425,531	565,928,927
Transfers Out	(344,707,171)	(6,812,648)	(9,800,784)	(211,590,944)	(572,911,547)
Bonds Issued	-	-	-	156,685,000	156,685,000
Financing Agreements Issued	-	-	-	73,800,000	73,800,000
Leases Issued	24,004,811	-	-	-	24,004,811
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	23,035,000	-	23,035,000
Premium on Bonds Issued	-	-	21,855,149	-	21,855,149
Premium on Financing Agreements	-	-	6,271,075	-	6,271,075
Sale of Capital Assets	121,708	-	-	6,740	128,448
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses), net	(318,941,098)	265,254,149	268,157,485	84,326,327	298,796,863
Net Change in Fund Balances	58,111,965	34,148,306	(8,971,457)	42,289,349	125,578,163
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	415,355,314	629,024,109	44,152,161	197,551,905	1,286,083,489
Fund Balances at End of Year	$ 473,467,279	$ 663,172,415	$ 35,180,704	$ 239,841,254	$ 1,411,661,652

(A) The total expenditures by function do not equal the total expenditures by function in Schedule 1 due to implementation of GASB Standard No. 87 Leases. The capital outlay and debt service amounts related to leases are included in the expenditure totals by function in Schedule 1 and shown distinctly as Capital Outlay and Debt Service in Exhibit V. The total expenditures presented in both schedules agree.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit VI

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities (Exhibit II) are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ 125,578,163
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets.		
Expenditures for capital assets	130,313,790	
Less current year depreciation and amortization	(60,483,662)	69,830,128
In the Statement of Activities, the loss on capital assets is reported while in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of capital asset dispositions.		(101,546)
Donations of capital assets increase net position in the Statement of Activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources.		15,106,363
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Change in unavailable revenue related to taxes	(4,077,026)	
Change in deferred amounts related to OPEB	18,410,037	
Change in deferred amounts related to pensions	53,146,358	67,479,369
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		
Principal Payments	179,751,118	
Bond and Loan Proceeds	(281,646,224)	
Current year amortization of premium	28,849,269	
Current year amortization of deferred amount of refunding	(2,209,414)	(75,255,251)
Expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Change in compensated absences liability	(1,084,238)	
Change in landfill closure/post-closure liability	4,044,765	
Change in Net OPEB Liability	(2,166,599)	
Change in Net Pension Liability	56,866,857	
Change in Total Pension Liability (LOSAP)	12,448,320	
Change in deferred inflows related to pensions	(116,194,368)	
Change in deferred inflows related to OPEB	(14,030,614)	
Change in accrued interest liability	(581,930)	(60,697,807)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain services to individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		(4,309,082)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 137,630,337

Exhibit VII

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Restricted Cash and Investments	$ 1,960,000
Receivables, Net	249,710
Interfund Receivables	86,111,723
Inventory	71,786
Prepaid Items	1,484,164
Total Current Assets	89,877,383
Long-term Assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Non-depreciable	
Depreciable, Net	67,346,820
Total Long-term Assets	67,346,820
Total Assets	157,224,203
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	3,474,685
Due to Component Unit	257,424
Claims Liabilities	12,521,420
Accrued Interest Payable	5,923
Accrued Liabilities	935,667
Lease Liabilities Due Within One Year	396,238
Total Current Liabilities	17,591,357
Long-term Liabilities:	
Claims Liabilities	4,102,431
Lease Liabilities Due in More Than One Year	3,876,631
Total Long-term Liabilities	7,979,062
Total Liabilities	25,570,419
NET POSITION	
Investment in Capital Assets	67,346,820
Unrestricted	64,306,964
Total Net Position	$ 131,653,784

 See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit VIII

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Operating Revenues:	
Charges for Services	$ 81,856,244
Use of Property	84,894
Miscellaneous	792,510
Total Operating Revenues	82,733,648
Operating Expenses:	
Personnel Services	364,456
Other Services and Charges	7,678,298
Materials and Supplies	1,104,881
Depreciation and Amortization	11,150,749
Claims	73,863,127
Total Operating Expenses	94,161,511
Operating Loss	(11,427,863)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):	
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	180,343
Interest Expense	(44,182)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	136,161
Net Loss Before Transfers	(11,291,702)
Transfers In	6,982,620
Total Transfers	6,982,620
Change in Net Position	(4,309,082)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	135,962,866
Net Position at End of Year	$ 131,653,784

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit IX

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts from Customers	$ 82,675,239
Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(7,422,516)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(2,351,774)
Claims Paid	(70,572,831)
Payments to Employees	(352,325)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,975,793
Cash Flows from Non-capital Financing Activities:	
Transfers In	6,982,620
Net Cash Provided by Non-capital Financing Activities	6,982,620
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Additions to Capital Assets and Leases	(8,875,673)
Principal payments on obligations under leases	(243,109)
Interest payments on obligations under leases	(38,259)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	264,628
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(8,892,413)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	66,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,894,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 1,960,000
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	$ (11,427,863)
Adjustment Not Affecting Cash:	
Depreciation and Amortization	11,150,749
(Increase) Decrease in Assets and Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Receivables, Net	(58,409)
Interfund Services	(2,351,774)
Inventory	8,362
Prepaid Items	(1,447,923)
Accounts Payable	2,698,920
Claims Liabilities	3,290,296
Accrued Liabilities	113,434
Total Adjustments	13,403,656
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 1,975,793
Non-Cash Capital Related Financing Activities:	
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	$ 180,343

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit X

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

	OPEB Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ -	$ 4,814,547
Investments at Fair Value	99,277,465	-
Accounts Receivable	-	3,500
Taxes Receivable for Local Governments	-	14,196,014
Total Assets	99,277,465	19,014,061
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	4,906,273	3,779,623
Interfund Payables	46,364	-
Total Liabilities	4,952,637	3,779,623
NET POSITION		
Restricted for:		
Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions	94,324,828	-
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	-	15,234,438
Total Net Position	$ 94,324,828	$ 15,234,438

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit XI

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	OPEB Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	$ 5,500,000	$ -
Members	-	1,310,678
Other Contributors	-	53,166
Total Contributions	5,500,000	1,363,844
Investments:		
Net Depreciation in Fair Value of Investments	(13,948,142)	-
Investment Income	1,461,405	1,029
Total Investment Income	(12,486,737)	1,029
Less Investment Expense:		
Investment Management Fees	(64,238)	-
Net Investment (Loss) Gain	(12,550,975)	1,029
Property Taxes Collected for Other Governments	-	28,960,443
Total Additions	(7,050,975)	30,325,316
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefit Payments to Participants or Beneficiaries	6,710,142	3,544
Beneficiary Payments to Individuals or Organizations	-	1,262,366
Property Taxes Distributed to Other Governments	-	25,260,086
Administrative Expenses	-	293,871
Total Deductions	6,710,142	26,819,867
Net (Decrease) Increase in Net Position	(13,761,117)	3,505,449
Net Position at Beginning of Year	108,085,945	11,728,989
Net Position at End of Year	$ 94,324,828	$ 15,234,438

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Sunset Hills Vineyard in Western Loudoun County

Exhibit XII

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the County of Loudoun, Virginia (the County), have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles for state and local governmental entities. Significant accounting policies of the County are described below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The County is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia (the State), governed by a nine member elected Board of Supervisors and an appointed County Administrator. As required by GAAP, the financial statements present the government (the Primary Government) and its component unit, the Loudoun County Public School Board (the Schools). The County reporting entity is determined upon the evaluation of certain criteria established by GASB.

Component Units - Component Units are entities for which the Primary Government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the Primary Government. The County has no component units that meet the requirements for blending. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the government. The Schools, described below, is the only component unit of the County.

The Loudoun County Public School Board - The Schools are responsible for elementary and secondary education within the County's jurisdiction. Members of the Schools' governing board (the School Board) are elected. They were most recently elected in November 2019 and assumed their responsibilities on January 1, 2020. The Schools are fiscally dependent upon the County because the County's Board of Supervisors approves the School's budget, levies taxes (if necessary), and issues bonds for School capital projects and improvements.

Loudoun County Public Schools issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. A copy of that report may be obtained from the Schools website, http://www.lcps.org.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements of the County report activities of the Primary Government and its component unit, the Schools. These statements include the following components.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The financial statements are prepared using full accrual basis of accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities, but also capital assets, long-term liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources (such as buildings, general obligation debt, pension contributions after the measurement date, and property taxes not yet due). Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and costs of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the Primary Government and its component units. Governmental Activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from legally separate *component units* for which the Primary Government is financially accountable.

Statement of Net Position – The Statement of Net Position displays the financial position of the Primary Government and its discretely presented component units. Governments report all capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and report depreciation expenses – the cost of "using up" capital assets – in the Statement of Activities. The Net Position of a government is broken down into three categories: (1) Net Investment in capital assets; (2) restricted; and (3) unrestricted.

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Statement of Activities – The government-wide Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. The County does not allocate indirect expenses to the governmental functions.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements, however interfund services provided and used, are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

Fund Financial Statements - Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- General Fund – This fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Capital Projects Fund – This fund is used to account for the purchase and/or construction of major capital facilities, including buildings, land, major equipment and other long-lived improvements for the general government. Financing is provided primarily by bond issues, State and Federal grants, and transfers from the General Fund.
- Debt Service Fund – This fund is used to account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal, interest, and related costs on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

All other non-major governmental funds are reported in a single column captioned "Non-Major Governmental Funds" and consist of special revenue funds, a capital asset replacement fund and a major equipment replacement fund.

Proprietary funds are used to account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The proprietary fund measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Cash and temporary investments related to these proprietary funds are all highly liquid cash equivalents. The County's proprietary funds consist solely of its internal service funds (the Central Service Funds and the Self-Insurance Fund). These funds are included in the governmental activities for government-wide reporting purposes. All significant interfund activity has been eliminated.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the government's central service funds result from charges to County departments on a cost-reimbursement basis for goods or services provided, and include such activities as central duplicating, telephone, mail, and fleet management services. Revenue for the self-insurance fund is derived primarily from payroll deduction for health insurance premiums, which are set annually and are shared by employees of the Primary Government, and prescription rebates from third party agencies. Operating expenses for internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, insurance claims, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The excess revenue or expenses for these funds are allocated to the appropriate functional activity in the Statement of Activities. The operations of these funds are generally intended to be self-supporting.

Additionally, the government reports the following Fiduciary funds:

- OPEB Trust Funds – The Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) trust fund is used to account for the assets held in trust by the county for other postemployment benefits.
- Private-Purpose Trust Fund - These funds are used to account for the assets received and disbursed by the County acting in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations or governments. The War Memorial Trust Fund is used to account for monies provided by private donors and other miscellaneous sources, restricted to use for the purchase, maintenance and improvement of war memorials within the County.
- Custodial Funds – These funds are used to account for monies received, held and disbursed on behalf of certain welfare recipients, certain inmates at the time of incarceration, and certain Town's within the boundaries of the County.

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Governments provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports, including the government's original budget to the comparison of final budget and actual results.

The County's General Fund budgetary comparison schedules are reported as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements. All other budgetary comparison schedules are reported as other supplementary information.

B. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Basis of accounting refers to the timing when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Custodial funds within fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as unearned revenues and property taxes receivable when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Real and personal property taxes recorded at June 30, and received within the first 60 days after year-end, are included in tax revenues with the related amount reduced from unearned revenues.

The property tax calendar is as follows:

	Real Property	Personal Property
Assessment Date	Jan 1	Jan 1
Lien Date	Apr 1	Apr 1
Levy Date	Apr 1	Apr 1
Due Dates	Jun 5/Dec 5	May 5/Oct 5

Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the Commonwealth of Virginia or utility companies and subsequently remitted to the County, are recognized as revenues and amounts receivable when the underlying exchange transaction occurs, which is generally one to two months preceding receipt by the County. Licenses, permits, fines and rents are recorded as revenues when received. Intergovernmental revenues, consisting of Federal, State and other grants for the purpose of specific programs are recognized when earned or at the time of the specific reimbursable expenditure. Revenues from general purpose grants are recognized during the period to which the grants apply. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

A summary reconciliation of the difference between the total governmental fund balances and total net position for governmental activities as shown in the government-wide Statement of Net Position is presented in an accompanying reconciliation to the governmental funds' balance sheet. The asset, liability, and deferred outflow/inflow elements, which comprise the reconciliation differences, stem from governmental funds using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting while the government-wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. A summary reconciliation of the difference between net changes in governmental fund balances and change in net position for governmental activities as shown on the government-wide Statement of Activities is presented in a reconciliation to the governmental funds' Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. The revenue and expense elements, which comprise the reconciliation differences, stem from governmental funds using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting while the government-wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. CASH AND TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

The County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, temporary investments including amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date generally within three months of the date acquired by the County, or those investments that are callable at any time without penalty.

The County invests in an externally managed investment pool, the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), which is not SEC-registered. The Treasury Board of the Commonwealth of Virginia has regulatory oversight of the LGIP, which is managed as a "2a-7 like pool". The portfolio securities are valued by the amortized cost method with maturities of thirteen months or less. The fair value of the County's position in the LGIP is the same as the value of the pool shares. The LGIP does not have any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals.

The County records short-term investments at cost, which approximates fair value.

Bond proceeds are deposited in the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP), which is a 2a-7 money market mutual fund. Values of shares in SNAP are measured at net asset value, which reflects fair value. All other investments are stated at fair value.

All interest is credited to the General Fund, and is then allocated to various Special Revenue Funds. Allocation is based on the monthly interest rate earned on funds invested with the LGIP. For the Capital Projects and Debt Service Funds, interest income on cash held with fiscal agents and trustees is recorded within these respective funds.

At the fund level, pooled cash held for the Component Unit is reflected as an amount due to the component unit, which is reclassified at the reporting entity level.

E. DUE TO/DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS (INTERFUND BALANCES)

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as either "due to/from other funds" or "interfund receivables/payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans).

F. INVENTORIES

Inventories of supplies are reported at cost, using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed. Inventories held for resale are reported at the lower of cost or market.

G. PREPAID ITEMS

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

H. NONCURRENT NOTES AND LOANS RECEIVABLE

Noncurrent portions of long-term notes and loans receivables, net of allowances, are offset equally by nonspendable fund balance, which indicates that they do not constitute expendable available financial resources, and therefore, are not available for appropriation.

I. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as land, buildings, intangibles (software licenses, easements), road registered vehicles, and equipment with an initial individual cost of more than 10,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital assets of the Primary Government, as well as the School Board, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	45
Building Improvements	15 - 25
Other Improvements	10 – 20
Infrastructure	20 – 60
Vehicles	5 – 20
Office Equipment	5 – 10
Computer Equipment	5
Intangibles	5 – 20
Right-to-Use*	1 – 45

*Right-to-Use assets are amortized using the straight line method over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives

J. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

1. Primary Government Employees - In 1994, the Primary Government adopted a policy under which employees can accumulate and be paid-out upon employment separation, a maximum of 364 hours of earned but unused annual (vacation) leave. Employees with accrued balances in excess of 364 hours may utilize their accumulated balances in excess of 364 hours by the end of the leave year. Unused annual leave hours in excess of 364 at the end of the leave year are forfeited by each employee. As of June 30, 2022, $27,612,023 of earned but unused annual leave was accrued as compensated absences.

   In 2004, the Primary Government adopted a policy under which non-exempt employees will receive payment at year-end for unused exchange time, with the exception of exchange time earned during the last two full pay periods of the leave year, which will carry over to the following year. Non-exempt employees will receive payment of all exchange time leave balances upon separation from County employment. In 2021, the Primary Government changed the policy so that exempt employees are not eligible to earn exchange time leave. However, the County Administrator is authorized to designate certain exempt positions as eligible to earn exchange time leave based on operational need. As of June 30, 2022, $201,763 of unused exchange time was accrued as compensated absences.

   Effective July 1, 2021, employees with 10 or more years of service are compensated for unused sick leave when they leave County employment. Employees meeting these criteria will be compensated for 25% of unused sick leave to a maximum amount of $20,000 per individual based on years of service. As of June 30, 2022, $8,505,302 of unused sick leave was accrued as compensated absences.

2. School System Employees - School employees, other than teachers, are allowed to accumulate a maximum of 560 hours of annual leave as of the end of each fiscal year. Any excess annual hours are converted to sick leave. School employees who terminate their employment will have the annual leave prorated based on the total amount earned for the school year. Payment for earned annual leave will be calculated based upon the employee's regular rate of pay at the time of separation. Teachers do not accumulate annual leave. As of June 30, 2022, $29,989,367 of accumulated vacation leave was accrued as compensated absences.

   Any School retiree with ten or more years of service will receive 25% of their final daily wage for each day of unused sick leave, not to exceed an index of 25% of the previous year's average teacher salary for LCPS as reported in the State of Virginia's Annual School Report. The allowed maximum is $19,054 per individual for FY22. As of June 30, 2022, $20,974,575 of unused sick leave was accrued as compensated absences.

   Additionally, any School retiree with ten or more years of service is eligible for a salary supplement equal to 0.5% of the final annual salary multiplied by the number of years of service to LCPS. The amount shall not exceed $2,500 nor be less than $500. As of June 30, 2022, $7,696,711 of eligible retiree salary supplement was accrued.

K. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities or proprietary fund Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds, using the proportionate to stated interest requirements method.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize the face amount of debt issued during the current period as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are also reported as other financing sources.

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources*,* which represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. The County has three items that qualify for reporting in this category, deferred amounts related to pensions, deferred amounts related to other postemployment benefits, and deferred losses on refunding debt. These amounts are reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Deferred amounts related to pensions and other post employment benefits may include employer contributions after the measurement date, which will be recognized as an expense in the next fiscal period, and amounts deferred due to differences in expected versus actual experience, proportionate share of the GLI, and changes in assumptions and other inputs, which will be amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of plan participants. Deferred losses on refunding debt results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price and will be amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources*,* which represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has six items that qualify for reporting in this category. Unavailable revenues for revenues from property taxes not yet due, from prepayment of taxes, and from Lessor revenue not yet due, which are reported in the governmental funds' Balance Sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period that the amounts become available. A deferred gain on refunding debt and deferred amounts related to pensions and other postemployment benefits are reported in the government wide Statement of Net Position. The deferred gain on refunding debt results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. Deferred amounts related to pensions and other post employment benefits may result from the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments is amortized over a closed five year period, other deferred amounts related to changes in assumptions and differences in expected versus actual experience will be amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of plan participants.

M. PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County's defined benefit pension plans and the additions to/deductions from the County's defined benefit pension plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), and County of Loudoun Volunteer Fire/Rescue Length of Service Retirement Plan (LOSAP). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County's Virginia Retirement System (VRS) OPEB Plans and the additions to/deductions from the Loudoun County OPEB Trust Fund net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), to include the VRS Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan and Virginia's Line of Duty Act (LODA) Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

N. LEASES

The County recognizes a lease liability and a right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements related to its leases of buildings and equipment. The County recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more. At the commencement of a lease, the initial measurement of lease liability is at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at, or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life.

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments. The County uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the County uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for lease, unless an implied rate can be calculated. The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the County is reasonably certain to exercise.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will re-measure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

O. FUND BALANCE FLOW ASSUMPTIONS

The Board of Supervisors (Board) adopted a revised Fiscal Policy in December 2014, which establishes the spending order of fund balance when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available. For the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Funds and the Debt Service Fund, when an expenditure is incurred, restricted fund balance is to be spent first, then committed fund balance, then assigned fund balance, and lastly unassigned fund balance

P. FUND BALANCE POLICIES

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions as either nonspendable or restricted. The County itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance)

Committed fund balance includes amounts to be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Supervisors through a Resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year. Once adopted, the limitation remains in place until a similar action is taken to remove or revise the limitation.

Assigned fund balance classifications are intended to be used by the government for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Board of Supervisors has authorized the County Administrator or his/her designee to assign fund balance through the adoption of the Fiscal Policy. The Board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

Unassigned fund balance represents the residual fund balance remaining after nonspendable, restricted, committed, and assigned fund balance is deducted. In general, the General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance; however, in governmental funds other than the General Fund if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance in that fund.

Q. ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The County has implemented the following GASB pronouncements in fiscal year 2022:

1. Statement No, 87, *Leases*. This Statement, issued in June 2017, increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provision of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset.
2. Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. This Statement, issued in June 2018, enhances the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and simplifies accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.
3. Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. This Statement, issued in January 2020, enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements across a wide variety of topics.
4. Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, "Leases." This Guide issued in August 2019, provides guidance that clarifies, explains, or elaborates on the requirements of Statement No. 87. *Leases*.

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

5. Implementation Guide No. 2020-1, Implementation Guidance Update-2020. This Implementation Guide, issued in April 2020, provides guidance that clarifies, explains, or elaborates on previously issued GASB Statements.
6. Implementation Guide No. 2021-1, Implementation Guidance Update-2021. This Implementation Guide, issued in May 2021, provides guidance that clarifies, explains, or elaborates on previously issued GASB Statements.

The County is currently reviewing the following GASB pronouncements issued on or before June 30, 2022 and effective for future periods for their impact to the reporting entity:

1. Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. This Statement, issued May 2019, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with commitments extended by issuers, arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations and related note disclosures. This Statement is effective for periods beginning in fiscal year 2023.
2. Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. This Statement, issued in March 2020, establishes the definitions of PPP's and APA's, requires governments to report assets and liabilities related to PPP's, and disclose important information about PPP transactions. This allows users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's PPP's and evaluate a government's future obligations and assets resulting from such transactions. This Statement is effective for periods beginning in fiscal year 2023.
3. Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement, issued in May 2020, establishes the definition of SBITA's and requires governments to report a subscription asset and a subscription liability and to disclose essential information about the arrangement, thereby allowing users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's SBITA activities and evaluate a government's obligations and assets resulting from such transactions. This Statement is effective for periods beginning in fiscal year 2023.
4. Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. This Statement is effective for periods beginning in fiscal year 2024. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability.
5. Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* This statement, issued in June 2020, enhances recognition and measurement guidelines for compensated absences. This Statement is effective for periods beginning in fiscal year 2024.The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures.

NOTE II – LEGAL COMPLIANCE – FUND DEFICITS

Budgets are prepared and adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP. Annual appropriation resolutions and budgets are adopted for the Primary Government's General and Debt Service Funds and the School's Operating and Debt Service Funds. The legal level of budgetary control for the General Fund is at the fund level, management control is maintained at the department level. The following Primary Government Special Revenue Funds also have legally adopted budgets: Route 28 Special Improvements, Comprehensive Services Act, Legal Resource Center, Transient Occupancy Tax, Community Development Authority, Rental Assistance Program, Greenlea District, State and Federal Grants, Tall Oaks Water and Sewer, Public Facilities, Affordable Housing, Transportation District, Uran Holocaust, Horton Program for the Arts, Symington, EMS Transport, and Metro Garages. The adopted budget also includes an appropriation for capital expenditures to be financed from current operations and a separate six year capital improvement plan. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end with the exception of the Capital Project Funds, for which project length budgets are adopted.

As of June 30, 2022, no funds had deficit fund balances.

Encumbrances represent goods or services that have been contracted and are funded; however, these goods or services have not been received or performed. Encumbrances do not constitute an expenditure. The budget of any funds encumbered at the end of the fiscal year carries over into the next fiscal year.

NOTE III - BANK DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Investment Policy

In accordance with the *Code of Virginia*, the County's Investment Policy (Policy), as approved by the Finance Board on April 14, 2022 permits investments in U.S. Government obligations, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, prime quality commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit (non-negotiable only), money market funds, VML/VACo investment Pool, and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (Virginia LGIP).

The policy written encompasses the General Operating Fund, Special Revenue and Trust funds, and the Proffer funds. The County retirement fund and bond funds are covered under the County's Fiscal Policy.

The primary objective of the policy is the safety of principal by minimizing credit risk and interest rate risk. The Policy establishes limitations on the holdings of investments of non-U.S. Treasury obligations. The maximum percentage of the portfolio (book value at the date of acquisition) permitted in each security is as follows:

Investment Type	Maximum Diversification	Limits Within Investment Type
U.S. Treasury Obligations	100% of Portfolio	
State of Virginia LGIP	100% of Portfolio	
Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit or CDARS	90% of Portfolio	Maximum of 50% of the total portfolio with any one institution
Repurchase Agreements	60% of Portfolio	Maximum of 60% of the total portfolio with any one institution
U.S. Government Agency Securities & Government Sponsored Corporations	50% of Portfolio	Maximum of 35% of the total portfolio with any one issuer
High Quality Corporate Notes	50% of Portfolio	AA or Aa2 minimum
Money Market Accounts	50% of Portfolio	
Municipal Obligations	50% of Portfolio	AA minimum
Prime Quality Commercial Paper	35% of Portfolio	Maximum of 5% of the total portfolio may be invested in the commercial paper of one issuing corporation. A-1 / P-1 minimum
VML/VACo Investment Pool	20% of Portfolio	
Bankers' Acceptances	10% of Portfolio	Maximum of 25% of the total portfolio with any one institution
State Non-Arbitrage Pool (SNAP)	100% of Bond Proceeds Only	

Although permitted by state code, the County limits its exposure to interest rate risk and credit risk by disallowing investment in derivatives, bank notes, mortgage backed securities, asset backed securities, non-prime commercial paper, or stocks of other political subdivisions. The County typically invests with the objective to hold securities through maturity, limiting any interest rate risk as well. The County also excludes any foreign related investments in its portfolio.

The County limits exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the maturity of investments purchased. The General Portfolio will be structured so that securities mature concurrent with anticipated cash needs in conjunction with the following guidelines:

Maximum Maturity	Allowable Allocation
Less than 13 months	100% of Portfolio
Greater than 13 months and less than 24 months	15% of Portfolio
Greater than 24 months and less than 60 months	10% of prior fiscal year average balance

The Public Facilities (Proffer) Portfolio will be structured so that securities mature concurrent with anticipated cash needs in conjunction with below guidelines:

Maximum Maturity	Allowable Allocation
Less than 13 months	100% of Portfolio
Greater than 13 months and less than 24 months	20% of Portfolio
Greater than 24 months and less than 60 months	10% of prior fiscal year average balance

Credit Risk:

As required by state statute, the Policy requires that commercial paper have a short-term debt rating of no less than "A-1" (or its equivalent) from Standard & Poor's and no less than "P-1" from Moody's. Investments with any banks, including CD's or bankers' acceptances, should be rated 30 or higher on S&P national and regional bank insight rating, and be a Qualified Virginia Depository for CD's. If a rating of 30 is not met, Banks are required to have one of the following: Fitch Individual Bank rating of B or better, S&P Short Term Local Issuer Rating of A-1 or better, or Moody's Short Term Rating of P-1 or better.

Although state statute does not impose credit standards on repurchase agreement counterparties, bankers' acceptances or money market mutual funds, the County has established stringent credit standards for these investments to minimize portfolio risk.

As of June 30, 2022, the Portfolio was invested as follows:

4.12% of the portfolio was invested in "Aaa", "AA+" or better rated agency obligations

10.33% was invested in "A-1+/P-1" short term commercial paper

NOTE III - BANK DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

.58% was invested in "A-1/P-1" short term commercial paper

46.30% was invested in "AAAm" rated state run pooled money market fund

23.62% was invested in fully collateralized bank CD's or MMKT/Savings/NOW Accounts

13.06% was invested in "AAA" rated U.S. Treasury securities

1.99% was invested in "Aaa/AA+" corporate bonds

Credit ratings presented in this paragraph are from Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Service, or Fitch Ratings.

Concentration of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2022, there were no securities that exceeded 5% of the total portfolio, excluding the Virginia LGIP and U.S. Government guaranteed obligations.

Interest Rate Risk

The County invests using a passive style of management; whereby securities are bought with the intention of holding them until maturity and with the assumption not all securities will be called.

The County may purchase securities whereby the interest rate increases on a periodic basis as detailed in the securities prospectus. The incremental steps are fixed amounts that have increased over time with no direct correlation to a market index. All these securities are callable, yet assumed to be held through maturity.

The County may also purchase callable securities, with limited or extended lock-in provision ensuring yield for specific time frames as specified in the security prospectus. Early call provisions may expose the County to current market conditions, which may be less favorable especially in a downward interest rate environment. Yields on callable bonds are typically higher as buyers assume more market rate risk if a call provision is exercised.

As of June 30, 2022, the following securities were held that had call features:

Fund	Maturity Date	Issue	Fair Value	Par/Cost	Yield %	Step Features
General Fund	11/3/2023	FFCB	$ 9,964,532	$ 10,000,000	0.170	2.75 year, non-callable for 3 months, continuous calls
	3/15/2024	FHLB	9,556,282	10,000,000	0.375	3 year, non-callable for 3 months, quarterly calls
	4/29/2026	FHLB	4,661,505	5,000,000	0.900	5 year step up, one time call 04/22/2022 and steps to 1% through 04/29/2026
	6/01/2027	FFCB	4,951,285	5,000,000	3.450	5 year, continuous call after 09/1/2022
	7/07/2026	FHLB	9,285,053	10,000,000	1.030	5 year, non-callable for 6 months, quarterly calls
	7/21/2026	FHLB	9,320,137	10,000,000	1.190	5 year step up, non-callable for 3 months, quarterly calls
	8/26/2026	FHLB	9,290,218	10,000,000	0.900	5 year, non-callable for 1 year, annual calls
	8/26/2026	FHLB	9,290,218	10,000,000	0.900	5 year step up, non-callable for 1 year, annual calls

On June 30, 2022, the County had the following investments and maturities (refer to Cash and Cash Equivalents in Exhibit I and Exhibit X)

		Maturity				
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less Than 3 Months**	**Between 3-6 Months**	**Between 6–13 Months**	**Between 13-24 Months**	**Between 24-60 Months**
Bank Deposits	$ 35,778,417	$ 35,778,417	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Money Market Funds	93,160,293	93,160,293	-	-	-	-
LGIP	799,632,100	799,632,100	-	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit (CD) – Commercial Banks	196,359,024	70,244,709	45,383,026	78,124,152	851,825	1,755,312
CDARs	82,537,391	18,514,592	31,599,783	32,423,016	-	-
U.S. Government Agencies	71,154,226	-	-	9,770,381	19,220,815	42,163,030
Commercial Paper (CP)	188,412,202	69,814,740	69,457,831	49,139,631	-	-
U.S. Treasury Obligations	225,616,697	10,007,031	29,941,474	69,202,172	116,466,020	-
Corporate Notes	34,386,514	9,995,018	-	24,391,496	-	-
Total Deposits & Investments	**$ 1,727,036,864**	**$ 1,107,146,900**	**$ 176,382,114**	**$ 263,050,848**	**$ 136,538,660**	**$ 43,918,342**

The Component Unit's cash is not pooled with the Reporting Entity cash and investments and, therefore, is not included in the above presentation. These deposits were covered by Federal Depository Insurance or collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act.

Custodial Credit Risk

NOTE III - BANK DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The *Code of Virginia* and Policy requires all deposit and investment securities be held by a third party in the County's name, who may not otherwise be a counterparty to the investment transaction.

As of June 30, 2022, all of the County's securities, other than bank certificates of deposit, were held in a highly rated bank's safekeeping department in the County's name.

The County invests in an externally managed investment pool, the LGIP, which is not SEC-registered. The Treasury Board of the Commonwealth of Virginia has regulatory oversight of the LGIP. The portfolio meets all the criteria within GAAP and is valued by the amortized cost method. The fair value of the County's position in the LGIP is the same as the value of the pool shares. All other investments are stated at fair value.

All County deposits are held in Qualified Virginia Depositories, as required by the Virginia Public Deposit Act and our investment policy. The County also requires stricter guidelines on depositories, requiring an S&P national and regional bank insight rating of 30 or higher or one of the following: Fitch Individual Bank Rating of B or better, Standard & Poor's Short Term Local Issuer A-1 or better, or Moody's Short Term P-1 or better. These ratings are issued and reviewed regularly.

The Primary Government and component unit's OPEB trust fund participates in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust. Funds of participating jurisdictions are pooled 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. At June 30, 2022, the Primary Government's share in this pool was $99,277,465 as reported on the face of the OPEB trust fund statement found in Exhibit X. At June 30, 2022, the Component Unit-Schools' share in this pool was $231,132,173 as reported on the face of the Component Unit trust fund statement found in Schedule 46.

The Primary Government is the administrator of a noncontributory, single employer, defined benefit Length of Service Retirement Plan (LOSAP). The Plan was established and is maintained to provide retirement benefits to vested participants in the Plan at the time of their retirement from Fire and Rescue Volunteer Services. Investments are selected, monitored and evaluated by the LOSAP Committee of Loudoun County and investment services are provided by RBC Wealth Management. The County has a written policy establishing investment guidelines, and exercises prudent investing principals with a goal of achieving a long-term rate of return of 5.5%. General Fund plan contributions are currently held in an investment account with Comerica. Investments are held 100% in short-term money market investments. On June 30, 2022, the fair value of investments totaled $24,616,431.

Fair Value Measurements

The County categorizes their fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, level 2 inputs are quoted prices in the active market for similar assets, and level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. The County gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted process in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements).

Investments measured at fair value using net asset value per share (VML/VACo Pooled OPEB Trust and SNAP) or amortized cost (CD's and LGIP) are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

The VML/VACo Pooled OPEB Trust categorizes their investments within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. A government is permitted in certain circumstances to establish the fair value of an investment that does not have a readily determinable fair value by using the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) of the investment. Investments in the VML/VACo Pooled OPEB Trust are valued using the NAV per share, which is determined by dividing the total value of the Trust by the number of outstanding shares. The NAV per share changes with the value of the underlying investments in the Trust. Generally, VML/VACo Pooled OPEB Trust participants may redeem their investment at the end of a calendar quarter upon 90 days' written notice.

Short-term investments, which generally include investments in money market type securities and commercial paper, are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

The County had the following recurring fair value measurements on June 30, 2022.

U.S. Government securities of $75,000,000; U.S. Treasury securities of $71,154,226 and Corporate Notes of $34,718,000 are valued using significant other observable inputs, a level 2 input.

Restricted cash and investments

Restricted cash and investments consist of the following amounts:

NOTE III - BANK DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Fund	Description	Governmental Activities	Component Unit - Schools
General Fund	Volunteer Fire and Rescue LOSAP Pension Benefits	$ 24,616,431	$ -
	General Obligation Bond Proceeds - Component Unit - Schools	115,731,511	-
	Deposits Held by Fiscal Agent for Section 125 Benefits	337,611	-
Total General Fund		**$ 140,685,553**	**$ -**
Capital Projects Fund	General Obligation Bond Proceeds	192,165,653	-
Debt Service Fund	Bond Proceeds held for Debt Service	8,805,435	-
Non-Major	Affordable Housing Fund	9	-
	Unspent Lease Proceeds	-	1,159,961
Internal Service Funds	Self-insurance Fund	1,960,000	4,840,000
Total Restricted Cash and Investments		**$ 343,616,650**	**$ 5,999,961**

NOTE IV – DISAGGREGATION OF RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE BALANCES

Receivables for the Primary Government at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Taxes	Accounts	Due from Other Governments	Total Receivables
General Fund	$ 50,747,146	$ 12,343,550	$ 48,886,380	$ 111,977,076
Capital Projects Fund	-	6,499	1,604,014	1,610,513
Debt Service Fund	-	107,644	-	107,644
Non-Major Governmental Funds	1,635,943	4,239,557	1,439,817	7,315,317
Internal Service Funds	-	249,710	-	249,710
Gross Receivables	52,383,089	16,946,960	51,930,211	121,260,260
Less: allowance for uncollectible	(662,028)	(8,258)	-	(670,286)
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 51,721,061**	**$ 16,938,702**	**$ 51,930,211**	**$ 120,589,974**

Payables for the Primary Government at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Vendors	Accrued Interest	Accrued Liabilities	Total Payables
General Fund	$ 23,817,920	$ 155,450	$ 24,610,131	$ 48,583,501
Capital Projects Fund	38,924,156	571	496,717	39,421,444
Debt Service Fund	200,387	6,197,844	-	6,398,231
Non-Major Governmental Funds	10,833,880	-	160,292	10,994,172
Internal Service Funds	3,474,685	5,923	935,667	4,416,275
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 77,251,028**	**$ 6,359,788**	**$ 26,202,807**	**$ 109,813,623**

NOTE V – INTERFUND BALANCES

Payments for all expenditures and receipts for all revenue collections are transacted through the General Fund on behalf of all other funds of the County for the primary purpose of providing operational support for the receiving fund. As a result, interfund payables are recorded in the General Fund when revenue is received on behalf of another fund and when amounts are transferred to other funds based on budgetary authorization. Interfund receivables are recorded in the General Fund when expenditures are paid on behalf of another fund. All interfund balances are expected to be paid within one year. The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Governmental Activities	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General Fund	$ -	$ 969,595,127
Capital Projects Fund	532,243,200	-
Debt Service Fund	110,090,250	-
Non-Major Governmental Funds	241,822,782	626,464
Internal Service Funds	86,111,723	-
Fiduciary Funds	-	46,364
Total	**$ 970,267,955**	**$ 970,267,955**

NOTE VI – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

The primary purpose of interfund transfers is to provide funding for operations, debt service, and capital projects. Transfers move revenue from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect it to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend it and use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgeting authorization. Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

	Transfers In					
Transfers Out	**General Fund**	**Capital Projects Fund**	**Debt Service Fund**	**Non-Major Governmental Funds**	**Internal Service Funds**	**Total**
General Fund	$ -	$ 86,587,535	$ 198,693,749	$ 52,443,267	$ 6,982,620	$ 344,707,171
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	6,812,648	-	-	6,812,648
Debt Service Fund	421,358	9,379,426	-	-	-	9,800,784
Non-Major Governmental Funds	1,218,196	176,099,836	21,290,648	12,982,264	-	211,590,944
Internal Service Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Primary Government	**$ 1,639,554**	**$ 272,066,797**	**$ 226,797,045**	**$ 65,425,531**	**$ 6,982,620**	**$ 572,911,547**

During the year ending June 30, 2022, the County made the following one-time transfers:

1) One-time transfers to the Capital Projects Fund to finance capital construction include $20,375,386 from the General Fund.
2) One-time transfers related to the Transportation District Fund include $34,211,631 from the General Fund and the Public Facilities Fund. Additionally, the Transportation District Fund transferred $34,211,631 to the Capital Projects Fund to finance capital construction.
3) One-time transfers to the Affordable Housing Fund of $5,000,000 from the General Fund and $1,223,161 from the Public Facilities Fund.
4) One-time transfers to the Debt Service Fund to return $3,368,507 of unspent project funds from the Capital Projects Fund.
5) One-time transfers to the Hotel Motel Fund of $2,992,500 from the General Fund to offset revenue losses due to COVID-19.

NOTE VII - NONCURRENT NOTES AND LOANS RECEIVABLE - PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Noncurrent notes and loans receivable consisted of the following at June 30, 2022

Notes & Loans Receivable	$ 16,819,591
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	(888,419)
Net Notes & Loans Receivable	**$ 15,931,172**

Of the gross amount of notes and loans receivable, $598,171 represents loans to towns and Loudoun Water for the expansion of sewage services. Sewage connection fees are used to repay these loans. The remaining $16,221,421 represents loans to individuals and families under the Affordable Housing and Public Employee Home Ownership Grant programs, and loans to developers of affordable multi-family apartments who are also seeking financing through Virginia Housing (VA) for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits(LIHTCs) or the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development(HUD) 221(d)(4) Affordable programs.

NOTE VIII – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the Primary Government for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions/ Increases	Retirement/ Decreases	Transfer	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated					
Land	$ 202,735,010	$ 4,775,022	$ -	$ -	$ 207,510,032
Infrastructure	128,478,818	6,606,066	-	-	135,084,884
Construction in Progress	219,736,678	115,857,077	-	(102,985,090)	232,608,665
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	**550,950,506**	**127,238,165**	**-**	**(102,985,090)**	**575,203,581**
Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Buildings	650,151,750	-	-	16,587,158	666,738,908
Right-to-use lease buildings	-	63,308,512	-	-	63,308,512
Improvements	115,015,705	-	-	84,260,296	199,276,001
Equipment	302,071,988	18,502,868	(6,561,387)	2,137,636	316,151,105
Right-to-use lease equipment	-	25,720,623	-	-	25,720,623
Infrastructure	588,647,573	8,473,597	-	-	597,121,170
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	**1,655,887,016**	**116,005,600**	**(6,561,387)**	**102,985,090**	**1,868,316,319**
Less Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization					
Acc Depr - Buildings	(162,245,523)	(15,830,388)	-	-	(178,075,911)
Acc Amort - Right-to-use lease buildings	-	(8,098,404)	-	-	(8,098,404)
Acc Depr - Improvements	(44,629,983)	(9,134,232)	-	-	(53,764,215)
Acc Depr - Equipment	(163,866,597)	(25,432,663)	6,375,556	-	(182,923,704)
Acc Amort - Right-to-use lease equipment	-	(1,055,175)	-	-	(1,055,175)
Acc Depr - Infrastructure	(169,867,563)	(12,083,548)	-	-	(181,951,111)
Total Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization	**(540,609,666)**	**(71,634,410)**	**6,375,556**	**-**	**(605,868,520)**
Other Capital Assets, Net	**1,115,277,350**	**44,371,190**	**(185,831)**	**102,985,090**	**1,262,447,799**
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$ 1,666,227,856**	**$ 171,609,355**	**$ (185,831)**	**$ -**	**$ 1,837,651,380**

Primary Government capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, at June 30, 2022 are comprised of the following:

General Capital Assets, Net	$ 1,770,304,560
Internal Service Fund Capital Assets, Net	67,346,820
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$ 1,837,651,380**

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government Administration	$ 18,967,971
Judicial Administration	2,446,734
Public Safety	13,263,913
Public Works	16,710,213
Health & Welfare	4,811,830
Parks Recreation & Culture	10,220,369
Community Development	5,213,380
Total Depreciation	**$ 71,634,410**

NOTE VIII – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the Component Unit - Schools for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions/ Increases	Retirements/ Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 170,066,259	$ 3,367,478	$ -	$ 173,433,737
Construction in Progress	130,460,429	122,052,581	(118,770,473)	133,742,536
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	**300,526,688**	**125,420,059**	**(118,770,473)**	**307,176,273**
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Buildings	2,393,406,715	113,048,850	-	2,506,455,565
Machinery and equipment	165,814,689	4,966,825	(4,728,479)	166,053,035
Right-to-use lease equipment, being amortized				
Buildings	-	1,656,526	-	1,656,526
Equipment	-	29,936,828	-	29,936,828
Improvements other than buildings	13,349,897	264,732	-	13,614,629
Infrastructure	1,121	-	-	1,121
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	**2,572,572,422**	**149,873,761**	**(4,728,479)**	**2,717,717,704**
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Acc Depr - Buildings	(633,090,068)	(78,361,994)	-	(711,452,063)
Acc Depr - Machinery and equipment	(119,033,161)	(12,776,556)	4,592,082	(127,217,635)
Less accumulated amortization				-
Buildings	-	(311,679)	-	(311,679)
Equipment	-	(3,943,442)	-	(3,943,442)
Acc Depr - Improvements other than buildings	(4,552,790)	(1,224,753)	-	(5,777,543)
Acc Depr - Infrastructure	(645)	(56)	-	(701)
Total Accum Depreciation	**(756,676,664)**	**(96,618,480)**	**4,592,082**	**(848,703,063)**
Depreciable Capital Assets Net	**1,815,895,758**	**53,255,281**	**(136,397)**	**1,869,014,642**
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$ 2,116,422,446**	**$ 178,675,339**	**$ (118,906,869)**	**$ 2,176,190,915**

Construction in progress and construction commitments are composed of the following:

Program	Program Authorization	Transferred to Fixed Assets by June 30, 2022	Non-Capital Projects in Process at June 30, 2022	Non-Capital Projects Completed by June 30, 2022	Capital Construction in Progress at June 30, 2022	Capital Construction Commitments at June 30, 2022	Remaining to be Committed at June 30, 2022
General Government Administration	$ 1,332,190,275	$ 257,344,207	$ 156,838,562	$ 18,421,412	$ 18,579,158	$ 28,242,557	$ 852,764,378
Judicial Administration	468,122,286	74,382,066	-	-	38,559,103	17,785,901	337,395,216
Public Safety	1,173,755,271	273,910,579	12,758,556	10,953,226	54,180,547	15,518,705	806,433,658
Public Works	377,447,167	25,968,125	58,860,205	22,991,999	965,408	8,865,382	259,796,047
Health & Welfare	111,052,938	22,548,448	5,301,880	5,795	2,463,130	1,459,962	79,273,724
Parks, Recreation & Cultural	1,548,907,439	166,848,089	18,195,352	19,978,684	117,165,897	102,235,138	1,124,484,278
Community Development	5,144,639,425	102,624,890	950,512,416	406,930,882	695,421	119,289,147	3,564,586,670
Total	**$ 10,156,114,800**	**$ 923,626,403**	**$ 1,202,466,972**	**$ 479,281,999**	**$ 232,608,664**	**$ 293,396,792**	**$ 7,024,733,971**

The County engages in certain construction projects that will not be transferred to fixed assets when the project is complete. These projects consist of transportation projects, such as road construction and mass transit, and public safety projects such as volunteer fire & rescue facilities improvements and equipment, of which the County will not have ownership.

At June 30, 2022, the Schools had contractual commitments of $66,873,908.32 in the Capital Improvements Fund for construction of various projects.

NOTE IX - ENCUMBRANCES

The County uses encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation. Encumbrances represent the estimated amount of expenditures that will ultimately result if unperformed contracts and open purchase orders are completed. Encumbrances for the capital projects funds do not lapse until the completion of the projects and are reported as committed fund balance unless restricted by debt covenants, which are reported as restricted fund balance. Funding for all other encumbrances lapses at year end and requires reappropriation by the Board, which is done annually through the appropriations resolution. These encumbrances are reported as either committed fund balance, if contractual obligations exist, or assigned fund balance as existing resources have been committed to satisfy the contract or purchase order and a liability is not reported in the governmental funds. Funds with significant encumbrance balances are as follows:

General Fund	$ 23,498,911
Capital Projects Fund	293,396,792
Internal Service Funds	27,931,729
Non-Major Governmental Funds	10,203,448
Total	**$ 355,030,880**

NOTE X - RISK MANAGEMENT

The County's property and liability including automobile and public officials' liability are administered through the Virginia Association of Counties Group Self-Insurance Risk Pool (VACORP). These coverages have variable per occurrence limits in place by coverage type ranging from $1 million to $50 million. The general liability and automobile coverage each have a $250,000 deductible, $2 million per occurrence limit along with a $10 million aggregate limit. The County is also insured for constitutional officers and law-enforcement liability risk through the State Division of Risk Management. These programs have a $1.5 million per occurrence limit through the state plan as well as an excess policy for an additional $3 million through VACORP. These policies insure the County Sheriff's Office, other County enforcement agencies, and all elected constitutional officers and their employees against certain types of claims. Claims that arose from incidents occurring prior to the existence of all the foregoing agreements are covered under the County's previous commercial insurance programs.

The School's property and liability insurance program is provided through membership in the Virginia Association of Counties Group Self-Insurance Risk Pool. Member jurisdictions contribute to the pool based on their risk exposures and past claims experience. The property coverage program consists of blanket replacement cost, business real and personal property insurance, boiler and machinery insurance, comprehensive crime and employee dishonesty insurance, and automobile physical damage insurance. The business real and personal property insurance carries a $5,000 deductible per occurrence with the balance of the property coverages carrying a $2,500 deductible per occurrence. The liability insurance program consists of first dollar insurance for general liability, school board legal professional liability, automobile liability, and excess liability for a total limit of $11 million per occurrence (no annual aggregate, deductible or retention applies). Additionally, the Schools carries cyber risk liability insurance with a $2,000,000 limit (per occurrence and annual aggregate) providing coverage due to network security breaches (including hacking and viruses) and online privacy matters (including identity theft). Claims that arose from incidents occurring prior to the existence of all the foregoing agreements are covered under the Schools' previous commercial insurance programs.

In 1989, the County received a Certificate as a Qualified Self-Insurer from the Virginia Workers' Compensation Commission. At that time, the County began to self-insure general government workers' compensation. The County has excess coverage limiting claims against the self-insurance fund to $1,000,000 for claims arising on or before June 30, 2022. A reserve for pending claims and incurred but not reported claims has been accrued as a liability within the self-insurance fund as an estimate based on information received from the County's outside actuary, CASCO, subcontracted through the County benefits consultant, Segal.

In 1990, the Schools received a Certificate as a Qualified Self-Insurer from the Virginia Workers' Compensation Commission. At that time, the Schools began to self-insure statutory workers' compensation and employer's liability coverages. At the same time, the Schools purchased excess workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance. The excess insurance limits individual claims against the self-insurance program with a specific retention level of $600,000 per occurrence. A reserve for pending claims and incurred but not reported claims has been accrued as a liability within the self-insurance funds as an estimate based on information received from AON Risk Solutions. Workers' Compensation claims that arose from incidents occurring prior to the self-insured program are covered under the Schools' previous commercial insurance carrier.

The County and Schools contract with a third-party administrator to adjust workers' compensation claims, provide underwriting services, and recommend reserve levels, including claims reported but not settled. Claims not closed as of January 1, 1990, remain with the Virginia Municipal Group Self-Insurance Association. The following table shows the amounts that have been accrued for workers' compensation as a liability within the self-insurance fund. The County's administrator is CorVel Enterprise Comp Inc., and the Schools' administrator is PMA Companies.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

	Primary Government	Component Unit - Schools	Total
Fiscal Year 2021			
Unpaid Claims Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 9,450,077	$ 6,190,988	$ 15,641,065
Incurred Claims (including IBNR)	2,227,480	724,365	2,951,845
Claim Payments	(2,994,334)	(1,679,197)	(4,673,531)
Unpaid Claims End of Fiscal Year	**$ 8,683,223**	**$ 5,236,156**	**$ 13,919,379**
Fiscal Year 2022			
Unpaid Claims Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 8,683,223	$ 5,236,156	$ 13,919,379
Incurred Claims (including IBNR)	5,641,996	3,896,229	9,538,225
Claim Payments	(3,832,518)	(3,437,345)	(7,269,863)
Unpaid Claims End of Fiscal Year	**$ 10,492,701**	**$ 5,695,040**	**$ 16,187,741**

NOTE X - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

On October 1, 1994, the County and Schools began to self-insure health care for all eligible employees and retirees by contracting with providers for administrative services only. Services under these contracts include claims adjudication, disease management and lifestyle programs, and wellness initiatives. The Board of Supervisors and School Board have the authority to modify the provisions of the County and School's active and post-employment benefits program. Eligibility requirements were modified in September 2009 for both active employees and retirees.

Eligible employees for the County include regular staff working twenty (20) or more hours per week, and temporary employees working thirty (30) or more hours per week for a period of 90 days or longer. In accordance with the Affordable Care Act (ACA) beginning in 2015 any employee who works an average of thirty (30) or more hours within a designated "measurement period" will be eligible to enroll in a county-sponsored health plan. Effective July 1, 2014, group coverage for Medicare-eligible retirees transitioned to Cigna Medicare Surround and Cigna RX which coordinates with Medicare. Eligible retirees include retirees who have ten (10) years of County employment and who immediately begin drawing a retirement annuity from the Virginia Retirement System. Effective January 1, 2013, employees were designated into retiree groups based on years of service and/or age. Employees less than 35 years of age as of January 1, 2013, must have fifteen (15) years of County employment at retirement to be eligible for retiree health. Other cost savings measures including caps on employer cost sharing, eligibility for new hires, implementation of a Retirement Health Savings Plan and a 10% aggregate cost shift to retirees were put into place to mitigate OPEB costs going forward as well as to reduce the County's Annual Required Contribution (ARC). Employer contribution rates for County employees vary depending on budgeted hours. Employer contribution rates for retirees vary based on the type of retirement, years of service, plan type, and coverage level.

CIGNA Healthcare is contracted as the third-party administrator for the medical plans. The County and Schools offer two (2) medical plan options, a Point of Service (POS) Plan and an Open Access Plus (OAP) Plan. Additionally, the County offers a Consumer Driven Health Plan (CDHP) with Health Savings Account (HSA) or Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) whereas Schools offer a High Deductible Health Plan with Health Savings Accounts (HDHP). In-network services for the POS are covered at 100% with a $20 office visit copay for Primary Care Physicians, and a $35 office visit copay for Specialists. Participants may choose to receive services out-of-network, subject to a $1,500 deductible and 20% co-insurance. Services for the OAP are covered at 90% following a participant's 10% in-network co-insurance, subject to a $250 deductible and, 70% out-of-network, after a participant's 30% co-insurance, subject to a $1,500 deductible. The CDHP option also provides both in and out-of-network benefits. The CDHP includes a $1,500 in-network deductible and 10% in-network coinsurance, $2,500 out-of-network deductible and 30% coinsurance along with an Employer HSA/HRA contribution.

Express Scripts is the third-party administrator for prescription drug benefits. Prescription drug coverage is included with all medical plans utilizing a three tier copay structure and mail-order option. Delta Dental of VA is the third-party administrator for dental benefits providing coverage for preventative, restorative, major services and orthodontia utilizing a coinsurance structure. Restorative and major services are subject to a $50 deductible. Davis Vision is the third-party administrator for routine vision care benefits utilizing a copay structure for exams and materials.

The County and Schools purchase specific stop-loss insurance from Connecticut General Life Insurance Company (CIGNA) limiting claims against the self-insurance program to $600,000 per occurrence for individual claims for the County and $575,000 for Schools. The following table shows the amounts that have been accrued as a liability within the self-insurance fund based upon an estimate from the County's outside actuary, Segal Consulting.

HEALTH INSURANCE

	Primary Government	Component Unit - Schools	Total
Fiscal Year 2021			
Unpaid Claims Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 3,934,977	$ 11,089,400	$ 15,024,377
Incurred Claims (Including IBNR)	62,912,233	193,117,305	256,029,538
Claim Payments	(62,196,878)	(191,318,405)	(253,515,283)
Unpaid Claims End of Fiscal Year	**$ 4,650,332**	**$ 12,888,300**	**$ 17,538,632**
Fiscal Year 2022			
Unpaid Claims Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 4,650,332	$ 12,888,300	$ 17,538,632
Incurred Claims (Including IBNR)	68,221,131	214,029,548	282,250,679
Claim Payments	(66,740,313)	(209,290,001)	(276,030,314)
Unpaid Claims End of Fiscal Year	**$ 6,131,150**	**$ 17,627,847**	**$ 23,758,997**

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

A. OPEB TRUST

General Information about the OPEB Trust Plan

Plan Description: The Loudoun County OPEB Trust Fund is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the Plan) administered by the County. In order to participate, retiring employees must have coverage in effect when they stop working, must commence retirement on the first of the month following the last day employed, must be a permanent active employee at time of retirement, and is eligible to receive retirement benefits from the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). In addition, they must immediately begin receiving a retirement annuity from VRS.

Benefits provided: The Plan provides health, dental and vision insurance for eligible retirees and their family through the County's self-insured group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Retired employees of the County who participate in the retiree medical plans pay a percentage, based on the type of retirement, years of service and type of coverage, of up to 90 percent of the full active premium rate to continue coverage.

Employees covered by benefit terms: As of the July 1, 2021 valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive plan members currently receiving benefit payments	780
Active Plan Members	3,107
Total Participants	**3,887**

Contributions: The contribution requirements of plan members of the County are established and may be amended by the Board of Supervisors. The contributions are based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements, with an additional amount to prefund benefits. The County contributed $5,500,000 to the trust during fiscal year 2022.

The County participates in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund, which was established as an investment vehicle for participating employers to accumulate assets to fund OPEB. Plan assets for purposes of GAAP are usually in the form of stocks, bonds, and other classes of investments, that have been segregated and restricted in a trust, in which (a) contributions to the plan are irrevocable, (b) assets are dedicated to providing benefits to retirees and their beneficiaries, and (c) assets are legally protected from creditors of the employer or plan administrator, for the payment of benefits in accordance with the terms of the plan. The Trust Fund issues a separate report, which can be obtained by requesting a copy from the plan administrator, Virginia Municipal League, and the Virginia Association of Counties Finance Program, 1108 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments, net of OPEB plan expenses, was (11.7%). The money weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested and other cash flow during the year.

Net OPEB Liability

The components of the net OPEB liability are as follows:

Description	FY 2022	FY 2021
Total OPEB Liability	$ 112,361,932	$ 117,005,818
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	94,324,828	108,085,945
Net OPEB Liability	$ 18,037,104	$ 8,919,873
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total OPEB Liability	83.9%	92.4%

Actuarial assumptions: The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021 using update procedures to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the measurement date of June 30, 2022. The following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, were utilized unless otherwise specified:

Investment Return:	6.00%, net of investment expense and including inflation
Healthcare Trend:	6.25% initially, grading down to 4.25% ultimate, 4.00% for Medicare
Salary Increase:	3.50%

Mortality rates are based on Pub2010G Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA Scale (non-safety) and Pub2010S Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA Scale (safety) (pre/post-retirement), Pub2010G DIS Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA Scale (non-safety) and Pub2010S DIS Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA Scale (safety) (post-disablement).

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (Continued)

Changes in Actuarial assumptions

The rates of retirement, termination and disability were changed since the prior valuation to mirror the VRS rates. In addition, the discount rate was changed.

Actuarial Methods for Determining Employer Contributions

The same economic and demographic assumptions are used for both funding and financial reporting purposes within GAAP.

The Entry Age method is used for accounting/GAAP purposes, therefore all of the actuarial figures within this report are based on it. Actuarially Determined Contributions are also based on the Entry Age method, with a 30-year amortization of the unfunded liability.

Expected Return

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments is 6.00% and was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. This is then modified through a Monte-Carlo simulation process, by which a downward risk adjustment is applied to the baseline expected return.

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the OPEB plan's target asset allocation as of the June 30, 2022 measurement date, and the final investment return assumption, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Return – Portfolio	Weight
Domestic Equity	5.95%	25.0%
Non-US Equity	6.80%	15.0%
US Fixed Income - Investment	2.00%	46.0%
Long/Short Equity & Absolute Return	5.75%	9.0%
Real Estate	4.95%	5.0%
Total Weighted Average Real Return	4.95%	100.0%
Plus Inflation	2.50%	
Total Return w/o Adjustment	6.69%	
Risk Adjustment	-0.69%	
Total Expected Return	**6.00%**	

The County's OPEB trust assets are held in the Virginia VML/VACO Trust, and invested in Portfolio II.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the County's contributions will continue in addition to the benefits paid.

Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on OPEB Trust investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

Changes in Net OPEB Liability - OPEB Trust

Changes in Net OPEB Liability	FY 2022	FY 2021
Service Cost	$ 873,107	$ 843,582
Interest	7,447,484	7,298,431
Difference between expected and actual experience	(11,897,120)	-
Changes in assumptions	5,642,785	-
Benefit payments	(6,710,142)	(5,072,492)
Net change in total OPEB liability	$ (4,643,886)	$ 3,069,521
Total OPEB liability - beginning	117,005,818	113,936,297
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	112,361,932	117,005,818
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	$ 5,500,000	$ 5,500,000
Net investment income	(12,486,738)	18,690,149
Benefit payments	(6,710,142)	(5,072,492)
Administrative expense	(64,238)	(55,610)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	$ (13,761,118)	$ 19,062,047
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	108,085,945	89,023,898
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	94,324,827	108,085,945
Net OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	8,919,873	24,912,399
Net OPEB Liability - End of Year (a-b)	$ 18,037,105	$ 8,919,873
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB Liability	83.9%	92.4%
Covered employee payroll *	$ 122,870,836	$ 111,428,509
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered – employee payroll	14.7%	8.0%

* does not include employees who are ineligible for the defined benefit OPEB from the County

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plans, calculated using the discount rate of 6.00%, as well as what each plan's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate:

Discount Rate	1% Decrease 5.00%	Current Discount Rate 6.00%	1% Increase 7.00%
Total OPEB Liability	$ 125,688,897	$ 112,361,932	$ 101,226,889
Plan Net Position	94,324,827	94,324,827	94,324,827
Net OPEB Liability	$ 31,364,070	$ 18,037,105	$ 6,902,062
Ratio of Plan Net Position to Total OPEB Liability	75.0%	83.9%	93.2%

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Trend Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plans, calculated using the healthcare trend rate of from 6.25% to an ultimate rate of 4.25/4.50% for pre-Medicare and from 4.00% for post-Medicare, as well as what each plan's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates for each year that are 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rates:

Ultimate Trend Rate	1% Decrease 3.25%/3.50%	Current Ultimate Trend Rate 4.25%/4.50%	1% Increase 5.25%/5.50%
Total OPEB Liability	$ 104,316,782	$ 112,361,932	$ 121,829,434
Plan Net Position	94,324,827	94,324,827	94,324,827
Net OPEB Liability	$ 9,991,955	$ 18,037,105	$ 27,504,607
Ratio of Plan Net Position to Total OPEB Liability	90.4%	83.9%	77.4%

OPEB Expense

County's OPEB Expense	FY 2022	FY 2021
Service Cost	$ 873,107	$ 843,582
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	7,447,484	7,298,431
Difference between expected and actual experience*	(2,363,382)	16,042
Changes in actuarial assumptions*	(712,255)	(1,840,812)
Projected Earnings on Plan investments	(6,405,491)	(5,755,264)
Difference between projected and actual earnings*	1,727,898	(2,050,549)
Administrative expense	64,238	55,610
Total OPEB Expense	**$ 631,599**	**$ (1,432,960)**

* Portions recognized for expense

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

Deferred Inflow/Outflow Summary

As of June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	$ 15,938,545	$ 7,760,931
Differences between expected and actual experience	2,403,035	10,302,668
Changes in actuarial assumptions	4,514,228	5,522,438
Total	**$ 22,855,808**	**$ 23,586,037**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30	Amount
2023	$ (1,439,531)
2024	(719,075)
2025	(1,099,201)
2026	2,527,578
2027	-
After 2027	-
Total Amount to be Recognized	**$ (730,229)**

B. LINE OF DUTY ACT PROGRAM

General Information about the Line of Duty Act Program

Plan Description: Loudoun County is a non-participating employer of Virginia's Line of Duty Act (LODA) program as governed by §9.1-400.1 of the *Code of Virginia,* as amended, and directly funds the costs of benefits provided under LODA. All employees and volunteers in hazardous duty positions and hazardous duty employees who are covered under the Virginia Retirement System are automatically covered by the LODA program.

Benefits provided: The LODA program provides death and health insurance benefits for eligible individuals. The death benefit is a one-time payment made to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a covered individual of $100,000 when death occurs as the direct result of performing duty or $25,000 when the cause of death is attributed to one of the applicable presumptions and occurred earlier than five years after the retirement date. Funeral benefits are also available if requested. The County will pay health insurance premiums for eligible employees and their spouse and family members to the Department of Health Resources and Management, Virginia assuming full retirement and maintaining the level of coverage in existence at the time of disability.

Employees covered by benefit terms: As of the July 1, 2020 valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active plan members	2,004
Inactive plan members currently receiving benefit payments	22
Total Participants	**2,026**

Actuarial assumptions: The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 20201, using update procedures to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the measurement date of June 30, 2022. The following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, were utilized unless otherwise specified:

Healthcare Trend: 6.25%, initially, grading down to 4.25% ultimate, 4.00% for Medicare

Salary Increase: 3.50%

Mortality rates are based on Pub2010S Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA20 Scale (pre/post-retirement), Pub2010S DIS Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA20 Scale (post-disablement).

Changes in Actuarial assumptions.

The rates of retirement, termination and disability were changed since the prior valuation to mirror the VRS rates. In addition, the discount rate was updated based on changes in the municipal bond index rate.

Actuarial Methods for Determining Employer Contributions

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

The same economic and demographic assumptions are used for both funding and financial reporting purposes under GAAP.

The Entry Age method is used for accounting/GAAP purposes; therefore, all of the actuarial figures within this report are based on it. Actuarially Determined Contributions are also based on the Entry Age method, with an open level percentage of payroll 30-year amortization of the unfunded liability.

The Actuarial Determined Employer Contribution (ADEC) for fiscal year 2022 was $2,898,000, using a full prefunding discount rate of 3.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.09%. There is no prefunding of benefits in a separate trust for this plan, therefore the discount rate is equal to the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as of June 30, 2022.

Changes in Net OPEB Liability - LODA

Changes in Net LODA OPEB Liability	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2019
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost	$ 846,514	$ 817,888	$ 517,916	$ 500,402
Interest	1,924,773	1,134,668	960,534	932,513
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,548,046)	-	(2,405,830)	-
Changes in assumptions	(3,107,626)	10,520,902	1,590,326	-
End of Year Adjustment	-	-	-	4,240,000
Benefit payments	(380,197)	(314,079)	(358,946)	(302,486)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	$ (2,264,582)	$ 12,159,379	$ 304,000	$ 5,370,429
Total LODA OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	$ 28,952,491	$ 16,793,112	$ 16,489,112	$ 11,118,683
Total LODA OPEB Liability - End of Year	$ 26,687,909	$ 28,952,491	$ 16,793,112	$ 16,489,112
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Contributions - employer	380,197	314,079	358,946	302,486
Benefit payments	(380,197)	(314,079)	(358,946)	(302,486)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning or Year	-	-	-	-
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year	-	-	-	-
Net LODA OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	$ 28,952,491	$ 16,793,112	$ 16,489,112	$ 11,118,683
Net LODA OPEB Liability - End of Year	$ 26,687,909	$ 28,952,491	$ 16,793,112	$ 16,489,112
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total LODA OPEB Liability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Covered - employee payroll	$ 126,076,062	$ 115,073,295	$ 102,000,284	$ 93,032,102
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered – employee payroll	21.2%	25.2%	16.5%	17.7%

Sensitivity of the Net LODA OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Net LODA OPEB liability of the plans, calculated using the discount rate of 4.09%, as well as what the Net LODA OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate:

Discount Rate	1% Decrease 3.09%	Current Discount Rate 4.09%	1% Increase 5.09%
Total LODA OPEB Liability	$ 30,039,955	$ 26,687,909	$ 23,864,123
Plan Net Position	-	-	-
Net LODA OPEB Liability	$ 30,039,955	$ 26,687,909	$ 23,864,123
Ratio of Plan Net Position to Total LODA OPEB Liability	0%	0%	0%

Sensitivity of the Net LODA OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Trend Rate

The following presents the Net LODA OPEB liability of the plans, calculated using the healthcare trend rate from 6.25% to an ultimate rate of 4.25% for pre-Medicare and 4.00% for post-Medicare, as well as the Net LODA OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates for each year that are 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rates:

Ultimate Trend Rate	1% Decrease 3.25%/3.50%	Current Ultimate Trend Rate 4.25%/4.50%	1% Increase 5.25%/5.50%
Total OPEB Liability	$ 22,977,511	$ 26,687,909	$ 31,279,560
Plan Net Position	-	-	-
Net OPEB Liability	$ 22,977,511	$ 26,687,909	$ 31,279,560
Ratio of Plan Net Position to Total OPEB Liability	0%	0%	0%

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

LODA OPEB Expense

County's OPEB - LODA Expense	FY 2022	FY 2021
Service Cost	$ 846,514	$ 817,888
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	1,924,773	1,134,668
Difference between expected and actual experience*	(319,556)	(200,486)
Changes in actuarial assumptions*	770,211	1,009,269
Total OPEB Expense	**$ 3,221,942**	**$ 2,761,339**

Deferred Inflow/Outflow Summary

As of June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 6,101,926
Changes in actuarial assumptions	9,960,163	-
Total	**$ 9,960,163**	**$ 6,101,926**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30	Amount
2023	$ 450,655
2024	450,655
2025	450,655
2026	450,655
2027	450,655
After 2027	1,604,962
Total Amount to be Recognized	**$ 3,858,237**

C. VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

General Information about the Group Life Insurance Program

Plan Description: The Virginia Retirement System Group Life Insurance (VRS GLI) Program is a multiple employer, cost-sharing plan. It provides coverage to state employees, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions. The VRS GLI program was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia***,** as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The VRS GLI program is a defined benefit plan that provides a basic group life insurance benefit for employees of participating employers. For purposes of measuring the net VRS GLI Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS GLI Program OPEB, and VRS GLI Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI Program OPEB and the additions to/deductions from the VRS GLI Program OPEB's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

All full-time, salaried permanent employee of the state agencies, teachers and employees of participating political subdivision are automatically covered by the VRS GLI program upon employment. The plan is administered by the VRS along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In addition to basic group life insurance benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional Group Life Insurance Program. For members who elect the optional life insurance coverage, the insurer bills employers directly for the premiums. Employers deduct these premiums from members' paychecks and pay the premiums to the insurer. Since this is a separate and fully insurance program, it is not included as part of the VRS GLI Program OPEB.

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

Benefits provided: Benefits payable under the VRS GLI program are as follows:

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM PLAN PROVISIONS

Eligible Employees

The Group Life Insurance Program was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers and employees of political subdivisions that elect the program, including the following employers that do not participate in VRS for retirement:

- City of Richmond
- City of Portsmouth
- City of Roanoke
- City of Norfolk
- Roanoke City Schools Board

Basic group life insurance coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage end for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their member contributions and accrued interest.

Benefit Amounts

The benefits payable under the Group Life Insurance Program have several components.

- Natural Death Benefit – The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled.
- Accidental Death Benefit – The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit.
- Other Benefit Provisions – In addition to the basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances. These include:
    - Accidental dismemberment benefit
    - Safety belt benefit
    - Repatriation benefit
    - Felonious assault benefit
    - Accelerated death benefit option

Reduction in Benefit Amounts

The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the Group Life Insurance Program are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value.

Minimum Benefit Amount and Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, there is a minimum benefit payable under the Group Life Insurance Program. The minimum benefit was set at $8,000 by statute. This amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment and is currently $8,722 effective July 1, 2022.

Contributions: The contribution requirements for the VRS GLI program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the *Code of Virginia***,** as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the VRS GLI Program was 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% X 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% X 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or a part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the VRS GLI Program from the County were $1,643,323 and $1,563,715 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB

As of June 30, 2022, the County reported a liability of $16,329,604 for its proportionate share of the Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability. The Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total VRS GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. The covered employer's proportion of the Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI for the year ended June 30, 2021, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2021, the participating employer's proportion was 1.402560% as compared to 1.25930% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the participating employer recognized VRS GLI OPEB expenses of $1,461,451. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the VRS GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

Deferred Inflow/Outflow Summary

As of June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS GLI OPEB from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 1,862,449	$ 124,422
Changes in actuarial assumptions	900,247	2,234,238
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	3,897,526
Changes in proportionate share	3,387,774	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,643,323	-
Total	**$ 7,793,793**	**$ 6,256,186**

$1,643,323 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the VRS GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability in fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS GLI OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30	Amount
2023	$ (12,004)
2024	164,769
2025	132,307
2026	(567,370)
2027	176,582
Total Amount to be Recognized	**$ (105,716)**

Actuarial Assumptions

The total VRS GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation –	
General state employees	3.5 percent – 5.35 percent
Teachers	3.5 percent – 5.95 percent
SPORS employees	3.5 percent – 4.75 percent
VaLORS employees	3.5 percent – 4.75 percent
JRS employees	4.5 percent
Locality – General employees	3.5 percent – 5.35 percent
Locality – Hazardous Duty employees	3.5 percent – 4.75 percent
Investment rate of return	6.75 Percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the fair value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of the OPEB liabilities.

Mortality rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; males set forward 2 years; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years.

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set forward 2 years; 95% of rates for females set forward 1 year.

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally;110% of rates for males set forward 3 years; 110% of rates for females set forward 2 years.

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally.

Mortality Improvement Scale:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Mortality rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95%of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years.

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally;95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years.

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years.

Mortality Improvement Scale:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability

The net VRS OPEB liability (NOL), for the VRS GLI Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GAAP, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2021, NOL amounts for the Group Life Insurance Program are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

		Group Life Insurance OPEB Program
Total VRS GLI OPEB Liability	$	3,577,346
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		2,413,074
Employers' Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability	$	1,164,272
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total VRS GLI OPEB Liability		67.45%

The total VRS GLI OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net VRS GLI OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GAAP in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the System's investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of System's investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	34.00%	5.00%	1.70%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.57%	0.09%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	4.49%	0.63%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.76%	0.67%
Private Equity	14.00%	9.94%	1.39%
MAPS - Multi - Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.29%	0.20%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.84%	0.21%
Total	100.00%		4.89%
Inflation			2.50%
* Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.39%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.39%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.94%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2021 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the proportionate share of the net VRS GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the employer's proportionate share of the net VRS GLI OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower (5.75%) or 1.00% higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 5.75%	Current Discount Rate 6.75%	1% Increase 7.75%
Net VRS GLI OPEB Liability	**$ 23,858,143**	**$ 16,329,604**	**$ 10,249,966**

NOTE XI – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

GLI Program Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. A copy of the 2021 VRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2021-annual-report.pdf or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

C. COMBINED OPEB PLANS

The OPEB Plans, OPEB Trust, LODA, and VRS GLI, have been reported separately since each plan has different and distinct characteristics, reporting requirements, and valuations. For purposes of aiding the reader of these financial statements in gaining a full understanding of the impact of total OPEB requirements on the net position of the County, the following combining schedule is presented:

	OPEB TRUST	LODA	VRS GLI	Total OPEB Combined
Net OPEB Liability	$ 18,037,105	$ 26,687,909	$ 16,329,604	$ 61,054,618
OPEB Expense	631,599	3,221,942	1,461,451	5,314,992
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	15,938,545	-	-	15,938,545
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	2,403,035	-	1,862,449	4,265,484
Employer Contributions After the Measurement Date	-	-	1,643,323	1,643,323
Changes in Proportion	-	-	3,387,774	3,387,774
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	4,514,228	9,960,163	900,247	15,374,638
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	22,855,808	9,960,163	7,793,793	40,609,764
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	7,760,931	-	3,897,526	11,658,457
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	10,302,668	6,101,926	124,422	16,529,016
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	5,522,438	-	2,234,238	7,756,676
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 23,586,037	$ 6,101,926	$ 6,256,186	$ 35,944,149

NOTE XII - LEASE RECEIVABLE

For FY 2022, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The Primary Government is a lessor of seven facilities and recognized a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources for each lease. These leases have initial terms of 5 to 40 years and contain one or more renewal options. The County has included renewal periods in the lease term when it is reasonably certain that the renewal option will be exercised.

The County is leasing out approximately 54 acres of land and the sports stadium and training facilities that have been constructed within a County park. The County financed the construction of the facilities by issuing Facility Construction Bonds at total par amount of $17.6M. The principal and interest payments for the debt issued by the County are not secured by the lease payments, however the amount of the lease payments are consistent with the amount of debt service, and the incremental borrowing rate of the Facility Construction Bonds was applied to the value of this lease. The weighted average of All Inclusive Cost True Interest Cost (All-InTIC) rate applicable to each Facility Construction Bonds issued was utilized to discount the lease payments related to this lease.

Except for the Stadium lease, the interest rate implicit in the County leases was not readily determinable, nor explicitly stated in the agreements. Therefore, the County utilized its incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments. The total lease receivable for the Primary Government as of June 30, 2022 was $17,673,297.

The Component Unit leases out buildings and land with initial terms up to twenty years, with one or more option renewals, generally for three or five year periods. The renewal periods were included in the lease term when there was reasonable certainty that the renewal option will be exercised. The Component Unit utilized its incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments.

The total amount of inflows of resources relating to leases recognized in the current fiscal year are as follows:

Primary Government:	Governmental Activities
Lease Revenue	$ 1,147,036
Interest Revenue	683,372
	$ 1,830,408

NOTE XIII - LEASE LIABILITY

For FY 2022, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The Primary Government is a lessee of 420 individual right-to-use assets and recognized a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset for each lease.

This note provides information for leases where the County is a lessee. For leases where the County is a lessor, see Note XII - Lease Receivable.

The County has entered into various lease contracts and is obligated as lessee primarily for real estate facilities, telecommunication and office equipment. The lease terms range from two to twenty five years. The County has included the renewal periods in the lease term when it is reasonably certain that it will exercise the renewal option. Certain real estate leases require additional payments for common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, which are expensed as incurred as non lease component costs.

When the interest rate implicit in the lease contracts was not readily determinable, and when there was no stated rate, the County utilized its incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments. The incremental borrowing rate ranged from 0.29% to 2.84% based on the term of the lease. The only exception was a lease contract for a County library in which the lessor has included the stated interest rate of 7%. The library lease contract also includes a purchase option in the amount of $9.2M which the County is reasonably certain to exercise in December, 2023. The present value of the purchase payment at the end of the lease has been included in the lease liability for the Library lease contract.

As of June 30, 2022, the Primary Government was a lessee in 47 real estate leases with terms ranging from 0 - 25 years for a total real estate lease liability of $56,156,651. The Primary Government lease liability for office and information technology equipment was $24,697,065 for 373 items with lease terms ranging from 2 - 17 years.

The Component Unit is obligated under leases covering certain office space, machinery and information technology equipment that expire at various dates during the next seventeen years. Lease arrangements do not contain any material residual value guarantees. As the interest rate implicit in LCPS leases is not readily determinable, an incremental borrowing rate was used to discount the lease payments. The lease liability at year end was $27,657,292.

Leases for property and equipment include the following minimum annual lease payments as of June 30, 2022.

	Primary Government		Component Unit-Schools	
Fiscal Year	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
2023	$ 9,134,891	$ 1,958,049	$ 4,119,119	$ 373,212
2024	17,576,221	1,533,038	4,288,440	329,799
2025	7,309,471	1,044,863	2,944,693	285,490
2026	6,537,176	928,794	1,337,903	259,904
2027	5,382,873	820,819	1,206,810	238,999
2028-2032	16,555,109	2,907,306	5,807,402	902,170
2033-2037	11,620,131	1,413,222	5,821,813	424,198
2038-2042	5,139,116	368,134	2,131,112	31,942
2043-2047	1,598,728	80,151	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability and Interest	**$ 80,853,716**	**$ 11,054,376**	**$ 27,657,292**	**$ 2,845,714**

Commitments under leases before the commencement of the lease term

The County has executed the below lease contracts in the reporting fiscal year 2022 for which the lease term has not yet commenced

				Lease Payments						
Lease Asset Class	**Lease Facility Address**	**Lease Executed Date**	**Lease Term**	**FY 23**	**FY 24**	**FY 25**	**FY 26**	**FY 27**	**FY 28 - 33**	**Total**
Real Estate Office Facility	46000 Center Oak Plaza, Sterling, VA 20166	April 26, 2022	10 years	137,938	842,108	867,323	893,394	920,264	5,482,023	9,143,050 (A)
Real Estate Office Facility	1501 Edwards Ferry Road, N.E., Leesburg, VA 20176	June 17, 2022	5 years	813,391	1,415,300	1,457,759	1,501,492	1,546,551	653,953	7,388,446 (B)
				951,329	2,257,408	2,325,082	2,394,886	2,466,815	6,135,976	16,531,496

(A) Year 1 includes rent abatement for months 1 to 5. Based on expected lease commencement date of December 1, 2022.
(B) Based on expected lease commencement date of December 1, 2022.

NOTE XIV – LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations of the Primary Government and Schools for the year ended June 30, 2022:

		Balance at June 30, 2021		Additions		Reductions		Balance at June 30, 2022		Amounts Due Within One Year
Primary Government										
Compensated Absences	$	35,234,853	$	3,708,128	$	2,623,893	$	36,319,088	$	2,199,122
Claims Payable		13,333,555		73,863,127		70,572,831		16,623,851		12,521,420
Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care		28,327,175		-		4,044,765		24,282,410		-
Net OPEB Liability		58,888,019		31,689,927		29,523,328		61,054,618		-
Net Pension Liability		141,156,889		203,961,606		260,828,463		84,290,032		-
LOSAP Total Pension Liability		49,331,321		2,704,196		15,152,516		36,883,001		-
General Obligation Bonds [1]		1,157,140,000		179,720,000		136,945,000		1,199,915,000		105,835,000
Unamortized Bond Premium		113,674,368		21,855,149		20,672,229		114,857,288		18,256,053
Revenue Bonds		2,985,000		-		355,000		2,630,000		355,000
Unamortized Revenue Bond Premium		597,392		-		117,966		479,426		103,049
Financing Agreements [2]		601,115,000		73,800,000		34,600,000		640,315,000		41,320,000
Unamortized Financing Agreements Premium		67,511,409		6,271,075		8,059,075		65,723,409		8,357,319
Leases [3]		-		88,947,941		8,094,225		80,853,716		9,134,891
Total Primary Government	**$**	**2,269,294,981**	**$**	**686,521,149**	**$**	**591,589,291**	**$**	**2,364,226,839**	**$**	**198,081,854**
Component Unit - Schools										
Compensated Absences	$	52,380,733	$	17,724,439	$	11,444,519	$	58,660,653	$	4,984,819
Claims Payable		18,124,456		217,925,777		212,727,346		23,322,887		18,968,524
Net OPEB Liability		334,779,254		271,490,552		259,072,004		347,197,802		-
Net Pension Liability		1,185,302,293		341,082,180		890,083,836		636,300,637		-
Installment Purchase Liability		25,259,130		10,000,000		12,551,772		22,707,358		10,088,070
Leases [3]		-		31,593,354		3,936,062		27,657,292		4,119,119
Total Component Unit-Schools	**$**	**1,615,845,866**	**$**	**889,816,302**	**$**	**1,389,815,539**	**$**	**1,115,846,629**	**$**	**38,160,533**

[1] Reductions to General Obligation Bonds include bonds refunded during the fiscal year. Refer to refunding section below for additional information

[2] Balance at June 30, 2021 includes amounts classified as Capital Leases prior to implementation of GASB 87

[3] GASB 87 implemented as of July 1, 2021 and lease liabilities were added to reflect long term commitments of the County related to right-to-use assets

Long-term obligations of governmental activities are generally liquidated by the General Fund or Debt Service Fund, except for claims liabilities, which are liquidated by the Internal Service Fund. See Note XI for additional information on OPEB liability and Note XVIII for additional information on pension liability activity.

$496,265,000 of the County's outstanding financing agreements are secured with collateral of various county buildings and a parking garage.

In the event of default on payment of principal, premium, or interest of general obligations and upon the affidavit of any bond owner or any paying agent of the bonds, the Governor shall immediately conduct a summary investigation and, if such default is established to the Governor's satisfaction, the Governor shall immediately order the State Comptroller to withhold all funds appropriated and payable by the Commonwealth and apply the amount withheld to payment of the defaulted principal, premium, and interest. Registered owners of such bonds shall be notified of the default and the availability of withheld funds.

The County has pledged future landfill revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay $2,985,000 in revenue bonds issued in November 2020. Proceeds from the bonds refunded existing financing for the Woods Road Landfill. The bonds are payable solely from landfill net revenues and are payable through 2030. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is $3,214,763. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total net landfill revenues were $498,884 and $4,940,911, respectively.

Bonds and loans payable as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

General Obligation Bonds:		Balance at June 30, 2022
- $66,525,000 School Construction Bonds, Series 2004B, due in annual installments of $3,325,000 to $3,330,000 through 2024, interest from 4.10% to 5.60%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the design, construction, and equipping of public schools and a school administration building in the County.	$	9,975,000
- $15,225,000 School Construction Bonds, Series 2006A, due in annual installments of $760,000 to $765,000 through 2026, interest from 4.10% to 5.10%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the design, construction, renovation, and equipping of public schools in the County.		3,800,000
$4,800,000 School Construction Bonds, Series 2007A, due in annual installments of $240,000 through 2027, interest from 4.10% to 5.10%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, and equipping of an elementary school in the County.		1,440,000

NOTE XIV - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

$12,290,000 School Construction Bonds, Series 2008A, due in annual installments of $615,000 through 2028, interest from 4.10% to 5.10%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, and equipping of an elementary school and a middle school in the County.		4,295,000
$5,000,000 Qualified School Construction Bonds, Series 2011-2, due in annual installments of $260,000 to $265,000 through 2030, interest of 4.25%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, and equipping of an elementary school in the County.		2,385,000
$99,725,000 Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A, due in annual installments of $2,540,000 to $13,135,000 through 2032, interest from 4.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the acquisition, construction, renovating and equipping of public schools, fire/rescue apparatus, and improvements to public facilities and for advance refunding of outstanding bonds originally issued in 2005 and 2006.		58,660,000
$45,200,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2013C, due in annual installments of $2,260,000 through 2033, interest from 3.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of public schools.		27,120,000
$69,960,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2014A, due in annual installments of $3,375,000 to $3,725,000 through 2033, interest from 3.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the acquisition, construction, renovation, improvements and equipping of public schools and the construction and equipping of fire/rescue stations in the County.		40,500,000
$47,375,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2014B, due in annual installments of $1,640,000 to $3,725,000 through 2034, interest from 4.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, acquisition, construction, renovation, improvements and equipping of public schools and public facilities; and the equipping of fire/rescue stations in the County.		21,325,000
$10,885,000 School Construction Bonds, Series 2014C, due in annual installments of $540,000 to $545,000 through 2034, interest from 2.05% to 5.05%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the renovation of a high school in the County.		7,080,000
$69,895,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2015A, due in annual installments of $3,090,000 to $4,245,000 through 2034, interest from 3.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, acquisition, construction, renovation, improvements and equipping of public schools and public school facilities; relocation, renovation, expansion and equipping of a public library; design, construction, upgrade and equipping of parks and recreation facilities; land acquisition, design, construction and equipping of fire/rescue stations in the County.		40,200,000
$147,990,000 Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A, due in annual installments of $3,880,000 to $16,805,000 through 2035, interest from 2.125% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, renovation and equipping of public schools and public school facilities; fire station and other public safety facilities and apparatus; parks and recreation facilities; library facilities; transportation projects in the County and to refund a portion of the County's General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2007B and 2009A.		104,060,000
$108,730,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2017A, due in annual installments of $5,435,000 to $5,440,000 through 2036, interest from 2.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, and equipping of public schools and public school facilities; design and construction of a new animal shelter; design, construction, upgrade and equipping of parks and recreation facilities and fire/rescue stations; and transportation projects in the County.		81,530,000
$148,275,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2018A, due in annual installments of $6,895,000 to $8,375,000 through 2037, interest from 3.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of public schools and public facilities in the County.		114,790,000
$170,370,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A, due in annual installments of $7,530,000 to $10,250,000 through 2038, interest from 3.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of public schools and public facilities in the County		139,630,000
$199,995,000 Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A, due in annual installments of $7,475,000 to $28,600,000 through 2039, interest from 2.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, renovation and equipping of public schools and public school facilities; fire station and other public safety facilities and apparatus; animal shelter facility; transportation projects in the County and to refund a portion of the County's General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2009B and 2010B BABs.		160,515,000
$75,170,000 Refunding Bonds, Series 2020B, due in annual installments of $1,515,000 to $20,565,000 through 2030, interest of 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to refund a portion of the County's General Obligation Refunding Bonds and Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2010A and 2011A		54,605,000
$156,565,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2021A, due in annual installments of $7,585,000 to $8,280,000 through 2040, interest from 1.625% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, renovation and equipping of public schools and public facilities in the County		148,285,000
$23,035,000 Refunding Bonds, Series 2021B, due in annual installments of $2,240,000 to $2,345,000 through 2031, interest from 4.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to refund a portion of the County's General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2012A		23,035,000
$156,585,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2022A, due in annual installments of $7,045,000 to $9,300,000 through 2041, interest from 4.0% to 5.00%. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to finance the design, construction, renovation and equipping of public schools and public facilities in the County		156,685,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	**$**	**1,199,915,000**
Financing Agreements:		
$985,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2010, due in annual installments of $40,000 to $65,000 through 2030, interest from 1.070% to 6.067%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of public safety facilities	$	460,000
$14,935,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2012, due in annual installments of $1,260,000 to $1,735,000 through 2023, interest from 2.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of public safety facilities		3,400,000
$30,985,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2015A, due in annual installments of $1,305,000 to $2,005,000 through 2034, interest from 3.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of government facilities and transportation projects		16,965,000
$75,390,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2015, due in annual installments of $3,620,000 to $4,040,000 through 2035, interest from 3.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of government facilities and transportation projects		51,150,000
$35,795,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2016A, due in annual installments of $460,000 to $3,365,000 through 2035, interest from 2.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of government facilities and transportation projects		22,385,000
$60,900,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2016B, due in annual installments of $3,030,000 to $3,075,000 through 2036, interest from 3.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of government facilities and transportation projects		45,535,000

NOTE XIV – LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

$97,350,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2018, due in annual installments of $350,000 to $6,475,000 through 2048, interest from 3.5% to 4.3%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of government facilities and soccer facilities	84,305,000
$24,765,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2019AB, due in annual installments of $965,000 to $1,890,000 through 2038, interest from 2.05% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of government facilities and transportation projects	19,485,000
$267,295,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2020A, due in annual installments of $4,400,000 to $17,475,000 through 2039, interest from 2.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of government facilities; vehicles and transportation projects	252,580,000
$74,785,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2021AB, due in annual installments of $2,390,000 to $5,640,000 through 2040, interest from .25% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the construction and equipping of government facilities; vehicles and transportation projects	70,250,000
$73,800,000 Financing Agreement, Series 2022AB, due in annual installments of $2,125,000 to $6,735,000 through 2041, interest from 4.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds of these bonds were used to finance the design, construction, and equipping of government facilities; vehicles and transportation projects	73,800,000
Total Financing Agreements	**$ 640,315,000**

Annual requirements to amortize long-term debt and related interest to maturity for the Primary Government are presented below:

Primary Government Debt Service						
	General Obligation Bonds		Revenue Bonds		Financing Agreements	
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	$ 105,835,000	$ 46,526,837	$ 355,000	$ 125,691	$ 41,320,000	$ 24,530,297
2024	107,995,000	41,498,526	295,000	109,034	40,975,000	22,851,669
2025	103,120,000	36,357,959	290,000	94,044	39,920,000	21,057,655
2026	90,315,000	31,758,149	290,000	79,181	39,740,000	19,269,564
2027	84,950,000	27,540,994	290,000	64,319	40,530,000	17,447,117
2028-2032	342,725,000	89,843,184	1,110,000	112,494	184,635,000	61,582,338
2033-2037	255,025,000	33,958,286	-	-	168,825,000	26,873,151
2038-2042	109,950,000	6,014,816	-	-	81,610,000	4,304,199
2043-2047	-	-	-	-	2,250,000	408,500
2048-2052	-	-	-	-	510,000	21,930
Total Bonds and Financing Agreements	**$ 1,199,915,000**	**$ 313,498,751**	**$ 2,630,000**	**$ 584,763**	**$ 640,315,000**	**$ 198,346,420**

Refunding:

In 2022, the County issued $23,035,000 in general obligation refunding bonds with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0%. The proceeds were used to refund $27,630,000 of outstanding General Obligation Bonds Series 2012A which had interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00%. Net proceeds for the refunding of $28,141,155 (including $5,337,419 premium and after payment of $226,690 in underwriting and other issuance costs) were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent and used to extinguish the refunded debt.

The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price of the refunded bonds by $1,848,544. The government refunded the Series 2012A to reduce its total debt service payments by $4,315,008 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of $4,167,633.

NOTE XV - SOLID WASTE LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on its Woods Road landfill site, as well as other sites opened in the future when they stop accepting waste, and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the sites for thirty years after closure. Although closure and post-closure care cost will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, GAAP requires that the County record a portion of these closure and post-closure care costs as a long-term liability in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each fiscal year end. The $24,282,410 liability for landfill closure and post-closure care cost at June 30, 2022 represents the estimated liability based on the usage of 68.1% of the estimated constructed capacity of the landfill. The County will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care in the amount of $14,278,039 as the remaining estimated constructed capacity is used. The estimated remaining life of the constructed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Disposal Unit is 10 years 3 months. The estimated remaining life of the constructed Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD) Disposal Unit is 1 year 6 months. The liability accrued as of June 30, 2022 is based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in 2022. Actual cost may differ from this estimate due to inflation, deflation, changes in technology or changes in regulation.

NOTE XVI – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Various claims and lawsuits are pending against the County. With respect to pending litigation, neither management nor the County Attorney can predict the outcome of certain of those matters at this time or the ultimate liability should the County not be successful in defending its position. In actions for monetary damages, other than taxation matters, the County may have coverage through self-insurance plans managed by the Commonwealth of Virginia. However, it is possible that in the near term, losses may be realized on claims in excess of amounts included for legal contingencies within other liabilities on the statement of Net Position.

The County has received a number of Federal and State grants. Although the County has been audited in accordance with the provisions of Title 2 *U.S Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200*, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principals, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), these grants remain subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. Such audits could result in requests for reimbursements to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grants. The amount of expenditures that may be disallowed as a result of audits at some future date cannot be determined at this time; however, County management believes such amounts, if any, will not have a material effect on the financial position or results of operations of the County.

NOTE XVII- DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The Primary Government offers a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 (the "Plan"). The Plan is administered by the International City Management Association Retirement Corporation (ICMA-RC). Plan assets are held in trust by VantageTrust Company, who invests contributions based on direction from plan participants. The assets of the plan are included in the financial statements of ICMA-RC.

The Plan is a defined contribution plan available to all regular and long-term temporary employees and permits them to defer a portion of their current salary until future years. Employees can contribute up to the maximum allowed by Internal Revenue Code (IRC) 457(b) contribution limits. The Primary Government contributes a 100% employer match to contributions made by plan participants who actively defer up to $20 per pay period as approved by the Board of Supervisors through the annual appropriations resolution. Plan participants are 100% vested immediately upon enrollment in the program. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized pension expenditures of $1,358,575 and had no liability outstanding for the reporting period. The Plan's investments are not reported on the Primary Government's balance sheet as such funds are held in a trust, over which the Primary Government does not control.

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS

A. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of the Entity

The Virginia Retirement System (the System) is an independent agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The System Administers four separate pension trust funds – the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), the State Police "Officers" Retirement System (SPORS), the Virginia Law Officers' Retirement System (VaLORS), and the Judicial Retirement System (JRS). The VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plans are part of the agent, multi-employer component of the VRS Trust Fund.

Administration and Management

The Board of Trustees (the Board) is responsible for the general administration and operation of the defined benefit pension plans and the other employee benefit plans. The Board has full power to invest and reinvest the trust funds of the System through the adoption of investment policies and guidelines that fulfill the Board's investment objective to maximize long-term investment returns while targeting an acceptable level of risk.

The Board consists of nine members. Five members are appointed by the Governor and four members are appointed by the Joint Rules Committee of the General Assembly subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. The Board appoints a director to serve as the chief administrative officer of the System and a chief investment officer to direct, manage, and administer the investment of the System's funds.

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

The System issues an ACFR containing the financial statements and required supplementary information for all of the System's pension and other employee benefit trust funds. The ACFR is publicly available through the About VRS link on the VRS website at www.varetire.org, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to the VRS Chief Financial Officer, PO Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500. The pension and other employee benefit trust funds administered by the VRS are classified as fiduciary funds and are included in the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of the County and Schools are automatically covered by VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This plan is administered by the System along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The County of Loudoun Retirement Plans are in an agent, multiple-employer plan. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer are paying contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the *Code of Virginia,* as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service.

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees in the VRS Retirement Plan – Plan 1, Plan 2, and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has a different eligibility criteria. The specific information for each plan, and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are set out in the table below:

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS		
PLAN 1	**PLAN 2**	**HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN**
About VRS Plan 1 Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. Employees are eligible for VRS Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013.	**About VRS Plan 2** Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. Employees are eligible for VRS Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.	**About the Hybrid Retirement Plan** The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Most members hired on or after January 1, 2014 are in this plan, as well as VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2 members who were eligible and opted into the plan during a special election window. (See "Eligible Members") • The defined benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. • The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions. • In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.
Eligible Members Employees are in Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013. **Hybrid Opt-In Election** " VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible VRS Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan. Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 1 or ORP."	**Eligible Members** Employees are in Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013. **Hybrid Opt-In Election** "VRS Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible VRS Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan. Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2 or ORP."	**Eligible Members** Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes: • Political subdivision employees* • Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1-April 30, 2014; the plan's effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014 ***Non-Eligible Members** Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include: • Political subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees. Those employees eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) must elect the ORP plan or the Hybrid Retirement Plan. If these members have prior service under Plan 1 or Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select Plan 1 or Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Retirement Contributions Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some school divisions and political subdivisions elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution; all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016. Member contributions are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.	**Retirement Contributions** Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some school divisions and political subdivisions elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution; all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016.	**Retirement Contributions** A member's retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member and the employer to both the defined benefit and the defined contribution components of the plan. Mandatory contributions are based on a percentage of the employee's creditable compensation and are required from both the member and the employer. Additionally, members may choose to make voluntary contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.
Creditable Service Creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.	**Creditable Service** Same as VRS Plan 1.	**Creditable Service** **Defined Benefit Component:** Under the defined benefit component of the plan, creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit. **Defined Contributions Component:** Under the defined contribution component, creditable service is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the plan.
Vesting Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.	**Vesting** Same as VRS Plan 1.	**Vesting** **Defined Benefit Component:** Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of creditable service. VRS Plan 1 or VRS Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component. **Defined Contributions Component:** Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make. Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of employer contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service. • After two years, a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of employer contributions. • After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of employer contributions. • After four or more years, a member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of employer contributions. Distribution is not required by law until age 70½.

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Calculating the Benefit The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member's average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement. An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.	**Calculating the Benefit** See definition under Plan 1.	**Calculating the Benefit** **Defined Benefit Component:** See definition under Plan 1. **Defined Contribution Component:** The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.
Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	**Average Final Compensation** A member's average final compensation is the average of the 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	**Average Final Compensation** Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.
Service Retirement Multiplier VRS: The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.7%.	**Service Retirement Multiplier** Same as Plan1 for service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous duty members the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for creditable service earned, purchased or granted on or after January 1, 2013	**Service Retirement Multiplier** **Defined Benefit Component:** **VRS:** The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%. For members that opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.
Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.85%.	**Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents:** Same as Plan 1.	**Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents:** Not applicable
Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: The retirement multiplier of eligible political subdivision hazardous duty employees other than sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.7% or 1.85% as elected by the employer.	**Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:** Same as Plan 1.	**Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:** Not applicable **Defined Contribution Component:** Not applicable.
Normal Retirement Age VRS: Age 65. **Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:** Age 60	**Normal Retirement Age** VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age. **Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:** Same as Plan 1.	**Normal Retirement Age** Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Same as Plan 2. **Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:** Not applicable. **Defined Contribution Component:** Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility **VRS:** Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or at age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service. **Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:** Age 60 with at least five years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service.	**Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility** **VRS:** Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90. **Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:** Same as Plan 1.	**Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility** **Defined Benefit Component:** **VRS:** Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90. **Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:** Not applicable. **Defined Contribution Component:** Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or age 50 with at least 10 years of creditable service.	**Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility** VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.	**Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility** Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Age Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.
Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: 50 with at least five years of creditable service.	**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:** Same as Plan 1.	**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:** Not applicable. **Defined Contribution Component:** Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 3% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 4%) up to a maximum COLA of 5%.	**Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement** The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the CPI-U and half of any additional increase (up to 2%), for a maximum COLA of 3%.	**Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement** **Defined Benefit Component:** Same as Plan 2. **Defined Contribution Component:** Not applicable.
Eligibility: For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.	**Eligibility:** Same as Plan 1.	**Eligibility:** Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.
Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances: • The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013. • The member retires on disability • The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP). • The member Is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program. • The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.	**Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:** Same as Plan 1.	**Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:** Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.
Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.	**Disability Coverage** Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.	**Disability Coverage** Eligible political subdivision and school division (including Plan 1 and Plan2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides and employer-paid comparable program for its members. Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Purchase of Prior Service Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.	**Purchase of Prior Service** Same as Plan 1.	**Purchase of Prior Service** **Defined Benefit Component:** Same as VRS Plan 1 with the following exceptions: • Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service. • The cost for purchasing refunded service is the higher of 4% of creditable compensation or average final compensation. • Plan members have one year from their date of hire or return from leave to purchase all but refunded prior service at approximate normal cost. After that one year period, the rate for most categories of service will change to actuarial cost. **Defined Contribution Component:** Not applicable.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

Description	Number
Inactive Members or Their Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	1,369
Inactive Members:	
Vested	584
Non-Vested	1,127
Active Elsewhere in VRS	533
Total Inactive Members	2,244
Active Members	3,617
Total	**7,230**

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Prior to July 1, 2012, all or part of the 5.00% member contribution may have been assumed by the employer. Beginning July 1, 2012 new employees were required to pay the 5.00% member contribution. In addition, for existing employees, employers were required to begin making the employee pay the 5.00% member contribution. This could be phased in over a period of up to 5 years and the employer is required to provide a salary increase equal to the amount of the increase in the employee-paid member contribution.

The County's recommended employer contribution rate for the year ending June 30, 2022 was 11.65% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on a rate determined from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the County were $35,364,013, and $33,623,125 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The County's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020 in accordance with GAAP, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for general employees in the County's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method:	Level percent closed
Remaining Amortization Period	14 - 23 years
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed market
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return*	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation*
Projected Salary Increases*	3.5% - 5.35%
Includes Inflation at*	2.50%
Cost-of-living Adjustments	2.25 – 2.5%

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the fair value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates – Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty: 20% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 year

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set forward 3 years; 90% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvement:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement, healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	34.00%	5.00%	1.70%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.57%	0.09%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	4.49%	0.63%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.76%	0.67%
Private Equity	14.00%	9.94%	1.39%
MAPS - Multi Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.29%	0.20%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.84%	0.21%
Total	100.00%		4.89%
Inflation			2.50%
* Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.39%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.39%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.94%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2021, on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the Long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

County	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balances at June 30, 2020	**$ 917,165,757**	**$ 776,008,868**	**$ 141,156,889**
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	34,237,921	-	34,237,921
Interest	60,812,750	-	60,812,750
Changes of assumptions	48,397,703	-	48,397,703
Difference between expected and actual experience	60,005,478	-	60,005,478
Contributions – employer	-	31,656,956	(31,656,956)
Contributions – employee	-	13,921,539	(13,921,539)
Net investment income	-	215,231,954	(215,231,954)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(32,472,248)	(32,472,248)	-
Administrative expense	-	(507,754)	507,754
Other changes	-	18,014	(18,014)
Net changes	170,981,604	227,848,461	(56,866,857)
Balances at June 30, 2021	**$ 1,088,147,361**	**$ 1,003,857,329**	**$ 84,290,032**

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the Primary Government using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Plan's Net Pension Liability (Asset)	**$ 244,839,804**	**$ 84,290,032**	**$ (46,893,127)**

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized pension expense of $27,904,872. At June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 59,654,679	$ 298,822
Changes of assumptions	48,978,147	5,687
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	107,740,237
Employer contributions subsequent to the Measurement Date	35,364,013	-
Total	**$ 143,996,839**	**$ 108,044,746**

$35,364,013 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	Amount
2023	$ 5,919,715
2024	5,717,161
2025	(1,102,961)
2026	(11,019,131)
2027	1,073,296
Total	**$ 588,080**

B. VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Plan Description

The Primary Government is the administrator of a revocable, noncontributory, single employer, defined benefit Length of Service Retirement Plan (the Plan). The Plan covers voluntary fire and rescue service members, who are not Primary Government employees, but who serve voluntarily with one of the Primary Government's volunteer fire and rescue companies.

The Plan provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. All benefits vest after ten years of credited service. Members who retire at or after age 55 with ten years of credited service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to $12 per month for each year of credited service earned after November 1, 2003 with a maximum benefit of $300 per month, $10 per month for each year of credited service earned prior to November 1, 2003, with a maximum benefit of $250 per month.

At June 30, 2022, the following participants were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive participants currently receiving benefit payments	472
Inactive participants entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	848
Active participants	1,064
Total	**2,384**

Although assets have been accumulated in an irrevocable trust such that the assets are dedicated to providing pensions to plan members in accordance with benefit terms, the trust assets are not legally protected from creditors of the County. As such, the trust assets do not meet the criteria for trust reporting under GAAP.

Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. The Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report. All required statements and disclosures are contained in these financial statements, (see also Required Supplementary Information).

Measurement of the Total Pension Liability

The County's total pension liability at the June 30, 2022 measurement date was determined using an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the actuarial valuations was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
Inflation:	2.25%
Accumulation of excess points:	30% realization rate

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Withdrawal rates:	2003 SOA Pension Plan Turnover Study Small Plan Age Table blended with Plan experience Age 20: 0.198 Age 30: 0.126 Age 40: 0.077 Age 50: 0.046
Salary Scale:	None assumed

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Mortality Table without projection for mortality improvement and using a blend of 75% Male and 25% Female.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022 was 4.09%. This was the yield to maturity of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as of June 30, 2022. In describing this index, S&P Dow Jones Indices notes that the index consists of bonds in the S&P Municipal Bond Index with a maturity of 20 years and with a rating of at least Aa2 by Moody's Investors Service's, AA by Fitch, or AA by Standard & Poor's Rating Services.

Changes in the Total Pension Liability

Balance as of 06/30/2021	$	49,331,321
Service Cost		1,604,081
Interest		1,100,115
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		(14,068,795)
Differences between expected and actual experience		(140,890)
Benefit Payments		(942,830)
Net Changes		(12,448,319)
Balance as of 06/30/2022	**$**	**36,883,002**

Sensitivity of the Total Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total pension liability of the County as of June 30, 2022, calculated using the discount rate of 4.09 percent, as well as what the County's total pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (3.09 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (5.09 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 3.09%	Current Discount Rate 4.09%	1% Increase 5.09%
Total Pension liability	**$ 43,400,054**	**$ 36,883,002**	**$ 31,757,252**

Pension Expense and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized pension expense of $213,836.

Components of Pension Expense		Amount
Service Cost	$	1,604,081
Interest on total pension liability		1,100,115
Changes of benefit terms		-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		(2,671,339)
Differences between expected and actual experience		135,779
Pension plan administrative expenses		45,200
Total pension expense	**$**	**213,836**

At June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 388,978	$ 137,622
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,767,116	9,672,297
Total	**$ 2,156,094**	**$ 9,809,919**

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

NOTE XVIII - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Year ended June 30:		Amount
2023	$	(2,790,303)
2024		(3,975,416)
2025		(888,106)
Total	**$**	**(7,653,825)**

C. COMBINED PENSION PLANS

The Pension Plans, VRS and LOSAP, have been reported separately since each plan has different and distinct characteristics, reporting requirements, and valuations. For purposes of aiding the reader of these financial statements in gaining a full understanding of the impact of total pension requirements on the net position of the County, the following combining schedule is presented:

		VRS		LOSAP		Total Pension Combined
Net Pension Liability (VRS)/Total Pension Liability (LOSAP)	$	84,290,032	$	36,883,002	$	121,173,034
Pension Expense		38,728,566		213,836		38,942,402
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		59,654,679		388,978		60,043,657
Employer Contributions After the Measurement Date		35,364,013		-		35,364,013
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		48,978,147		1,767,116		50,745,263
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		143,996,839		2,156,094		146,152,933
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments		107,740,237		-		107,740,237
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		298,822		137,622		436,444
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		5,687		9,672,297		9,677,984
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$	108,044,746	$	9,809,919	$	117,854,665

NOTE XIX - UNEARNED REVENUES/DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Unearned revenues at the fund level represent amounts for which asset recognition criteria were met, but for which revenue recognition criteria were not met. Unearned revenues for the Primary Government consist of grant funding received before eligibility requirements were met in the amount of $57,977,866 and unspent donations in the amount of $82,361. Unearned revenues of the component unit consist of advanced meal payments in the amount of $1,111,763, grant funding received before eligibility requirements were met in the amount of $1,301,783, advanced activity fees in the amount of $294,910, emergency communication fund in the amount of $624,104, and rezoning proffer in the amount of $200,000.

Deferred inflows of resources at the fund level represent amounts for which asset recognition criteria were met, but which were not available to finance expenditures of the current period under the modified accrual basis of accounting. Deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2022 consist of:

Governmental Funds		Amount
Unavailable Taxes – taxes not paid within sixty days of June 30, 2022	$	29,654,226
Unavailable Taxes Not Yet Due – taxes for which the County has a legal claim, but are intended to fund expenditures of the next fiscal period		846,224,237
Prepaid Taxes – taxes due subsequent to June 30, 2022, but paid in advance by taxpayers		42,772,041
Total	**$**	**918,650,504**

Property taxes deferred as a result of land use assessments and tax relief for the elderly and handicapped are not reflected in the financial statements since collection is contingent upon occurrence of certain events prescribed by statute. These contingent amounts represent approximately $19.4 million at June 30, 2022.

NOTE XX - FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Specific purpose details for fund balance classifications displayed in the aggregate for governmental funds as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	General	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Non-Major	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Notes and Loans	$ 440,280	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 440,280
Prepaid Items	84,935	-	-	-	84,935
Subtotal Nonspendable	$ 525,215	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 525,215
Restricted for:					
Animal Shelter	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,763,297	$ 1,763,297
Audio Visual Equipment	-	5,539,344	-	-	5,539,344
Computer Systems Replacements and Upgrades	-	39,371	-	-	39,371
County and School Land Acquisition	-	-	-	1,303,464	1,303,464
Courts Complex Improvements	-	20,429,973	-	-	20,429,973
General Government Facilities	-	12,253,596	-	-	12,253,596
Group Home Improvements	-	1,862,367	-	-	1,862,367
Health & Welfare Programs	-	-	-	5,340,941	5,340,941
Housing Assistance Programs	-	-	-	49,678,251	49,678,251
Landfill and Wastewater Infrastructure	-	13,999,007	-	14,521	14,013,528
Law Library	-	-	-	22,612	22,612
Library Improvements, Materials, and Equipment	-	8,004,650	-	4,820,162	12,824,812
Mass Transit & Parking Garages	-	11,880,323	-	32,828,357	44,708,680
Parks, Community Centers & Recreation Centers	-	73,578,399	-	3,343,118	76,921,517
Public Safety CAD & E911 Systems	-	4,642,303	-	-	4,642,303
Public Safety Facilities	-	30,046,318	-	380,918	30,427,236
Road & Sidewalk Improvements & Construction	-	159,326	-	85,036,095	85,195,421
Sewer & Water line Construction Repair	-	128,970,688	-	-	128,970,688
Tourism	-	-	-	2,444,218	2,444,218
Subtotal Restricted	$ -	$ 311,405,665	$ -	$ 186,975,954	$ 498,381,619
Committed to:					
Fiscal Reserve	$ 255,981,245	$ -	$ -	$ 316,994	$ 256,298,239
Board Transition	-	-	-	4,831	4,831
Adult Detention Center	-	98,283	-	-	98,283
Audio Visual Equipment	-	199,446	-	-	199,446
Commercial & Rural Economic Development	2,028,269	1,366,721	-	-	3,394,990
Computer Systems Replacements and Upgrades	5,161,305	22,765,201	-	926,118	28,852,624
County and School Land Acquisition	-	23,826,606	-	-	23,826,606
Courts Complex Improvements	170,251	4,841,264	-	-	5,011,515
CSA At Risk Youth and Families	-	-	-	5,296,718	5,296,718
Fire & Rescue Revolving Loans	4,251,479	-	-	-	4,251,479
General Government Facilities	5,575,328	13,075,053	-	2,797,062	21,447,443
Group Home Improvements	2,456,816	445,795	-	-	2,902,611
Juvenile Detention Center Addition	-	1,785,905	-	-	1,785,905
Landfill and Wastewater Infrastructure	-	58,091,063	-	423,596	58,514,659
Major Equipment Replacement	-	-	-	20,023,538	20,023,538
Mass Transit & Parking Garages	-	8,293,222	-	22,692	8,315,914
Parks, Community Centers & Recreation Centers	2,403,389	29,270,556	-	590,436	32,264,381
Public Safety Equipment	-	9,697,308	-	-	9,697,308
Public Safety Facilities	2,704,599	7,723,794	-	-	10,428,393
Public Safety Firing Range	-	211,365	-	-	211,365
Road & Sidewalk Improvements & Construction	-	102,077,942	-	673,879	102,751,821
Volunteer Fire & Rescue LOSAP Pension Benefits	24,616,431	-	-	-	24,616,431
Subtotal Committed	$ 305,349,112	$ 283,769,524	$ -	$ 31,075,864	$ 620,194,500
Assigned to:					
Budgeted Use of Fund Balance	$ 50,749,367	$ -	$ 10,000,000	$ 446,669	$ 61,196,036
Community Development and Transit Projects	388,655	-	-	-	388,655
Computer Systems Replacements and Upgrades	709,096	-	-	-	709,096
Construction of Courthouse Memorials	182,801	-	-	2,019,722	2,202,523
County Facilities Repairs and Improvements	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Courts Complex Improvements	8,792	-	-	-	8,792
Debt Service	-	-	25,180,704	-	25,180,704
Future Capital Projects	-	67,997,226	-	-	67,997,226
Health and Welfare Programs	587,894	-	-	-	587,894
Housing Assistance Programs	-	-	-	12,885,000	12,885,000
Parks, Recreation and Cultural	651,894	-	-	-	651,894
Public Safety Facilities/Firing Range/CAD System	469,822	-	-	-	469,822
Road & Sidewalk Improvements & Construction	-	-	-	6,438,045	6,438,045
Subtotal Assigned	$ 53,798,321	$ 67,997,226	$ 35,180,704	$ 21,789,436	$ 178,765,687
Unassigned:					
Unassigned	$ 113,794,631	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 113,794,631
Subtotal Unassigned	$ 113,794,631	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 113,794,631
Total Fund Balance	$ 473,467,279	$ 663,172,415	$ 35,180,704	$ 239,841,254	$ 1,411,661,652

NOTE XX - FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION (Continued)

In accordance with the Board ‘s adopted Fiscal Policy, committed fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board, and encumbrances for contractual obligations for which existing resources have been committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. Assigned fund balance includes amounts that reflect an intended or planned use of fund balance for a specific purpose as identified by the County Administrator or his designee with no formal action required by the Board, and encumbered amounts for specific purposes, which have not been restricted or committed. The committed portion of fund balance at the close of each fiscal year shall be equal to no less than 10% of operating revenues of the General Fund. This portion of unrestricted fund balance is not maintained for funding recurring expenditures during the normal business cycle and is to be used only in the event of unexpected and non-routine circumstances.

NOTE XXI – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

The County, in conjunction with the Commonwealth of Virginia Transportation Board (the “Transportation Board”) and the County of Fairfax, Virginia (Fairfax County), has created the State Route 28 Highway Transportation Improvement District (the “District”). The District was created by resolutions of the Boards of Supervisors of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties. The District is governed by a commission of nine members comprising four of the elected members of the Board of Supervisors of Loudoun County, four of the elected members of the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, and the Chairman of the Transportation Board or his or her designee. The Chairman of the District is elected by and from among its members. The District Act confers powers upon Loudoun and Fairfax Counties to levy annually within the District a limited ad valorem tax on taxable real estate zoned for commercial and industrial use located in the District. This tax, when levied and collected by either County, is to be promptly paid to the fiscal agent for any outstanding bonds issued for construction purposes on State Route 28. The Transportation Board through the Fairfax County Economic Development Authority has issued $175,070,000 transportation contract revenue bonds for the purpose of financing a portion of the costs of certain grade-separated interchanges on State Route 28 in Loudoun and Fairfax Counties. As of June 30, 2022, the outstanding principal balance on the bonds is $135,110,000. The Board of Supervisors of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties have agreed to equally support any shortfalls in annual debt service payments arising from a shortage of District tax revenues.

NOTE XXII – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 19, 2022, the Board authorized the issuance and sale of General Obligation Refunding Bonds in an amount not to exceed $73,500,000 to refund the County’s outstanding General Obligation Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A and General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2013C. The bond sale occurred on June 28, 2022 for $64,680,000 and closed on September 7, 2022.

On July 20, the Board of Directors of Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA) requested an increase in the Silver Line Phase 2 project budget by $250 million. As a funding partner in the construction project, the County is responsible for 4.8% of this total, or $12 million. The additional funding is for close out requirements that have been negotiated between all parties, caused by scheduling delays and increased costs. The County began financial planning for the Silver Line in 2007, with the signing of the original funding agreement between the Federal Government, the Commonwealth, MWAA, Fairfax County, and Loudoun. In 2012, when the County formally entered into the Silver Line Project, the budget for Loudoun’s share of costs was set at $315 million. Although the original cost estimate from MWAA in 2014 for Loudoun’s share was $275 million, the Board and Staff observed the closeout of the Silver Line Phase 1 and planned for potential cost increases, which was expected with a project of this size and scope. Although the Board lowered the original budget based on the project amount, for many years now, the County’s budget for its portion of Phase 2 construction of the Silver Line has been approximately $300 million, funded with appropriation-backed debt. Of this established budget, approximately $273 million was spent for construction and the remainder is a planned contingency. Sufficient budget remains to meet the County’s additional $12 million obligation for a total expense of $285 million, which remains within the budgeted amount and no additional funds are needed.

Required Supplementary Information

Village at Leesburg

Exhibit XIII

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual Amount	(Negative)
Resources (Inflows)				
General Property Taxes	$ 1,688,899,200	$ 1,646,499,200	$ 1,692,001,602	$ 45,502,402
Other Local Taxes	170,856,200	170,856,200	205,972,923	35,116,723
Permits and Licenses	25,078,859	25,196,045	24,729,516	(466,529)
Fines and Forfeitures	1,543,300	1,543,300	1,662,929	119,629
Use of Money and Property	5,340,562	5,340,562	(3,436,605)	(8,777,167)
Charges for Services	46,020,501	49,681,579	35,599,703	(14,081,876)
Gifts and Donations	40,500	176,161	65,324	(110,837)
Miscellaneous	778,937	1,436,091	1,073,511	(362,580)
Sales of Capital Assets	5,000	76,593	121,708	45,115
Recovered Costs	9,484,223	10,273,495	9,622,592	(650,903)
Payment from Component Unit	-	-	8,999,369	8,999,369
Intergovernmental - Commonwealth	86,682,375	95,861,565	97,318,792	1,457,227
Intergovernmental - Federal	9,442,201	46,031,566	35,070,639	(10,960,927)
Lease Issued	-	-	24,004,811	24,004,811
Transfers from Other Funds	4,862,769	1,686,077	1,639,554	(46,523)
Amounts Available for Appropriation	2,049,034,627	2,054,658,434	2,134,446,368	79,787,934
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)				
General Government Administration	120,961,053	133,338,850	122,334,437	11,004,413
Judicial Administration	24,113,514	25,333,905	20,806,853	4,527,052
Public Safety	247,095,905	260,812,254	245,683,769	15,128,485
Public Works	30,722,181	32,729,948	25,379,597	7,350,351
Health and Welfare	112,014,789	121,987,215	98,987,675	22,999,540
Parks, Recreation and Culture	86,963,178	94,411,211	76,894,688	17,516,523
Community Development	72,106,562	90,170,785	68,727,968	21,442,817
Capital Outlay	-	-	24,086,008	(24,086,008)
Principal Payments - Leases	-	-	7,464,010	(7,464,010)
Interest - Leases	-	-	1,528,907	(1,528,907)
Education	1,053,937,833	1,039,573,833	1,039,733,320	(159,487)
Transfers to Other Funds	341,119,613	344,684,255	344,707,171	(22,916)
Total Charges to Appropriations	2,089,034,627	2,143,042,256	2,076,334,403	66,707,853
Excess (Deficiency) of Resources Over (Under) Charges to Appropriations	(40,000,000)	(88,383,822)	58,111,965	146,495,787
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	415,355,314	415,355,314	415,355,314	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 375,355,314	$ 326,971,492	$ 473,467,279	$ 146,495,787

(A) The total Charges to Appropriations by function do not equal the total expenditures by function in Exhibit V due to implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 Leases. The capital outlay amounts related to leases are included in the expenditure totals by function in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule and shown distinctly as Capital Outlay in Exhibit V. The total expenditures present in both schedules agree.

Exhibit XIV

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

The following procedures are used by the County in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the budgetary comparison schedule.

1. Prior to March 30, the County Administrator submits a proposed operating and capital budget to the Board of Supervisors for the fiscal year commencing on the following July 1. The operating and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the related financing.

2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.

3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution.

4. The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the Fund level. The appropriation for each Fund can be revised only by the Board of Supervisors. The County Administrator is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within County general government funds.

5. Formal budgetary integration is employed at the cost center level within each department as a management control device during the year.

6. All Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

7. Approval by the Board of Supervisors is required for changes that affect the total fund appropriations or estimated revenues. In order to affect a change, a Budget Adjustment is created. Budget adjustments that do not revise the original appropriation are approved/disapproved by the Director of Finance and Budget and the County Administrator after sufficient justification for the revision to the budget has been received. The County Administrator presents budget adjustments that change appropriations or estimated revenues at the fund level to the Board of Supervisors for consideration of approval.

Exhibit XV

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
POLITICAL SUBDIVISION RETIREMENT PLANS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT — Fiscal Year

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability								
Service cost	$ 34,237,921	$ 29,898,862	$ 26,173,780	$ 25,390,358	$ 24,259,267	$ 23,039,213	$ 22,353,385	$ 21,840,726
Interest	60,812,750	56,074,678	52,327,222	49,049,879	45,282,666	42,083,862	39,237,646	36,294,239
Changes of benefit terms	48,397,703	-	-	-	12,538,091	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	60,005,478	15,374,939	6,683,672	(1,396,269)	(716,682)	1,706,561	(2,390,226)	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	26,646,550	-	(3,887,588)	-	-	-
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(32,472,248)	(29,837,381)	(27,416,623)	(25,032,947)	(22,283,878)	(19,980,996)	(17,100,175)	(15,072,398)
Net change in total pension liability	170,981,604	71,511,098	84,414,601	48,011,021	55,191,876	46,848,640	42,100,630	43,062,567
Total pension liability - beginning	917,165,757	845,654,659	761,240,058	713,229,037	658,037,161	611,188,521	569,087,891	526,025,324
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$ 1,088,147,361	$ 917,165,757	$ 845,654,659	$ 761,240,058	$ 713,229,037	$ 658,037,161	$ 611,188,521	$ 569,087,891
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	$ 31,656,956	$ 24,981,478	$ 22,340,603	$ 19,862,827	$ 19,049,642	$ 19,384,057	$ 18,748,497	$ 19,154,774
Contributions - employee	13,921,539	12,568,770	11,019,669	10,343,693	9,976,492	9,723,295	9,261,311	9,032,627
Net investment income	215,231,954	14,521,477	47,430,170	48,177,012	70,422,242	10,058,783	24,118,127	69,969,273
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(32,472,248)	(29,837,381)	(27,416,623)	(25,032,947)	(22,283,878)	(19,980,996)	(17,100,175)	(15,072,398)
Administrative expense	(507,754)	(474,482)	(448,703)	(402,848)	(391,704)	(334,384)	(314,292)	(361,756)
Other	18,014	(17,494)	(30,100)	(43,529)	(63,372)	(4,173)	(5,153)	3,687
Net change in total pension liability	227,848,461	21,742,368	52,895,016	52,904,208	76,709,422	18,846,582	34,708,315	82,726,207
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	776,008,868	754,266,500	701,371,484	648,467,276	571,757,854	552,911,272	518,202,957	435,476,750
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	1,003,857,329	776,008,868	754,266,500	701,371,484	648,467,276	571,757,854	552,911,272	518,202,957
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 84,290,032	$ 141,156,889	$ 91,388,159	$ 59,868,574	$ 64,761,761	$ 86,279,307	$ 58,277,249	$ 50,884,934
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total Pension liability	92.25%	84.61%	89.19%	92.14%	90.92%	86.89%	90.46%	91.06%
Covered payroll	$ 288,610,511	$ 258,473,630	$ 228,040,805	$ 209,447,996	$ 195,740,717	$ 187,826,635	$ 180,313,939	$ 178,707,569
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	29.21%	54.61%	40.08%	28.58%	33.09%	45.94%	32.32%	91.06%

COMPONENT UNIT - NON-PROFESSIONAL PLAN

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability								
Service cost	$ 5,848,757	$ 5,625,101	$ 5,330,056	$ 5,032,000	$ 5,209,000	$ 5,258,000	$ 5,228,000	$ 5,409,000
Interest	12,519,488	11,568,079	10,573,312	9,946,000	9,459,000	8,778,000	8,227,000	7,606,000
Differences between expected and actual experience	4,000,688	4,094,215	5,812,334	29,000	(37,000)	905,000	(902,000)	-
Changes in assumptions	6,057,512	-	5,348,446	-	(2,080,000)	-	-	-
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(7,312,524)	(7,072,355)	(6,392,665)	(5,692,000)	(5,490,000)	(4,947,000)	(4,410,000)	(3,882,000)
Net change in total pension liability	21,113,921	14,215,040	20,671,483	9,315,000	7,061,000	9,994,000	8,143,000	9,133,000
Total pension liability - beginning	189,130,165	174,915,125	154,243,642	144,929,000	137,868,000	127,874,000	119,731,000	110,598,000
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$ 210,244,086	$ 189,130,165	$ 174,915,125	$ 154,244,000	$ 144,929,000	$ 137,868,000	$ 127,874,000	$ 119,731,000
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	$ 4,259,920	$ 3,497,885	$ 3,387,225	$ 3,287,000	$ 3,079,000	$ 3,731,000	$ 3,637,000	$ 3,657,000
Contributions - employee	3,188,065	3,184,680	3,010,797	2,796,000	2,624,000	2,587,000	2,527,000	2,521,000
Net investment income	44,891,184	3,060,374	10,117,648	10,355,000	15,251,000	2,186,000	5,276,000	15,392,000
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(7,312,524)	(7,072,355)	(6,392,665)	(5,692,000)	(5,490,000)	(4,947,000)	(4,410,000)	(3,882,000)
Administrative expense	(108,411)	(102,475)	(96,958)	(87,000)	(86,000)	(73,000)	(69,000)	(80,000)
Other	4,272	(3,679)	(6,411)	(9,000)	(13,000)	(1,000)	(2,000)	-
Net change in total pension liability	44,922,506	2,564,430	10,019,636	10,650,000	15,365,000	3,483,000	6,959,000	17,608,000
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	163,205,037	160,640,607	150,620,971	139,971,000	124,606,000	121,123,000	114,164,000	96,556,000
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	208,127,543	163,205,037	160,640,607	150,621,000	139,971,000	124,606,000	121,123,000	114,164,000
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 2,116,543	$ 25,925,128	$ 14,274,518	$ 3,623,000	$ 4,958,000	$ 13,262,000	$ 6,751,000	$ 5,567,000
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total Pension liability	98.99%	86.29%	91.84%	97.65%	96.58%	90.38%	94.72%	95.35%
Covered payroll	$ 69,489,477	$ 67,956,479	$ 63,808,087	$ 57,768,804	$ 53,665,362	$ 53,004,200	$ 50,973,799	$ 50,095,243
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	3.05%	38.15%	22.37%	6.27%	9.24%	25.02%	13.24%	11.11%

Exhibit XVI

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
TEACHERS RETIREMENT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

COMPONENT UNIT - SCHOOLS - PROFESSIONAL PLAN

Fiscal Year	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Employer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2022	8.17%	$ 634,184,094	$ 726,702,816	87.27%	85.46%
2021	7.97%	1,159,377,165	701,172,761	165.35%	71.47%
2020	7.44%	979,305,522	626,445,257	156.33%	73.51%
2019	7.17%	842,841,000	580,077,082	145.30%	74.81%
2018	6.86%	843,087,000	542,902,050	155.29%	72.92%
2017	6.62%	927,348,000	507,489,598	182.73%	68.28%
2016	6.37%	802,292,000	473,788,018	169.34%	70.68%
2015	6.15%	743,824,733	468,435,000	158.79%	70.88%

Note: This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 was the first year for this presentation, ten years of data is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

Loudoun County Public Schools issues a publicly available Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. A copy of that report may be obtained from the Schools website, http://www.lcps.org.

Exhibit XVII

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
POLITICAL SUBDIVISION & TEACHERS RETIREMENT PLANS
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Primary Government

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Excess (Deficiency)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2022	$ 35,364,013	$ 35,364,013	$ -	$ 303,553,760	11.65%
2021	33,623,125	33,623,125	-	288,610,511	11.65%
2020	26,467,700	26,467,700	-	258,473,630	10.24%
2019	23,351,378	23,351,378	-	228,040,805	10.24%
2018	19,862,827	19,862,827	-	209,447,996	9.48%
2017	19,049,642	19,049,642	-	195,740,717	9.73%
2016	19,384,057	19,384,057	-	187,826,635	10.32%
2015	18,711,241	18,711,241	-	180,313,939	10.38%

Component Unit Non-Professional Plan

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Excess (Deficiency)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2022	$ 5,337,319	$ 5,337,319	$ -	$ 77,464,722	6.89%
2021	4,787,825	4,787,825	-	69,489,477	6.89%
2020	3,893,906	3,893,906	-	67,956,479	5.73%
2019	3,656,203	3,656,203	-	63,808,087	5.73%
2018	3,252,000	3,252,000	-	57,768,804	5.63%
2017	3,088,000	3,088,000	-	53,665,362	5.75%
2016	3,739,163	3,739,163	-	53,004,200	7.05%
2015	3,643,729	3,643,729	-	50,973,799	7.15%

Component Unit Professional Plan (Teachers)

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Excess (Deficiency)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2022	$ 132,321,596	$ 132,321,596	$ -	$ 796,158,822	16.62%
2021	120,778,008	120,778,008	-	726,702,816	16.62%
2020	109,943,889	109,943,889	-	701,172,761	15.68%
2019	98,226,616	98,226,616	-	626,445,257	15.68%
2018	82,475,000	82,475,000	-	580,077,082	14.22%
2017	78,001,000	78,001,000	-	542,902,050	14.37%
2016	70,276,318	70,276,318	-	507,489,598	13.85%
2015	68,243,888	68,243,888	-	473,788,018	14.40%

Note: This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 was the first year for this presentation, ten years of data is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Loudoun County Public Schools issues a publicly available Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. A copy of that report may be obtained from the Schools website, http://www.lcps.org.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

2. Notes to Pension Schedules

Changes of benefit terms: There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions: The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

All Others (Non Largest 10) - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change

Exhibit XVIII

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE LENGTH OF SERVICE RETIREMENT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY

	Measurement Date					
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2018	6/30/2017
Total Pension Liability						
Service cost	$ 1,604,081	$ 1,236,230	$ 1,252,649	$ 1,084,813	$ 1,051,821	$ 1,208,588
Interest	1,100,115	1,150,730	1,144,440	1,140,496	1,127,572	1,015,308
Changes of benefit terms	-	252,965	-	-	-	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(14,068,795)	4,128,806	984,316	1,349,408	1,002,748	(2,871,043)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(140,890)	987,406	(285,320)	(265,208)	(310,716)	(59,844)
Benefit Payments	(942,830)	(898,198)	(778,835)	(680,498)	(634,310)	(519,334)
Net change in total pension liability	(12,448,319)	6,857,939	2,317,250	2,629,011	2,237,115	(1,226,325)
Total pension liability - beginning	49,331,321	42,473,382	40,156,132	37,527,121	35,290,006	36,516,331
Total pension liability - ending	$ 36,883,002	$ 49,331,321	$ 42,473,382	$ 40,156,132	$ 37,527,121	$ 35,290,006
Covered Payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total pension liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Note: This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2017 was the first year for this presentation, ten years of data is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Trust Assets: There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GAAP to pay related benefits.

There is no covered payroll since this plan provides benefits for volunteers.

Changes of assumptions or other inputs. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was based on the yield to maturity of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index and was as follows:

June 30, 2021: 2.18%

June 30, 2022: 4.09%

Accumulation of excess points: the realization rate was lowered to 30% as of July 1, 2021. The prior realization rate was 33%.

Changes of benefit terms. Effective January 1, 2020 the program was amended to provide an additional benefit to participants who were Active Volunteer Members on or after January 1, 2017. The additional benefit was to replace $10 pre-2003 Service Credit years with $12 Service Credit years, but not more than the total post-2003 Service Credits.

Exhibit XIX

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT OPEB TRUST
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability

	Measurement Date					
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2018	6/30/2017
Total OPEB Liability						
Service Cost	$ 873,107	$ 843,582	$ 1,058,566	$ 1,022,769	$ 988,183	$ 1,369,218
Interest	7,447,484	7,298,431	6,968,299	6,701,504	6,820,752	6,644,009
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(11,897,120)	-	4,806,071	-	(4,709,822)	-
Changes in assumptions	5,642,785	-	(11,044,874)	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(6,710,142)	(5,072,492)	(3,886,336)	(4,024,587)	(5,073,709)	(4,243,376)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(4,643,886)	3,069,521	(2,098,274)	3,699,686	(1,974,596)	3,769,851
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	117,005,818	113,936,297	116,034,571	112,334,885	114,309,481	110,539,630
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year (a)	$ 112,361,932	$ 117,005,818	$ 113,936,297	$ 116,034,571	$ 112,334,885	$ 114,309,481
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	$ 5,500,000	$ 5,500,000	$ 9,927,193	$ 9,515,597	$ 10,556,355	$ 9,743,376
Contributions - member	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net investment income	(12,486,738)	18,690,149	3,420,488	4,098,897	3,378,887	4,377,540
Benefit payments	(6,710,142)	(5,072,492)	(3,886,336)	(4,024,587)	(5,073,709)	(4,243,376)
Administrative expense	(64,238)	(55,610)	(540,857)	(43,156)	(38,548)	(36,045)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(13,761,118)	19,062,047	8,920,488	9,546,751	8,822,985	9,841,495
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year	108,085,945	89,023,898	80,103,410	70,556,659	61,733,674	51,892,179
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year (b)	94,324,827	108,085,945	89,023,898	80,103,410	70,556,659	61,733,674
Net OPEB Liability - End of Year (a-b)	$ 18,037,105	$ 8,919,873	$ 24,912,399	$ 35,931,161	$ 41,778,226	$ 52,575,807
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total OPEB Liability	83.9%	92.4%	78.1%	69.0%	62.8%	54.0%
Covered-Employee Payroll*	$ 122,870,836	$ 111,428,509	$ 120,354,861	$ 120,211,758	$ 122,947,516	$ 167,365,462
Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	14.7%	8.0%	20.7%	29.9%	34.0%	31.4%

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2017 is the first year for this presentation, 10 years of data is not available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Fiscal Year	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions Made in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions	Contribution (Deficiency) / Excess	Covered Employee Payroll *	Contribution as a Percent of Covered Employee Payroll
2022	$ 1,155,000	$ 5,500,000	$ 4,345,000	$ 122,870,836	4.48%
2021	2,253,775	5,500,000	3,246,225	111,428,509	4.94%
2020	2,227,000	9,927,193	7,700,193	120,354,861	8.25%
2019	3,095,685	9,515,597	6,419,912	120,211,758	7.92%
2018	2,991,000	10,556,355	7,565,355	122,947,516	8.59%
2017	6,467,000	9,743,376	3,276,376	167,365,462	5.82%
2016	6,467,000	10,185,553	3,718,553	157,758,000	6.46%
2015	7,232,354	12,431,000	5,198,646	-	
2014	6,934,044	11,761,000	4,826,956	165,086,216	7.12%
2013	11,473,875	11,406,000	(67,875)	-	

* does not include employees who are not eligible for the defined benefit OPEB from the County

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Covered-employee payroll, the payroll of employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB Plan, is used in this presentation as contributions are not based on a measure of pay.

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	July 1, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age
Amortization method	Entry Age Method
Amortization period	30-year
Asset valuation method	Building block method
Inflation	2.50%
Healthcare cost trend rates	6.25% initially, grading down to 4.25% ultimate, 4.00% for Medicare
Salary increases	3.50%
Investment rate of return	6.00%
Mortality	Mortality rates are based on Pub2010G Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA Scale (non-safety) and Pub2010S Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA Scale (safety) (pre/post-retirement), Pub2010G DIS Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA Scale (non-safety) and Pub2010S DIS Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA Scale (safety) (post-disablement).

Exhibit XX

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT LINE OF DUTY
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability

	Measurement Date					
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2018	6/30/2017
Total OPEB Liability						
Service Cost	$ 846,514	$ 817,888	$ 517,916	$ 500,402	$ 378,873	$ -
Interest	1,924,773	1,134,668	960,534	932,513	642,121	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,548,046)	-	(2,405,830)	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	(3,107,626)	10,520,902	1,590,326	4,240,000	-	-
Benefit payments	(380,197)	(314,079)	(358,946)	(302,486)	(270,048)	-
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(2,264,582)	12,159,379	304,000	5,370,429	750,946	-
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	28,952,491	16,793,112	16,489,112	11,118,683	10,367,737	10,367,737
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year (a)	$ 26,687,909	$ 28,952,491	$ 16,793,112	$ 16,489,112	$ 11,118,683	$ 10,367,737
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	$ 380,197	$ 314,079	$ 358,946	$ 302,486	$ 270,048	$ -
Benefit payments	(380,197)	(314,079)	(358,946)	(302,486)	(270,048)	-
Net OPEB Liability - End of Year (a-b)	$ 26,687,909	$ 28,952,491	$ 16,793,112	$ 16,489,112	$ 11,118,683	$ 10,367,737
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 126,076,062	$ 115,073,295	$ 102,000,284	$ 93,032,102	$ 87,260,644	$ -
Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	21.2%	25.2%	16.5%	17.7%	12.7%	0.0%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Fiscal Year	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions Made in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions	Contribution (Deficiency) / Excess	Covered Employee Payroll	Contribution as a Percent of Covered Employee Payroll
2022	$ 380,197	$ 380,197	$ -	$ 126,076,062	0.30%
2021	314,079	314,079	-	115,073,295	0.27%
2020	358,946	358,946	-	102,000,284	0.35%
2019	302,486	302,486	-	93,032,102	0.33%
2018	270,048	270,048	-	87,260,644	0.31%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

These schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 is the first year for this presentation, 10 years of data is not available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GAAP to pay related benefits.

Covered-employee payroll, the payroll of employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB Plan, is used in this presentation as contributions are not based on a measure of pay.

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	July 1, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age
Amortization method	Open Level Percentage of Payroll
Amortization period	30-year
Asset valuation method	Building block method
Inflation	2.50%
Healthcare cost trend rates	6.25% initially, grading down to 4.25% ultimate, 4.00% for Medicare
Salary increases	3.50%
Discount Rate	4.09%
Mortality	Mortality rates are based on Pub2010S Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA20 Scale (pre/post-retirement), Pub 2010S DIS Headcount with Generational Mortality with SSA20 Scale (post-disablement).

Exhibit XXI

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
COMPONENT UNIT - SCHOOLS OPEB TRUST
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability - Component Unit - Schools OPEB Trust

	Measurement Date					
	6/30/2022	**6/30/2021**	**6/30/2020**	**6/30/2019**	**6/30/2018**	**6/30/2017**
Total OPEB Liability						
Service Cost	$ 8,250,047	$ 12,498,442	$ 5,580,255	$ 5,783,010	$ 7,710,000	N/A
Interest	24,910,466	26,997,794	17,614,339	17,077,102	18,800,379	N/A
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	(2,102,019)	N/A
Difference between expected and actual experience	(3,713,631)	(46,637,314)	48,770,039	4,481,330	13,574,790	N/A
Changes in assumptions	-	(7,502,400)	94,538,038	-	(3,470,322)	N/A
Benefit payments	(16,812,744)	(15,007,398)	(19,271,094)	(17,098,396)	(15,724,264)	N/A
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	12,634,138	(29,650,876)	147,231,574	10,243,046	18,788,564	N/A
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	415,208,308	444,859,184	297,627,610	287,384,564	268,596,000	N/A
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year (a)	$ 427,842,446	$ 415,208,308	$ 444,859,184	$ 297,627,610	$ 287,384,564	$ 268,596,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	$ 28,812,744	$ 25,007,398	$ 29,271,094	$ 27,098,396	$ 27,724,264	$ 26,321,831
Net investment income	(29,103,145)	41,104,933	7,584,631	9,119,738	7,611,010	10,053,902
Benefit payments	(16,812,744)	(15,007,398)	(19,271,094)	(17,098,396)	(15,724,264)	(14,321,831)
Administrative expense	-	-	-	-	-	(500)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	(81,795)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(17,103,145)	51,104,933	17,584,631	19,119,738	19,611,010	21,971,607
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year	248,235,318	197,130,385	179,545,754	160,426,016	140,815,006	118,843,399
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year (b)	231,132,173	248,235,318	197,130,385	179,545,754	160,426,016	140,815,006
Net OPEB Liability - End of Year (a-b)	$ 196,710,273	$ 166,972,990	$ 247,728,799	$ 118,081,856	$ 126,958,548	$ 127,780,994
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total OPEB Liability	54.02%	59.79%	44.31%	60.33%	55.82%	52.43%
Covered-Employee Payroll (2)	$ 390,237,676	$ 398,195,610	$ 453,623,652	$ 468,583,742	$ 460,995,350	$ 522,745,000
Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	50.41%	41.93%	54.61%	25.20%	27.54%	24.44%

Schedule of Employer Contributions - Component Unit - Schools OPEB Trust

Fiscal Year	**Actuarially Determined Contributions** (1)	**Contributions Made in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions**	**Contribution (Deficiency) / Excess**	**Covered Employee Payroll** (2)	**Contribution as a Percent of Covered Employee Payroll**
2022	N/A	$ 28,812,744	N/A	$ 390,237,676	7.38%
2021	N/A	25,007,398	N/A	398,195,610	6.28%
2020	N/A	29,271,094	N/A	453,623,652	6.45%
2019	N/A	27,098,396	N/A	468,583,742	5.78%
2018	N/A	27,724,264	N/A	460,995,350	6.01%
2017	N/A	26,321,831	N/A	522,745,000	5.04%

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation Date: Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, one year prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal, Level Percentage of Payroll
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets
IRS Limit Increases	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by service
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%
Mortality	Approximate 2006 table based on Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Combined Healthy Annuitant, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020 from 2006
	Approximate 2006 table based on Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Disabled Retiree, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020 from 2006

The component unit - schools participates in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund sponsored by the Virginia Municipal League and the Virginia Association of Counties (VML/VACo).

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2017 is the first year for this presentation, ten years of data is not available; however, additional years will be included as they become available.

Loudoun County Public Schools issues a publicly available Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. A copy of that report may be obtained from the Schools website, http://www.lcps.org.

(1) GASB 75 was effective for employer fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The component unit - schools has no policy to determine contributions to the OPEB Trust; therefore, no actuarially determined contributions are presented.
(2) June 30, 2017 covered employee payroll was projected from the July 1, 2015 covered payroll using the assumed payroll growth rate of 3.0%. The decrease in covered employee payroll for June 30, 2018 is due to excluding payroll from active employees hired on or after July 1, 2013 who are ineligible for retiree benefits.

Amounts may not foot due to rounding.

Exhibit XXII

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI)
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY

	Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	Employer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
Primary Government	2022	1.40%	$ 16,329,604	$ 289,526,904	5.64%	52.64%
	2021	1.26%	21,015,655	259,168,008	8.11%	52.64%
	2020	1.17%	18,963,509	228,453,555	8.30%	51.22%
	2019	1.11%	16,768,000	185,967,746	7.98%	51.22%
	2018	1.08%	16,291,000	199,689,092	8.16%	48.86%
Component Unit - Teachers	2022	3.67%	$ 40,986,660	$ 726,824,504	5.64%	67.45%
	2021	3.41%	56,861,425	701,223,596	8.11%	52.64%
	2020	3.20%	51,999,615	626,427,691	8.30%	52.00%
	2019	3.06%	46,412,000	581,094,062	7.99%	51.22%
	2018	2.94%	44,272,000	542,661,496	8.16%	48.86%
Component Unit - Political Subdivision	2022	0.36%	$ 3,923,944	$ 69,583,180	5.64%	67.45%
	2021	0.33%	5,519,008	68,062,132	8.11%	52.64%
	2020	0.32%	5,298,866	63,833,514	8.30%	52.00%
	2019	0.30%	4,622,000	57,864,717	7.99%	51.22%
	2018	0.29%	4,384,000	53,727,081	8.16%	48.86%

Amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 was the first year for this presentation, ten years of data is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Loudoun County Public Schools issues a publicly available Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. A copy of that report may be obtained from the Schools website, http://www.lcps.org.

Exhibit XXIII

COUNTY OF LOUDOUN, VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI)
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

	Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution (Deficiency)/ Excess	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
Primary Government	2022	$ 1,643,323	$ 1,643,323	$ -	$ 304,319,135	0.54%
	2021	1,563,715	1,563,715	-	289,576,904	0.54%
	2020	1,347,674	1,347,674	-	259,168,008	0.52%
	2019	1,187,955	1,187,955	-	228,453,555	0.52%
	2018	892,631	892,631	-	185,964,746	0.48%
	2017	1,038,383	1,038,383	-	199,689,092	0.52%
	2016	931,212	931,212	-	194,002,556	0.48%
	2015	892,631	892,631	-	185,964,746	0.48%
	2014	858,142	858,142	-	178,779,563	0.48%
	2013	825,615	825,615	-	172,003,105	0.48%
Component Unit - Teachers	2022	$ 3,935,671	$ 3,935,671	$ -	$ 797,292,984	0.49%
	2021	3,924,852	3,924,852	-	726,824,504	0.54%
	2020	3,646,363	3,646,363	-	701,223,596	0.52%
	2019	3,257,424	3,257,424	-	626,427,691	0.52%
	2018	3,021,689	3,021,689	-	581,094,062	0.52%
	2017	2,821,840	2,821,840	-	542,661,496	0.52%
	2016	2,433,288	2,433,288	-	506,935,062	0.48%
	2015	2,290,175	2,290,175	-	477,119,855	0.48%
	2014	2,171,127	2,171,127	-	452,318,042	0.48%
	2013	2,066,435	2,066,435	-	430,507,380	0.48%
Component Unit - Political Subdivision	2022	$ 376,790	$ 376,790	$ -	$ 77,536,540	0.49%
	2021	375,749	375,749	-	68,583,180	0.55%
	2020	353,923	353,923	-	68,062,132	0.52%
	2019	331,934	331,934	-	63,833,514	0.52%
	2018	300,897	300,897	-	57,864,717	0.52%
	2017	279,381	279,381	-	53,727,081	0.52%
	2016	254,042	254,042	-	52,925,461	0.48%
	2015	245,623	245,623	-	51,171,372	0.48%
	2014	240,217	240,217	-	50,045,215	0.48%
	2013	240,335	240,335	-	50,069,822	0.48%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Changes of benefit terms - There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions - The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees	Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
	Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
	Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
	Disability Rates	No change
	Salary Scale	No change
	Line of Duty Disability	No change
	Discount Rate	No change
Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees	Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP2020
	Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
	Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates
	Disability Rates	No change
	Salary Scale	No change
	Line of Duty Disability	No change
	Discount Rate	No change

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APPENDIX B

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

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APPENDIX B

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

Date of Delivery

Board of Supervisors
Loudoun County, Virginia

Loudoun County, Virginia
General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2023A

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as bond counsel in connection with the issuance by Loudoun County, Virginia (the "County") of its General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2023A (the "Bonds"), dated the date of their delivery. Reference is made to the form of the Bonds for information concerning their details, including payment and redemption provisions, their purpose and the proceedings pursuant to which they are issued.

We have examined the law and such certified proceedings and other papers as we deem necessary to render the following opinions. In rendering the following opinions we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents tendered to us as originals and the conformity to original documents of all documents submitted to us as certified or photo static copies. As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials furnished to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

We have not been engaged or undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the Official Statement of the County or any other offering materials relating to the Bonds, and we express no opinion as to any such matters.

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion, under existing law, as follows:

1. The Bonds have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia, including the Public Finance Act of 1991, as amended, and constitute valid and binding obligations of the County for the payment of which the County's full faith and credit are pledged.

2. The Board of Supervisors is authorized and required by law to levy and collect annually, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes of the County are assessed, levied and collected, a tax upon all taxable property within the County, over and above all other taxes, authorized or limited by law and without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay when due the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, to the extent other funds of the County are not lawfully available and appropriated for such purpose.

3. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), sets forth certain requirements which must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Bonds for interest thereon to be and remain excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Noncompliance with such requirements could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for Federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issue of the Bonds. The County has covenanted to comply with the applicable requirements of the Code in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. In addition, the County has made certain representations and certifications in the "Tax Certificate as to Arbitrage and the Provisions of Sections 103 and 141-150 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986." We have not independently verified the accuracy of those representations and certifications.

Under existing law, assuming compliance with the tax covenants described herein and the accuracy of the aforementioned representations and certifications, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. We are also of the opinion that such interest is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Bonds will be taken into account in computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations under the Code to the extent that such interest is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of such corporations.

4. Under existing law, interest on the Bonds is exempt from income taxation by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Except as stated in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, we express no opinion as to any other Federal, state or local tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. Furthermore, we express no opinion as to any Federal, state or local tax law consequences with respect to the Bonds, or the interest thereon, if any action is taken with respect to the Bonds or the proceeds thereof upon the advice or approval of other bond counsel.

It is to be understood that the rights of the holders of the Bonds and the enforceability thereof may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted to the extent constitutionally applicable and that their enforcement may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

Our services as bond counsel to the County have been limited to rendering the foregoing opinion based on our review of such proceedings and documents as we deem necessary to approve the validity of the Bonds and the tax-exempt status of interest thereon.

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX C

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

This CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT, dated as of June 6, 2023 (the "Disclosure Agreement"), is executed and delivered by Loudoun County, Virginia (the "County"), in connection with the issuance by the County of its General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2023A (the "Bonds"). The County hereby covenants and agrees as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. This Disclosure Agreement is being executed and delivered by the County for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds, in order to assist the underwriter, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (the "Underwriter"), in complying with the provisions of Section (b)(5)(i) of Rule 15c2-12, as amended (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") by providing certain annual financial information and event notices required by the Rule (collectively, "Continuing Disclosure").

Section 2. Annual Disclosure. (a) The County shall provide annually financial information and operating data in accordance with the provisions of Section (b)(5)(i) of the Rule as follows:

(i) audited financial statements of the County, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and

(ii) the operating data with respect to the County of the type described in the subsection of the County's Official Statement entitled "Operating Data."

If the financial statements filed pursuant to subsection 2(a)(i) above are not audited, the County shall file such statements as audited when available.

(b) The County shall provide annually the financial information and operating data described in subsection (a) above (collectively, the "Annual Disclosure") within six (6) months after the end of the County's fiscal year, commencing with the County's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") through the Electronic Municipal Market Access system for municipal securities disclosure or any other single dissemination agent or conduit required, designated or permitted by the SEC ("EMMA").

(c) Any Annual Disclosure may be included by specific reference to other documents previously provided to the MSRB; provided, however, that any final official statement incorporated by reference must be available from the MSRB through EMMA.

(d) The County shall provide in a timely manner to the MSRB through EMMA, notice specifying any failure of the County to provide the Annual Disclosure by the date specified.

Section 3. Event Notices. The County shall provide in a timely manner, not in excess of 10 business days, to the MSRB through EMMA notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds:

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material;

(c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(f) adverse tax opinions or the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds;

(g) modifications to rights of the holders (including Beneficial Owners) of the Bonds, if material;

(h) bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(i) defeasances;

(j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;

(k) rating changes;

(l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar events;

(m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

(n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;

(o) incurrence of a financial obligation of the obligated person, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the obligated person, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

(p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

With respect to events (d) and (e), the County does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Bonds, unless the County applies for or participates in obtaining the enhancement.

With respect to event (h), the County does not undertake to provide notice of a mandatory scheduled redemption not otherwise contingent upon the occurrence of an event if (i) the terms, dates and amounts of redemption are set forth in detail in the Official Statement, (ii) the only open issue is which Bonds will be redeemed in the case of a partial redemption, (iii) notice of redemption is given to the Beneficial Owners as required under the terms of the Bonds, (iv) public notice of the redemption is given pursuant to the Release Number 34-23856 of the SEC under the 1934 Act, as amended, even if the originally scheduled amounts are reduced by prior optional redemptions or bond purchases.

With respect to events (o) and (p), the term "financial obligation" means a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term "financial obligation" shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

Section 4. Termination. The obligation of the County hereunder will terminate upon the redemption, defeasance (within the meaning of the Rule) or payment in full of all of the Bonds. Upon such termination, the County shall provide notice thereof to the MSRB through EMMA.

Section 5. Amendment. The County may modify its obligations hereunder without the consent of Bondholders, provided that this Disclosure Agreement as so modified complies with the Rule as it exists at the time of modification and does not, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, materially impair the interests of the Bondholders. The County shall within a reasonable time thereafter send to the MSRB through EMMA a description of such modification(s).

Section 6. Defaults. (a) If the County fails to comply with any covenant or obligation regarding Continuing Disclosure specified in this Disclosure Agreement, the Underwriter or any holder (within the meaning of the Rule) of Bonds then outstanding may, by notice to the County, proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the

Underwriter and the holders by an action for specific performance of the County's covenant to provide the Continuing Disclosure.

(b) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, any failure of the County to comply with any obligation regarding Continuing Disclosure specified in this Disclosure Agreement (i) shall not be deemed to constitute an event of default under the Bonds or the resolution providing for the issuance of the Bonds, and (ii) shall not give rise to any right or remedy other than that described in Section 6(a) above.

Section 7. Additional Disclosure. The County may from time to time disclose certain information and data in addition to the Continuing Disclosure. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the County shall not incur any obligation to continue to provide, or to update, such additional information or data.

Section 8. Governing Law. This Disclosure Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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Director of Management and Budget

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