



Glenn Youngkin
Governor

Caren Merrick
Secretary of
Commerce and Trade

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Bryan W. Horn
Director

TO: Members of the Commission on Local Government
FROM: DHCD Staff
DATE: July 7th, 2023
SUBJECT: Draft Agenda and Meeting Materials

Please find enclosed the following:

1. Draft agenda for your regular meeting to be held in person at the Virginia Housing Center on Friday, July 21st, 2023, at 12:00 p.m.;
2. Draft Minutes from the May 5th, 2023 Regular Meeting of the Commission;
3. Articles of interest to the Commission;
4. Draft Report on Fiscal Stress for FY 2021; and
5. Information on the Commission's Periodic Review of Regulations and Regulatory Reduction process, including
 - a. A memo from staff overviewing the processes;
 - b. Virginia Code § 2.2-4007.1(E);
 - c. Governor Youngkin's Executive Order 19; and
 - d. The Office of Regulatory Management (ORM)'s Regulatory Reduction Guide.

Please note that staff will provide the County's responsive filings related to the Leesburg/Loudoun case separate from this packet via email transfer and will make them available on DHCD's website.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact us at 804-310-7151 or legrand.northcutt@dhcd.virginia.gov

We look forward to seeing you on July 21st!





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AGENDA

**Commission on Local Government
Regular Meeting: 12:00 p.m., July 21st, 2023
Virginia Housing Center
4224 Cox Rd, Glen Allen, VA 23060**

**For the public,
Commission on Local Government Meeting
Friday, July 21st, 2023 · 12:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.**

Virtual Meeting joining info

[Microsoft Video Call Link](#)

Meeting ID: 255 137 566 346

Passcode: f7ajpS

[Download Teams](#) | [Join on the web](#)

Or call in (audio only)

+1 434-230-0065, 482562958# United States, Lynchburg

Phone Conference ID: # 482 562 958#

1. Occupancy for the meeting space is limited, so the Commission encourages members of the public to observe the meeting through the Microsoft Teams link provided above. Please contact LeGrand Northcutt (legrand.northcutt@dhcd.virginia.gov) for information on how to connect to the meeting using this method.
2. Members of the public viewing the meeting through the Microsoft Teams option are required to mute themselves during the meeting unless called upon by the Commission Chair to speak. The CLG reserves the right to remove from its virtual meetings anyone who does not abide by these rules.
3. Access to meeting materials for members of the public is available on the corresponding meeting page of the [Virginia Regulatory Town Hall website](#) and on [Commonwealth Calendar](#).

I. Call to Order

II. Administration

A. Approval of the Draft Agenda (Dr. Johnson)

B. Approval of Minutes of the Regular Meeting on May 5th, 2023 (Dr. Johnson)



- C. Public Comment Period (Dr. Johnson)
- D. Staff's Report (Mr. Northcutt)
- III. FY21 Fiscal Stress Report**
- A. Staff Presentation (Ms. Wheaton)
- B. Commission Deliberation and Action (Dr. Johnson)
- IV. Periodic Review of Regulations and Regulatory Reduction Processes**
- A. Staff Presentation (Mr. Northcutt)
- B. Commission Deliberation and Action (Dr. Johnson)
- V. Cases before the Commission**
- A. Loudoun/Leesburg (Mr. Northcutt)
- B. Martinsville/Henry County (Mr. Northcutt)
- VI. 2023 Regular Meeting Schedule**
- A. Staff Presentation (Mr. Northcutt)
- VII. Other Business** (Dr. Johnson)
- VIII. Adjournment** (Dr. Johnson)





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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Commission on Local Government

May 5, 2023

11:00 A.M.

All-Virtual Public Meeting

Members Present

Ceasor T. Johnson, D.Min, Chair
Diane M. Linderman, PE
Robert W. Lauterberg

Members Absent

Edwin S. Rosado, Vice Chair

Call to Order

The Commission on Local Government (CLG) Chair, Dr. Ceasor Johnson, called the meeting to order at 11:00 a.m.

Mr. LeGrand Northcutt, Senior Policy Analyst at the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) initiated a roll call vote. Mr. Northcutt informed the Chair that a quorum of Commissioners Johnson, Linderman, and Lauterberg was present.

Staff present were Mr. Northcutt, Mr. Chase Sawyer, and Ms. Grace Wheaton.

Administration

The agenda was adopted unanimously on a motion by Commissioner Linderman seconded by Commissioner Lauterberg.

The minutes from the March 10th regular meeting were adopted unanimously on a motion by Commissioner Lauterberg seconded by Commissioner Linderman.

The minutes from the March 9th public hearing in New Market were adopted unanimously on a motion by Commissioner Linderman seconded by Commissioner Lauterberg.



Chair Johnson opened the floor for the public comment period. There were no public comments, and the public comment period was closed.

Staff Report and Updates

Mr. Northcutt gave an update on articles of interest to the Commission that were distributed in the meeting packet. The articles were presented for informational purposes only on issues that may relate the Commission's present or future business.

Commissioners Linderman and Lauterberg asked general questions about the nature of the Voluntary Settlement Agreement between the Town of Bedford and Bedford County that were answered by Mr. Northcutt.

Cases Before the Commission

Loudoun County and the Town of Leesburg

Mr. Northcutt updated the Commission on the state of negotiations between Loudoun County and the Town of Leesburg. The parties believe that a Voluntary Settlement Agreement can be reached, and jointly requested an extension of the County's filing deadline to July 7th to allow them more time to potentially negotiate a settlement.

Proposed Revised Review Schedule

Mr. Northcutt presented the request and the proposed revised review schedule for the case. If the parties do not come to an agreement by July 7th, the Commission will reschedule the Town's reply date and the schedule for public hearings and presentations at the July meeting. If the parties come to an agreement, the public hearings and presentations will be held on one of the currently reserved dates in August.

Mr. Northcutt read a statement from Commissioner Rosado indicating his approval of the extension in his absence.

Commissioner Linderman moved that the extension be granted and the review schedule be updated accordingly. Chair Johnson seconded the motion. The motion passed by a vote of 2-0, with Commissioner Lauterberg abstaining.

Shenandoah County and the Town of New Market

Draft Report on the Voluntary Settlement Agreement

Mr. Northcutt presented the Draft Report on the Voluntary Settlement Agreement between Shenandoah County and the Town of New Market to the Commission and discussed what the next steps are after the report is adopted.



The Commission finds in its report that all three substantive amendments in the proposed agreement are in the best interest of the Commonwealth and recommends minor changes to the third amendment to clarify its scope. The report also encourages the parties to thoroughly engage the public through the remainder of this process and in any future amendments to the Voluntary Settlement Agreement.

Mr. Northcutt read a statement from Commissioner Rosado indicating his approval of the Draft Report in his absence.

Commissioner Lauterberg moved the adoption of the Draft Report as presented, seconded by Commissioner Linderman. The motion passed unanimously. The Adopted Report will be sent to the parties by close of business on May 5, 2023.

2023 Cash Proffer Survey Instrument

Mr. Sawyer presented the survey instrument for the 2023 Cash Proffer Survey. This year's instrument is substantially similar to last year's instrument.

Commissioner Lauterberg asked Mr. Sawyer about the use of the "miscellaneous" category and what types of spending might go into that category. Mr. Sawyer answered that the category is included in code, and it is unclear what might be included.

The Commissioners discussed the timeline for when cash proffers must be expended, even after a locality loses its ability to collect cash proffers.

The Survey instrument was approved unanimously on a motion by Commissioner Linderman, seconded by Commissioner Lauterberg.

FY21 Fiscal Stress Report

Ms. Wheaton gave an update on the FY21 Fiscal Stress Report. The presentation and adoption of the report will be delayed until the July meeting in accordance with Commission practice to allow six months for remaining localities to submit their financial information to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

2023 General Assembly Update

Ms. Wheaton presented a summary of the 2023 Session Fiscal Impact Statement process. Staff will work with Commissioner Lauterberg on developing a methodology for a qualitative description of fiscal impacts



to include in all summaries sent to the General Assembly. Ms. Wheaton will report on progress at the September meeting.

Mr. Northcutt presented HB2161 (2023), which continues the Virginia Code Commission's work group on local government notices from last year. At the suggestion of the Chair, and without objection, Commissioner Linderman will continue to serve on the work group.

Mr. Sawyer presented HB1671 (2023), which requires localities to report on certain fees and assessments, and HB2494 (2023), which requires reporting on certain local housing policies in conjunction with the statewide housing needs assessment.

Staff will develop a survey instrument that meets the requirements of HB1671 to present at the November meeting and will seek input from the Commissioners as necessary.

Other Business

The Commission discussed its meeting dates for the remainder of the calendar year. No changes were made, and the Commission's November meeting is scheduled to be all-virtual.

Mr. Northcutt informed the Commission that two sets of localities have contacted staff in the past month to discuss potential voluntary settlement agreements over annexation issues. These cases could come before the Commission in the next year.

Adjournment

Chair Johnson moved to adjourn until the next regular meeting with a second by Commissioner Linderman. The motion passed unanimously.



https://www.loudountimes.com/news/county-explores-ways-to-accelerate-data-center-prohibition-in-route-7-corridor/article_15f66e2a-e9e1-11ed-8a06-a7c3090aac8d.html

FEATURED

County explores ways to accelerate data center prohibition in Route 7 corridor

By Coy Ferrell cferrell@loudountimes.com

May 3, 2023



Loudoun County Supervisor Juli Briskman, D-Algonkian, at a May 2 board meeting

Times-Mirror/Coy Ferrell

County officials are exploring ways to speed up the process of prohibiting data centers along the Route 7 corridor in eastern Loudoun County. Much of the land along the corridor has for decades been zoned for the facilities, but county supervisors in recent years have expressed increasing

concern about the aesthetics of the massive buildings being visible along some of the area's busiest commuting routes.

Supervisor Juli Briskman, D-Algonkian, introduced a motion May 2 to consider hiring an outside consulting firm to perform some of the highly technical work required to overhaul the land use regulations for the corridor. The motion passed 6-2, with Supervisors Kristen Umstattd, D-Leesburg, and Caleb Kershner, R-Catoctin, voting against it based on procedural objections. County staffers will soon come back to supervisors with a report on the feasibility of hiring a consultant, according to discussions at the meeting.

Bringing in outside help wouldn't change the board's overall goal, which is to create a zoning overlay district along Route 7 that prohibits data centers while encouraging residential construction and other types of commercial development. But Briskman hopes using consultants could speed up the zoning overhaul process by six to nine months, meaning a final proposal could be ready for a vote as early as next summer.

Briskman's motion came at a time when county planners are immersed in a project with the Loudoun County Planning Commission to overhaul the entirety of the county's zoning ordinance to match the guidelines in the 2019 General Plan, a massive undertaking last completed 20 years ago. Supervisors have also directed staff to prioritize overhauling the county's regulations for "cluster subdivisions" in rural areas and propose measures to prevent development on prime agricultural soils in western Loudoun. Staffers have repeatedly emphasized that there are only so many resources to go around.

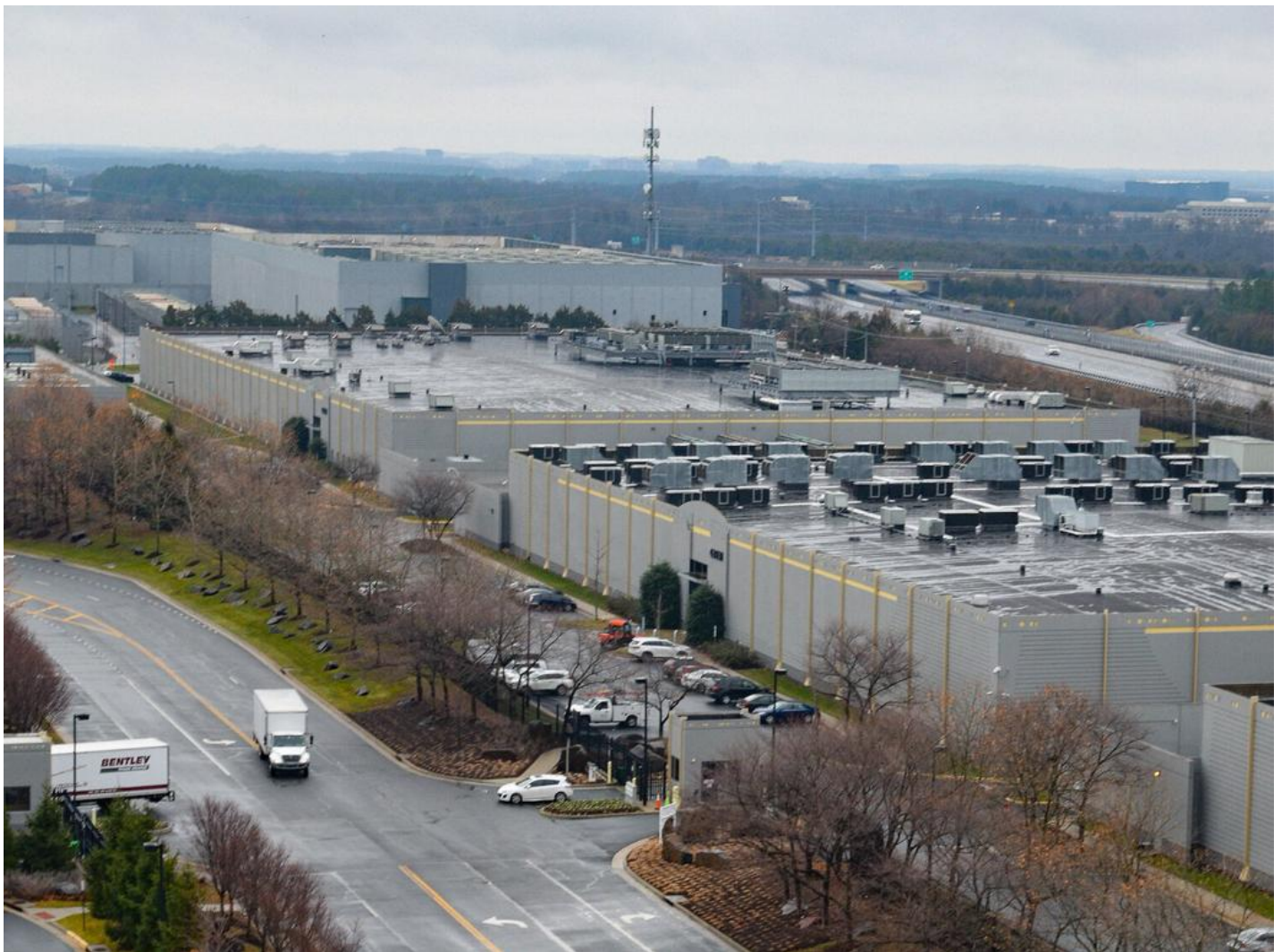
"I just felt that we could help out staff and get these projects moving forward," Briskman said at the May 2 meeting.

"This is some work that the board had directed to get done, and it needs to get done so there's certainly in the data center world and also for our residents," Briskman said. She emphasized that "during the entire project, staff will be involved. This doesn't mean we'll lose any of the institutional knowledge."

Other supervisors were generally open to exploring the idea. "I think an effort to try to do this more quickly and bring in outside resources could be a good idea," Supervisor Matt Letourneau, R-Dulles, said. "I think it's actually a win for everybody involved."

Representatives of the Data Center Coalition, which represents most major data center operators, said that they had no comment on Briskman's motion. Data center operators have previously expressed concern primarily about keeping existing property rights in place for areas where data centers already exist near Route 7.

Loudoun Supervisors Hurry New Data Center Rules, Likely Delaying Zoning Rewrite



County supervisors have accelerated a project to lay out new rules on where data center development will be permitted, likely at the cost of further delaying the ongoing Zoning Ordinance Rewrite because of staffing constraints. Renss Greene
Jun 23, 2023

Supervisors had previously agreed to changes to zoning and the comprehensive plan to limit some places data centers would be allowed today, such as along Rt. 7. That work will also include new regulations such as design standards for the buildings, and would be part of the ongoing Zoning Ordinance Rewrite. But on Tuesday, the board voted narrowly to move changes to the comprehensive plan to limit where new data centers will be permitted to the front of the line, likely delaying the rest of the county's planning work. They also set aside \$90,000 to hire a consulting firm to help with that work.

County planners advised supervisors not to do that.

Planning and Zoning Director Dan Galindo said staff members, including those who would have to lead the consultant work to amend the comprehensive plan, are already short-staffed and at capacity.

"They are already having difficulty, not just with helping with the rewrite, just with keeping up with basic referrals and other required legislative actions," Galindo said. "So if nothing were to change, I'm not entirely convinced right now that they would have capacity to further help out on the rewrite itself. But the further that division gets behind on things, it has effects that cascade through all the other projects we work on."

Some supervisors agreed.

"Zoning Ordinance Rewrite is number one priority," Supervisor Michael R. Turner (D-Ashburn) said. "I don't want anything to take away from the Zoning Ordinance Rewrite, and I don't know that the gain from this is worth distracting us from the Zoning Ordinance Rewrite."

Chair Phyllis J. Randall (D-At Large) pointed out many of the same supervisors and staff members who worked on the 2019 comprehensive plan—the planning vision that the zoning ordinance codifies and enforces—are still with the county. The same may not be true on the next board, with staff turnover and Deputy County Administrator Charles Yudd, who guided the comprehensive plan work through its final phases, planning to retire this year.

“It’s kind of passing the buck a little bit if this board doesn’t get Zoning Ordinance Rewrite done,” Randall said. “I think if we don’t get it done this year, it probably won’t get done for two more years because it’s going to be so much catch up that a new board would have to do.”

But others said they see an urgent need to get new rules on data center development in place amid a rush of development applications.

“This is the higher priority for me, getting this mapping done and getting this moving forward, because the repercussions of not doing this—the repercussions of not working on this and doing this—are going to impact this county for decades,” Supervisor Juli E. Briskman (D-Algonkian) said.

“We’re getting one application, after another application, after another application, reading it in the papers where deals are being made,” Vice Chair Koran T. Saines (D-Sterling) said. “Things are not being discussed above board here and in private. We find out about things later on in articles that we were told were different circumstances. So I think this is this will be a good signal to those folks.”

Supervisors voted for that funding and schedule change 5-4, with Randall and supervisors Kristen C. Umstatted (D-Leesburg), Caleb E. Kershner (R-Catoctin) and Tony R. Buffington (R-Blue Ridge) opposed. County planners will return to the board with a schedule and work plan to get that comprehensive plan amendment done.

“I am as frustrated as I could be by the data center community that I don’t believe I can say are being good neighbors anymore,” Randall said. “I think that they used to be really good neighbors, and I’m not able to say that anymore.”

MORE INFORMATION

Fairfax County contests Va. Supreme Court ruling on zMOD even with code readopted

Fatimah Waseem May 15, 2023 at 11:45am



The Fairfax County Government Center (file photo)

(Updated at 2:25 p.m.) Fairfax County officials are hoping to clear up a legal kerfuffle over its zoning ordinance, which was readopted last week after getting voided by the Virginia Supreme Court earlier this year.



County Board of Supervisors.

The court [struck down](#) the ordinance on March 23 — nearly two years after it first took effect — because it was [originally adopted](#) during a virtual meeting and therefore violated the Virginia Freedom of Information Act.

The court argued that the county’s state of emergency rules for Covid only allowed virtual meetings on issues “necessary to ensure the continuation of essential functions and services,” which it said didn’t include updating a document last overhauled in the 1970s.

Most residents testifying at an in-person public hearing on zMOD’s readoption last week [opposed](#) the update.

Even though zMOD has now been reinstated, the county confirmed to FFXnow that it’s still pursuing the request for a rehearing in the Berry case.

“The Berry opinion was broadly framed and has potential implications that reach beyond zMOD,” a county spokesperson said. “The decision affects numerous localities, among many other public bodies, across the Commonwealth who conducted electronic meetings in good faith reliance on the relevant state legislation to protect their residents during the pandemic.”

The petition argued that the Supreme Court’s opinion not only raised questions about close to two years of zoning actions, but also forced “every public body in the Commonwealth that met electronically during the pandemic...to examine its actions and speculate whether this Court would deem them ‘time-sensitive.’”

In the filing, the county argued that the board acted in “good faith” by holding virtual public meetings in the midst of the pandemic, and they were consistent with Virginia’s limits on public gatherings at the time, which had [dropped to 10 people](#) when the board authorized public hearings on zMOD in December 2020.

The county also argues that voiding zMod “casts doubt on years of pandemic-era decisions made in good faith reliance on the budget language.”

[Walsh Colluci Lubeley & Walsh](#), a prominent law firm in the area that handles many Fairfax County land use applications, has also filed two amicus [briefs](#) on behalf of the Home Builders of Virginia, the Virginia Association for Commercial Real Estate and the Virginia Land Title Association.



“The court’s reasoning has cast a cloud over a vast number of land use approvals and permits, not just in Fairfax County but throughout the Commonwealth,” one filing states, adding that “the number of applications potentially impacted by the court’s decision cannot be understated.”

The court could rehear the case if any of the seven justices determine there is good cause.

Williamsburg considers forming independent school system

Mayor Doug Pons said a study will let them know how to proceed



Maggie Root

The office for the Williamsburg-James City County school system.

By **SIAN WILKERSON** | sian.wilkerson@pilotonline.com | Staff writer

PUBLISHED: June 8, 2023 at 5:41 p.m. | UPDATED: June 9, 2023 at 2:06 p.m.

On Thursday, Williamsburg City Council voted unanimously to proceed with a feasibility study that “would consider and explore the possibility of forming an independent city of Williamsburg public school division,” City Manager Andrew Trivette said.

The city is in the second year of a five-year contract for the joint operation of the Williamsburg-James City County school system.



Williamsburg City Council voted unanimously to proceed with a feasibility study that would consider and explore the possibility of forming an independent city of Williamsburg public school division. Courtesy of City of Williamsburg

According to the school system’s website, there are more than 11,000 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade across the system’s 16 schools. Just over 1,000 students enrolled this past school year were city residents, according to the 2024 Williamsburg city budget. Over 16% of the city’s budget for this fiscal year was slated for Williamsburg-James City County Public Schools.

The study will continue through the fall of 2023, with any implementation of recommendations taking place at the earliest in the 2025-2026 school year, a city news release said.

"I hope for anybody watching that they don't see this as an indictment of the current education that is being provided to the children," Mayor Doug Pons said. "We have an outstanding school division. The people that work in our division do an outstanding job, so there's no criticism involved in this at all."

In a message shared with the school system's staff on Thursday, Superintendent Olwen Herron said that at the moment, the city's action doesn't mean anything for Williamsburg-James City County Schools.

"While we may wonder what the results of the study will be and what action, if any, will be taken, any commentary on those outcomes at this time would be speculative," Herron said. "As the study unfolds and we learn more about the city's findings, I will update you. In the meantime, we will continue to deliver the finest instruction, support, and services to our community."

The study comes as a result of the city's most recent Goals, Initiatives and Outcomes document, which includes an initiative to "consider alternatives to the traditional K-12 education model for improved pathways to higher education and certificate programs through coordination with local institutions."

While it's tough to give an opinion before the study's findings are released, Williamsburg/James City County Education Association President Alynn Parham said that she's heard from union members and educators who will be "intrigued as to what the data will present" and want to provide comment toward the logistics of whatever outcome happens.

No matter what happens, it will be "pivotal" for the future of the schools and its students, Parham said, encouraging the community to stay informed and to continue to reach out to City Council members and give feedback.

During each contract negotiation, which happens every five years, "we've asked ourselves as a body, 'Will this deliver the best outcome for our students?' and we really didn't have the information," Pons said. "The message is clear that we owe it to our citizenry to have this conversation."

Pons added that there is no predetermined outcome involved with the study.

"There could be some concern in the community that all of the sudden next year there's going to be major changes, and that's not the case," he said. "When we get the study back, then we'll know better how to proceed."

Sian Wilkerson, 757-342-6616, sian.wilkerson@pilotonline.com

TOP STORY

Boundary in dispute: 35-year Patrick resident says he's just been told he's lived in Carroll County all along

Bill Wyatt

May 9, 2023



Blue Ridge Regional Library Director Rick Ward said concerns of pay were "reaching the breaking point."

PATRICK COUNTY

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A Patrick County resident and voter for 35 years has received notice that he's no longer a resident of the County and is ineligible to vote in the Blue Ridge District.

Charles Vivier was welcomed by Chairman Clayton Kendrick during the public comment period at a regular Patrick County Board of Supervisors meeting on Monday.



Charles Viviar said after 35 years of being a resident in Patrick County, he had been disowned.

PATRICK COUNTY

“Welcome Charles,” said Kendrick. “I haven’t seen you in a while.”

Vivier explained how he was disowned as a resident of Patrick County.

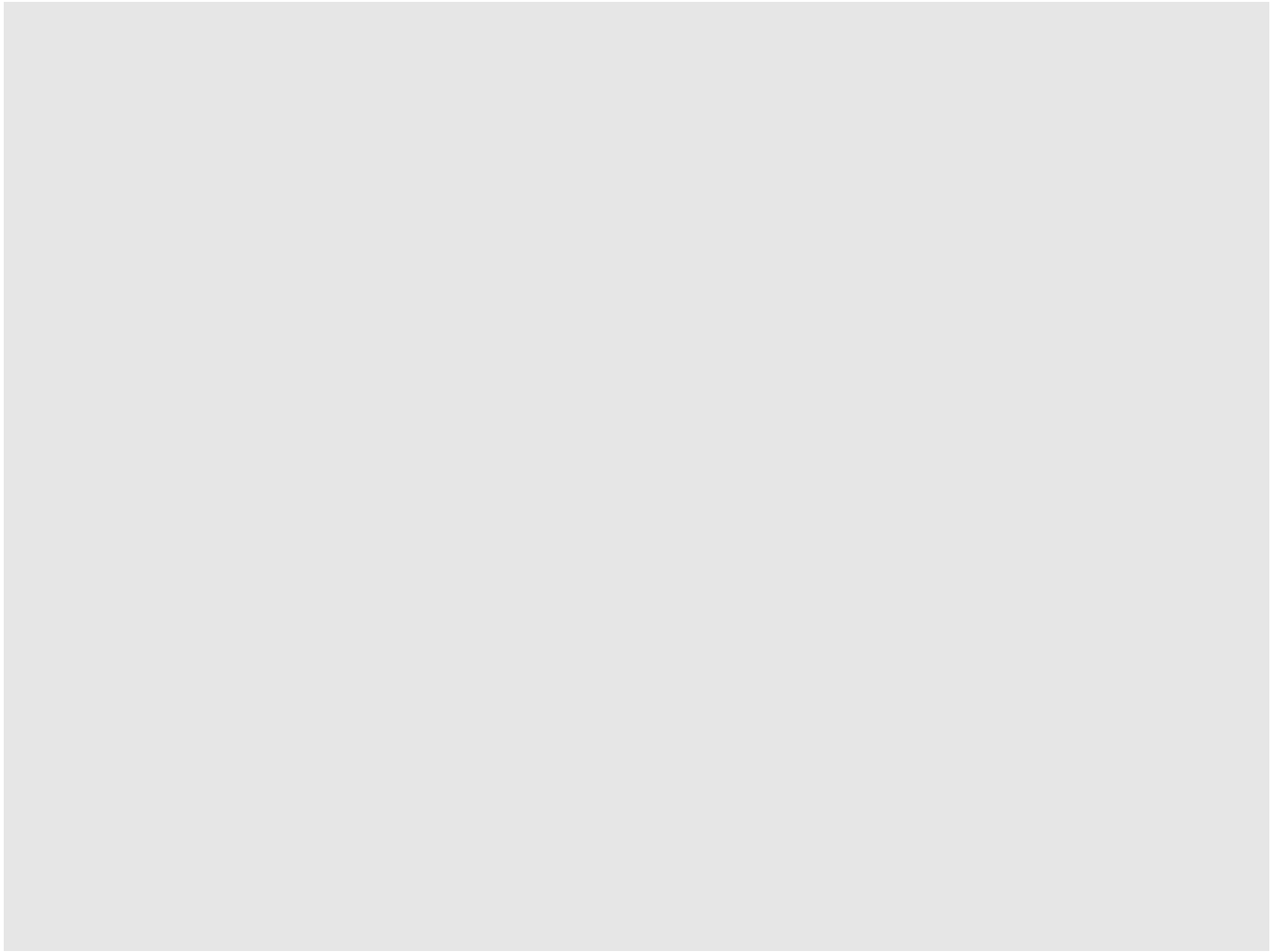
“There is some purging going on in Patrick County,” Vivier began. “I have a letter dated April 21 from voter registration saying I don’t live in Patrick County anymore. I’ve been living and voting here for 35 years.”

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Vivier said his troubles began when someone, apparently with the West Piedmont Planning District Commission, notified the registrar's office that according to the online Geographic Information System (GIS) map, he was a resident of Carroll County and not Patrick County.

“Someone has initiated this activity; I haven't gotten to the bottom of it,” said Vivier. “Apparently a David Rakes with the West Piedmont Planning District gathered information on coordinates of residences and passed it on to the Virginia Department of Elections saying some people don't live in the county they say they are in.”

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Vivier property as listed on the Patrick County GIS map, showing it split between Patrick and Carroll counties.
PATRICK COUNTY GIS

Rakes is listed on the West Piedmont Planning District Commission’s website as a data systems manager, and calls to Rakes on Tuesday by the Bulletin went unanswered and messages unreturned.

“The county tax office had the county boundary plotted along with all the properties,” Vivier said. “It’s going to be a job for me to get back in the Blue Ridge [District].”

Vivier said he wrestled with Virginia’s online registration website, referred to in the letter he received, and found it to be complicated.

“Senior citizens are not going to do well on this registration website,” said Vivier. This website stores data such as cookies to enable essential site functionality, as well as marketing, personalization, and analytics. By remaining on this website, you indicate your consent. [Privacy Policy](#)

Vivier said he has learned multiple agencies are accepting the GIS map as the de facto record for determining where one votes and where one pays property taxes.

“I tell you this — there is a concrete monument sitting in my yard from a survey and on one side it says ‘Carroll’ and on the other it says ‘Patrick.’”

Vivier added he lives on Route 608 and on one side the road is known as “Pilot View Road” and on the other it’s “Pilot View Drive.”

Kendrick thanked Vivier for bringing his problem to the Board’s attention, but no solution was offered.

In other matters, the Board:

- Held a public hearing on the Proposed Six-Year Highway Plan and proposed construction budget. Deloris East requested additional paving be done to Handy Mountain Drive, and Resident Engineer Lisa Hughes said she would look at the issue and get back to the Board on possible actions.
- Held a public hearing on the FY23-24 budget. Rick Ward, Blue Ridge Regional Library director, asked for additional funding that would allow the library system to give its employees a 5% raise, equal to the raise funded in the budget for Patrick County employees. “This is going to reach a breaking point,” Ward said. “When our employees can go down to Walmart and make more money than they can working at the library, I have a problem with that.”
- Heard from Ed Poole of the Blue Ridge District regarding the dangers of cadmium telluride, a common material used in solar projects because of its ability in converting sunlight into electricity. Information given by solar companies is “devious and very misleading to the public,” Poole said. “OSHA says it can affect your organs; it’s a carcinogen.” Jim Best of Meadows of Dan also expressed concerns with cadmium telluride in Patrick County.
- Scheduled a public hearing on the ordinance to repeal the solar ordinance for

**Report on
Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort,
And Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Cities and Counties**

FY 2021



**Commission on Local Government
Commonwealth of Virginia**

July 2023

***Members of the
Commission on Local Government (CLG)***

Chair

Ceasor T. Johnson, D.Min.

Vice Chair

Edwin S. Rosado

Commissioners

Diane M. Linderman, PE

Robert Lauterberg

Director, Department of Housing and Community Development

Bryan Horn

CLG Staff for This Report

Grace Wheaton, Senior Policy Analyst

This report is available on the DHCD website at www.dhcd.virginia.gov

From there, select “Commission on Local Government” and then “Fiscal Stress”

Main Street Centre
600 East Main Street, Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-6508

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Executive Summary

Local governments play a significant role in the lives of citizens and in the state's economy. The ability for a locality to provide services to their citizens depends on its capability to generate revenue from its own sources. A lack of revenue-generating capacity will lead to either a shrinking budget or a gap between revenues and expenditures. Either of these scenarios are considered "fiscal stress."

The Commission on Local Government (CLG) reports on the fiscal condition of Virginia's localities on an annual basis. The origin of the fiscal stress index can be traced to a report from the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) in 1984 in House Document 15. The fiscal stress index is a relative index where the statewide average equals 100. The calculated index is offered as a means to distribute state aid to the 95 counties and 38 cities in the Commonwealth. The fiscal condition known as fiscal stress within this report is the aggregation of comparative analysis on the rates of the following for cities and counties:

- *Revenue capacity*, which is a computation of how much revenue a jurisdiction could generate if it taxed its population at statewide average rates,
- *Revenue effort*, which is a ratio of actual tax collections by a locality to its computed revenue capacity, and
- *Median household income*, which represents the level at which exactly half of the households in a jurisdiction earn more and the other half earns less.

Each of these analyses provides a basic overview of the computations, findings, trends, and annual changes for historic perspective. The report also contains several appendices of graphs, maps, and tables for providing additional details to the reader including regionalized data by GO Virginia Region and Planning District Commission (PDC). Please note this report does not include information on towns in the Commonwealth because it would be difficult to distinguish their shared revenues from counties.

It is important to note this report uses some of the City of Hopewell's FY 2017 data because they have not sent their FY 2018, FY 2019, FY 2020 and FY 2021 "Transmittal" to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts at the time this report was produced. Additionally, this report also uses the City of Petersburg FY 2020 data as they also had not sent their FY 2021 "Transmittal" to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts.

Finally, this report would be remiss if it did not make note of the global COVID-19 pandemic that occurred during the course of the covered fiscal year. This report does not focus on COVID-19's impacts. However, the pandemic is important context to its findings and data. For those seeking analysis of COVID-19's impact, the Commission directs individuals to Report on Local Vulnerability Analysis conducted by staff in July of 2020.

The FY 2021 fiscal stress report has been prepared by the CLG staff according to the guidelines provided by JLARC and is consistent with previous years' fiscal stress reports adopted by CLG. The major findings of the FY 2021 fiscal stress report include:

- **Fiscal Stress**
 - The average stress value for Virginia's cities (103.09) is significantly greater than the average for its counties (98.72).
 - 65 (48.87%) localities, comprised of 32 cities and 33 counties, are considered to be experiencing above average or high fiscal stress.
 - There are 21 high stress localities, all of which are cities.
 - Since FY 2020, 12 localities improved their stress category, while only 1 declined.
- **Revenue Capacity per Capita**
 - Virginia's average annual revenue capacity per capita growth since 2012 is 3.79%.
 - 71 (53.38%) localities' average annual growth is below the statewide average since 2012.
 - 9 (6.77%) localities' average annual growth rate is less than 2% since 2012.
- **Revenue Effort**
 - 17 cities (44.74% of all cities) and 31 counties (32.63% of all counties) show an average annual positive increase in revenue effort since 2012. This equals 36.09% of all localities.
- **Median Household Income**
 - Average median household income growth from the period 2012-2021 is 3.38%.
 - Since 2012 all Virginia localities have positive growth.
 - 23 cities (60.5% of all cities) and 51 counties (53.7% of all counties) show an average annual growth (2012-2021) below the state average.

Fiscal Stress

The fiscal stress index illustrates a locality's ability to generate additional local revenues from its current tax base relative to the rest of the Commonwealth. For a given year, the fiscal stress of a locality can be gauged through a statistical averaging of relative stress scores that are based upon the following for each of Virginia's 95 counties and 38 cities:

- *Revenue capacity* is a computation of how much revenue a jurisdiction could generate if it taxed its population at statewide average rates.
- *Revenue effort* is a ratio of actual tax collections by a locality to its computed revenue capacity.
- *Median household income* represents the level at which exactly half of the households in a jurisdiction earn more and the other half earns less.

The index weighs all three variables evenly. For all three variables, a tally equivalent to the state average will yield a relative stress score of 100.¹ Therefore, a composite fiscal stress score of 100 would equate to average stress relative to the rest of the Commonwealth.² Composite scores above 100 indicate fiscal stress that is above the state average, while scores below 100 imply fiscal stress conditions that are lower than the state average.

Additionally, fiscal stress scores are divided into four categories: low, below average, above average, and high. The categories are based upon the standard deviation of fiscal stress scores throughout the state. Stress scores that are more than one standard deviation above the mean (which is always 100) would be placed into the high stress category, while scores more than one standard deviation below the mean would be classified as low stress. A score less than one standard deviation above the mean would characterize a jurisdiction experiencing above average stress, and a score less than one standard deviation below the mean would represent a jurisdiction experiencing below average stress. In the 2021 index, the standard deviation of fiscal stress scores was 3.68. Therefore, a score above 103.68 would fall into the high stress category, and a score below 96.32 would fall into the low stress category.

In the FY 2021 index, the average stress value for Virginia's cities (103.09) is significantly greater than the average for its counties (98.72). The distribution of index scores ranges from a low of 90.55 in Falls Church City to a high of 107.99 in Emporia City. The highest stress score is computed as 19.3% higher than the lowest score. Of the 133 cities and counties in Virginia, 65 (48.87%) are considered to be experiencing above average or high fiscal stress. Of those 65 jurisdictions, 32 are cities and 33 are counties. Furthermore, the percentage of cities experiencing above average or high stress is 84.21% for FY 2021, while the corresponding percentage for counties is 34.74%. In addition, all of the localities experiencing high fiscal stress are cities. These statistics indicate that Virginia's cities are continuing to experience more of a financial burden than its counties.

¹ The average component score was changed to 100 from 55 in the FY2012 index.

² The average fiscal stress score was changed to 100 from 165 in the FY2012 index.

2021 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Accomack County	99.99	66	Below Average
Albemarle County	96.29	113	Low
Alleghany County	102.21	36	Above Average
Amelia County	98.68	84	Below Average
Amherst County	100.39	61	Above Average
Appomattox County	99.85	71	Below Average
Arlington County	92.55	130	Low
Augusta County	97.85	97	Below Average
Bath County	92.92	128	Low
Bedford County	97.53	101	Below Average
Bland County	101.97	39	Above Average
Botetourt County	97.61	100	Below Average
Brunswick County	99.95	68	Below Average
Buchanan County	103.51	24	Above Average
Buckingham County	99.82	73	Below Average
Campbell County	100.56	59	Above Average
Caroline County	98.92	80	Below Average
Carroll County	102.20	37	Above Average
Charles City County	98.16	92	Below Average
Charlotte County	101.55	45	Above Average
Chesterfield County	98.31	90	Below Average
Clarke County	94.05	124	Low
Craig County	99.21	77	Below Average
Culpeper County	97.91	96	Below Average
Cumberland County	100.97	51	Above Average
Dickenson County	103.44	26	Above Average
Dinwiddie County	99.66	75	Below Average
Essex County	99.09	79	Below Average
Fairfax County	93.39	127	Low
Fauquier County	93.67	126	Low
Floyd County	98.87	82	Below Average
Fluvanna County	98.14	93	Below Average
Franklin County	98.20	91	Below Average
Frederick County	97.72	98	Below Average
Giles County	101.50	46	Above Average
Gloucester County	97.96	94	Below Average
Goochland County	91.38	132	Low
Grayson County	101.86	41	Above Average
Greene County	98.89	81	Below Average
Greensville County	101.19	48	Above Average
Halifax County	100.70	57	Above Average
Hanover County	95.47	119	Low
Henrico County	98.51	88	Below Average
Henry County	101.77	44	Above Average
Highland County	96.81	107	Below Average
Isle of Wight County	98.55	87	Below Average
James City County	96.63	111	Below Average

2021 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
King and Queen County	98.82	83	Below Average
King George County	96.78	109	Below Average
King William County	98.66	85	Below Average
Lancaster County	95.26	120	Low
Lee County	102.22	35	Above Average
Loudoun County	92.54	131	Low
Louisa County	97.19	104	Below Average
Lunenburg County	100.83	56	Above Average
Madison County	97.64	99	Below Average
Mathews County	96.35	112	Below Average
Mecklenburg County	102.94	28	Above Average
Middlesex County	96.22	114	Low
Montgomery County	100.89	54	Above Average
Nelson County	96.92	106	Below Average
New Kent County	95.94	116	Low
Northampton County	100.22	62	Above Average
Northumberland County	95.09	121	Low
Nottoway County	101.17	49	Above Average
Orange County	96.06	115	Low
Page County	100.08	63	Above Average
Patrick County	100.96	53	Above Average
Pittsylvania County	100.48	60	Above Average
Powhatan County	94.67	122	Low
Prince Edward County	101.45	47	Above Average
Prince George County	99.93	69	Below Average
Prince William County	96.77	110	Below Average
Pulaski County	101.82	42	Above Average
Rappahannock County	92.86	129	Low
Richmond County	99.20	78	Below Average
Roanoke County	99.86	70	Below Average
Rockbridge County	99.75	74	Below Average
Rockingham County	97.31	102	Below Average
Russell County	101.77	43	Above Average
Scott County	102.24	34	Above Average
Shenandoah County	98.57	86	Below Average
Smyth County	103.52	23	Above Average
Southampton County	100.57	58	Above Average
Spotsylvania County	96.79	108	Below Average
Stafford County	95.92	117	Low
Surry County	94.07	123	Low
Sussex County	102.53	30	Above Average
Tazewell County	102.53	31	Above Average
Warren County	97.92	95	Below Average
Washington County	99.98	67	Below Average
Westmoreland County	98.32	89	Below Average
Wise County	102.44	32	Above Average
Wythe County	101.13	50	Above Average

2021 Fiscal Stress Scores by Locality

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
York County	96.96	105	Below Average
Alexandria City	95.79	118	Low
Bristol City	106.49	6	High
Buena Vista City	105.93	9	High
Charlottesville City	102.10	38	Above Average
Chesapeake City	100.05	64	Above Average
Colonial Heights City	102.44	33	Above Average
Covington City	106.51	5	High
Danville City	106.37	7	High
Emporia City	107.99	1	High
Fairfax City	93.99	125	Low
Falls Church City	90.55	133	Low
Franklin City	106.94	2	High
Fredericksburg City	99.49	76	Below Average
Galax City	106.02	8	High
Hampton City	105.23	13	High
Harrisonburg City	104.93	16	High
Hopewell City ³	105.49	11	High
Lexington City	104.30	20	High
Lynchburg City	104.98	14	High
Manassas City	99.84	72	Below Average
Manassas Park City	100.87	55	Above Average
Martinsville City	106.59	4	High
Newport News City	104.87	17	High
Norfolk City	104.95	15	High
Norton City	105.79	10	High
Petersburg City ³	106.83	3	High
Poquoson City	97.27	103	Below Average
Portsmouth City	105.26	12	High
Radford City	104.73	18	High
Richmond City	103.64	22	Above Average
Roanoke City	104.39	19	High
Salem City	103.48	25	Above Average
Staunton City	103.28	27	Above Average
Suffolk City	100.96	52	Above Average
Virginia Beach City	100.01	65	Above Average
Waynesboro City	104.08	21	High
Williamsburg City	101.96	40	Above Average
Winchester City	102.87	29	Above Average

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 133 = Lowest Stress

³ As of 6/29/2023, the City of Hopewell did not submit their FY 2018, FY 2019, FY 2020, and FY 2021 transmittal to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts. Additionally, the City of Petersburg did not submit their FY 2021 transmittal to the Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts. Therefore, Revenue Effort and Revenue Capacity for the two cities are calculated based on their FY 2017 and FY 2020 actual revenues, respectively. As a result, their Fiscal Stress score does not reflect their true fiscal conditions for FY 2021. However, their Median Household Income scores have been calculated based on the data for FY 2021. Please note that CLG's internal policy is to produce the Fiscal Stress report using most recent data available for localities that remain delinquent.

2021 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Emporia City	107.99	1	High
Franklin City	106.94	2	High
Petersburg City	106.83	3	High
Martinsville City	106.59	4	High
Covington City	106.51	5	High
Bristol City	106.49	6	High
Danville City	106.37	7	High
Galax City	106.02	8	High
Buena Vista City	105.93	9	High
Norton City	105.79	10	High
Hopewell City	105.49	11	High
Portsmouth City	105.26	12	High
Hampton City	105.23	13	High
Lynchburg City	104.98	14	High
Norfolk City	104.95	15	High
Harrisonburg City	104.93	16	High
Newport News City	104.87	17	High
Radford City	104.73	18	High
Roanoke City	104.39	19	High
Lexington City	104.30	20	High
Waynesboro City	104.08	21	High
High Stress: 21 localities comprised of 21 cities and 0 counties			
Richmond City	103.64	22	Above Average
Smyth County	103.52	23	Above Average
Buchanan County	103.51	24	Above Average
Salem City	103.48	25	Above Average
Dickenson County	103.44	26	Above Average
Staunton City	103.28	27	Above Average
Mecklenburg County	102.94	28	Above Average
Winchester City	102.87	29	Above Average
Sussex County	102.53	30	Above Average
Tazewell County	102.53	31	Above Average
Wise County	102.44	32	Above Average
Colonial Heights City	102.44	33	Above Average
Scott County	102.24	34	Above Average
Lee County	102.22	35	Above Average
Alleghany County	102.21	36	Above Average
Carroll County	102.20	37	Above Average
Charlottesville City	102.10	38	Above Average
Bland County	101.97	39	Above Average
Williamsburg City	101.96	40	Above Average
Grayson County	101.86	41	Above Average
Pulaski County	101.82	42	Above Average
Russell County	101.77	43	Above Average
Henry County	101.77	44	Above Average
Charlotte County	101.55	45	Above Average

2021 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Giles County	101.50	46	Above Average
Prince Edward County	101.45	47	Above Average
Greensville County	101.19	48	Above Average
Nottoway County	101.17	49	Above Average
Wythe County	101.13	50	Above Average
Cumberland County	100.97	51	Above Average
Suffolk City	100.96	52	Above Average
Patrick County	100.96	53	Above Average
Montgomery County	100.89	54	Above Average
Manassas Park City	100.87	55	Above Average
Lunenburg County	100.83	56	Above Average
Halifax County	100.70	57	Above Average
Southampton County	100.57	58	Above Average
Campbell County	100.56	59	Above Average
Pittsylvania County	100.48	60	Above Average
Amherst County	100.39	61	Above Average
Northampton County	100.22	62	Above Average
Page County	100.08	63	Above Average
Chesapeake City	100.05	64	Above Average
Virginia Beach City	100.01	65	Above Average
<i>Above Average Stress: 44 localities comprised of 11 cities and 33 counties</i>			
Accomack County	99.99	66	Below Average
Washington County	99.98	67	Below Average
Brunswick County	99.95	68	Below Average
Prince George County	99.93	69	Below Average
Roanoke County	99.86	70	Below Average
Appomattox County	99.85	71	Below Average
Manassas City	99.84	72	Below Average
Buckingham County	99.82	73	Below Average
Rockbridge County	99.75	74	Below Average
Dinwiddie County	99.66	75	Below Average
Fredericksburg City	99.49	76	Below Average
Craig County	99.21	77	Below Average
Richmond County	99.20	78	Below Average
Essex County	99.09	79	Below Average
Caroline County	98.92	80	Below Average
Greene County	98.89	81	Below Average
Floyd County	98.87	82	Below Average
King and Queen County	98.82	83	Below Average
Amelia County	98.68	84	Below Average
King William County	98.66	85	Below Average
Shenandoah County	98.57	86	Below Average
Isle of Wight County	98.55	87	Below Average
Henrico County	98.51	88	Below Average
Westmoreland County	98.32	89	Below Average
Chesterfield County	98.31	90	Below Average

2021 Stress Scores by Rank

Locality	Stress	Rank	Class
Franklin County	98.20	91	Below Average
Charles City County	98.16	92	Below Average
Fluvanna County	98.14	93	Below Average
Gloucester County	97.96	94	Below Average
Warren County	97.92	95	Below Average
Culpeper County	97.91	96	Below Average
Augusta County	97.85	97	Below Average
Frederick County	97.72	98	Below Average
Madison County	97.64	99	Below Average
Botetourt County	97.61	100	Below Average
Bedford County	97.53	101	Below Average
Rockingham County	97.31	102	Below Average
Poquoson City	97.27	103	Below Average
Louisa County	97.19	104	Below Average
York County	96.96	105	Below Average
Nelson County	96.92	106	Below Average
Highland County	96.81	107	Below Average
Spotsylvania County	96.79	108	Below Average
King George County	96.78	109	Below Average
Prince William County	96.77	110	Below Average
James City County	96.63	111	Below Average
Mathews County	96.35	112	Below Average
<i>Below Average Stress: 47 localities comprised of 3 cities and 44 counties</i>			
Albemarle County	96.29	113	Low
Middlesex County	96.22	114	Low
Orange County	96.06	115	Low
New Kent County	95.94	116	Low
Stafford County	95.92	117	Low
Alexandria City	95.79	118	Low
Hanover County	95.47	119	Low
Lancaster County	95.26	120	Low
Northumberland County	95.09	121	Low
Powhatan County	94.67	122	Low
Surry County	94.07	123	Low
Clarke County	94.05	124	Low
Fairfax City	93.99	125	Low
Fauquier County	93.67	126	Low
Fairfax County	93.39	127	Low
Bath County	92.92	128	Low
Rappahannock County	92.86	129	Low
Arlington County	92.55	130	Low
Loudoun County	92.54	131	Low
Goochland County	91.38	132	Low
Falls Church City	90.55	133	Low
<i>Low Stress: 21 localities comprised of 3 cities and 18 counties</i>			

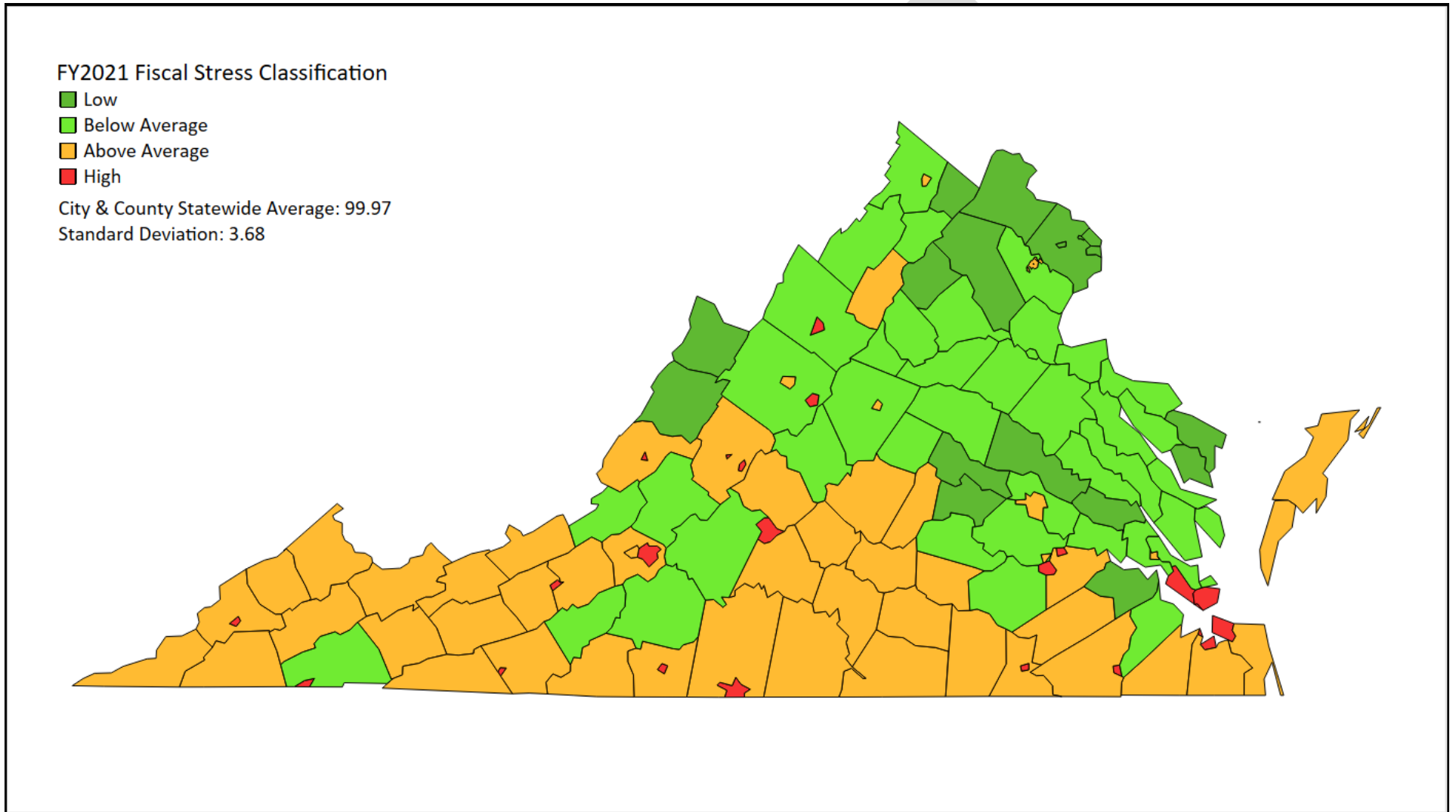
Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Stress, 133 = Lowest Stress

Change in Stress Category from 2020

Locality	2021 Class	2020 Class
Accomack County	Below Average	Above Average
Albemarle County	Low	Below Average
Appomattox County	Below Average	Above Average
Brunswick County	Below Average	Above Average
Buckingham County	Below Average	Above Average
Highland County	Below Average	Low
Manassas City	Below Average	Above Average
Middlesex County	Low	Below Average
Orange County	Low	Below Average
Prince George County	Below Average	Above Average
Roanoke County	Below Average	Above Average
Rockbridge County	Below Average	Above Average
Stafford County	Low	Below Average

DRAFT

Commonwealth of Virginia: FY2021 Fiscal Stress by City and County



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Revenue Capacity per Capita⁴

Revenue capacity per capita measures how much tax revenue a locality could collect per person from its base if it used statewide average rates. There are five primary factors that are involved in the computation: true value of real estate, true value of public service corporation real estate, registered vehicles, local option sales tax receipts, and adjusted gross income. Statewide average rates are applied to all factors except for local option sales receipts to compute average tax estimates. The average tax estimates for all five factors are added together and then divided by the population of the jurisdiction. A locality with a revenue capacity per capita that is equal to the state average would have a score of 100 for this component of the computation.

The 2021 index illustrates a per capita revenue capacity range with a high of \$5,765.16 in Bath County and a low of \$1,175.28 in Radford City. Appendix A indicates that Bath County is an outlier in the sample, as the rest of the jurisdictions (excluding Falls Church City and Surry County) fall below \$5,000 per person. The average revenue capacity per capita in the Commonwealth is \$2,679.84. The average revenue capacity per capita for counties is \$2,889.70, and the average revenue capacity per person for cities is \$2,128.16. This comparison illustrates that county governments are able to generate significantly more tax revenue per citizen than city governments on average.

When sorted by rank, it is clear that a major proportion of jurisdictions within the Commonwealth realize a per capita revenue capacity figure below \$2,000. Of the 133 jurisdictions, 48 fall into this category, which represents 36.09% of all Virginia's cities and counties. Furthermore, 21 of those 48 localities with revenue capacities below \$2,000 are cities, meaning a majority of Virginia's cities (55.26%) have revenue capacities below \$2,000. The median of revenue capacity per capita scores across the Commonwealth is \$2,229.46.

The average annual growth in revenue capacity per capita since 2012 throughout the Commonwealth is 3.79%.⁵ Of the 133 cities and counties in the Commonwealth, 71 (53.38% of all localities) are experiencing average annual growth below the statewide average. However, of those 71 localities, only 4 (3.01% of all jurisdictions) are growing at an average annual rate of less than 1.5% since 2012, representing a sustained decrease from the FY 2018 report (where 61 localities were growing at less than 1.5%). 67 localities are growing at a rate between 1.5% and the state average (3.79%), and the remaining 62 have average revenue capacity growth rates above the state average.

Additionally, 20 localities saw average annual growth in revenue capacity per capita exceed 5%. This is substantially greater than the FY 2020 index (where only 5 localities saw an increase greater than 5%). A list of localities' average annual growth in revenue capacity is available in Appendix H of this report.

⁴ The FY 2019 changed the ranking categorizations for revenue capacity to correspond with the remainder of report. Instead of a rank of 1 equating to the lowest revenue capacity, a rank of 1 equates to the highest revenue capacity, consistent with the rest of the report.

⁵ For more information about average growth for revenue capacity, refer to Appendix H.

2021 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
Accomack County	\$2,413	54
Albemarle County	\$3,128	20
Alleghany County	\$1,931	90
Amelia County	\$2,420	52
Amherst County	\$1,945	89
Appomattox County	\$1,964	88
Arlington County	\$4,735	4
Augusta County	\$2,402	57
Bath County	\$5,765	1
Bedford County	\$2,503	45
Bland County	\$1,977	86
Botetourt County	\$2,667	32
Brunswick County	\$2,380	58
Buchanan County	\$1,798	106
Buckingham County	\$2,070	84
Campbell County	\$1,930	91
Caroline County	\$2,229	67
Carroll County	\$1,853	100
Charles City County	\$3,135	19
Charlotte County	\$1,924	94
Chesterfield County	\$2,364	62
Clarke County	\$3,409	17
Craig County	\$2,137	77
Culpeper County	\$2,369	61
Cumberland County	\$2,075	82
Dickenson County	\$1,694	111
Dinwiddie County	\$2,168	74
Essex County	\$2,676	31
Fairfax County	\$3,809	12
Fauquier County	\$3,683	14
Floyd County	\$2,442	50
Fluvanna County	\$2,370	59
Franklin County	\$2,660	33
Frederick County	\$2,572	40
Giles County	\$1,853	99
Gloucester County	\$2,470	46
Goochland County	\$4,329	7
Grayson County	\$1,901	96
Greene County	\$2,181	72
Greensville County	\$2,306	65
Halifax County	\$2,146	76
Hanover County	\$3,086	22
Henrico County	\$2,566	42
Henry County	\$1,671	112
Highland County	\$3,814	11
Isle of Wight County	\$2,358	64

2021 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
James City County	\$2,987	25
King and Queen County	\$2,727	28
King George County	\$2,505	44
King William County	\$2,083	80
Lancaster County	\$4,095	8
Lee County	\$1,264	130
Loudoun County	\$3,739	13
Louisa County	\$3,118	21
Lunenburg County	\$1,739	107
Madison County	\$2,795	26
Mathews County	\$3,325	18
Mecklenburg County	\$2,626	35
Middlesex County	\$3,597	15
Montgomery County	\$1,844	102
Nelson County	\$3,418	16
New Kent County	\$2,654	34
Northampton County	\$2,743	27
Northumberland County	\$4,031	9
Nottoway County	\$1,617	119
Orange County	\$2,596	38
Page County	\$2,196	69
Patrick County	\$1,927	92
Pittsylvania County	\$1,852	101
Powhatan County	\$3,048	24
Prince Edward County	\$1,638	115
Prince George County	\$1,636	116
Prince William County	\$2,564	43
Pulaski County	\$1,969	87
Rappahannock County	\$4,555	6
Richmond County	\$2,456	48
Roanoke County	\$2,199	68
Rockbridge County	\$2,587	39
Rockingham County	\$2,703	30
Russell County	\$1,655	114
Scott County	\$1,573	122
Shenandoah County	\$2,412	55
Smyth County	\$1,529	126
Southampton County	\$2,147	75
Spotsylvania County	\$2,462	47
Stafford County	\$2,421	51
Surry County	\$5,215	3
Sussex County	\$1,871	98
Tazewell County	\$1,625	118
Warren County	\$2,621	36
Washington County	\$2,076	81
Westmoreland County	\$2,708	29

2021 Revenue Capacity per Capita

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Capacity	Rank
Wise County	\$1,552	125
Wythe County	\$2,098	79
York County	\$2,566	41
Alexandria City	\$4,009	10
Bristol City	\$1,826	104
Buena Vista City	\$1,192	132
Charlottesville City	\$2,616	37
Chesapeake City	\$2,190	71
Colonial Heights City	\$2,369	60
Covington City	\$1,925	93
Danville City	\$1,418	129
Emporia City	\$1,558	124
Fairfax City	\$4,653	5
Falls Church City	\$5,305	2
Franklin City	\$1,607	120
Fredericksburg City	\$3,053	23
Galax City	\$1,901	97
Hampton City	\$1,658	113
Harrisonburg City	\$1,583	121
Hopewell City	\$1,487	127
Lexington City	\$1,636	117
Lynchburg City	\$1,698	109
Manassas City	\$2,414	53
Manassas Park City	\$2,072	83
Martinsville City	\$1,453	128
Newport News City	\$1,729	108
Norfolk City	\$1,695	110
Norton City	\$1,811	105
Petersburg City	\$1,253	131
Poquoson City	\$2,448	49
Portsmouth City	\$1,561	123
Radford City	\$1,175	133
Richmond City	\$2,296	66
Roanoke City	\$1,914	95
Salem City	\$2,196	70
Staunton City	\$1,836	103
Suffolk City	\$2,168	73
Virginia Beach City	\$2,409	56
Waynesboro City	\$2,029	85
Williamsburg City	\$2,128	78
Winchester City	\$2,364	63

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Revenue Capacity, 133 =
Lowest Revenue Capacity

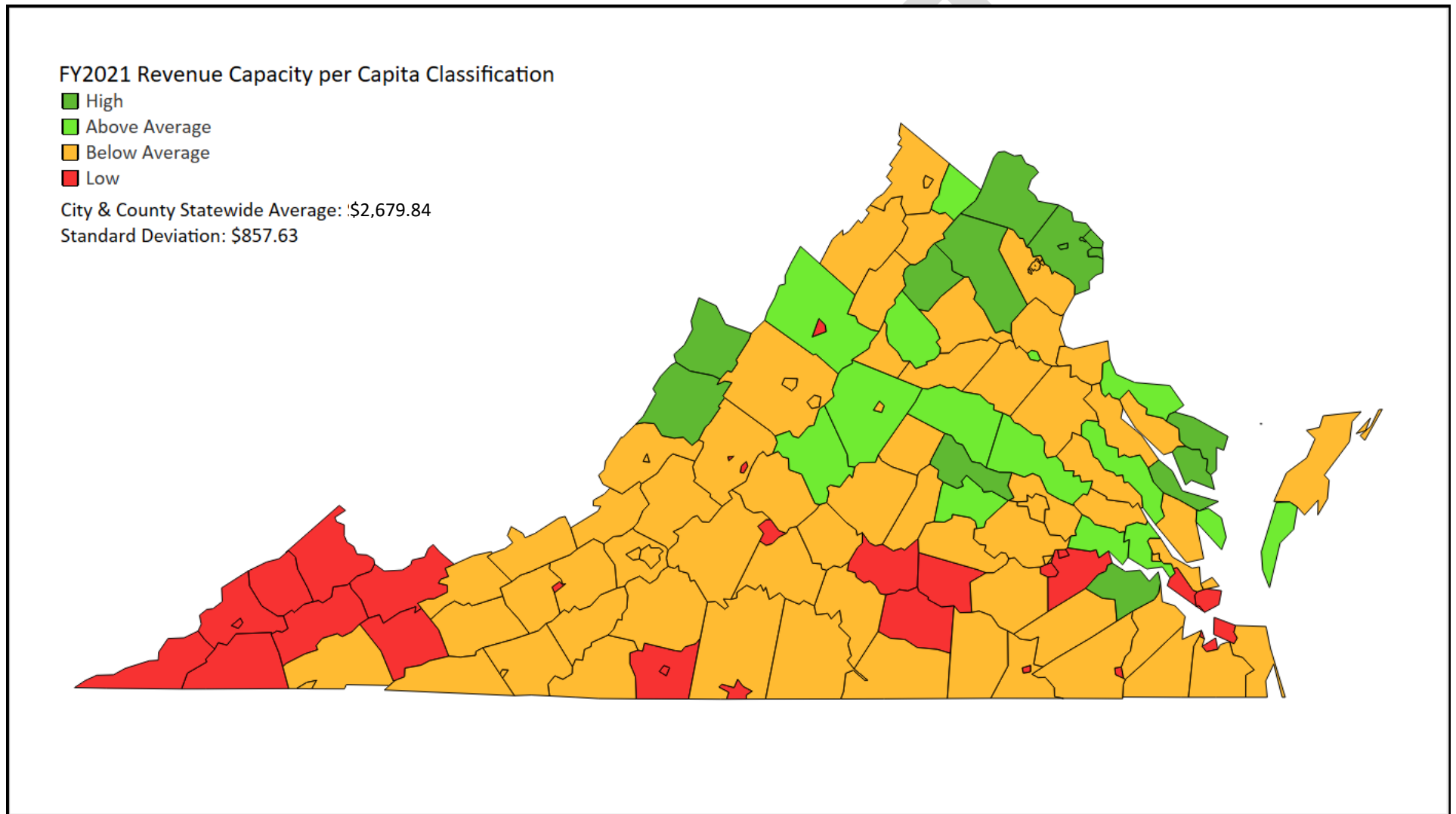
Greatest Change in Revenue Capacity per Capita Since 2020

Localities	2021	2020	Growth	Rank
Rockingham County	\$2,703	\$2,268	19.20%	1
Floyd County	\$2,442	\$2,139	14.21%	2
Charles City County	\$3,135	\$2,754	13.83%	3
Greensville County	\$2,306	\$2,062	11.85%	4
Lancaster County	\$4,095	\$3,663	11.79%	5
Franklin County	\$2,660	\$2,382	11.67%	6
Halifax County	\$2,146	\$1,932	11.09%	7
Powhatan County	\$3,048	\$2,748	10.92%	8
Westmoreland County	\$2,708	\$2,449	10.57%	9
Lee County	\$1,264	\$1,152	9.80%	10

Norton City	\$1,811	\$1,819	-0.49%	124
Buchanan County	\$1,798	\$1,814	-0.87%	125
King William County	\$2,083	\$2,104	-0.96%	126
Grayson County	\$1,901	\$1,925	-1.24%	127
Petersburg City	\$1,253	\$1,275	-1.76%	128
Albemarle County	\$3,128	\$3,196	-2.15%	129
Highland County	\$3,814	\$3,920	-2.71%	130
Alexandria City	\$4,009	\$4,124	-2.80%	131
Arlington County	\$4,735	\$5,011	-5.51%	132
Williamsburg City	\$2,128	\$2,267	-6.15%	133

Rank Scores: 1 = Greatest Increase Revenue Capacity, 133 = Greatest Decrease in Revenue Capacity

Commonwealth of Virginia: FY2021 Revenue Capacity per Capita by City and County



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Revenue Effort

A locality's revenue effort is computed as its own-source revenue collections divided by its revenue capacity. The components of own-source revenue used by the Commission on Local Government for this computation are real estate taxes, public service corporation real estate taxes, personal property taxes, local option sales taxes, and other local source revenue. Data used for this exercise was taken from the Comparative Report of Local Government Revenue and Expenditures for FY 2021 published by the Auditor of Public Accounts. A locality that is collecting revenue at its computed capacity would receive a score of 100.

Revenue effort across the state ranges from a high of 1.7325 in Emporia City to a low of 0.4941 in Bedford County. The statewide average revenue effort in the 2021 index is 1.0016. In other words, on a statewide basis, Virginia localities are collecting \$1.0016 for every \$1.00 of revenue capacity. More enlightening is the effort computed for cities as compared to counties. On average, revenue effort of Virginia counties is 0.8855. On the other hand, Virginia cities have an average effort of 1.2745. In other words, cities are collecting above their computed capacities relative to the state average, while counties are collecting far below theirs. This can be seen graphically in the first graph in Appendix A. To the right of 1.0 on the revenue effort scale are mostly cities, while counties lie mostly to the left. Revenue effort of all cities in the Commonwealth, except Poquoson City, are above the statewide average.

Annual percentage change in revenue effort since 2012 on average is -0.25% across the 133 jurisdictions.⁶ This indicates that localities are collecting 0.25% less of their capacity per year since 2012. In general, lower revenue effort calculations lead to lower fiscal stress. There are typically two reasons for a change in revenue effort: a change in tax collection processes or a change in revenue capacity. While a change in tax collections is relatively easy to trace in terms of revenue effort, a change in revenue capacity is more complex. As described earlier, revenue capacity is a function of five different factors; therefore, a change to one of them will affect revenue effort. For example, if the true value of real estate in a locality were to decrease, revenue capacity would also decrease and revenue effort would increase, assuming all other components in this calculation are constant.

Of the 133 jurisdictions, 48 (39.47%) show an average annual positive increase in revenue effort in the last 10 years. Those 48 localities are comprised of 17 cities (44.74% of all cities) and 31 counties (32.63% of all counties).

⁶ For more information regarding the change in revenue effort over time, refer to Appendix I.

2021 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
Accomack County	0.7106	88
Albemarle County	0.8252	62
Alleghany County	0.9188	48
Amelia County	0.6303	110
Amherst County	0.6999	94
Appomattox County	0.6290	111
Arlington County	1.1382	36
Augusta County	0.5583	124
Bath County	0.6769	100
Bedford County	0.4941	133
Bland County	0.9087	50
Botetourt County	0.6708	101
Brunswick County	0.6445	104
Buchanan County	0.9622	44
Buckingham County	0.6013	119
Campbell County	0.6701	102
Caroline County	0.7446	80
Carroll County	0.8479	56
Charles City County	0.7929	68
Charlotte County	0.7866	70
Chesterfield County	0.8474	57
Clarke County	0.5155	132
Craig County	0.5545	125
Culpeper County	0.7253	84
Cumberland County	0.7851	71
Dickenson County	0.9340	46
Dinwiddie County	0.7657	74
Essex County	0.7448	79
Fairfax County	1.0868	41
Fauquier County	0.7402	81
Floyd County	0.5676	123
Fluvanna County	0.7025	93
Franklin County	0.5916	121
Frederick County	0.8023	66
Giles County	0.8393	59
Gloucester County	0.6848	96
Goochland County	0.5233	131
Grayson County	0.7582	78
Greene County	0.7677	73
Greensville County	0.8671	54
Halifax County	0.6829	98
Hanover County	0.7065	89
Henrico County	0.8604	55
Henry County	0.7028	92
Highland County	0.6021	118
Isle of Wight County	0.8898	52

2021 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
James City County	0.8419	58
King and Queen County	0.7229	86
King George County	0.7838	72
King William County	0.7241	85
Lancaster County	0.5452	130
Lee County	0.5474	128
Loudoun County	1.1688	31
Louisa County	0.6847	97
Lunenburg County	0.5461	129
Madison County	0.6363	107
Mathews County	0.6195	114
Mecklenburg County	1.2796	24
Middlesex County	0.5981	120
Montgomery County	0.7614	75
Nelson County	0.6408	105
New Kent County	0.7402	81
Northampton County	0.8680	53
Northumberland County	0.5523	127
Nottoway County	0.5853	122
Orange County	0.6319	109
Page County	0.6817	99
Patrick County	0.6617	103
Pittsylvania County	0.6145	115
Powhatan County	0.6077	116
Prince Edward County	0.7049	90
Prince George County	0.8000	67
Prince William County	1.0324	42
Pulaski County	0.9123	49
Rappahannock County	0.5527	126
Richmond County	0.6218	113
Roanoke County	0.9041	51
Rockbridge County	0.8358	60
Rockingham County	0.6076	117
Russell County	0.6905	95
Scott County	0.7164	87
Shenandoah County	0.6392	106
Smyth County	0.9243	47
Southampton County	0.8129	64
Spotsylvania County	0.7902	69
Stafford County	0.8325	61
Surry County	0.7597	76
Sussex County	1.0220	43
Tazewell County	0.7589	77
Warren County	0.7029	91
Washington County	0.6327	108
Westmoreland County	0.6288	112

2021 Revenue Effort

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Revenue Effort	Rank
Wise County	0.7338	83
Wythe County	0.8094	65
York County	0.8235	63
Alexandria City	1.1618	32
Bristol City	1.5525	4
Buena Vista City	1.3052	20
Charlottesville City	1.2963	22
Chesapeake City	1.1130	37
Colonial Heights City	1.2476	26
Covington City	1.6135	3
Danville City	1.3397	17
Emporia City	1.7325	1
Fairfax City	1.1459	35
Falls Church City	1.2116	29
Franklin City	1.6248	2
Fredericksburg City	1.1902	30
Galax City	1.5022	5
Hampton City	1.4794	6
Harrisonburg City	1.3015	21
Hopewell City	1.3296	18
Lexington City	1.2473	27
Lynchburg City	1.3754	14
Manassas City	1.3280	19
Manassas Park City	1.2211	28
Martinsville City	1.4044	10
Newport News City	1.4465	7
Norfolk City	1.4315	8
Norton City	1.3817	13
Petersburg City	1.4045	9
Poquoson City	0.9417	45
Portsmouth City	1.3979	11
Radford City	1.1045	40
Richmond City	1.3423	16
Roanoke City	1.2860	23
Salem City	1.3910	12
Staunton City	1.1481	34
Suffolk City	1.1522	33
Virginia Beach City	1.1084	38
Waynesboro City	1.3560	15
Williamsburg City	1.1063	39
Winchester City	1.2781	25

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Revenue Effort, 133 = Lowest Revenue Effort

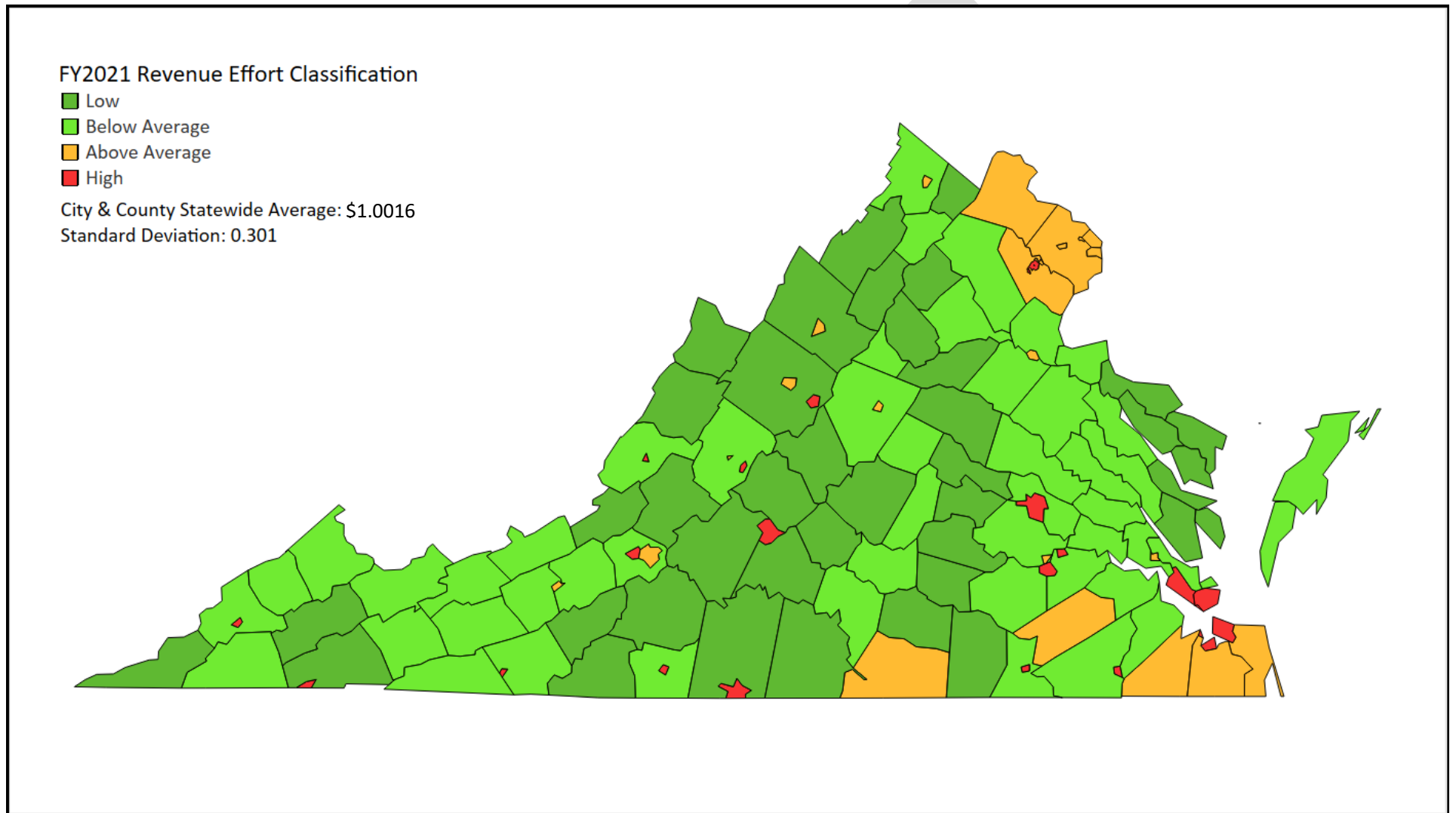
Greatest Change in Revenue Effort Since 2020

Localities	2021	2020	Change	Rank
Grayson County	0.7582	0.6928	9.44%	1
Highland County	0.6021	0.557	8.10%	2
Williamsburg City	1.1063	1.0375	6.63%	3
Alexandria City	1.1618	1.0955	6.05%	4
Albemarle County	0.8252	0.7791	5.92%	5
Arlington County	1.1382	1.0775	5.63%	6
Bath County	0.6769	0.6416	5.50%	7
Mecklenburg County	1.2796	1.2151	5.31%	8
Buchanan County	0.9622	0.9231	4.24%	9
Wise County	0.7338	0.7059	3.95%	10

Nottoway County	0.5853	0.6275	-6.73%	124
Greensville County	0.8671	0.9300	-6.76%	125
Fluvanna County	0.7025	0.7573	-7.24%	126
Charles City County	0.7929	0.8571	-7.49%	127
Emporia City	1.7325	1.8729	-7.50%	128
Floyd County	0.5676	0.6141	-7.57%	129
Middlesex County	0.5981	0.6500	-7.98%	130
Northumberland	0.5523	0.6093	-9.35%	131
Carroll County	0.8479	0.9855	-13.96%	132
Rockingham County	0.6076	0.7123	-14.70%	133

Rank Scores: 1 = Greatest Increase Revenue Effort, 133 = Greatest Decrease in Revenue Effort

Commonwealth of Virginia: FY2021 Revenue Effort by City and County



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Median Household Income

A jurisdiction's median household income represents the point at which half of households earn a higher income and the other half earns a lower income. It is important to note that this does not represent average household income in the locality. Median household income replaced adjusted gross income as a stress score component in the 2009 index. This component of the fiscal stress computation is taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

In the 2021 index, median household income throughout the state ranges from a high of \$153,716 in Loudoun County to a low of \$37,652 in Danville City. The average median household income in the Commonwealth used in the stress computation is \$66,019.12.⁷ Of the 133 jurisdictions, 84 (63.15%) report a median household income that is lower than the average; this number, along with the distribution between cities and counties (28 cities, 56 counties) is slightly less than seen in the FY 2020 report, where 25 cities and 58 counties reported median household incomes less than the statewide average. It is also similar to that seen in the FY 2016 report, where 28 cities and 57 counties reported average median household incomes below the statewide average. Thus, the number and distribution of localities with median household incomes less than the statewide average has remained relatively constant over the past five years, although the average state median household income has increased by 22.18% since 2016.

Average median household income growth from the period 2012 - 2021 is 3.38%.⁸ Of the 133 jurisdictions, 74 (55.64%) have annual growth below the state average. Of those 74 localities, 23 are cities (60.53% of all cities), and 51 are counties (53.68% of all counties).

⁷ The index computes a statewide barometer by taking the average of the median household incomes of all 133 cities and counties. The true median household income of Virginia in 2021 was \$80,926 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

⁸ For more information about changes in median household income over time, refer to Appendix J.

2021 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
Accomack County	\$50,949	97
Albemarle County	\$91,849	21
Alleghany County	\$49,197	101
Amelia County	\$62,884	53
Amherst County	\$57,294	73
Appomattox County	\$58,860	66
Arlington County	\$124,474	4
Augusta County	\$69,243	45
Bath County	\$56,200	75
Bedford County	\$66,026	49
Bland County	\$50,492	98
Botetourt County	\$74,081	39
Brunswick County	\$47,401	107
Buchanan County	\$38,087	132
Buckingham County	\$54,263	81
Campbell County	\$53,059	89
Caroline County	\$73,390	42
Carroll County	\$45,956	114
Charles City County	\$63,299	51
Charlotte County	\$48,382	104
Chesterfield County	\$86,101	26
Clarke County	\$91,603	22
Craig County	\$57,299	72
Culpeper County	\$82,220	28
Cumberland County	\$52,200	90
Dickenson County	\$39,722	128
Dinwiddie County	\$66,397	48
Essex County	\$59,012	65
Fairfax County	\$133,845	3
Fauquier County	\$106,714	8
Floyd County	\$54,765	78
Fluvanna County	\$77,226	36
Franklin County	\$60,062	60
Frederick County	\$85,262	27
Giles County	\$55,018	77
Gloucester County	\$75,630	38
Goochland County	\$104,379	10
Grayson County	\$42,553	120
Greene County	\$76,941	37
Greensville County	\$49,323	100
Halifax County	\$46,244	113
Hanover County	\$95,195	18
Henrico County	\$78,888	33
Henry County	\$45,784	115
Highland County	\$48,972	102
Isle of Wight County	\$86,286	25

2021 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
James City County	\$92,270	20
King and Queen County	\$59,730	62
King George County	\$98,668	16
King William County	\$79,378	32
Lancaster County	\$58,578	67
Lee County	\$38,529	130
Loudoun County	\$153,716	1
Louisa County	\$68,838	46
Lunenburg County	\$44,852	117
Madison County	\$67,527	47
Mathews County	\$69,978	44
Mecklenburg County	\$48,013	105
Middlesex County	\$62,710	54
Montgomery County	\$57,752	70
Nelson County	\$61,224	58
New Kent County	\$102,920	11
Northampton County	\$51,059	96
Northumberland County	\$63,255	52
Nottoway County	\$46,442	112
Orange County	\$94,547	19
Page County	\$53,449	86
Patrick County	\$46,963	110
Pittsylvania County	\$52,006	93
Powhatan County	\$99,854	15
Prince Edward County	\$51,239	94
Prince George County	\$79,710	31
Prince William County	\$116,354	6
Pulaski County	\$53,111	88
Rappahannock County	\$80,098	30
Richmond County	\$53,959	84
Roanoke County	\$73,438	41
Rockbridge County	\$59,252	64
Rockingham County	\$72,392	43
Russell County	\$45,254	116
Scott County	\$42,894	119
Shenandoah County	\$65,308	50
Smyth County	\$42,303	121
Southampton County	\$57,965	69
Spotsylvania County	\$100,162	14
Stafford County	\$116,569	5
Surry County	\$61,358	56
Sussex County	\$54,282	80
Tazewell County	\$40,728	126
Warren County	\$73,546	40
Washington County	\$54,223	82
Westmoreland County	\$59,959	61

2021 Median Household Income

(Alphabetic Order)

Locality	Median Household Income	Rank
Wise County	\$41,994	123
Wythe County	\$51,206	95
York County	\$97,500	17
Alexandria City	\$100,877	12
Bristol City	\$41,272	125
Buena Vista City	\$47,144	109
Charlottesville City	\$61,255	57
Chesapeake City	\$87,057	24
Colonial Heights City	\$59,455	63
Covington City	\$43,075	118
Danville City	\$37,652	133
Emporia City	\$41,610	124
Fairfax City	\$107,334	7
Falls Church City	\$142,430	2
Franklin City	\$46,460	111
Fredericksburg City	\$77,437	35
Galax City	\$42,023	122
Hampton City	\$57,662	71
Harrisonburg City	\$50,250	99
Hopewell City	\$47,263	108
Lexington City	\$53,400	87
Lynchburg City	\$52,127	91
Manassas City	\$100,530	13
Manassas Park City	\$87,255	23
Martinsville City	\$38,571	129
Newport News City	\$58,303	68
Norfolk City	\$56,951	74
Norton City	\$38,316	131
Petersburg City	\$40,682	127
Poquoson City	\$105,525	9
Portsmouth City	\$53,618	85
Radford City	\$48,898	103
Richmond City	\$52,011	92
Roanoke City	\$47,545	106
Salem City	\$60,740	59
Staunton City	\$54,508	79
Suffolk City	\$78,090	34
Virginia Beach City	\$81,364	29
Waynesboro City	\$54,106	83
Williamsburg City	\$61,750	55
Winchester City	\$55,908	76

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Median Household Income, 133 = Lowest Median Household Income

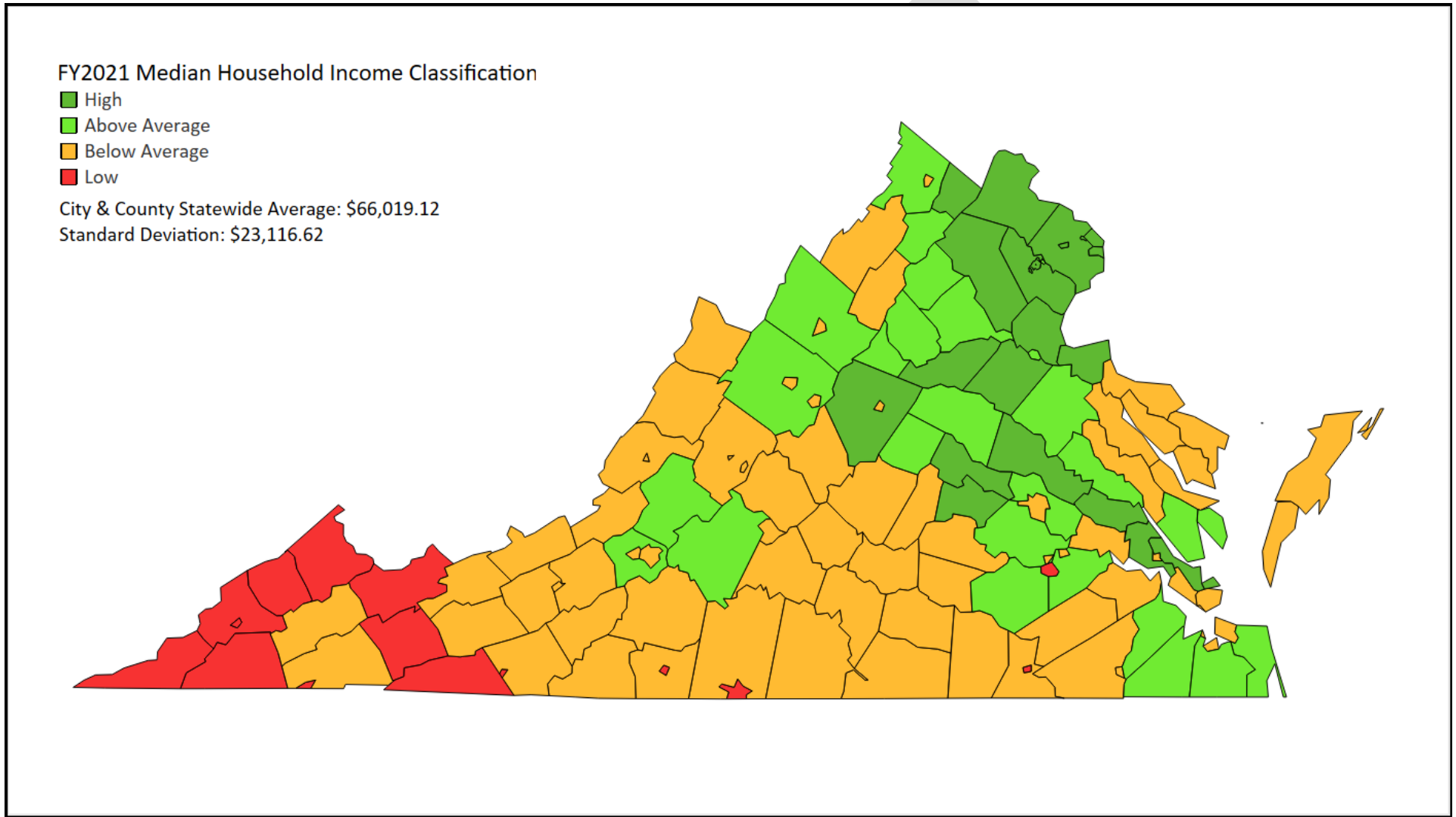
Greatest Change in Median Household Income Since 2020

Localities	2021	2020	Growth	Rank
Orange County	\$94,547	\$73,226	29.12%	1
Shenandoah County	\$65,308	\$54,294	20.29%	2
Rockingham County	\$72,392	\$62,609	15.63%	3
Accomack County	\$50,949	\$44,127	15.46%	4
Warren County	\$73,546	\$63,797	15.28%	5
Albemarle County	\$91,849	\$79,708	15.23%	6
Manassas City	\$100,530	\$87,804	14.49%	7
Isle of Wight County	\$86,286	\$75,481	14.31%	8
Radford City	\$48,898	\$42,938	13.88%	9
Hopewell City	\$47,263	\$41,792	13.09%	10

Nottoway County	\$46,442	\$51,503	-9.83%	124
Tazewell County	\$40,728	\$45,214	-9.92%	125
Campbell County	\$53,059	\$59,223	-10.41%	126
Amelia County	\$62,884	\$70,511	-10.82%	127
Bland County	\$50,492	\$56,637	-10.85%	128
Falls Church City	\$142,430	\$160,305	-11.15%	129
Colonial Heights City	\$59,455	\$67,339	-11.71%	130
Charlottesville City	\$61,255	\$70,501	-13.11%	131
Salem City	\$60,740	\$70,349	-13.66%	132
Lexington City	\$53,400	\$63,580	-16.01%	133

Rank Scores: 1 = Greatest Increase in Median Household Income, 133 = Greatest Decrease in Median Household Income

Commonwealth of Virginia: FY2021 Median Household Income by City and County



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Computation Methodology

As described earlier in the report, the fiscal stress index is comprised of three factors: revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort, and median household income. From these statistics, individual stress scores are computed. Finally, the three component stress scores are averaged together to form a composite.

Revenue Capacity per Capita

The most difficult of the factors to compute is revenue capacity per capita. The five taxes that comprise the revenue capacity calculation are real estate taxes, public service corporation (PSC) property taxes, personal property taxes, local sales taxes, and other local-source revenues.⁹ Examples of taxes that fall into the “other” category include but are not limited to business license taxes, meals taxes, and lodging taxes.

Before any meaningful analysis can be done, statewide average tax rates must be computed. These average rates are applied to each jurisdiction to determine the amount that could be collected in tax revenues using average statewide rates. The statewide rates are computed as follows:

- 1) $\frac{\text{Statewide Real Estate Tax Revenue}}{\text{Statewide Real Property Value}} = \text{Statewide Real Estate Tax Rate}$
- 2) $\frac{\text{Statewide PSC Property Tax Revenue}}{\text{Statewide PSC Property Value}} = \text{Statewide PSC Property Tax Rate}$
- 3) $\frac{\text{Statewide Personal Property Tax Revenue}}{\text{Statewide Registered Vehicles}^{10}} = \text{Statewide Personal Property Tax Rate}$
- 4) $\frac{\text{Statewide Other Local Tax Revenue}}{\text{Statewide Adjusted Gross Income}^{11}} = \text{Statewide "Other" Tax Rate}$

Note: A statewide average rate for local option sales taxes is not required for the computation.

Once statewide average tax rates are computed, revenue capacity per capita is computed for each jurisdiction as follows:

$$\frac{\begin{aligned} &(\text{True Value of Real Property} \times \text{Statewide Real Estate Tax Rate}) \\ &+ (\text{True Value of PSC Property} \times \text{Statewide PSC Property Tax Rate}) \\ &+ (\text{Registered Vehicles} \times \text{Statewide Personal Property Tax Rate}) \\ &+ (\text{Adjusted Gross Income} \times \text{Statewide "Other" Tax Rate}) \\ &+ \text{Local Sales Tax Revenues} \end{aligned}}{\text{Population}}$$

Once revenue capacity per capita has been computed for all cities and counties, it is possible to generate relative stress scores. A jurisdiction’s revenue capacity per capita stress score is calculated as follows:

$$\left(\left(\frac{(\text{Revenue Capacity Per Capita}) - \mu(\text{Revenue Capacity Per Capita})}{\sigma(\text{Revenue Capacity Per Capita})} \right) \times (-5) \right) + 100$$

μ = statewide average; σ = standard deviation

⁹ The fiscal stress index is only concerned with own-source revenues. Therefore, payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT) for enterprise activities and revenue sharing payments are omitted from the calculation. That data can be found on a locality’s Form 200 submission to the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA).

¹⁰ Registered vehicles are reported by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

¹¹ Adjusted Gross Income is reported by the Department of Taxation.

Revenue Effort

Revenue effort is the ratio of actual taxes collected divided by revenue capacity. In order to appropriately compare to the revenue capacity figures, effort must be computed as a per capita figure as well. Revenue collections per capita are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & (Real\ Estate\ Tax\ Revenue) \\ & + (PSC\ property\ Tax\ Revenue) \\ & + (Personal\ Property\ Tax\ Revenue) \\ & + (Local\ Sales\ Tax\ Revenue) \\ & + (Other\ Local\ Taxes) \\ \hline & Population \end{aligned}$$

The calculation for revenue effort is as follows:

$$\frac{Revenue\ Collections\ per\ Capita}{Revenue\ Capacity\ per\ Capita} = Revenue\ Effort$$

A relative stress score for revenue effort is computed as follows:

$$\left(\left(\left(\frac{(Revenue\ Effort) - \mu(Revenue\ Effort)}{\sigma(Revenue\ Effort)} \right) \times 5 \right) + 100 \right)$$

μ = statewide average; σ = standard deviation

Median Household Income

The stress score for median household income is the simplest of the three. After the raw data is collected, one can immediately calculate stress scores for each jurisdiction using the following calculation:

$$\left(\left(\left(\frac{(Median\ Household\ Income) - \mu(Median\ Household\ Income)}{\sigma(Median\ Household\ Income)} \right) \times (-5) \right) + 100 \right)$$

μ = statewide average; σ = standard deviation

Fiscal Stress

To compute the composite fiscal stress index, all three component stress scores are averaged together as follows:

$$(Revenue\ Capacity\ per\ Capita\ Stress\ Score + Revenue\ Effort\ Stress\ Score + Median\ Household\ Income\ Stress\ Score) / 3$$

Because all of the components of the fiscal stress index are relative to state averages, the composite fiscal stress index is as well. In strong and weak economic conditions, 100 will represent average stress.

Computational Exhibits

The Commission offers computational exhibits of the calculations for each locality within the index. To access that information, please visit the following website:

<https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/fiscal-stress>

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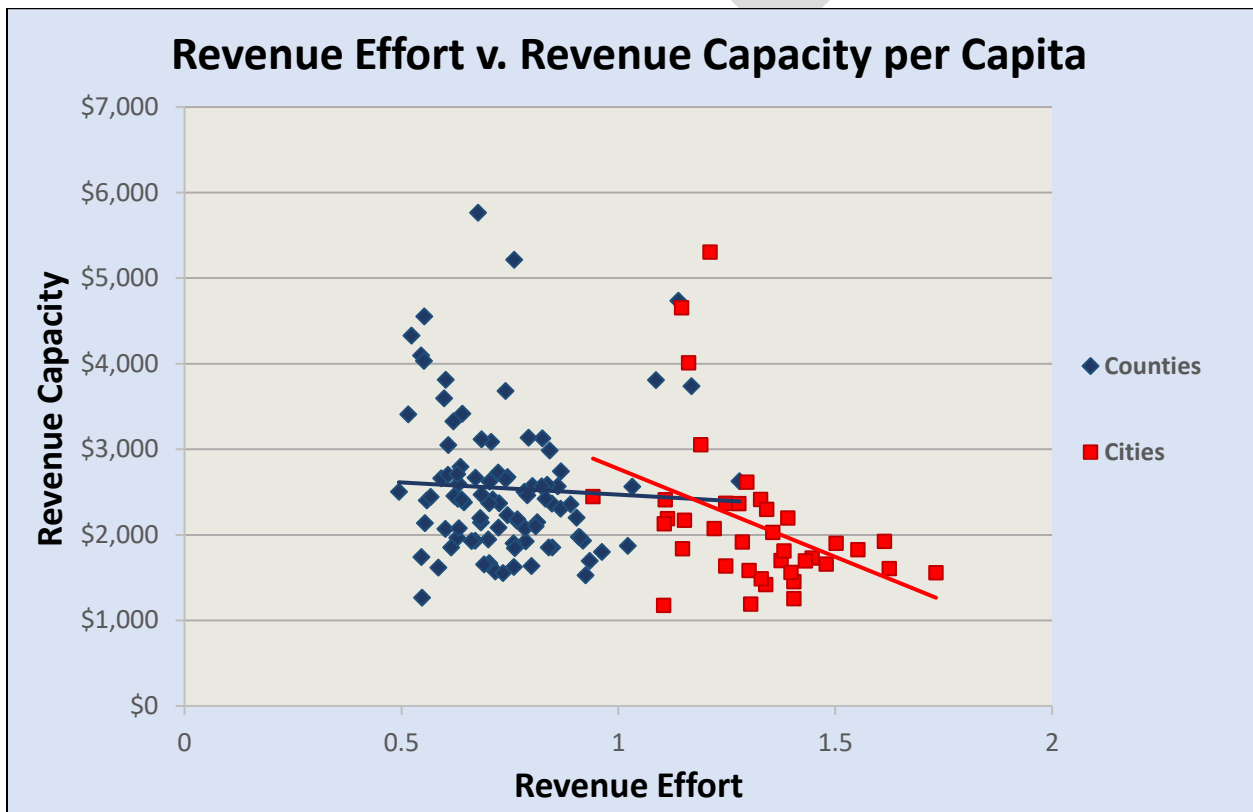
Appendix A

Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Revenue Effort

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Appendix A: Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Revenue Effort

Presented below is a scatter graph of the 133 localities' revenue capacity per capita and revenue effort computations. The horizontal axis of the graph measures the revenue effort and vertical axis measures the revenue capacity of localities. Graphical presentation of the data indicates as the revenue capacity of the localities declines the revenue effort of the localities increases, meaning there is a negative correlation between the value of a jurisdiction's tax base and its collection efforts. The graph also compares the revenue capacity and collection effort between counties and cities. Most of the cities are plotted in the far right of the horizontal axis and far lower in the vertical axis of the graph, meaning most cities have high revenue collection effort with low revenue capacity. In contrast, most of the counties are plotted in the far left of the horizontal axis and upper lower to high of the vertical axis of the graph, meaning most counties have lower revenue collection effort with high revenue capacity. Average revenue capacity per capita and average revenue effort for counties is \$2,889.70 and 0.8855, respectively. Whereas, the cities' average revenue capacity per capita and average revenue effort is \$2,128.16 and 1.2745, respectively. The counties' average revenue capacity per capita is 35.78% higher than cities, but the cities' average revenue effort is 43.94% higher than the counties.



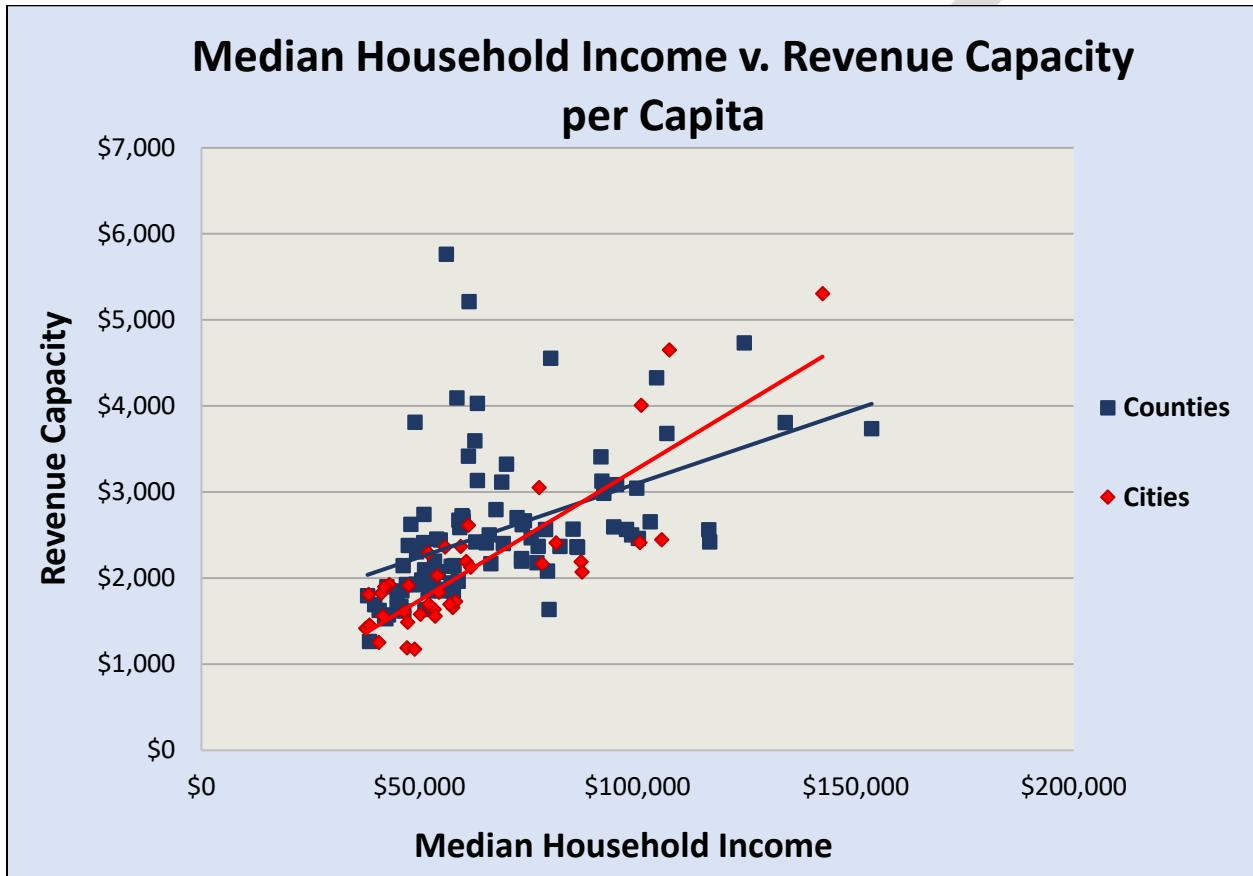
Appendix B

Revenue Capacity per Capita vs. Median Household Income

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Appendix B: Revenue Capacity vs. Median Household Income

Presented below is a scatter graph of the 133 localities' revenue capacity per capita and median household income. The data seems to indicate a positive correlation between the two data series. This finding is in agreement with the general principal that higher earners have more from which to collect taxes. Variation seems to be primarily linked to a locality's reliance on real estate taxes.



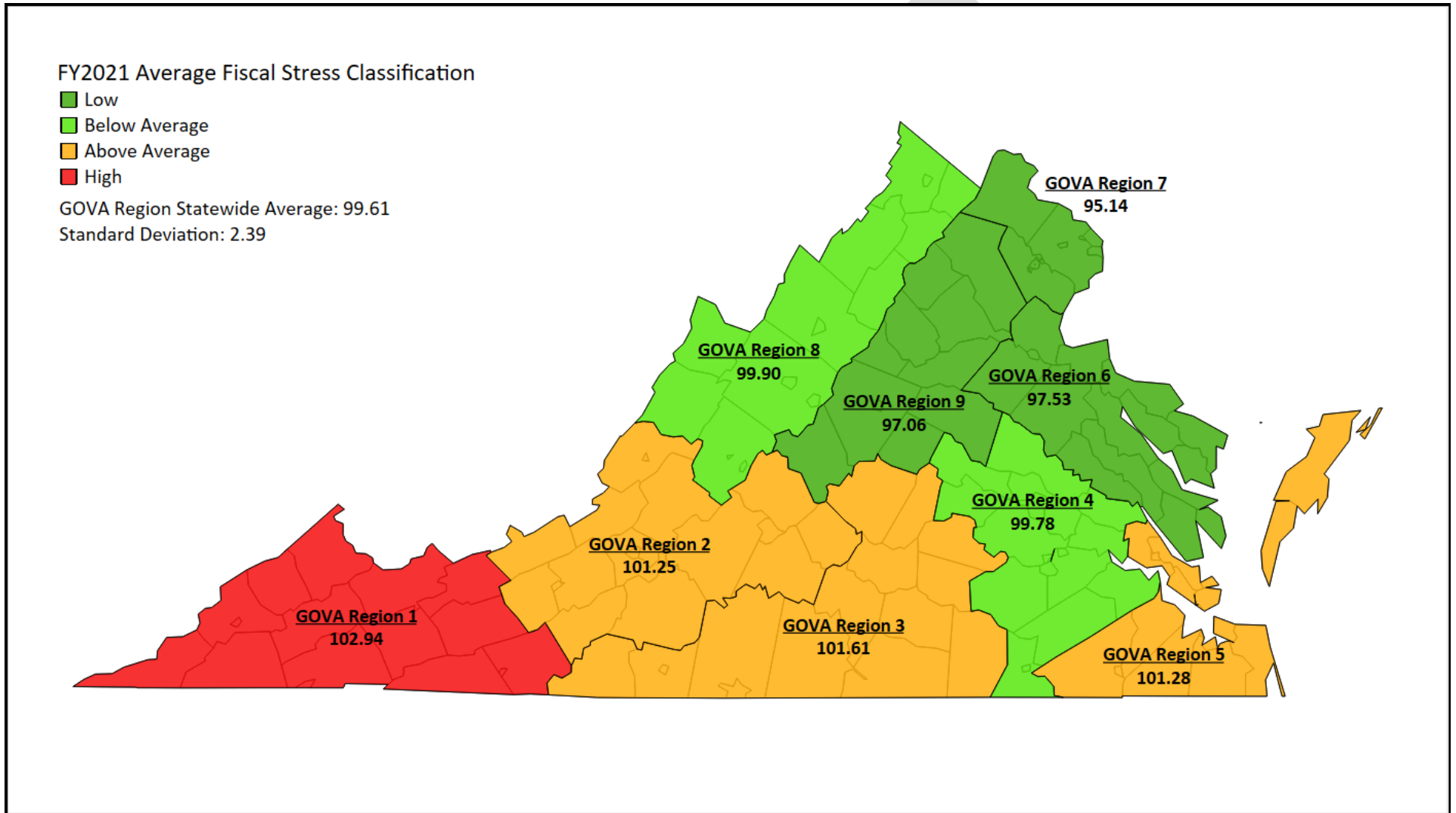
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Appendix C

Fiscal Stress by GO Virginia Region

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Commonwealth of Virginia: FY2021 Fiscal Stress by GOVA Region



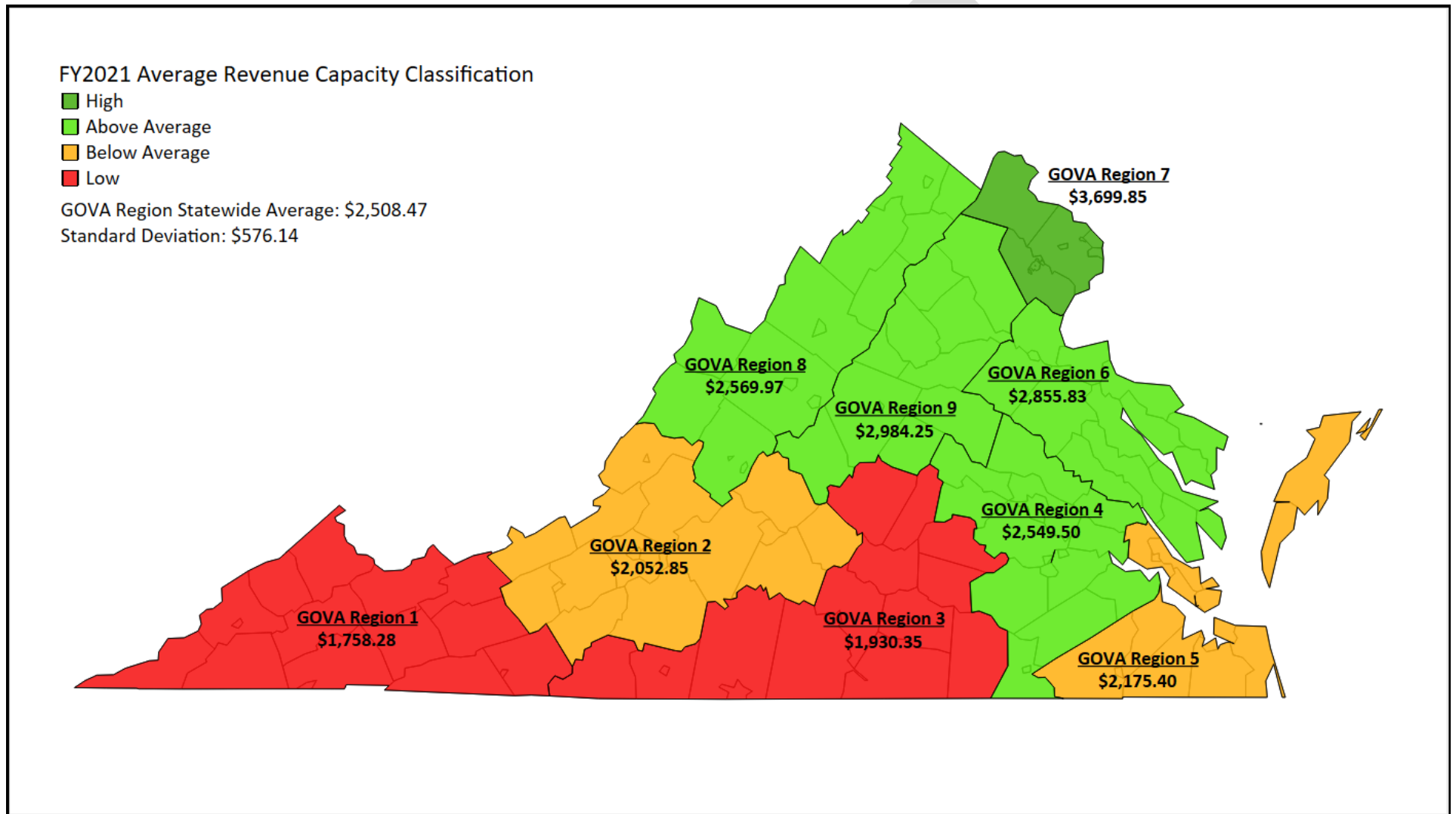
Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Appendix D

Revenue Capacity per Capita by GO Virginia Region

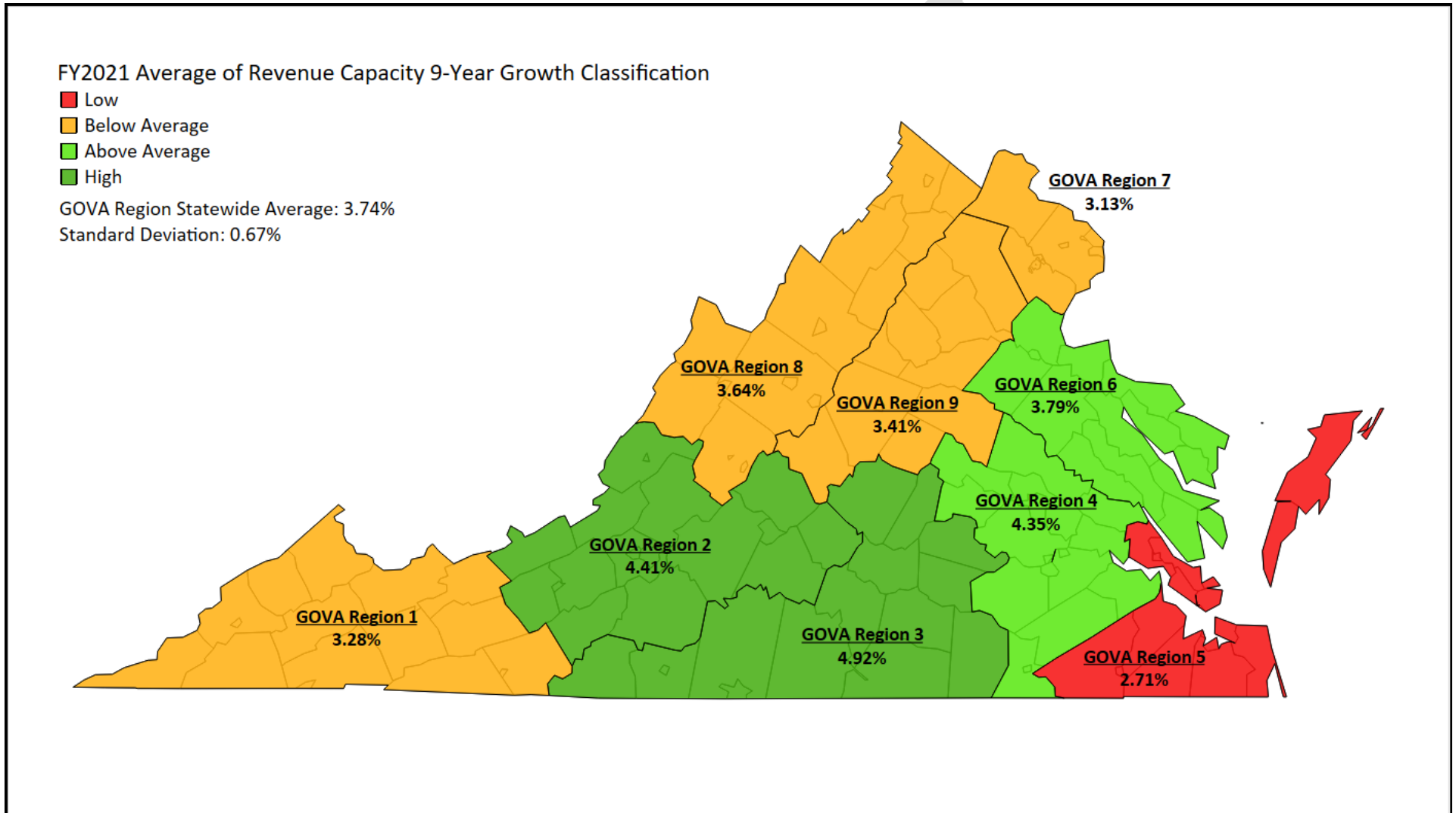
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Commonwealth of Virginia: FY2021 Revenue Capacity per Capita by GOVA Region



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Annual Change in Revenue Capacity (2012 – 2021) by GOVA Region



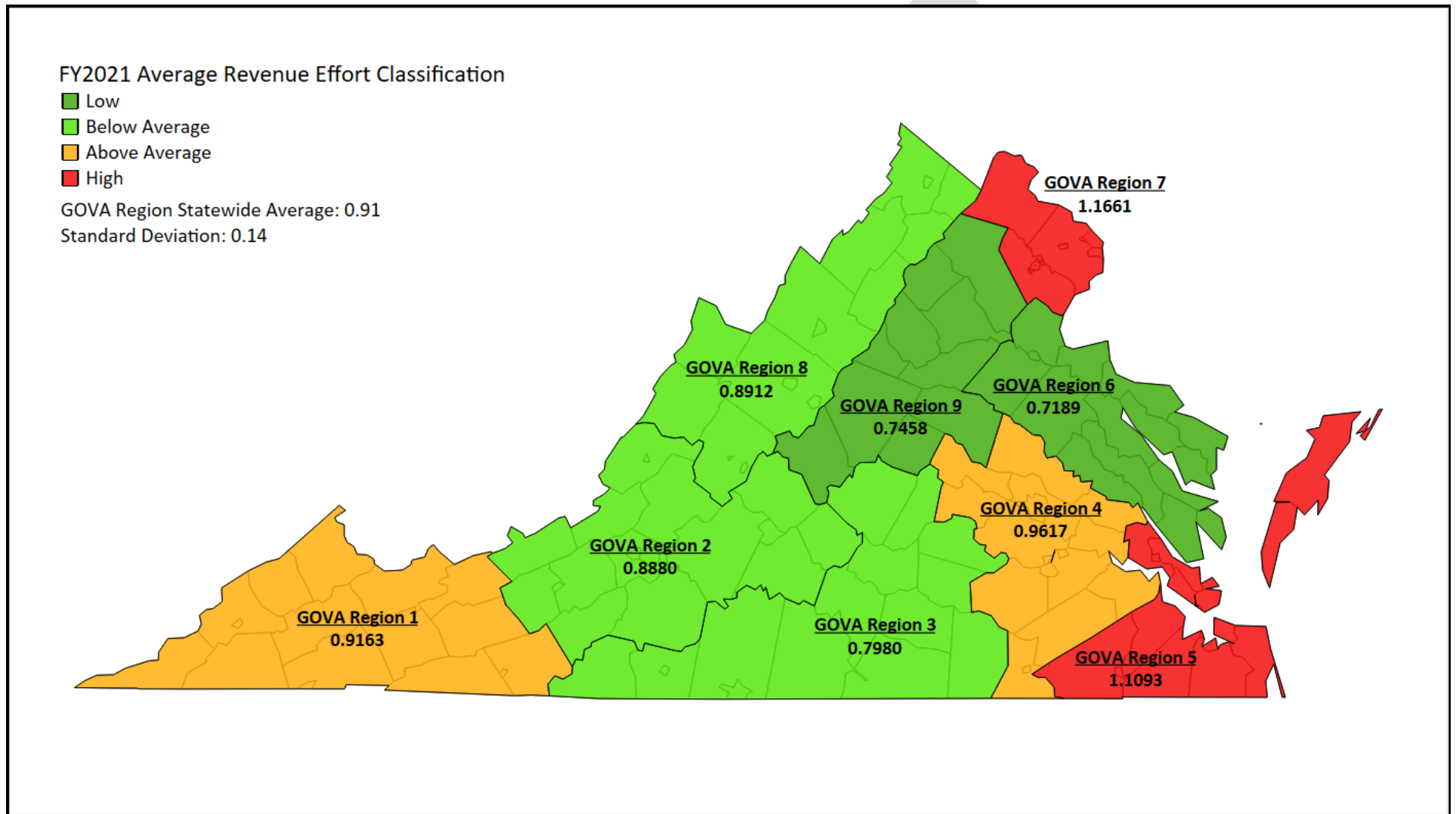
Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Appendix E

Revenue Effort by GO Virginia Region

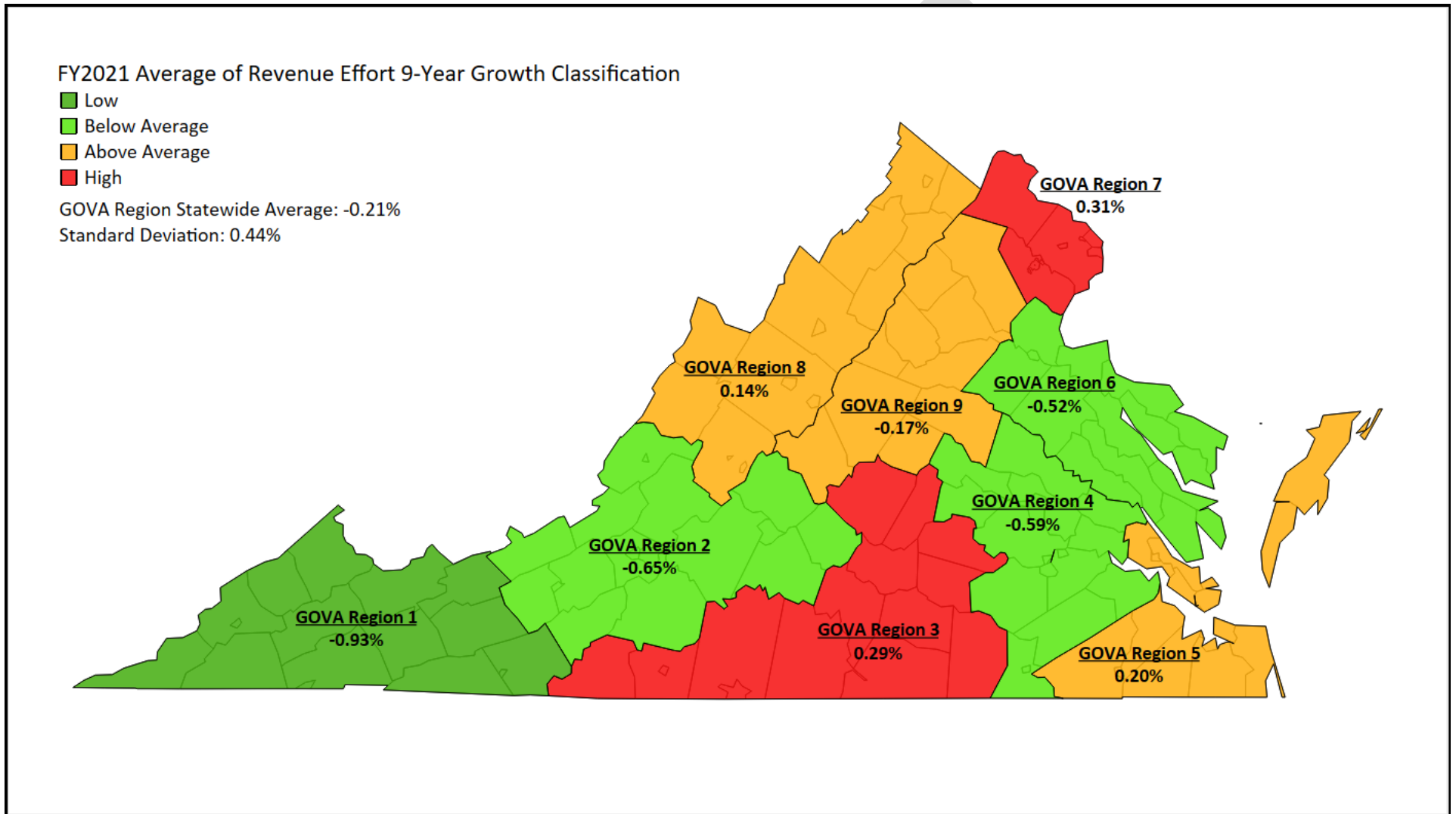
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Commonwealth of Virginia: FY2021 Revenue Effort by GOVA Region



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Annual Change in Revenue Effort (2012 – 2021) by GOVA Region



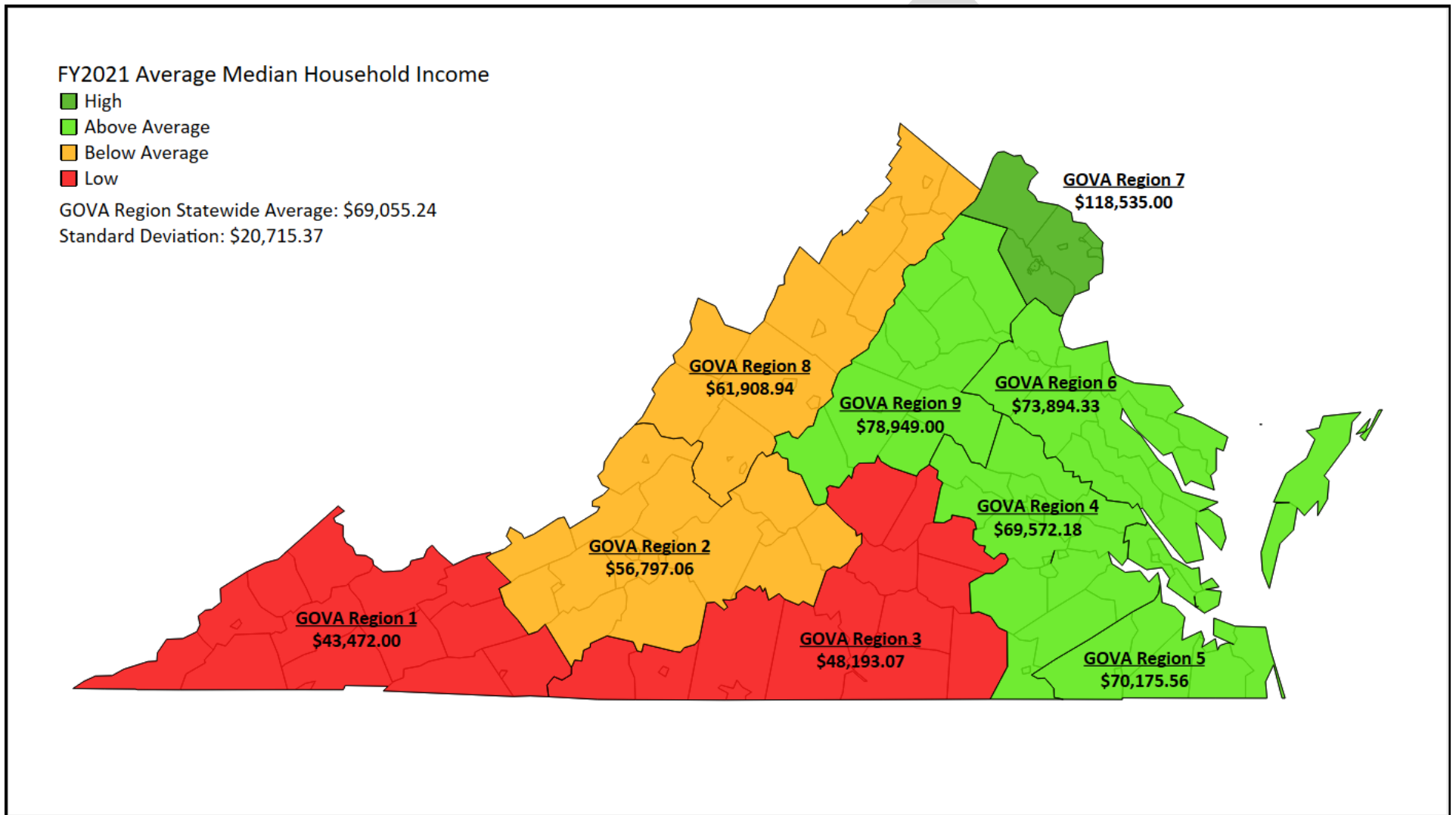
Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Appendix F

Median Household Income by GO Virginia Region

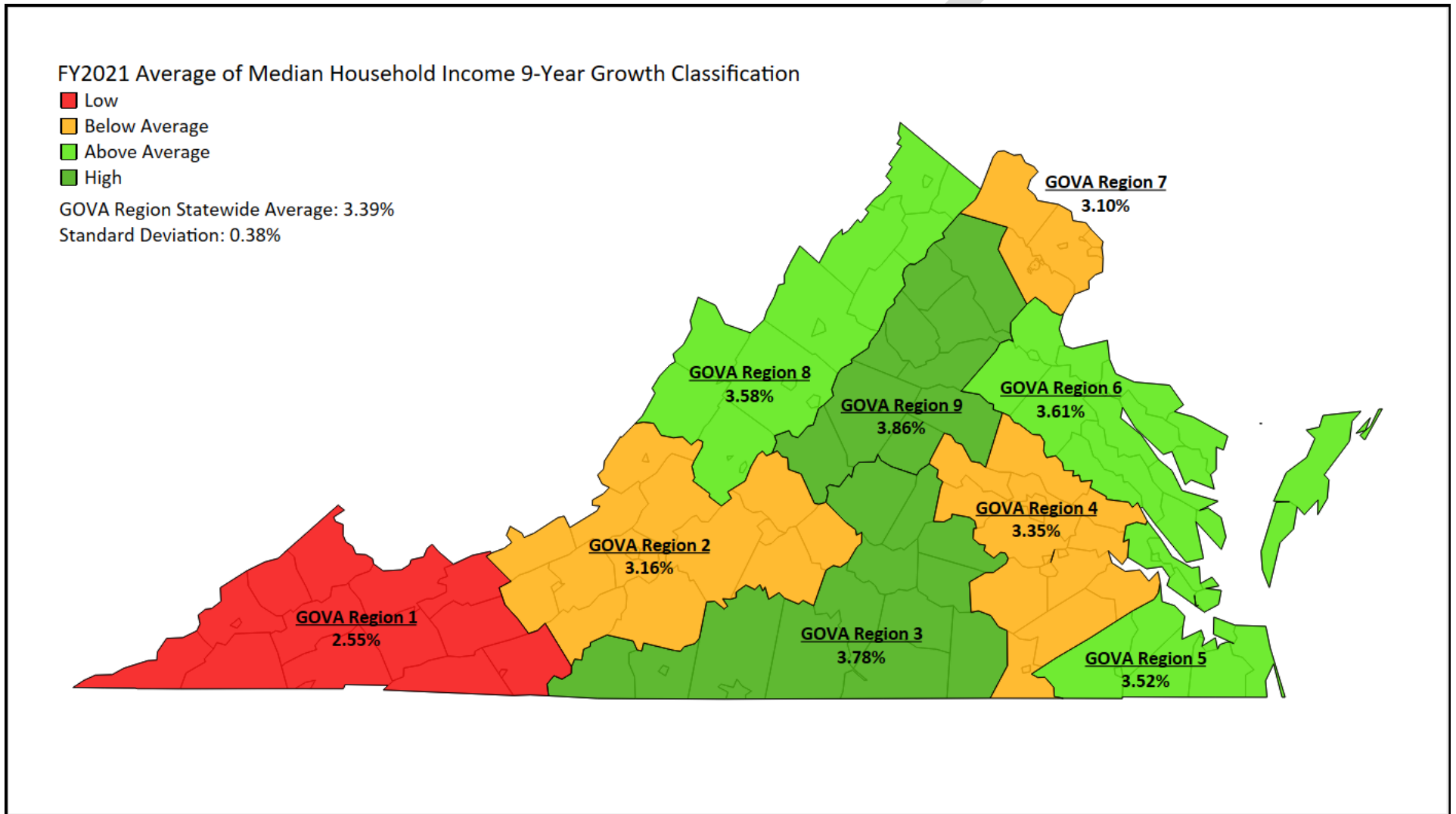
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Commonwealth of Virginia: FY2021 Median Household Income by GOVA Region



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Commonwealth of Virginia: Average Annual Change in Median Household Income (2012 – 2021) by GOVA Region



Source: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Commission on Local Government

Appendix G

Fiscal Stress from 2012 - 2021

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Fiscal Stress 2012 – 2021 (Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg Change	Rank
Accomack County	99.99	100.51	100.25	100.43	100.44	100.68	100.42	100.42	100.52	100.39	-0.04%	69
Albemarle County	96.29	96.46	95.95	96.02	95.72	96.00	95.89	91.77	91.83	91.33	0.60%	11
Alleghany County	102.21	102.26	101.80	102.04	102.09	102.10	101.80	104.60	104.44	104.45	-0.24%	101
Amelia County	98.68	98.40	98.76	98.69	99.41	99.25	98.86	98.19	98.04	98.62	0.01%	59
Amherst County	100.39	100.14	100.44	100.65	100.82	100.72	100.41	100.33	100.53	100.75	-0.04%	68
Appomattox	99.85	100.00	99.88	100.59	100.22	100.09	100.02	100.06	99.65	99.93	-0.01%	63
Arlington County	92.55	91.20	91.55	91.19	91.48	91.52	91.28	82.40	83.57	85.28	0.95%	4
Augusta County	97.85	98.14	98.36	98.21	98.38	98.39	98.15	96.43	96.23	96.98	0.10%	43
Bath County	92.92	92.49	92.02	92.01	91.61	91.21	91.51	84.43	84.38	83.88	1.20%	2
Bedford County	97.53	97.25	97.29	97.37	97.14	97.87	97.68	94.84	94.72	94.71	0.33%	27
Bland County	101.97	101.55	101.65	101.60	101.67	101.40	101.29	101.48	102.05	100.36	0.18%	37
Botetourt County	97.61	97.78	97.68	97.46	97.66	97.39	97.71	95.87	95.71	95.50	0.25%	32
Brunswick County	99.95	100.32	100.58	100.42	100.09	100.95	100.99	102.58	102.58	101.67	-0.19%	93
Buchanan County	103.51	103.22	103.72	104.23	103.70	102.78	102.44	107.52	105.47	107.34	-0.40%	120
Buckingham	99.82	100.29	100.44	100.28	100.61	100.77	99.87	100.43	100.48	101.77	-0.21%	95
Campbell County	100.56	100.21	100.82	100.64	100.71	100.79	100.74	101.03	100.91	101.33	-0.09%	77
Caroline County	98.92	99.32	99.35	99.08	99.47	99.98	99.91	99.30	99.41	99.45	-0.06%	74
Carroll County	102.20	102.74	102.35	102.59	102.50	102.34	102.12	105.36	105.12	105.19	-0.32%	109
Charles City	98.16	99.08	99.57	98.87	99.60	98.99	99.20	99.13	98.89	99.40	-0.14%	84
Charlotte County	101.55	102.14	101.59	101.71	101.78	101.75	101.52	102.31	102.20	102.32	-0.08%	76
Chesterfield	98.31	98.59	98.36	98.12	97.92	98.08	97.74	96.49	96.55	96.38	0.22%	35
Clarke County	94.05	94.36	94.37	94.45	95.18	94.96	94.97	90.15	90.53	91.81	0.27%	29
Craig County	99.21	99.06	99.57	99.48	99.49	99.61	99.29	98.86	98.64	99.95	-0.08%	75
Culpeper County	97.91	98.05	97.99	98.53	98.41	98.54	98.40	96.48	97.05	97.88	0.00%	60
Cumberland	100.97	101.24	101.17	101.60	101.68	101.92	102.87	103.79	103.80	105.38	-0.46%	126
Dickenson County	103.44	103.39	103.63	103.87	103.55	102.47	104.43	106.73	106.48	106.89	-0.36%	115
Dinwiddie County	99.66	99.93	100.42	100.30	100.28	100.37	100.26	100.28	100.58	99.89	-0.02%	67
Essex County	99.09	99.03	99.61	99.57	99.88	100.17	99.36	99.39	99.90	99.91	-0.09%	79
Fairfax County	93.39	92.95	92.95	92.92	92.98	92.48	92.18	84.53	84.91	86.24	0.92%	5
Fauquier County	93.67	93.93	93.99	94.00	93.15	93.31	93.40	88.40	88.62	88.77	0.61%	10
Floyd County	98.87	99.51	99.65	99.44	99.43	99.84	98.73	98.88	98.88	98.66	0.02%	56
Fluvanna County	98.14	98.26	97.98	98.20	98.19	98.06	97.96	96.03	95.81	95.55	0.30%	28
Franklin County	98.20	98.58	98.47	98.82	99.05	98.85	98.97	97.87	97.56	98.02	0.02%	57
Frederick County	97.72	97.92	97.55	97.83	98.09	98.44	97.52	95.43	95.92	96.54	0.14%	41
Giles County	101.50	101.65	101.56	101.74	101.59	101.07	101.18	102.47	102.19	101.99	-0.05%	72
Gloucester County	97.96	98.14	98.05	97.88	98.42	98.18	98.06	96.96	97.25	97.12	0.10%	45
Goochland County	91.38	91.38	91.13	92.01	90.16	91.09	91.18	84.88	84.39	82.98	1.13%	3
Grayson County	101.86	100.98	100.86	101.25	100.71	101.45	101.01	102.71	102.12	101.98	-0.01%	64
Greene County	98.89	99.13	98.55	98.71	98.92	98.57	98.76	98.14	97.30	96.88	0.23%	34
Greensville County	101.19	101.83	102.28	103.42	103.02	103.70	103.46	107.16	105.79	105.99	-0.50%	130
Halifax County	100.70	101.04	100.96	100.78	100.72	100.98	100.42	101.51	101.13	100.90	-0.02%	66
Hanover County	95.47	95.39	95.51	95.21	95.17	95.56	95.42	92.05	92.38	93.39	0.25%	31
Henrico County	98.51	98.40	99.08	98.77	98.85	98.72	98.57	97.01	97.63	98.57	-0.01%	61
Henry County	101.77	102.25	102.32	102.55	101.67	102.29	102.10	103.68	103.61	103.39	-0.17%	91
Highland County	96.81	95.77	96.49	96.16	95.85	95.94	95.37	92.54	90.79	89.72	0.88%	7
Isle of Wight	98.55	99.20	98.38	98.89	98.60	98.46	97.99	95.58	95.62	95.13	0.40%	22
James City County	96.63	96.89	95.87	96.28	95.95	95.95	96.09	92.48	92.74	92.64	0.48%	16
King and Queen	98.82	98.92	99.60	99.91	100.07	99.41	99.39	100.12	99.99	100.93	-0.23%	99
King George	96.78	97.43	97.26	97.00	96.84	96.82	96.15	93.34	93.06	93.43	0.40%	23
King William	98.66	98.58	98.76	98.20	98.23	98.28	98.57	97.63	97.59	97.18	0.17%	38
Lancaster County	95.26	96.22	96.05	95.93	96.05	96.47	96.35	92.50	92.07	91.67	0.43%	19
Lee County	102.22	102.41	102.71	102.54	102.86	102.59	102.43	104.58	104.10	104.43	-0.24%	100
Loudoun County	92.54	91.97	91.90	92.56	92.70	92.19	92.33	85.79	86.28	85.64	0.90%	6
Louisa County	97.19	97.14	97.24	97.07	96.98	97.32	96.56	94.21	93.75	93.40	0.45%	17
Lunenburg County	100.83	100.87	101.19	101.48	101.39	101.49	101.24	102.32	102.13	103.14	-0.25%	102
Madison County	97.64	97.68	97.41	97.55	97.45	97.22	97.81	96.41	96.43	96.39	0.14%	39
Mathews County	96.35	96.88	96.60	96.81	96.95	97.17	96.38	93.63	93.24	92.62	0.45%	18

Fiscal Stress 2012 – 2021 (Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg Change	Rank
Mecklenburg	102.94	102.36	103.05	101.77	101.71	101.00	101.84	100.84	100.51	99.61	0.37%	25
Middlesex County	96.22	96.86	97.04	96.87	97.03	97.17	96.41	93.98	93.60	91.50	0.57%	13
Montgomery	100.89	100.64	100.70	101.21	100.96	101.06	100.92	101.96	101.97	101.82	-0.10%	81
Nelson County	96.92	97.21	97.78	97.58	97.47	97.78	97.74	95.10	95.77	94.77	0.25%	30
New Kent County	95.94	95.48	95.73	96.21	96.14	96.19	96.18	93.73	93.82	93.87	0.25%	33
Northampton	100.22	100.49	100.52	100.30	100.43	100.18	99.74	100.14	99.54	99.79	0.05%	52
Northumberland	95.09	95.86	95.86	95.87	95.85	95.68	95.47	90.82	90.68	91.00	0.50%	15
Nottoway County	101.17	101.08	101.47	100.89	101.43	101.49	101.50	102.87	102.98	102.57	-0.15%	88
Orange County	96.06	97.80	98.21	98.66	98.62	98.03	98.19	96.41	96.71	97.30	-0.14%	85
Page County	100.08	100.44	100.33	100.31	100.66	100.74	100.61	101.52	101.19	100.25	-0.02%	65
Patrick County	100.96	101.19	101.31	100.99	101.24	100.97	100.75	102.41	101.99	102.32	-0.15%	86
Pittsylvania	100.48	100.98	100.81	100.67	100.38	100.42	100.53	101.07	100.90	100.12	0.04%	54
Powhatan County	94.67	95.21	95.32	95.64	95.77	96.33	96.26	93.33	93.50	93.51	0.14%	40
Prince Edward	101.45	101.93	101.95	101.61	101.76	101.93	102.01	103.26	103.12	103.15	-0.18%	92
Prince George	99.93	100.30	99.85	99.75	99.88	99.70	99.75	98.32	98.30	99.19	0.08%	47
Prince William	96.77	97.03	96.88	96.39	96.86	96.73	95.99	92.42	92.78	93.31	0.41%	20
Pulaski County	101.82	102.10	102.11	102.16	102.10	101.86	102.00	103.45	103.40	103.20	-0.15%	87
Rappahannock	92.86	93.69	93.62	93.97	94.32	94.34	93.88	88.92	88.11	88.17	0.59%	12
Richmond County	99.20	99.33	99.87	99.38	99.40	99.56	99.32	98.91	99.74	99.10	0.01%	58
Roanoke County	99.86	100.08	99.73	99.66	99.94	99.92	99.47	100.13	99.61	99.58	0.03%	55
Rockbridge County	99.75	100.16	99.91	100.05	100.28	100.33	100.03	99.74	99.27	99.38	0.04%	53
Rockingham	97.31	99.18	98.99	98.86	99.03	98.87	98.92	97.68	97.34	97.82	-0.06%	73
Russell County	101.77	101.94	102.23	102.25	102.19	101.84	101.80	105.04	104.92	105.04	-0.35%	112
Scott County	102.24	102.28	102.17	102.33	102.31	102.85	102.51	104.80	104.81	106.00	-0.39%	119
Shenandoah	98.57	99.39	99.01	98.98	98.77	98.77	98.44	98.27	98.19	97.89	0.08%	48
Smyth County	103.52	103.37	103.35	103.25	103.03	103.39	103.53	105.91	105.50	106.02	-0.26%	103
Southampton	100.57	100.50	100.12	100.60	101.43	101.05	101.01	101.10	101.58	100.98	-0.04%	70
Spotsylvania	96.79	97.45	97.41	97.18	97.20	97.30	97.34	95.08	95.50	95.00	0.21%	36
Stafford County	95.92	96.55	96.16	95.97	95.55	96.27	96.07	92.84	92.79	92.55	0.41%	21
Surry County	94.07	94.49	94.70	94.32	94.97	94.89	95.18	91.44	91.56	90.82	0.40%	24
Sussex County	102.53	102.87	104.20	103.72	103.29	103.36	103.47	106.44	104.76	105.52	-0.31%	108
Tazewell County	102.53	102.01	102.22	102.04	102.24	102.12	101.56	102.89	102.72	103.47	-0.10%	80
Warren County	97.92	98.91	97.91	97.99	98.14	97.72	98.11	96.35	96.89	96.86	0.12%	42
Washington	99.98	99.93	100.06	100.44	99.99	100.28	99.92	100.02	99.61	99.14	0.09%	46
Westmoreland	98.32	98.53	98.66	98.58	98.73	98.43	98.64	97.66	97.24	97.45	0.10%	44
Wise County	102.44	102.09	101.85	101.86	101.71	102.45	101.64	102.94	103.96	105.12	-0.28%	105
Wythe County	101.13	101.05	101.47	101.24	101.20	100.87	101.07	101.68	101.77	102.37	-0.13%	83
York County	96.96	97.25	96.98	97.12	97.10	96.52	96.57	93.92	93.54	94.09	0.34%	26
Alexandria City	95.79	94.91	94.70	94.66	94.51	94.83	94.38	88.76	88.87	89.52	0.78%	8
Bristol City	106.49	106.74	107.51	106.83	106.70	106.91	106.28	110.56	110.88	110.38	-0.39%	118
Buena Vista City	105.93	105.62	106.10	106.17	105.56	106.08	106.37	112.62	111.21	110.53	-0.46%	124
Charlottesville City	102.10	101.35	101.96	101.46	102.16	101.91	101.83	104.67	106.46	104.10	-0.21%	96
Chesapeake City	100.05	100.21	100.19	99.77	99.86	99.98	100.15	99.21	99.07	99.41	0.07%	50
Colonial Heights	102.44	101.95	102.53	102.35	102.53	102.87	102.88	104.74	104.11	103.28	-0.09%	78
Covington City	106.51	106.62	106.16	105.79	105.93	105.84	105.18	111.70	112.81	113.82	-0.71%	133
Danville City	106.37	106.34	105.84	105.31	105.14	105.03	105.07	108.82	108.90	110.02	-0.37%	117
Emporia City	107.99	108.68	107.60	107.73	107.71	108.49	107.94	115.17	114.22	113.78	-0.57%	131
Fairfax City	93.99	93.82	93.48	93.30	93.78	93.44	92.37	88.06	87.84	88.47	0.69%	9
Falls Church City	90.55	89.07	90.40	89.96	91.01	91.14	90.32	80.41	81.79	81.40	1.25%	1
Franklin City	106.94	106.53	106.24	107.14	106.94	106.96	107.05	110.47	110.60	110.40	-0.35%	113
Fredericksburg	99.49	99.83	101.06	101.23	100.54	100.42	100.26	101.54	102.45	102.68	-0.35%	111
Galax City	106.02	106.37	106.10	105.59	106.09	106.09	106.34	111.67	110.65	110.64	-0.46%	125
Hampton City	105.23	105.29	104.99	105.05	105.07	105.29	104.89	108.68	108.40	107.42	-0.23%	98
Harrisonburg City	104.93	104.69	104.78	105.13	104.77	104.80	104.08	107.96	108.21	107.95	-0.31%	107
Hopewell City	105.49	106.24	106.19	105.89	107.07	107.20	106.02	111.41	110.64	109.05	-0.36%	116
Lexington City	104.30	103.75	104.63	105.10	104.51	104.57	104.31	106.96	108.04	105.96	-0.17%	90
Lynchburg City	104.98	105.13	105.57	106.06	105.95	105.89	106.11	111.00	110.94	110.67	-0.57%	132

Fiscal Stress 2012 – 2021 (Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg Change	Rank
Manassas City	99.84	100.39	99.98	100.04	99.86	100.16	99.45	99.64	99.69	100.26	-0.05%	71
Manassas Park	100.87	101.78	101.10	101.45	100.95	100.99	100.59	101.27	102.13	102.68	-0.20%	94
Martinsville City	106.59	106.83	106.97	106.98	106.87	106.57	106.58	111.24	110.79	110.91	-0.43%	122
Newport News	104.87	104.76	105.04	104.99	105.28	105.09	104.91	108.18	108.26	108.05	-0.33%	110
Norfolk City	104.95	105.47	105.46	105.33	105.34	105.35	105.33	109.36	109.54	109.58	-0.47%	127
Norton City	105.79	105.74	105.43	105.44	105.63	105.55	105.01	108.40	107.11	107.95	-0.22%	97
Petersburg City	106.83	106.40	106.60	106.71	107.07	106.95	106.67	112.79	112.57	111.71	-0.49%	129
Poquoson City	97.27	97.58	97.00	96.85	96.46	96.85	96.69	93.21	92.79	92.63	0.56%	14
Portsmouth City	105.26	105.78	105.68	105.57	105.42	105.39	105.89	109.48	108.93	109.76	-0.46%	123
Radford City	104.73	105.35	105.71	105.53	105.64	105.78	105.74	110.43	111.55	109.47	-0.48%	128
Richmond City	103.64	103.29	103.93	104.03	103.12	103.21	103.09	105.94	107.18	107.03	-0.35%	114
Roanoke City	104.39	104.52	105.35	105.11	104.80	105.05	104.57	108.43	108.37	108.56	-0.43%	121
Salem City	103.48	102.31	103.72	103.16	103.72	103.43	103.72	106.34	106.37	106.06	-0.27%	104
Staunton City	103.28	103.44	103.24	103.69	103.21	103.28	103.41	106.09	106.03	106.10	-0.30%	106
Suffolk City	100.96	101.46	100.86	101.01	100.87	101.04	101.01	101.47	101.12	101.03	-0.01%	62
Virginia Beach City	100.01	100.48	99.61	99.69	99.92	99.82	99.82	99.68	99.72	99.35	0.07%	49
Waynesboro City	104.08	104.41	104.62	104.11	104.32	104.49	103.68	105.65	105.50	105.17	-0.11%	82
Williamsburg City	101.96	101.13	101.26	101.57	101.18	101.35	100.88	101.36	101.48	101.34	0.07%	51
Winchester City	102.87	102.63	102.02	102.57	102.62	102.66	102.09	103.74	104.30	104.47	-0.17%	89

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Average Fiscal Stress growth 133 = Lowest Average Fiscal Stress growth

Fiscal Stress Rankings, 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetical Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Accomack County	66	59	67	65	64	64	63	65	65	63
Albemarle County	113	115	116	116	119	117	118	120	119	120
Alleghany County	36	34	43	39	39	38	41	35	34	36
Amelia County	84	93	88	90	83	83	85	85	85	84
Amherst County	61	71	64	60	57	63	64	66	64	62
Appomattox County	71	73	73	63	69	73	69	71	73	69
Arlington County	130	132	131	132	131	130	131	132	132	130
Augusta County	97	96	93	94	95	94	94	95	98	94
Bath County	128	129	129	130	130	131	130	131	131	131
Bedford County	101	107	105	104	105	100	103	105	105	105
Bland County	39	46	44	46	45	48	47	56	52	64
Botetourt County	100	101	101	103	101	103	102	100	102	101
Brunswick County	68	65	61	66	70	58	54	46	45	55
Buchanan County	24	26	25	21	23	30	32	20	29	20
Buckingham County	73	67	63	70	62	61	72	64	67	54
Campbell County	59	68	58	61	60	60	58	62	61	57
Caroline County	80	80	83	82	81	74	71	77	77	75
Carroll County	37	28	32	30	33	35	34	30	30	31
Charles City County	92	84	81	85	79	84	82	79	80	77
Charlotte County	45	36	45	43	40	44	45	50	47	50
Chesterfield County	90	89	94	97	100	97	101	93	96	99
Clarke County	124	124	124	123	121	122	123	123	123	117
Craig County	77	85	82	79	80	80	81	82	82	68
Culpeper County	96	98	97	93	94	90	92	94	93	88
Cumberland County	51	49	52	45	44	40	30	37	39	30
Dickenson County	26	23	26	24	24	33	19	23	22	22
Dinwiddie County	75	74	65	69	68	67	66	67	63	71
Essex County	79	86	78	78	75	71	79	76	69	70
Fairfax County	127	128	128	128	128	128	129	130	129	128
Fauquier County	126	125	125	125	127	127	126	126	125	125
Floyd County	82	77	77	80	82	77	87	81	81	83
Fluvanna County	93	95	98	96	97	98	98	99	100	100
Franklin County	91	90	91	87	85	86	83	87	88	86
Frederick County	98	99	102	100	99	92	104	102	99	97
Giles County	46	45	46	42	47	50	49	47	48	51
Gloucester County	94	97	96	99	93	96	96	92	91	93
Goochland County	132	131	132	131	133	133	132	129	130	132
Grayson County	41	56	57	51	59	47	51	45	51	52
Greene County	81	83	90	89	87	89	86	86	90	95
Greensville County	48	43	34	27	29	22	26	21	26	27
Halifax County	57	54	55	58	58	56	62	55	59	61
Hanover County	119	120	120	121	122	121	120	119	117	111
Henrico County	88	94	84	88	88	88	90	91	86	85
Henry County	44	35	33	32	46	36	35	39	40	40
Highland County	107	118	113	115	117	119	121	115	121	123
Isle of Wight County	87	81	92	84	92	91	97	101	103	102
James City County	111	111	117	113	115	118	115	117	116	113
King and Queen County	83	87	80	73	71	82	78	70	68	60
King George County	109	105	106	108	111	110	114	111	112	109
King William County	85	91	87	95	96	95	89	90	87	92
Lancaster County	120	116	115	118	114	113	111	116	118	118
Lee County	35	30	30	33	30	32	33	36	37	37
Loudoun County	131	130	130	129	129	129	128	128	128	129
Louisa County	104	109	107	107	108	104	108	106	107	110
Lunenburg County	56	57	51	48	50	46	48	49	50	44
Madison County	99	102	103	102	103	106	99	96	97	98
Mathews County	112	112	112	111	109	108	110	110	111	115
Mecklenburg County	28	31	29	41	42	54	39	63	66	73
Middlesex County	114	113	108	109	107	107	109	107	108	119
Montgomery County	54	58	60	54	54	51	55	51	54	53
Nelson County	106	108	100	101	102	101	100	103	101	104
New Kent County	116	119	119	114	113	116	113	109	106	107
Northampton County	62	61	62	68	65	70	75	68	76	72
Northumberland County	121	117	118	119	116	120	119	122	122	121
Nottoway County	49	52	47	57	49	45	46	44	43	47
Orange County	115	100	95	91	91	99	93	97	95	91
Page County	63	63	66	67	61	62	59	54	58	66
Patrick County	53	50	49	56	51	57	57	48	53	49
Pittsylvania County	60	55	59	59	66	65	61	61	62	67
Powhatan County	122	121	121	120	118	114	112	112	110	108
Prince Edward County	47	42	41	44	41	39	37	41	42	43
Prince George County	69	66	75	75	76	79	74	83	83	80
Prince William County	110	110	111	112	110	111	117	118	115	112

Fiscal Stress Rankings, 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetical Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Pulaski County	42	37	38	37	38	42	38	40	41	42
Rappahannock County	129	127	126	126	125	125	125	124	126	127
Richmond County	78	79	74	81	84	81	80	80	70	82
Roanoke County	70	72	76	77	73	76	76	69	74	74
Rockbridge County	74	70	72	71	67	68	68	73	78	78
Rockingham County	102	82	86	86	86	85	84	88	89	89
Russell County	43	41	35	36	36	43	42	31	31	34
Scott County	34	33	37	35	34	29	31	32	32	26
Shenandoah County	86	78	85	83	89	87	91	84	84	87
Smyth County	23	24	27	28	28	24	24	28	28	25
Southampton County	58	60	69	62	48	52	52	60	56	59
Spotsylvania County	108	104	104	105	104	105	105	104	104	103
Stafford County	117	114	114	117	120	115	116	114	114	116
Surry County	123	123	123	124	123	123	122	121	120	122
Sussex County	30	27	22	25	25	25	25	24	33	29
Tazewell County	31	39	36	38	35	37	44	43	44	39
Warren County	95	88	99	98	98	102	95	98	94	96
Washington County	67	75	70	64	72	69	70	72	75	81
Westmoreland County	89	92	89	92	90	93	88	89	92	90
Wise County	32	38	42	40	43	34	43	42	38	33
Wythe County	50	53	48	52	52	59	50	52	55	48
York County	105	106	110	106	106	112	107	108	109	106
Alexandria City	118	122	122	122	124	124	124	125	124	124
Bristol City	6	3	2	4	6	5	7	9	7	9
Buena Vista City	9	12	8	6	12	8	5	3	5	7
Charlottesville City	38	48	40	49	37	41	40	34	23	38
Chesapeake City	64	69	68	74	77	75	67	78	79	76
Colonial Heights City	33	40	31	34	32	28	29	33	36	41
Covington City	5	4	7	9	9	10	13	4	2	1
Danville City	7	8	10	15	16	18	14	14	14	10
Emporia City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Fairfax City	125	126	127	127	126	126	127	127	127	126
Falls Church City	133	133	133	133	132	132	133	133	133	133
Franklin City	2	5	5	2	4	3	2	10	11	8
Fredericksburg City	76	76	54	53	63	66	65	53	46	45
Galax City	8	7	9	10	7	7	6	5	9	6
Hampton City	13	15	18	19	17	15	17	15	15	19
Harrisonburg City	16	18	19	16	19	19	21	19	18	17
Hopewell City	11	9	6	8	3	2	9	6	10	14
Lexington City	20	21	20	18	20	20	20	22	19	28
Lynchburg City	14	16	13	7	8	9	8	8	6	5
Manassas City	72	64	71	72	78	72	77	75	72	65
Manassas Park City	55	44	53	50	55	55	60	59	49	46
Martinsville City	4	2	3	3	5	6	4	7	8	4
Newport News City	17	17	17	20	15	16	16	18	17	16
Norfolk City	15	13	14	14	14	14	12	13	12	12
Norton City	10	11	15	13	11	12	15	17	21	18
Petersburg City	3	6	4	5	2	4	3	2	3	3
Poquoson City	103	103	109	110	112	109	106	113	113	114
Portsmouth City	12	10	12	11	13	13	10	12	13	11
Radford City	18	14	11	12	10	11	11	11	4	13
Richmond City	22	25	23	23	27	27	28	27	20	21
Roanoke City	19	19	16	17	18	17	18	16	16	15
Salem City	25	32	24	29	22	23	22	25	24	24
Staunton City	27	22	28	26	26	26	27	26	25	23
Suffolk City	52	47	56	55	56	53	53	57	60	58
Virginia Beach City	65	62	79	76	74	78	73	74	71	79
Waynesboro City	21	20	21	22	21	21	23	29	27	32
Williamsburg City	40	51	50	47	53	49	56	58	57	56
Winchester City	29	29	39	31	31	31	36	38	35	35

Appendix H

Revenue Capacity per Capita from 2012 - 2021

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Revenue Capacity per Capita 2012 - 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg. Growth	Rank
Accomack County	\$2,413.3	\$2,262.8	\$2,244.1	\$2,144.6	\$2,045.0	\$1,955.5	\$1,877.0	\$1,749.5	\$1,781.3	\$1,759.0	4.13%	80
Albemarle County	\$3,127.5	\$3,196.3	\$3,121.2	\$3,016.2	\$3,062.3	\$2,907.9	\$2,742.8	\$2,594.5	\$2,639.8	\$2,668.6	1.91%	7
Alleghany County	\$1,930.9	\$1,796.0	\$1,826.9	\$1,764.8	\$1,678.5	\$1,614.6	\$1,587.8	\$1,363.3	\$1,402.9	\$1,350.8	4.77%	106
Amelia County	\$2,419.7	\$2,204.3	\$2,128.6	\$2,067.2	\$1,983.1	\$1,833.8	\$1,755.6	\$1,569.7	\$1,628.3	\$1,646.0	5.22%	120
Amherst County	\$1,945.2	\$1,823.3	\$1,772.1	\$1,702.6	\$1,622.0	\$1,566.2	\$1,499.4	\$1,418.6	\$1,433.5	\$1,413.9	4.17%	82
Appomattox County	\$1,963.5	\$1,890.5	\$1,869.0	\$1,750.0	\$1,728.8	\$1,662.3	\$1,568.3	\$1,445.8	\$1,544.3	\$1,501.7	3.42%	61
Arlington County	\$4,734.9	\$5,011.2	\$4,850.7	\$4,599.4	\$4,512.9	\$4,382.6	\$4,299.8	\$4,267.1	\$4,159.0	\$3,916.0	2.32%	19
Augusta County	\$2,401.6	\$2,249.8	\$2,210.1	\$2,124.5	\$2,034.6	\$1,943.2	\$1,854.0	\$1,700.6	\$1,768.3	\$1,715.8	4.44%	93
Bath County	\$5,765.1	\$5,697.7	\$5,824.9	\$5,687.4	\$5,693.0	\$5,682.7	\$5,373.6	\$5,124.1	\$5,198.1	\$5,144.6	1.34%	4
Bedford County	\$2,503.1	\$2,391.4	\$2,362.4	\$2,318.9	\$2,213.2	\$2,100.3	\$2,017.6	\$1,849.4	\$1,978.2	\$1,946.4	3.18%	50
Bland County	\$1,977.0	\$1,926.9	\$1,925.4	\$1,826.7	\$1,684.7	\$1,640.1	\$1,535.2	\$1,427.3	\$1,426.7	\$1,516.0	3.38%	58
Botetourt County	\$2,666.6	\$2,520.2	\$2,386.9	\$2,296.7	\$2,185.7	\$2,132.1	\$2,012.2	\$1,838.3	\$1,900.1	\$1,845.6	4.94%	113
Brunswick County	\$2,379.6	\$2,206.5	\$2,050.0	\$2,005.3	\$1,973.4	\$1,646.2	\$1,442.8	\$1,222.3	\$1,251.0	\$1,304.9	9.15%	132
Buchanan County	\$1,798.0	\$1,813.8	\$1,808.0	\$1,774.8	\$1,760.6	\$1,707.5	\$1,943.6	\$1,565.0	\$1,775.6	\$1,725.9	0.46%	3
Buckingham County	\$2,069.8	\$1,941.1	\$1,864.3	\$1,832.1	\$1,767.1	\$1,691.3	\$1,675.6	\$1,496.2	\$1,525.5	\$1,422.7	5.05%	115
Campbell County	\$1,929.7	\$1,822.9	\$1,762.5	\$1,673.7	\$1,608.2	\$1,527.3	\$1,467.3	\$1,330.7	\$1,375.3	\$1,358.0	4.68%	103
Caroline County	\$2,229.4	\$2,144.7	\$2,145.1	\$2,022.2	\$1,938.1	\$1,860.3	\$1,761.3	\$1,573.8	\$1,603.0	\$1,579.1	4.58%	101
Carroll County	\$1,852.6	\$1,759.1	\$1,673.5	\$1,588.0	\$1,515.8	\$1,490.3	\$1,432.1	\$1,317.9	\$1,374.5	\$1,363.8	3.98%	76
Charles City County	\$3,134.7	\$2,753.9	\$2,661.6	\$2,517.2	\$2,328.0	\$2,184.1	\$2,192.4	\$1,902.8	\$1,966.7	\$1,882.2	7.39%	130
Charlotte County	\$1,924.2	\$1,762.4	\$1,722.3	\$1,643.6	\$1,559.9	\$1,509.2	\$1,438.7	\$1,355.6	\$1,408.9	\$1,441.3	3.72%	68
Chesterfield County	\$2,364.4	\$2,210.2	\$2,234.7	\$2,136.3	\$2,092.2	\$1,997.7	\$1,943.0	\$1,794.4	\$1,832.2	\$1,789.8	3.57%	64
Clarke County	\$3,408.9	\$3,272.8	\$3,247.2	\$3,068.3	\$2,918.3	\$2,809.8	\$2,735.2	\$2,497.2	\$2,494.5	\$2,414.7	4.57%	100
Craig County	\$2,136.9	\$2,073.1	\$1,893.8	\$1,831.8	\$1,788.2	\$1,655.3	\$1,623.7	\$1,466.3	\$1,526.4	\$1,517.5	4.54%	99
Culpeper County	\$2,368.8	\$2,274.3	\$2,237.7	\$2,118.4	\$2,098.8	\$1,981.9	\$1,960.6	\$1,791.6	\$1,767.5	\$1,662.4	4.72%	104
Cumberland County	\$2,075.3	\$1,949.8	\$1,890.4	\$1,729.5	\$1,671.1	\$1,560.4	\$1,468.7	\$1,401.6	\$1,427.3	\$1,367.7	5.81%	126
Dickenson County	\$1,693.6	\$1,668.5	\$1,621.1	\$1,606.1	\$1,583.3	\$1,517.2	\$1,457.0	\$1,423.0	\$1,477.9	\$1,446.0	1.90%	6
Dinwiddie County	\$2,168.0	\$2,072.2	\$1,912.3	\$1,817.8	\$1,746.4	\$1,672.9	\$1,599.1	\$1,461.6	\$1,478.7	\$1,513.6	4.80%	108
Essex County	\$2,675.7	\$2,649.3	\$2,442.1	\$2,399.0	\$2,274.8	\$2,163.5	\$2,170.6	\$1,942.4	\$1,921.3	\$1,871.7	4.77%	107
Fairfax County	\$3,808.7	\$3,797.8	\$3,745.2	\$3,599.7	\$3,521.0	\$3,432.1	\$3,362.1	\$3,192.8	\$3,188.8	\$3,050.6	2.76%	33
Fauquier County	\$3,682.9	\$3,436.0	\$3,422.4	\$3,397.9	\$3,452.8	\$3,312.6	\$3,091.1	\$2,888.7	\$2,916.8	\$2,842.2	3.29%	55
Floyd County	\$2,442.4	\$2,138.5	\$2,024.3	\$1,985.8	\$1,907.2	\$1,829.6	\$1,839.3	\$1,629.0	\$1,663.8	\$1,660.9	5.23%	121
Fluvanna County	\$2,369.8	\$2,228.4	\$2,315.5	\$2,108.2	\$2,053.1	\$2,003.9	\$1,921.6	\$1,767.5	\$1,830.9	\$1,814.6	3.40%	60
Franklin County	\$2,659.5	\$2,381.5	\$2,281.2	\$2,150.0	\$2,059.2	\$1,994.3	\$1,926.8	\$1,780.9	\$1,863.1	\$1,849.8	4.86%	110
Frederick County	\$2,571.8	\$2,432.4	\$2,432.2	\$2,298.0	\$2,247.8	\$2,058.2	\$2,086.6	\$1,888.4	\$1,876.7	\$1,832.0	4.49%	96
Giles County	\$1,853.0	\$1,729.5	\$1,695.4	\$1,620.5	\$1,524.2	\$1,501.3	\$1,436.0	\$1,314.8	\$1,370.7	\$1,337.0	4.29%	85
Gloucester County	\$2,469.9	\$2,315.2	\$2,365.4	\$2,240.4	\$2,150.1	\$2,077.9	\$1,975.0	\$1,836.6	\$1,838.7	\$1,824.1	3.93%	74
Goochland County	\$4,328.6	\$4,215.2	\$4,201.6	\$3,922.3	\$4,116.5	\$3,903.7	\$3,650.2	\$3,446.4	\$3,596.6	\$3,597.4	2.26%	15
Grayson County	\$1,901.0	\$1,925.0	\$1,899.5	\$1,805.3	\$1,795.7	\$1,593.3	\$1,555.1	\$1,433.9	\$1,583.5	\$1,591.5	2.16%	12
Greene County	\$2,180.7	\$2,103.9	\$2,113.1	\$2,028.8	\$1,938.3	\$1,881.8	\$1,808.2	\$1,621.0	\$1,766.2	\$1,773.1	2.55%	28
Greensville County	\$2,306.1	\$2,061.8	\$1,839.2	\$1,469.4	\$1,430.2	\$1,184.1	\$1,175.5	\$1,067.0	\$1,195.5	\$1,077.1	12.68%	133
Halifax County	\$2,145.7	\$1,931.6	\$1,890.0	\$1,847.5	\$1,748.2	\$1,673.1	\$1,688.0	\$1,508.8	\$1,591.8	\$1,528.9	4.48%	95
Hanover County	\$3,086.5	\$2,878.9	\$2,851.0	\$2,710.5	\$2,631.5	\$2,487.2	\$2,378.0	\$2,188.3	\$2,196.9	\$2,099.7	5.22%	119
Henrico County	\$2,566.4	\$2,450.7	\$2,429.2	\$2,321.9	\$2,239.1	\$2,144.6	\$2,055.8	\$1,949.3	\$1,917.2	\$1,826.3	4.50%	97
Henry County	\$1,670.8	\$1,523.8	\$1,443.4	\$1,384.6	\$1,330.8	\$1,264.4	\$1,212.7	\$1,139.1	\$1,171.2	\$1,142.6	5.14%	117
Highland County	\$3,813.5	\$3,919.7	\$3,738.6	\$3,654.0	\$3,698.3	\$3,532.6	\$3,510.9	\$3,171.0	\$3,526.4	\$3,693.6	0.36%	2
Isle of Wight County	\$2,358.2	\$2,288.5	\$2,386.6	\$2,247.8	\$2,206.0	\$2,094.5	\$2,102.9	\$1,942.4	\$1,968.0	\$1,987.3	2.07%	11
James City County	\$2,986.6	\$2,897.0	\$2,991.5	\$2,805.7	\$2,781.9	\$2,708.7	\$2,566.4	\$2,448.9	\$2,471.8	\$2,414.0	2.64%	30
King and Queen County	\$2,726.6	\$2,621.6	\$2,457.5	\$2,257.5	\$2,097.3	\$2,017.2	\$1,951.9	\$1,865.4	\$1,873.1	\$1,693.2	6.78%	129
King George County	\$2,504.8	\$2,406.3	\$2,482.6	\$2,315.8	\$2,262.4	\$2,196.7	\$2,141.7	\$1,916.7	\$2,000.4	\$1,976.8	2.97%	39
King William County	\$2,083.4	\$2,103.6	\$2,024.8	\$2,110.2	\$2,034.5	\$1,961.5	\$1,811.5	\$1,684.7	\$1,735.6	\$1,724.1	2.32%	18
Lancaster County	\$4,094.7	\$3,662.9	\$3,560.1	\$3,457.4	\$3,305.6	\$3,221.7	\$3,032.3	\$2,901.7	\$3,020.7	\$3,022.4	3.94%	75
Lee County	\$1,264.4	\$1,151.5	\$1,062.2	\$1,015.6	\$983.75	\$946.91	\$917.91	\$821.67	\$892.54	\$899.32	4.51%	98
Loudoun County	\$3,738.7	\$3,642.9	\$3,533.3	\$3,320.9	\$3,236.9	\$3,097.6	\$3,019.8	\$2,834.1	\$2,864.9	\$2,917.0	3.13%	49
Louisa County	\$3,117.5	\$3,012.1	\$3,006.0	\$2,900.1	\$2,936.0	\$2,888.5	\$2,767.9	\$2,522.6	\$2,639.7	\$2,604.5	2.19%	13
Lunenburg County	\$1,739.3	\$1,610.9	\$1,505.7	\$1,444.1	\$1,425.0	\$1,347.0	\$1,262.3	\$1,150.2	\$1,195.5	\$1,160.6	5.54%	123
Madison County	\$2,795.4	\$2,649.9	\$2,728.2	\$2,588.1	\$2,584.0	\$2,569.0	\$2,306.6	\$2,091.3	\$2,131.3	\$2,091.1	3.74%	70
Mathews County	\$3,324.8	\$3,064.2	\$3,002.2	\$2,884.4	\$2,852.0	\$2,642.3	\$2,718.2	\$2,459.9	\$2,567.1	\$2,580.1	3.21%	51
Mecklenburg County	\$2,625.5	\$2,560.0	\$2,346.3	\$2,198.6	\$2,140.0	\$2,013.9	\$1,876.5	\$1,673.5	\$1,752.2	\$1,783.8	5.24%	122
Middlesex County	\$3,596.6	\$3,336.4	\$3,199.3	\$3,108.7	\$2,991.0	\$2,844.3	\$2,809.2	\$2,583.9	\$2,688.6	\$2,979.9	2.30%	17
Montgomery County	\$1,843.7	\$1,735.5	\$1,691.8	\$1,589.8	\$1,532.5	\$1,457.0	\$1,390.7	\$1,286.7	\$1,319.7	\$1,315.7	4.46%	94
Nelson County	\$3,417.5	\$3,143.1	\$3,046.8	\$3,006.0	\$2,933.2	\$2,728.1	\$2,679.6	\$2,632.5	\$2,583.0	\$2,596.5	3.51%	63
New Kent County	\$2,654.3	\$2,584.5	\$2,435.5	\$2,286.9	\$2,282.8	\$2,213.7	\$2,170.6	\$1,994.2	\$2,039.3	\$2,089.2	3.01%	42
Northampton County	\$2,742.7	\$2,550.6	\$2,588.6	\$2,536.9	\$2,440.3	\$2,398.7	\$2,397.1	\$2,206.6	\$2,335.0	\$2,244.4	2.47%	24
Northumberland County	\$4,031.2	\$3,738.9	\$3,544.7	\$3,471.9	\$3,413.6	\$3,288.7	\$3,185.7	\$3,162.4	\$3,236.0	\$3,160.3	3.06%	45
Nottoway County	\$1,616.6	\$1,485.9	\$1,478.2	\$1,443.4	\$1,299.8	\$1,237.2	\$1,151.7	\$1,108.7	\$1,133.3	\$1,161.0	4.36%	89
Orange County	\$2,595.8	\$2,435.6	\$2,299.8	\$2,171.8	\$2,165.2	\$2,169.2	\$2,058.9	\$1,823.9	\$1,833.1	\$1,726.2	5.60%	125
Page County	\$2,196.4	\$2,006.6	\$1,927.0	\$1,861.7	\$1,781.8	\$1,649.8	\$1,599.0	\$1,452.0	\$1,522.5	\$1,579.2	4.34%	88
Patrick County	\$1,927.1	\$1,785.4	\$1,728.9	\$1,661.6	\$1,590.4	\$1,559.0	\$1,491.5	\$1,345.0	\$1,424.4	\$1,385.9	4.34%	87
Pittsylvania County	\$1,852.0	\$1,699.9	\$1,618.4	\$1,564.4	\$1,501.0	\$1,430.5	\$1,363.9	\$1,234.4	\$1,291.8	\$1,264.5	5.16%	118
Powhatan County	\$3,047.7	\$2,747.6	\$2,671.4	\$2,511.8	\$2,419.4	\$2,311.1	\$2,155.4	\$1,957.9	\$1,983.3	\$1,954.8	6.21%	128
Prince Edward County	\$1,637.6	\$1,517.3	\$1,469.4	\$1,375.6	\$1,342.9	\$1,255.8	\$1,185.9	\$1,116.7	\$1,158.5	\$1,126.2	5.05%	114
Prince George County	\$1,636.2	\$1,504.5	\$1,661.3	\$1,618.3	\$1,551.1	\$1,499.0	\$1,407.6	\$1,347.3	\$1,389.5	\$1,345.3	2.40%	20
Prince William County	\$2,564.0	\$2,464.4	\$2,493.4	\$2,367.7	\$2,283.5	\$2,205.7	\$2,164.6	\$2,015.4	\$2,026.3	\$1,957.9	3.44%	62

Revenue Capacity per Capita 2012 - 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg. Growth	Rank
Pulaski County	\$1,969.5	\$1,861.4	\$1,738.6	\$1,652.2	\$1,610.3	\$1,535.3	\$1,453.9	\$1,353.6	\$1,392.3	\$1,364.6	4.93%	112
Rappahannock County	\$4,554.5	\$4,175.4	\$4,022.1	\$3,917.1	\$3,687.7	\$3,617.7	\$3,537.9	\$3,212.1	\$3,398.5	\$3,371.5	3.90%	73
Richmond County	\$2,455.6	\$2,276.3	\$2,138.2	\$2,138.2	\$2,094.6	\$2,018.3	\$1,952.5	\$1,809.7	\$1,744.8	\$1,801.4	4.04%	79
Roanoke County	\$2,199.4	\$2,070.1	\$2,103.2	\$2,026.0	\$1,948.1	\$1,875.6	\$1,831.6	\$1,661.8	\$1,757.0	\$1,716.3	3.13%	48
Rockbridge County	\$2,586.8	\$2,408.7	\$2,338.3	\$2,269.4	\$2,157.6	\$2,091.9	\$2,072.8	\$1,879.4	\$1,979.4	\$1,918.6	3.87%	72
Rockingham County	\$2,703.0	\$2,267.7	\$2,160.3	\$2,126.7	\$2,033.3	\$1,973.6	\$1,896.3	\$1,715.1	\$1,804.0	\$1,774.3	5.82%	127
Russell County	\$1,655.4	\$1,571.1	\$1,478.4	\$1,469.7	\$1,379.9	\$1,336.5	\$1,331.5	\$1,207.3	\$1,254.8	\$1,217.8	3.99%	77
Scott County	\$1,573.3	\$1,466.1	\$1,413.0	\$1,336.5	\$1,288.3	\$1,203.6	\$1,180.1	\$1,071.7	\$1,099.0	\$1,077.4	5.11%	116
Shenandoah County	\$2,411.5	\$2,286.4	\$2,243.7	\$2,151.5	\$2,089.0	\$2,034.2	\$1,944.7	\$1,735.7	\$1,785.0	\$1,701.3	4.64%	102
Smyth County	\$1,528.6	\$1,454.5	\$1,436.7	\$1,350.2	\$1,283.5	\$1,213.3	\$1,150.7	\$1,071.7	\$1,132.4	\$1,101.0	4.32%	86
Southampton County	\$2,146.9	\$2,038.3	\$2,010.9	\$1,953.0	\$1,779.5	\$1,706.1	\$1,629.2	\$1,464.2	\$1,470.5	\$1,504.5	4.74%	105
Spotsylvania County	\$2,462.1	\$2,313.2	\$2,318.1	\$2,252.8	\$2,196.0	\$2,121.2	\$2,051.7	\$1,936.3	\$1,930.6	\$1,890.3	3.36%	57
Stafford County	\$2,420.8	\$2,283.4	\$2,307.8	\$2,200.6	\$2,177.1	\$2,101.0	\$2,041.8	\$1,876.1	\$1,940.3	\$1,875.3	3.23%	52
Surry County	\$5,214.7	\$4,946.9	\$4,720.9	\$4,728.7	\$4,534.1	\$4,291.4	\$4,002.3	\$3,718.1	\$3,751.0	\$3,798.7	4.14%	81
Sussex County	\$1,870.7	\$1,819.8	\$1,589.8	\$1,528.1	\$1,506.9	\$1,383.9	\$1,369.0	\$1,248.9	\$1,410.8	\$1,337.9	4.42%	91
Tazewell County	\$1,625.3	\$1,587.0	\$1,476.0	\$1,450.5	\$1,393.9	\$1,364.2	\$1,356.7	\$1,282.8	\$1,330.0	\$1,282.6	2.97%	40
Warren County	\$2,621.1	\$2,435.2	\$2,467.3	\$2,340.7	\$2,276.4	\$2,198.4	\$2,075.4	\$1,917.7	\$1,896.6	\$1,748.3	5.55%	124
Washington County	\$2,075.7	\$1,994.1	\$1,952.0	\$1,881.8	\$1,833.1	\$1,783.8	\$1,698.0	\$1,593.7	\$1,686.4	\$1,653.3	2.84%	36
Westmoreland County	\$2,707.8	\$2,448.9	\$2,422.7	\$2,359.0	\$2,251.9	\$2,233.0	\$2,086.8	\$1,897.8	\$2,006.4	\$1,939.7	4.40%	90
Wise County	\$1,551.6	\$1,557.6	\$1,513.3	\$1,475.2	\$1,424.3	\$1,391.8	\$1,409.7	\$1,343.9	\$1,275.3	\$1,236.6	2.83%	35
Wythe County	\$2,098.3	\$1,978.4	\$1,891.2	\$1,834.1	\$1,709.2	\$1,690.3	\$1,627.6	\$1,510.8	\$1,538.9	\$1,499.4	4.44%	92
York County	\$2,566.4	\$2,491.8	\$2,488.0	\$2,367.7	\$2,327.3	\$2,256.3	\$2,158.0	\$2,043.1	\$2,134.2	\$2,104.6	2.44%	23
Alexandria City	\$4,008.8	\$4,124.5	\$3,994.2	\$3,834.8	\$3,692.2	\$3,605.3	\$3,471.1	\$3,355.9	\$3,424.9	\$3,405.1	1.97%	8
Bristol City	\$1,825.8	\$1,706.1	\$1,698.5	\$1,647.9	\$1,589.1	\$1,480.7	\$1,449.6	\$1,408.7	\$1,434.9	\$1,439.2	2.98%	41
Buena Vista City	\$1,191.8	\$1,166.9	\$1,153.8	\$1,104.5	\$1,079.9	\$1,080.8	\$984.24	\$878.08	\$970.36	\$977.59	2.43%	21
Charlottesville City	\$2,615.8	\$2,516.5	\$2,566.9	\$2,499.4	\$2,269.6	\$2,263.6	\$2,052.0	\$1,900.0	\$1,963.0	\$2,110.8	2.66%	31
Chesapeake City	\$2,190.3	\$2,139.0	\$2,112.2	\$2,033.7	\$1,976.4	\$1,894.9	\$1,827.5	\$1,707.9	\$1,766.9	\$1,783.5	2.53%	27
Colonial Heights City	\$2,369.3	\$2,248.5	\$2,309.1	\$2,208.8	\$2,126.0	\$2,051.5	\$2,018.9	\$1,868.5	\$1,971.3	\$1,943.2	2.44%	22
Covington City	\$1,925.0	\$1,847.1	\$1,848.6	\$1,794.4	\$1,701.2	\$1,609.0	\$1,591.8	\$1,268.4	\$1,222.8	\$1,140.1	7.65%	131
Danville City	\$1,418.0	\$1,357.8	\$1,475.8	\$1,430.8	\$1,363.3	\$1,293.9	\$1,271.9	\$1,193.1	\$1,218.2	\$1,155.3	2.53%	26
Emporia City	\$1,557.7	\$1,450.5	\$1,532.5	\$1,501.9	\$1,467.6	\$1,317.4	\$1,304.4	\$1,184.7	\$1,254.0	\$1,290.8	2.30%	16
Fairfax City	\$4,652.7	\$4,613.8	\$4,538.9	\$4,346.3	\$4,199.1	\$4,211.1	\$4,126.9	\$3,620.6	\$3,750.8	\$3,640.3	3.09%	47
Falls Church City	\$5,305.1	\$5,150.5	\$5,119.4	\$4,922.9	\$4,707.7	\$4,525.1	\$4,348.8	\$4,298.3	\$4,175.2	\$4,103.9	3.25%	53
Franklin City	\$1,607.0	\$1,601.8	\$1,548.2	\$1,471.2	\$1,421.8	\$1,344.9	\$1,357.6	\$1,303.5	\$1,315.3	\$1,287.7	2.76%	32
Fredericksburg City	\$3,053.3	\$2,933.9	\$2,708.9	\$2,611.1	\$2,703.4	\$2,667.4	\$2,580.0	\$2,237.2	\$2,192.6	\$2,240.9	4.03%	78
Galax City	\$1,900.5	\$1,773.3	\$1,771.5	\$1,757.6	\$1,588.9	\$1,525.5	\$1,429.8	\$1,295.6	\$1,398.6	\$1,326.7	4.81%	109
Hampton City	\$1,657.7	\$1,618.2	\$1,573.9	\$1,518.3	\$1,471.0	\$1,417.0	\$1,387.3	\$1,302.7	\$1,343.1	\$1,378.6	2.25%	14
Harrisonburg City	\$1,582.7	\$1,531.7	\$1,558.4	\$1,477.5	\$1,381.8	\$1,334.8	\$1,289.3	\$1,209.6	\$1,225.2	\$1,221.7	3.28%	54
Hopewell City	\$1,486.8	\$1,394.1	\$1,417.3	\$1,370.1	\$1,303.7	\$1,246.7	\$1,226.0	\$1,140.3	\$1,212.9	\$1,216.6	2.47%	25
Lexington City	\$1,635.5	\$1,534.5	\$1,481.2	\$1,397.6	\$1,464.2	\$1,422.2	\$1,340.3	\$1,264.7	\$1,338.6	\$1,284.6	3.04%	44
Lynchburg City	\$1,697.5	\$1,577.2	\$1,519.3	\$1,454.5	\$1,416.1	\$1,409.1	\$1,353.5	\$1,262.9	\$1,296.9	\$1,267.8	3.77%	71
Manassas City	\$2,413.7	\$2,363.7	\$2,369.3	\$2,254.7	\$2,225.3	\$2,094.5	\$2,072.6	\$1,783.9	\$1,842.1	\$1,855.9	3.34%	56
Manassas Park City	\$2,071.7	\$1,888.7	\$1,921.1	\$1,846.4	\$1,780.4	\$1,713.2	\$1,672.7	\$1,487.8	\$1,464.9	\$1,438.0	4.90%	111
Martinsville City	\$1,453.3	\$1,382.8	\$1,354.0	\$1,345.9	\$1,255.9	\$1,231.2	\$1,154.2	\$1,100.4	\$1,160.2	\$1,141.8	3.03%	43
Newport News City	\$1,728.5	\$1,645.6	\$1,668.0	\$1,608.9	\$1,543.1	\$1,468.3	\$1,442.8	\$1,345.6	\$1,371.6	\$1,371.0	2.90%	38
Norfolk City	\$1,694.8	\$1,600.7	\$1,513.5	\$1,473.9	\$1,408.8	\$1,361.0	\$1,317.0	\$1,238.0	\$1,264.6	\$1,276.2	3.64%	66
Norton City	\$1,810.5	\$1,819.4	\$1,691.5	\$1,650.6	\$1,628.5	\$1,657.6	\$1,584.7	\$1,532.6	\$1,657.4	\$1,565.7	1.74%	5
Petersburg City	\$1,252.6	\$1,275.1	\$1,311.5	\$1,248.1	\$1,184.6	\$1,152.5	\$1,138.1	\$1,041.8	\$1,065.1	\$1,062.1	1.99%	9
Poquoson City	\$2,447.7	\$2,387.9	\$2,431.4	\$2,347.8	\$2,256.6	\$2,193.8	\$2,141.8	\$2,033.1	\$2,133.6	\$2,069.3	2.03%	10
Portsmouth City	\$1,560.6	\$1,434.8	\$1,448.3	\$1,410.8	\$1,361.2	\$1,332.8	\$1,303.4	\$1,221.6	\$1,287.2	\$1,263.2	2.62%	29
Radford City	\$1,175.2	\$1,089.4	\$1,011.7	\$981.31	\$967.08	\$937.84	\$892.23	\$847.49	\$896.63	\$850.64	4.24%	84
Richmond City	\$2,296.1	\$2,269.6	\$2,059.7	\$1,951.2	\$1,977.0	\$1,838.9	\$1,806.1	\$1,700.1	\$1,688.6	\$1,667.2	4.19%	83
Roanoke City	\$1,914.0	\$1,785.5	\$1,679.0	\$1,651.5	\$1,591.4	\$1,547.0	\$1,502.8	\$1,410.9	\$1,447.7	\$1,431.9	3.74%	69
Salem City	\$2,195.5	\$2,186.4	\$2,050.2	\$1,987.1	\$1,895.3	\$1,815.9	\$1,805.4	\$1,689.0	\$1,719.2	\$1,681.4	3.40%	59
Staunton City	\$1,836.2	\$1,771.1	\$1,741.7	\$1,642.0	\$1,579.1	\$1,546.8	\$1,509.9	\$1,372.0	\$1,431.2	\$1,376.8	3.71%	67
Suffolk City	\$2,168.3	\$2,093.7	\$2,040.6	\$1,972.9	\$1,920.3	\$1,836.8	\$1,783.3	\$1,664.7	\$1,750.3	\$1,725.9	2.85%	37
Virginia Beach City	\$2,409.0	\$2,301.9	\$2,368.2	\$2,247.9	\$2,161.8	\$2,080.0	\$1,995.7	\$1,854.8	\$1,889.5	\$1,885.6	3.08%	46
Waynesboro City	\$2,029.3	\$1,918.4	\$1,889.5	\$1,814.5	\$1,770.9	\$1,694.0	\$1,654.2	\$1,506.4	\$1,579.1	\$1,531.7	3.61%	65
Williamsburg City	\$2,127.7	\$2,267.1	\$2,382.1	\$2,196.0	\$2,167.7	\$2,105.7	\$2,137.7	\$1,982.8	\$2,019.4	\$2,092.1	0.19%	1
Winchester City	\$2,363.5	\$2,312.9	\$2,329.2	\$2,231.2	\$2,176.6	\$2,119.2	\$2,108.5	\$1,949.9	\$1,942.0	\$1,885.6	2.82%	34

Rank Scores: 1 = Lowest Average Revenue Capacity growth, 133 = Highest Average Revenue Capacity growth

Revenue Capacity per Capita Rankings 2012 - 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Accomack County	80	75	78	78	74	72	73	76	76	76
Albemarle County	114	117	117	117	119	119	117	118	118	118
Alleghany County	44	38	44	46	45	46	49	40	37	33
Amelia County	82	69	70	70	70	64	61	61	60	61
Amherst County	45	43	42	42	42	43	42	45	44	42
Appomattox County	46	47	48	44	49	52	47	49	55	50
Arlington County	130	131	131	130	130	131	131	131	131	131
Augusta County	77	74	74	74	73	71	71	72	74	69
Bath County	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Bedford County	89	91	88	98	94	90	86	86	99	99
Bland County	48	50	57	52	46	47	45	47	41	53
Botetourt County	102	102	94	95	91	95	85	85	89	87
Brunswick County	76	70	64	65	67	48	34	19	17	27
Buchanan County	28	39	43	47	52	59	78	60	75	73
Buckingham County	50	52	47	54	53	56	58	55	52	43
Campbell County	43	42	40	41	40	37	39	33	33	34
Caroline County	67	67	72	66	64	67	62	62	59	58
Carroll County	34	32	30	28	28	31	31	32	32	36
Charles City County	115	110	108	108	107	99	108	95	96	92
Charlotte County	40	33	36	35	33	34	33	39	38	47
Chesterfield County	72	71	75	76	78	77	77	81	80	81
Clarke County	117	118	119	118	115	116	116	115	114	114
Craig County	57	61	53	53	58	50	53	53	53	54
Culpeper County	73	79	76	73	81	75	82	80	73	64
Cumberland County	52	53	51	43	44	42	40	42	42	35
Dickenson County	23	27	27	30	35	35	38	46	49	48
Dinwiddie County	60	60	55	51	50	53	52	51	50	52
Essex County	103	107	100	105	102	97	107	100	91	90
Fairfax County	122	124	125	124	124	124	124	125	123	123
Fauquier County	120	120	120	121	123	123	122	121	121	119
Floyd County	84	65	61	63	62	63	70	65	62	63
Fluvanna County	75	72	83	71	75	78	75	77	79	83
Franklin County	101	89	79	79	76	76	76	78	84	88
Frederick County	94	94	98	96	97	84	96	92	86	86
Giles County	35	30	34	33	29	33	32	31	30	30
Gloucester County	88	87	89	87	84	85	83	84	82	84
Goochland County	127	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	127
Grayson County	38	49	54	49	59	44	46	48	57	60
Greene County	62	64	69	68	65	69	66	64	71	77
Greensville County	69	58	45	18	22	5	8	5	12	5
Halifax County	58	51	50	57	51	54	59	57	58	55
Hanover County	112	111	112	112	111	110	110	110	111	108
Henrico County	92	98	96	99	96	96	91	101	90	85
Henry County	22	15	9	10	10	12	11	11	10	11
Highland County	123	125	124	125	127	125	126	124	127	129
Isle of Wight County	70	83	93	88	93	88	98	99	97	103
James City County	109	112	113	113	113	114	112	113	113	113
King and Queen County	106	106	101	92	80	80	80	88	85	67
King George County	90	92	103	97	100	101	101	96	102	102
King William County	54	63	62	72	72	73	67	69	66	71
Lancaster County	126	122	123	122	121	121	121	122	122	122
Lee County	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Loudoun County	121	121	121	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Louisa County	113	114	115	115	116	118	118	116	117	117
Lunenburg County	27	24	17	15	21	19	13	13	11	13
Madison County	108	108	111	110	110	111	109	109	107	106
Mathews County	116	115	114	114	114	112	115	114	115	115
Mecklenburg County	99	104	87	83	83	79	72	68	69	80
Middlesex County	119	119	118	119	118	117	119	117	119	121
Montgomery County	32	31	33	29	30	28	27	27	26	28
Nelson County	118	116	116	116	117	115	114	119	116	116
New Kent County	100	105	99	94	104	104	106	105	106	105
Northampton County	107	103	107	109	109	109	111	111	112	112
Northumberland County	125	123	122	123	122	122	123	123	124	124
Nottoway County	15	12	14	14	8	9	6	9	7	14
Orange County	96	96	80	81	87	98	92	83	81	74
Page County	65	56	58	58	57	49	51	50	51	59
Patrick County	42	36	37	40	38	41	41	35	40	41
Pittsylvania County	33	28	26	27	26	27	24	20	23	20
Powhatan County	110	109	109	107	108	108	103	103	101	100
Prince Edward County	19	14	11	9	11	11	10	10	8	8
Prince George County	18	13	28	32	32	32	28	37	34	32
Prince William County	91	99	105	103	105	103	105	106	105	101

Revenue Capacity per Capita Rankings 2012 - 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Pulaski County	47	45	38	39	41	38	37	38	35	37
Rappahannock County	128	127	127	127	125	127	127	126	125	125
Richmond County	86	80	71	77	79	81	81	82	67	82
Roanoke County	66	59	67	67	66	68	69	66	70	70
Rockbridge County	95	93	86	93	85	87	94	91	100	96
Rockingham County	104	77	73	75	71	74	74	74	78	78
Russell County	20	19	15	19	14	17	19	16	19	16
Scott County	12	11	6	5	7	6	9	7	5	6
Shenandoah County	79	82	77	80	77	82	79	75	77	68
Smyth County	8	10	8	7	6	7	5	6	6	7
Southampton County	59	57	60	61	55	58	55	52	48	51
Spotsylvania County	87	86	84	90	92	94	89	98	92	95
Stafford County	83	81	81	84	90	91	88	90	93	91
Surry County	131	130	130	131	131	130	129	130	130	130
Sussex County	36	41	25	26	27	22	25	22	39	31
Tazewell County	16	21	13	16	16	21	22	26	27	23
Warren County	98	95	102	100	103	102	95	97	88	75
Washington County	53	55	59	59	60	61	60	63	63	62
Westmoreland County	105	97	95	102	98	105	97	93	103	97
Wise County	9	18	18	22	20	23	29	34	21	18
Wythe County	55	54	52	55	48	55	54	58	54	49
York County	93	100	104	104	106	106	104	108	109	109
Alexandria City	124	126	126	126	126	126	125	127	126	126
Bristol City	30	29	35	36	37	30	36	43	45	46
Buena Vista City	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Charlottesville City	97	101	106	106	101	107	90	94	95	110
Chesapeake City	63	66	68	69	68	70	68	73	72	79
Colonial Heights City	74	73	82	85	82	83	87	89	98	98
Covington City	41	44	46	48	47	45	50	25	15	9
Danville City	5	5	12	13	13	13	14	15	14	12
Emporia City	10	9	21	24	24	14	17	14	18	26
Fairfax City	129	129	129	129	129	129	130	129	129	128
Falls Church City	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Franklin City	14	23	22	20	19	18	23	30	25	25
Fredericksburg City	111	113	110	111	112	113	113	112	110	111
Galax City	37	35	41	45	36	36	30	28	36	29
Hampton City	21	25	24	25	25	25	26	29	29	40
Harrisonburg City	13	16	23	23	15	16	15	17	16	17
Hopewell City	7	7	7	8	9	10	12	12	13	15
Lexington City	17	17	16	11	23	26	20	24	28	24
Lynchburg City	25	20	20	17	18	24	21	23	24	21
Manassas City	81	88	91	91	95	89	93	79	83	89
Manassas Park City	51	46	56	56	56	60	57	54	47	45
Martinsville City	6	6	5	6	5	8	7	8	9	10
Newport News City	26	26	29	31	31	29	35	36	31	38
Norfolk City	24	22	19	21	17	20	18	21	20	22
Norton City	29	40	32	37	43	51	48	59	61	57
Petersburg City	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Poquoson City	85	90	97	101	99	100	102	107	108	104
Portsmouth City	11	8	10	12	12	15	16	18	22	19
Radford City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Richmond City	68	78	66	60	69	66	65	71	64	65
Roanoke City	39	37	31	38	39	40	43	44	46	44
Salem City	64	68	65	64	61	62	64	70	65	66
Staunton City	31	34	39	34	34	39	44	41	43	39
Suffolk City	61	62	63	62	63	65	63	67	68	72
Virginia Beach City	78	84	90	89	86	86	84	87	87	93
Waynesboro City	49	48	49	50	54	57	56	56	56	56
Williamsburg City	56	76	92	82	88	92	100	104	104	107
Winchester City	71	85	85	86	89	93	99	102	94	94

Rank Scores: 1 = Lowest Revenue Capacity, 133 = Greatest Revenue Capacity

NOTE: Localities in the index reduced from 134 to 133 in FY14 when the City of Bedford reverted to town status.

Revenue Capacity Per Capita Scores 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Accomack County	101.55	101.97	101.88	101.88	102.09	102.13	100.52	100.73	100.91	100.87
Albemarle County	97.39	96.44	96.61	96.48	95.73	96.06	94.77	90.07	90.11	89.40
Alleghany County	104.37	104.74	104.39	104.24	104.38	104.30	102.44	105.60	105.67	106.02
Amelia County	101.52	102.32	102.58	102.36	102.48	102.91	101.33	102.98	102.84	102.29
Amherst County	104.28	104.57	104.72	104.63	104.73	104.61	103.03	104.89	105.29	105.22
Appomattox County	104.18	104.18	104.14	104.33	104.06	104.00	102.57	104.55	103.89	104.12
Arlington County	88.02	85.68	86.22	86.66	86.67	86.66	84.43	68.97	70.98	73.66
Augusta County	101.62	102.05	102.09	102.01	102.15	102.21	100.67	101.34	101.08	101.42
Bath County	82.01	81.61	80.37	79.91	79.30	78.37	77.30	58.16	57.90	58.16
Bedford County	101.03	101.21	101.17	100.80	101.04	101.21	99.59	99.46	98.43	98.51
Bland County	104.10	103.96	103.80	103.86	104.34	104.14	102.79	104.79	105.37	103.94
Botetourt County	100.08	100.44	101.03	100.94	101.21	101.01	99.62	99.60	99.42	99.78
Brunswick County	101.75	102.30	103.05	102.75	102.53	104.10	103.41	107.37	107.59	106.60
Buchanan County	105.14	104.63	104.50	104.18	103.86	103.71	100.08	103.05	100.98	101.29
Buckingham County	103.56	103.88	104.17	103.82	103.82	103.81	101.86	103.92	104.13	105.11
Campbell County	104.37	104.58	104.78	104.80	104.82	104.86	103.24	106.01	106.02	105.93
Caroline County	102.63	102.67	102.48	102.64	102.76	102.74	101.29	102.94	103.16	103.14
Carroll County	104.82	104.96	105.31	105.34	105.39	105.10	103.48	106.17	106.03	105.86
Charles City County	97.35	99.06	99.38	99.57	100.32	100.67	98.43	98.79	98.58	99.32
Charlotte County	104.40	104.94	105.02	104.99	105.12	104.98	103.43	105.69	105.60	104.88
Chesterfield County	101.84	102.28	101.94	101.94	101.79	101.86	100.08	100.16	100.27	100.48
Clarke County	95.75	95.98	95.86	96.15	96.64	96.69	94.82	91.29	91.93	92.60
Craig County	103.17	103.09	103.99	103.82	103.69	104.04	102.20	104.30	104.12	103.92
Culpeper County	101.81	101.90	101.92	102.05	101.75	101.96	99.97	100.19	101.09	102.09
Cumberland County	103.52	103.83	104.01	104.46	104.42	104.65	103.23	105.11	105.37	105.87
Dickenson County	105.75	105.49	105.63	105.22	104.97	104.92	103.31	104.84	104.73	104.82
Dinwiddie County	102.98	103.10	103.88	103.91	103.95	103.93	102.37	104.35	104.72	103.97
Essex County	100.02	99.68	100.70	100.31	100.65	100.81	98.57	98.29	99.15	99.45
Fairfax County	93.42	92.87	92.86	92.86	92.87	92.72	90.66	82.52	83.19	84.58
Fauquier County	94.15	95.02	94.80	94.11	93.30	93.48	92.46	86.35	86.62	87.21
Floyd County	101.38	102.71	103.21	102.87	102.95	102.93	100.77	102.24	102.39	102.11
Fluvanna County	101.81	102.17	101.46	102.11	102.04	101.82	100.23	100.50	100.29	100.17
Franklin County	100.12	101.27	101.66	101.85	102.00	101.88	100.19	100.33	99.88	99.73
Frederick County	100.63	100.96	100.75	100.93	100.82	101.48	99.13	98.97	99.71	99.95
Giles County	104.82	105.13	105.18	105.13	105.34	105.03	103.45	106.21	106.08	106.20
Gloucester County	101.22	101.66	101.16	101.29	101.43	101.35	99.87	99.62	100.19	100.05
Goochland County	90.39	90.40	90.12	90.86	89.15	89.71	88.75	79.32	78.06	77.68
Grayson County	104.54	103.97	103.96	103.99	103.65	104.44	102.66	104.70	103.40	102.98
Greene County	102.91	102.91	102.67	102.60	102.76	102.60	100.98	102.34	101.10	100.69
Greensville County	102.18	103.16	104.32	106.07	105.93	107.05	105.18	109.33	108.28	109.47
Halifax County	103.11	103.93	104.01	103.73	103.94	103.93	101.78	103.76	103.30	103.77
Hanover County	97.63	98.32	98.24	98.37	98.43	98.74	97.19	95.19	95.68	96.57
Henrico County	100.66	100.86	100.77	100.78	100.88	100.93	99.33	98.20	99.20	100.02
Henry County	105.88	106.35	106.70	106.60	106.55	106.54	104.93	108.42	108.59	108.65
Highland County	93.39	92.15	92.90	92.52	91.77	92.08	89.67	82.79	78.95	76.47
Isle of Wight County	101.87	101.82	101.03	101.24	101.08	101.25	99.02	98.29	98.56	97.99
James City County	98.21	98.21	97.39	97.78	97.49	97.33	95.94	91.90	92.22	92.61
King and Queen County	99.73	99.84	100.60	101.18	101.76	101.74	100.02	99.26	99.76	101.70
King George County	101.02	101.12	100.45	100.82	100.73	100.59	98.76	98.61	98.15	98.12
King William County	103.48	102.91	103.20	102.10	102.16	102.09	100.96	101.54	101.49	101.31
Lancaster County	91.75	93.67	93.98	93.74	94.22	94.06	92.85	86.19	85.31	84.94
Lee County	108.25	108.56	108.99	108.89	108.72	108.56	106.89	112.43	112.10	111.72
Loudoun County	93.83	93.79	94.14	94.59	94.64	94.85	92.93	87.04	87.27	86.26
Louisa County	97.45	97.53	97.31	97.20	96.52	96.18	94.60	90.97	90.11	90.21
Lunenburg County	105.48	105.83	106.32	106.23	105.96	106.01	104.60	108.28	108.29	108.42
Madison County	99.33	99.68	98.98	99.13	98.72	98.22	97.67	96.41	96.51	96.68
Mathews County	96.24	97.22	97.33	97.30	97.05	97.75	94.94	91.76	91.02	90.51
Mecklenburg County	100.32	100.21	101.27	101.55	101.50	101.76	100.52	101.68	101.28	100.56
Middlesex County	94.65	95.61	96.14	95.90	96.18	96.47	94.33	90.20	89.49	85.47
Montgomery County	104.87	105.10	105.20	105.33	105.29	105.31	103.75	106.56	106.72	106.46
Nelson County	95.70	96.75	97.06	96.54	96.42	97.21	95.19	89.59	90.82	90.31
New Kent County	100.15	100.06	100.73	101.00	100.60	100.49	98.57	97.64	97.66	96.71
Northampton County	99.63	100.26	99.81	99.45	99.62	99.31	97.07	94.96	93.94	94.75
Northumberland County	92.12	93.22	94.07	93.65	93.55	93.63	91.83	82.90	82.60	83.19
Nottoway County	106.20	106.57	106.49	106.23	106.74	106.71	105.34	108.81	109.07	108.42
Orange County	100.49	100.95	101.55	101.72	101.34	100.77	99.31	99.78	100.26	101.28
Page County	102.82	103.49	103.79	103.64	103.73	104.08	102.37	104.48	104.17	103.14
Patrick County	104.39	104.80	104.98	104.88	104.93	104.66	103.08	105.83	105.40	105.58
Pittsylvania County	104.83	105.31	105.64	105.48	105.49	105.48	103.93	107.22	107.07	107.11
Powhatan County	97.86	99.10	99.32	99.61	99.75	99.86	98.67	98.09	98.37	98.40
Prince Edward County	106.08	106.39	106.54	106.65	106.47	106.59	105.11	108.70	108.75	108.85
Prince George County	106.08	106.46	105.39	105.15	105.17	105.04	103.64	105.80	105.84	106.09
Prince William County	100.68	100.77	100.39	100.50	100.60	100.54	98.61	97.37	97.83	98.36

Revenue Capacity Per Capita Scores 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Pulaski County	104.14	104.35	104.92	104.94	104.80	104.81	103.33	105.72	105.81	105.85
Rappahannock County	89.07	90.63	91.20	90.89	91.83	91.54	89.49	82.28	80.56	80.53
Richmond County	101.31	101.89	102.52	101.92	101.78	101.73	100.02	99.96	101.37	100.34
Roanoke County	102.80	103.11	102.73	102.62	102.69	102.64	100.82	101.83	101.22	101.41
Rockbridge County	100.54	101.11	101.32	101.11	101.39	101.26	99.22	99.09	98.42	98.86
Rockingham County	99.86	101.94	102.39	101.99	102.16	102.02	100.39	101.16	100.63	100.68
Russell County	105.97	106.07	106.49	106.07	106.24	106.08	104.14	107.56	107.54	107.70
Scott County	106.45	106.69	106.88	106.90	106.81	106.92	105.15	109.27	109.50	109.47
Shenandoah County	101.56	101.83	101.89	101.84	101.81	101.63	100.07	100.90	100.86	101.60
Smyth County	106.71	106.76	106.74	106.81	106.84	106.86	105.35	109.27	109.08	109.17
Southampton County	103.11	103.30	103.29	103.07	103.75	103.72	102.17	104.32	104.82	104.08
Spotsylvania County	101.27	101.67	101.44	101.21	101.14	101.07	99.36	98.37	99.03	99.22
Stafford County	101.51	101.85	101.50	101.54	101.26	101.20	99.43	99.13	98.91	99.40
Surry County	85.22	86.06	87.00	85.86	86.54	87.24	86.41	75.89	76.12	75.14
Sussex County	104.72	104.60	105.82	105.71	105.45	105.77	103.90	107.04	105.58	106.18
Tazewell County	106.15	105.98	106.50	106.19	106.15	105.90	103.98	106.61	106.59	106.88
Warren County	100.34	100.95	100.54	100.67	100.64	100.58	99.20	98.60	99.46	101.01
Washington County	103.52	103.56	103.64	103.51	103.41	103.23	101.71	102.69	102.11	102.20
Westmoreland County	99.84	100.87	100.81	100.55	100.80	100.36	99.13	98.85	98.08	98.59
Wise County	106.58	106.15	106.28	106.04	105.96	105.72	103.63	105.84	107.28	107.46
Wythe County	103.39	103.66	104.01	103.81	104.19	103.82	102.18	103.73	103.96	104.15
York County	100.66	100.61	100.42	100.50	100.32	100.21	98.66	97.02	96.47	96.51
Alexandria City	92.25	90.94	91.37	91.40	91.80	91.62	89.93	80.46	80.22	80.11
Bristol City	104.98	105.27	105.16	104.96	104.93	105.16	103.36	105.02	105.27	104.91
Buena Vista City	108.68	108.47	108.44	108.34	108.11	107.71	106.45	111.72	111.12	110.73
Charlottesville City	100.37	100.47	99.94	99.68	100.68	100.17	99.36	98.82	98.62	96.43
Chesapeake City	102.85	102.70	102.68	102.57	102.52	102.52	100.85	101.25	101.09	100.56
Colonial Heights City	101.81	102.05	101.49	101.49	101.58	101.52	99.58	99.22	98.52	98.55
Covington City	104.40	104.43	104.26	104.06	104.23	104.34	102.42	106.79	107.94	108.68
Danville City	107.36	107.33	106.50	106.31	106.34	106.35	104.54	107.74	108.00	108.49
Emporia City	106.54	106.78	106.16	105.87	105.69	106.20	104.32	107.85	107.55	106.78
Fairfax City	88.50	88.04	88.10	88.23	88.64	87.75	85.58	77.12	76.12	77.14
Falls Church City	84.69	84.86	84.61	84.65	85.46	85.75	84.11	68.57	70.78	71.29
Franklin City	106.25	105.89	106.07	106.06	105.98	106.02	103.97	106.35	106.78	106.82
Fredericksburg City	97.82	97.99	99.09	98.99	97.98	97.59	95.85	94.57	95.73	94.79
Galax City	104.54	104.87	104.72	104.28	104.94	104.87	103.49	106.45	105.73	106.32
Hampton City	105.96	105.79	105.91	105.77	105.67	105.56	103.77	106.36	106.43	105.67
Harrisonburg City	106.40	106.30	106.00	106.02	106.23	106.09	104.42	107.53	107.91	107.65
Hopewell City	106.96	107.12	106.85	106.69	106.72	106.65	104.85	108.41	108.07	107.71
Lexington City	106.09	106.29	106.47	106.52	105.71	105.53	104.09	106.84	106.48	106.86
Lynchburg City	105.73	106.03	106.24	106.16	106.01	105.61	104.00	106.86	107.01	107.07
Manassas City	101.55	101.37	101.13	101.20	100.96	101.24	99.22	100.29	100.15	99.65
Manassas Park City	103.55	104.19	103.83	103.73	103.74	103.68	101.88	104.02	104.89	104.92
Martinsville City	107.15	107.19	107.23	106.84	107.02	106.75	105.32	108.91	108.73	108.66
Newport News City	105.55	105.63	105.35	105.21	105.22	105.24	103.41	105.82	106.07	105.77
Norfolk City	105.74	105.89	106.27	106.04	106.06	105.92	104.24	107.17	107.41	106.96
Norton City	105.07	104.60	105.21	104.95	104.69	104.03	102.46	103.46	102.47	103.31
Petersburg City	108.32	107.82	107.49	107.44	107.46	107.25	105.43	109.65	109.93	109.66
Poquoson City	101.35	101.23	100.76	100.62	100.77	100.61	98.76	97.15	96.48	96.96
Portsmouth City	106.53	106.88	106.67	106.44	106.36	106.10	104.33	107.38	107.13	107.13
Radford City	108.77	108.92	109.29	109.10	108.82	108.62	107.06	112.10	112.05	112.33
Richmond City	102.24	101.93	102.99	103.08	102.51	102.87	100.99	101.35	102.08	102.03
Roanoke City	104.46	104.80	105.28	104.94	104.92	104.73	103.01	104.99	105.11	105.00
Salem City	102.82	102.42	103.05	102.86	103.02	103.02	101.00	101.49	101.69	101.85
Staunton City	104.92	104.88	104.90	105.00	105.00	104.74	102.96	105.48	105.32	105.69
Suffolk City	102.98	102.97	103.11	102.95	102.87	102.89	101.14	101.79	101.30	101.29
Virginia Beach City	101.58	101.74	101.14	101.24	101.36	101.34	99.73	99.40	99.55	99.27
Waynesboro City	103.79	104.01	104.02	103.93	103.80	103.80	102.00	103.79	103.46	103.74
Williamsburg City	103.22	101.94	101.06	101.56	101.32	101.17	98.79	97.78	97.91	96.67
Winchester City	101.84	101.67	101.37	101.35	101.27	101.09	98.98	98.20	98.89	99.27

Revenue Capacity Scores: 100 = Average Revenue Capacity; Scores above 100 represent a below average Revenue Capacity, while scores below 100 are above average. Higher scores equate to greater fiscal stress.

Appendix I

Revenue Effort from 2012 - 2021

DRAFT

Revenue Effort 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg. Growth	Rank
Accomack County	0.7106	0.7040	0.7313	0.7414	0.7584	0.7418	0.7362	0.7411	0.7334	0.7135	-0.05%	50
Albemarle County	0.8252	0.7791	0.8038	0.7980	0.7716	0.7861	0.7789	0.7674	0.7614	0.7506	1.10%	13
Alleghany County	0.9188	0.9625	0.9428	0.9427	1.0040	1.0011	0.9779	1.1301	1.0946	1.0816	-1.67%	122
Amelia County	0.6303	0.6538	0.5939	0.6007	0.7056	0.6972	0.6303	0.6743	0.6533	0.7005	-1.11%	108
Amherst County	0.6999	0.7057	0.7159	0.7251	0.7382	0.7126	0.7403	0.7484	0.7433	0.7172	-0.27%	64
Appomattox County	0.6290	0.6265	0.6278	0.7394	0.6865	0.7117	0.7102	0.6753	0.6447	0.6718	-0.71%	87
Arlington County	1.1382	1.0775	1.0805	1.0876	1.0922	1.1013	1.0960	1.0744	1.1128	1.1497	-0.11%	56
Augusta County	0.5583	0.5854	0.6002	0.5813	0.5846	0.5885	0.6008	0.5967	0.5749	0.5632	-0.10%	54
Bath County	0.6769	0.6416	0.6375	0.6519	0.5986	0.5775	0.6130	0.6385	0.6314	0.6087	1.24%	8
Bedford County	0.4941	0.5064	0.5026	0.5095	0.5258	0.5355	0.5373	0.5315	0.5453	0.5509	-1.15%	109
Bland County	0.9087	0.9377	0.8923	0.9027	0.8687	0.8442	0.8555	0.7790	0.8056	0.7059	3.19%	3
Botetourt County	0.6708	0.6586	0.6849	0.6692	0.6880	0.6610	0.6772	0.7062	0.6853	0.6566	0.24%	36
Brunswick County	0.6445	0.6683	0.6739	0.6730	0.6439	0.6740	0.6817	0.7307	0.7123	0.6093	0.64%	22
Buchanan County	0.9622	0.9231	1.0598	1.1429	1.0869	0.9226	1.0351	1.2907	1.1322	1.3406	-3.14%	133
Buckingham County	0.6013	0.6196	0.6277	0.6389	0.6484	0.7076	0.6351	0.6576	0.6438	0.6675	-1.10%	107
Campbell County	0.6701	0.6939	0.6826	0.7255	0.7406	0.7645	0.7617	0.7947	0.7703	0.7092	-1.61%	85
Caroline County	0.7446	0.7603	0.7692	0.7962	0.8043	0.8343	0.8532	0.8568	0.8482	0.8337	-1.19%	111
Carroll County	0.8479	0.9855	0.8835	0.9058	0.9090	0.8899	0.9343	1.0366	1.0014	0.9639	-1.34%	114
Charles City County	0.7929	0.8571	0.8858	0.7953	0.8647	0.8001	0.8493	0.8551	0.8252	0.8491	-0.74%	88
Charlotte County	0.7866	0.8328	0.7266	0.7650	0.7721	0.7567	0.7468	0.7247	0.7053	0.7047	1.29%	6
Chesterfield County	0.8474	0.8624	0.8550	0.8536	0.8492	0.8630	0.8544	0.8643	0.8545	0.8820	-0.44%	76
Clarke County	0.5155	0.5421	0.5526	0.5834	0.5994	0.6077	0.6139	0.6314	0.6399	0.6415	-2.18%	126
Craig County	0.5545	0.5507	0.5642	0.5652	0.5749	0.5656	0.5722	0.5843	0.5582	0.5868	-0.61%	84
Culpeper County	0.7253	0.7424	0.7634	0.7990	0.7754	0.7962	0.8015	0.7994	0.8159	0.7986	-1.02%	102
Cumberland County	0.7851	0.8167	0.8341	0.8472	0.8527	0.8762	1.0574	1.0071	0.9842	1.0537	-2.83%	130
Dickenson County	0.9340	0.9356	0.9789	1.0549	0.9960	0.8039	1.2067	1.1762	1.1384	1.2122	-2.55%	128
Dinwiddie County	0.7657	0.7895	0.7952	0.7992	0.8083	0.8224	0.8181	0.8419	0.8483	0.7961	-0.42%	75
Essex County	0.7448	0.7352	0.7735	0.7927	0.8329	0.9048	0.8011	0.8306	0.8405	0.7983	-0.74%	90
Fairfax County	1.0868	1.0597	1.0547	1.0419	1.0368	1.0104	1.0149	0.9852	0.9882	1.0017	0.94%	17
Fauquier County	0.7402	0.7692	0.7980	0.7582	0.7320	0.7328	0.7564	0.7666	0.7699	0.7694	-0.42%	73
Floyd County	0.5676	0.6141	0.6102	0.5798	0.5824	0.5909	0.5658	0.5907	0.5752	0.5830	-0.29%	66
Fluvanna County	0.7025	0.7573	0.7257	0.7542	0.7556	0.7619	0.7379	0.7284	0.7019	0.6883	0.23%	37
Franklin County	0.5916	0.6322	0.6216	0.6015	0.6102	0.6263	0.6576	0.6636	0.6367	0.6192	-0.50%	78
Frederick County	0.8023	0.8146	0.8076	0.8186	0.8159	0.8458	0.7913	0.8079	0.8214	0.8091	-0.09%	53
Giles County	0.8393	0.8769	0.8500	0.8911	0.8991	0.8374	0.8257	0.8604	0.8231	0.8211	0.25%	35
Gloucester County	0.6848	0.6905	0.7097	0.7109	0.7178	0.7236	0.7438	0.7813	0.7802	0.7490	-0.95%	99
Goochland County	0.5233	0.5200	0.5161	0.5347	0.4922	0.5097	0.5214	0.5407	0.5255	0.4807	0.98%	15
Grayson County	0.7582	0.6928	0.6353	0.6876	0.6132	0.6947	0.6985	0.7594	0.7306	0.7310	0.41%	27
Greene County	0.7677	0.7422	0.7326	0.7335	0.7515	0.7482	0.7523	0.8262	0.7700	0.7458	0.33%	30
Greensville County	0.8671	0.9300	0.9522	1.0402	1.0418	1.0414	1.0366	1.1461	1.0250	0.9939	-1.42%	117
Halifax County	0.6829	0.6720	0.6682	0.6963	0.6742	0.6971	0.6881	0.7062	0.6713	0.6539	0.49%	24
Hanover County	0.7065	0.7111	0.6879	0.6862	0.6838	0.6994	0.7132	0.7464	0.7523	0.7815	-1.07%	105
Henrico County	0.8604	0.8678	0.8820	0.8698	0.8831	0.8877	0.8991	0.8574	0.8747	0.9243	-0.77%	92
Henry County	0.7028	0.7222	0.7424	0.7513	0.6684	0.7311	0.7441	0.7796	0.7543	0.7090	-0.10%	55
Highland County	0.6021	0.5570	0.5735	0.5633	0.5442	0.5392	0.5307	0.5472	0.4891	0.4639	3.31%	2
Isle of Wight County	0.8898	0.8936	0.8735	0.9265	0.8739	0.8908	0.8436	0.7474	0.7318	0.7412	2.23%	4
James City County	0.8419	0.8399	0.8307	0.8532	0.8615	0.8719	0.8464	0.8797	0.8828	0.9036	-0.76%	91
King and Queen County	0.7229	0.7577	0.7855	0.8070	0.8134	0.7350	0.7188	0.8773	0.8338	0.8779	-1.96%	125
King George County	0.7838	0.8199	0.7998	0.8010	0.8072	0.7768	0.7404	0.7763	0.7523	0.7531	0.45%	26
King William County	0.7241	0.7660	0.7337	0.6891	0.7255	0.7564	0.7870	0.8260	0.8121	0.7938	-0.98%	100
Lancaster County	0.5452	0.5802	0.5542	0.5578	0.5312	0.5496	0.5930	0.5693	0.5446	0.5483	-0.06%	51
Lee County	0.5474	0.5722	0.5920	0.5872	0.6226	0.5913	0.6101	0.6639	0.6145	0.6499	-1.75%	123
Loudoun County	1.1688	1.1326	1.1140	1.1309	1.1444	1.1280	1.1128	1.0814	1.1120	1.0898	0.81%	18
Louisa County	0.6847	0.7054	0.6929	0.7086	0.7070	0.7002	0.6830	0.6966	0.6677	0.6646	0.34%	29
Lunenburg County	0.5461	0.5801	0.6002	0.6487	0.5854	0.6379	0.6417	0.6703	0.6396	0.6812	-2.20%	127
Madison County	0.6363	0.6412	0.6536	0.6325	0.6288	0.6186	0.6709	0.7134	0.7011	0.6864	-0.81%	96
Mathews County	0.6195	0.6641	0.6437	0.6281	0.6489	0.6813	0.6153	0.6422	0.6176	0.6121	0.13%	41
Mecklenburg County	1.2796	1.2151	1.2194	1.0341	1.0027	0.9336	0.9164	0.7590	0.7265	0.6530	10.66%	1
Middlesex County	0.5981	0.6500	0.6538	0.6260	0.6029	0.6085	0.5978	0.5986	0.5738	0.5176	1.73%	5
Montgomery County	0.7614	0.7822	0.7685	0.8109	0.8087	0.8124	0.8303	0.8383	0.8219	0.7601	0.02%	48
Nelson County	0.6408	0.6433	0.6918	0.7435	0.7056	0.7455	0.7459	0.7121	0.7279	0.6723	-0.52%	79
New Kent County	0.7402	0.7542	0.7379	0.7059	0.7282	0.7263	0.7271	0.7463	0.7435	0.7283	0.18%	38
Northampton County	0.8680	0.8833	0.8769	0.8704	0.8652	0.8287	0.8039	0.8809	0.8406	0.7796	1.26%	7
Northumberland County	0.5523	0.6093	0.5867	0.5896	0.5748	0.5549	0.5729	0.5507	0.5380	0.5287	0.50%	23
Nottoway County	0.5853	0.6275	0.6565	0.6106	0.6087	0.6300	0.6537	0.6593	0.6502	0.6766	-1.50%	120
Orange County	0.6319	0.6625	0.7160	0.7240	0.7425	0.7379	0.7342	0.7531	0.7569	0.7508	-1.76%	124
Page County	0.6817	0.7057	0.7069	0.7017	0.7213	0.7383	0.7319	0.7784	0.7424	0.6957	-0.22%	63
Patrick County	0.6617	0.6840	0.6854	0.6626	0.6776	0.6291	0.6181	0.7126	0.6722	0.6969	-0.56%	81
Pittsylvania County	0.6145	0.6555	0.6663	0.5937	0.5874	0.5956	0.6079	0.6278	0.6044	0.5624	1.03%	14
Powhatan County	0.6077	0.6424	0.6354	0.6534	0.6849	0.6881	0.7106	0.7350	0.7321	0.7148	-1.66%	121
Prince Edward County	0.7049	0.7457	0.7219	0.7457	0.7281	0.7284	0.7858	0.7781	0.7497	0.7352	-0.46%	77
Prince George County	0.8000	0.8158	0.8186	0.7772	0.8308	0.8180	0.8183	0.8274	0.8123	0.8449	-0.59%	82
Prince William County	1.0324	1.0370	1.0166	0.9855	1.0183	1.0334	1.0095	0.9949	1.0042	1.0230	0.10%	42
Pulaski County	0.9123	0.9323	0.9770	0.9837	0.9660	0.9644	1.0077	0.9802	0.9588	0.9247	-0.15%	59

Revenue Effort 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg. Growth	Rank
Rappahannock County	0.5527	0.5864	0.6096	0.6322	0.6153	0.6309	0.5958	0.5827	0.5479	0.5175	0.76%	20
Richmond County	0.6218	0.6522	0.6572	0.6410	0.6490	0.6565	0.6488	0.6923	0.7182	0.6711	-0.82%	97
Roanoke County	0.9041	0.9223	0.9210	0.9228	0.9385	0.9390	0.9397	1.0157	0.9696	0.9778	-0.84%	98
Rockbridge County	0.8358	0.8472	0.8580	0.8677	0.9119	0.9153	0.8872	0.8820	0.8437	0.8467	-0.14%	58
Rockingham County	0.6076	0.7123	0.7452	0.7107	0.7209	0.7057	0.6976	0.7479	0.7188	0.6969	-1.42%	118
Russell County	0.6905	0.7044	0.7176	0.7647	0.7553	0.7121	0.7631	0.9527	0.9272	0.9383	-2.93%	131
Scott County	0.7164	0.7509	0.6950	0.7450	0.7471	0.8423	0.8187	0.9061	0.8866	0.9873	-3.05%	132
Shenandoah County	0.6392	0.6459	0.6672	0.6567	0.6531	0.6498	0.6493	0.6824	0.6640	0.6315	0.14%	40
Smyth County	0.9243	0.9216	0.9265	0.9297	0.9132	0.9726	1.0178	1.0080	0.9575	0.9936	-0.77%	95
Southampton County	0.8129	0.8395	0.8285	0.8398	0.9193	0.8806	0.8963	0.8353	0.8556	0.7808	0.46%	25
Spotsylvania County	0.7902	0.8358	0.8301	0.8107	0.8320	0.8429	0.8428	0.8788	0.8868	0.9005	-1.36%	115
Stafford County	0.8325	0.8735	0.8580	0.8775	0.8956	0.9063	0.9176	0.9663	0.9557	0.9586	-1.46%	119
Surry County	0.7597	0.7575	0.7859	0.7696	0.7790	0.7889	0.8415	0.8872	0.8781	0.8401	-1.06%	103
Sussex County	1.0220	1.0247	1.1803	1.1104	1.0406	1.0613	1.1108	1.1668	1.0271	1.0557	-0.35%	68
Tazewell County	0.7589	0.7493	0.7603	0.7620	0.7644	0.7744	0.7623	0.7992	0.7706	0.7864	-0.39%	70
Warren County	0.7029	0.7388	0.6978	0.6936	0.7141	0.7034	0.7031	0.7085	0.7244	0.7150	-0.19%	60
Washington County	0.6327	0.6316	0.6604	0.6820	0.6789	0.6883	0.6874	0.7044	0.6708	0.6455	-0.22%	62
Westmoreland County	0.6288	0.6151	0.6115	0.6073	0.6105	0.5876	0.6380	0.6562	0.6288	0.6272	0.03%	46
Wise County	0.7338	0.7059	0.6886	0.6824	0.6573	0.7663	0.7289	0.8173	0.8599	0.9527	-2.55%	129
Wythe County	0.8094	0.8374	0.8409	0.8223	0.8095	0.8091	0.8223	0.8231	0.8117	0.8313	-0.29%	65
York County	0.8235	0.8302	0.8324	0.8369	0.8566	0.8598	0.8541	0.8958	0.8632	0.8671	-0.56%	80
Alexandria City	1.1618	1.0955	1.1170	1.1272	1.1195	1.0797	1.0852	1.0594	1.0656	1.0539	1.14%	11
Bristol City	1.5525	1.5936	1.7173	1.6346	1.6487	1.6411	1.6441	1.6018	1.6060	1.5128	0.29%	34
Buena Vista City	1.3052	1.2980	1.3610	1.4008	1.3146	1.4085	1.4726	1.6153	1.4683	1.4025	-0.77%	94
Charlottesville City	1.2963	1.2957	1.3148	1.2621	1.3071	1.2398	1.3274	1.3797	1.5537	1.3131	-0.14%	57
Chesapeake City	1.1130	1.0873	1.0836	1.0883	1.0877	1.1129	1.1269	1.0953	1.0708	1.0967	0.17%	39
Colonial Heights City	1.2476	1.2675	1.3096	1.3124	1.3163	1.4122	1.3539	1.4497	1.3902	1.3368	-0.74%	89
Covington City	1.6135	1.6125	1.5838	1.5513	1.5478	1.5577	1.4441	1.6374	1.6914	1.8139	-1.23%	112
Danville City	1.3397	1.3326	1.3121	1.2634	1.2088	1.2369	1.2446	1.2517	1.2330	1.3305	0.08%	43
Emporia City	1.7325	1.8729	1.6865	1.7427	1.7532	1.8723	1.8120	1.9420	1.8297	1.8011	-0.42%	74
Fairfax City	1.1459	1.1144	1.1459	1.1590	1.1741	1.1712	1.1514	1.1725	1.1692	1.1486	-0.03%	49
Falls Church City	1.2116	1.2114	1.2281	1.2205	1.2150	1.2374	1.2235	1.1589	1.2116	1.2057	0.05%	44
Franklin City	1.6248	1.5963	1.5380	1.6293	1.6125	1.7025	1.7042	1.5663	1.5448	1.5195	0.77%	19
Fredericksburg City	1.1902	1.1973	1.2500	1.2828	1.2127	1.2124	1.1873	1.2498	1.2874	1.3297	-1.17%	110
Galax City	1.5022	1.5356	1.4817	1.4455	1.4670	1.5293	1.5516	1.6431	1.5414	1.5117	-0.07%	52
Hampton City	1.4794	1.4643	1.4634	1.5135	1.5193	1.5772	1.5458	1.5360	1.4846	1.4412	0.29%	33
Harrisonburg City	1.3015	1.3045	1.3159	1.3418	1.3101	1.3126	1.1913	1.2850	1.2804	1.2301	0.64%	21
Hopewell City	1.3296	1.3983	1.3852	1.4390	1.5062	1.7049	1.4786	1.6479	1.5587	1.4055	-0.60%	83
Lexington City	1.2473	1.2882	1.3421	1.3921	1.3388	1.3635	1.3259	1.2735	1.3803	1.1343	1.11%	12
Lynchburg City	1.3754	1.4514	1.4770	1.5110	1.5318	1.5460	1.5910	1.6668	1.6345	1.5607	-1.32%	113
Manassas City	1.3280	1.2989	1.2346	1.2241	1.1831	1.2331	1.1823	1.2365	1.2310	1.2209	0.97%	16
Manassas Park City	1.2211	1.3060	1.2573	1.2981	1.2862	1.2957	1.2750	1.3050	1.3475	1.3510	-1.07%	106
Martinsville City	1.4044	1.4188	1.4971	1.5058	1.4977	1.4868	1.4784	1.4655	1.4052	1.3983	0.05%	45
Newport News City	1.4465	1.4631	1.4685	1.4739	1.5387	1.5563	1.5385	1.5398	1.5196	1.4960	-0.37%	69
Norfolk City	1.4315	1.4591	1.4808	1.4611	1.4763	1.4933	1.5159	1.5376	1.5282	1.5285	-0.71%	86
Norton City	1.3817	1.3827	1.3427	1.3486	1.3980	1.4053	1.3440	1.3805	1.2627	1.3397	0.35%	28
Petersburg City	1.4045	1.4030	1.4462	1.4646	1.5303	1.5261	1.4744	1.6292	1.5762	1.5092	-0.77%	93
Poquoson City	0.9417	0.9522	0.9066	0.9178	0.9155	0.9327	0.9197	0.8959	0.8633	0.8519	1.17%	10
Portsmouth City	1.3979	1.4646	1.4693	1.4636	1.4772	1.5026	1.6339	1.5448	1.4768	1.5379	-1.01%	101
Radford City	1.1045	1.1438	1.1944	1.1804	1.2566	1.2413	1.2602	1.3318	1.4323	1.2595	-1.37%	116
Richmond City	1.3423	1.3496	1.3805	1.4059	1.2551	1.2245	1.2235	1.3183	1.4039	1.3690	-0.22%	61
Roanoke City	1.2860	1.3272	1.4256	1.4052	1.3731	1.3908	1.3639	1.4166	1.3871	1.4221	-1.06%	104
Salem City	1.3910	1.3502	1.3938	1.3830	1.4652	1.5079	1.4588	1.5052	1.4821	1.4418	-0.39%	71
Staunton City	1.1481	1.1528	1.1869	1.2084	1.1994	1.1832	1.2142	1.1978	1.1810	1.1910	-0.40%	72
Suffolk City	1.1522	1.1896	1.1862	1.1633	1.1542	1.1791	1.1689	1.1888	1.1534	1.1844	-0.30%	67
Virginia Beach City	1.1084	1.1083	1.0875	1.1210	1.1190	1.1349	1.1301	1.1384	1.1226	1.0772	0.32%	31
Waynesboro City	1.3560	1.4109	1.3583	1.3472	1.3660	1.3923	1.3246	1.2589	1.2378	1.2212	1.23%	9
Williamsburg City	1.1063	1.0375	1.0908	1.1087	1.0824	1.0913	1.0769	1.1150	1.1073	1.0774	0.30%	32
Winchester City	1.2781	1.2923	1.2609	1.2841	1.2913	1.2945	1.2805	1.2805	1.2971	1.2757	0.02%	47

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Average Revenue Effort growth, 133 = Lowest Average Revenue Effort growth

Revenue Effort Rankings 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Accomack County	88	97	86	88	81	87	92	97	93	93
Albemarle County	62	74	70	73	79	77	79	87	84	83
Alleghany County	48	45	48	48	45	44	49	39	40	39
Amelia County	110	108	125	122	99	104	117	113	112	98
Amherst County	94	93	92	92	88	96	90	92	91	90
Appomattox County	111	119	117	89	101	98	100	112	114	107
Arlington County	36	39	41	41	37	37	39	43	37	34
Augusta County	124	125	123	127	126	125	124	125	125	125
Bath County	100	114	114	111	123	127	121	121	119	122
Bedford County	133	133	133	133	132	132	131	133	129	127
Bland County	50	47	52	54	59	63	58	83	78	96
Botetourt County	101	106	102	107	100	111	108	106	106	111
Brunswick County	104	103	104	106	113	110	107	99	102	121
Buchanan County	44	51	42	34	39	50	44	23	35	19
Buckingham County	119	120	118	114	112	99	116	118	115	109
Campbell County	102	98	103	91	87	81	82	80	81	94
Caroline County	80	77	77	74	75	67	61	66	65	67
Carroll County	56	44	54	53	54	55	51	45	46	51
Charles City County	68	60	53	75	61	74	62	67	70	63
Charlotte County	70	66	87	79	78	83	85	101	103	97
Chesterfield County	57	59	60	60	65	60	59	63	63	59
Clarke County	132	131	131	126	122	121	120	122	116	116
Craig County	125	130	129	129	128	128	129	127	127	123
Culpeper County	84	85	79	72	77	75	74	78	74	71
Cumberland County	71	69	63	62	64	58	42	48	48	44
Dickenson County	46	48	45	42	47	73	29	33	34	30
Dinwiddie County	74	72	73	71	73	69	72	68	64	73
Essex County	79	88	76	76	66	53	75	71	68	72
Fairfax County	41	40	43	43	43	43	46	50	47	46
Fauquier County	81	75	72	82	89	91	83	88	83	79
Floyd County	123	122	121	128	127	124	130	126	124	124
Fluvanna County	93	80	88	83	82	82	91	100	104	102
Franklin County	121	116	119	121	119	118	110	116	118	119
Frederick County	66	71	69	66	69	62	76	77	73	70
Giles County	59	56	61	55	55	66	68	64	71	69
Gloucester County	96	100	93	94	95	95	88	81	79	84
Goochland County	131	132	132	132	133	133	133	132	132	132
Grayson County	78	99	116	102	117	106	102	89	96	88
Greene County	73	86	85	90	84	85	84	73	82	85
Greensville County	54	50	47	44	41	41	43	37	44	47
Halifax County	98	102	105	99	106	105	104	106	108	112
Hanover County	89	91	100	103	103	103	98	95	87	76
Henrico County	55	58	55	58	57	56	55	65	58	56
Henry County	92	89	82	84	107	92	87	82	86	95
Highland County	118	129	128	130	130	131	132	131	133	133
Isle of Wight County	52	54	57	50	58	54	64	94	95	86
James City County	58	62	65	61	62	59	63	60	56	57
King and Queen County	86	78	75	69	70	90	97	62	69	60
King George County	72	68	71	70	74	78	89	86	87	81
King William County	85	76	84	101	92	84	77	74	76	74
Lancaster County	130	126	130	131	131	130	127	129	130	128
Lee County	128	128	126	125	115	123	122	115	122	114
Loudoun County	31	34	37	35	34	35	37	42	38	38
Louisa County	97	95	97	96	97	102	106	109	110	110
Lunenburg County	129	127	123	112	125	114	114	114	117	104
Madison County	107	115	112	115	114	119	109	102	105	103
Mathews County	114	104	113	117	110	109	119	120	121	120
Mecklenburg County	24	28	30	45	46	48	54	90	98	113
Middlesex County	120	110	111	118	121	120	125	124	126	130
Montgomery County	75	73	78	67	72	71	67	69	72	80
Nelson County	105	112	98	87	98	86	86	104	97	106
New Kent County	81	81	83	97	90	94	96	96	90	89
Northampton County	53	55	56	57	60	68	73	59	67	78
Northumberland County	127	123	127	124	128	129	128	130	131	129
Nottoway County	122	118	110	119	120	116	111	117	113	105
Orange County	109	105	91	93	86	89	93	91	85	82
Page County	99	93	94	98	93	88	94	84	92	101
Patrick County	103	101	101	108	105	117	118	103	107	99
Pittsylvania County	115	107	107	123	124	122	123	123	123	126
Powhatan County	116	113	115	110	102	108	99	98	94	92
Prince Edward County	90	84	89	85	90	93	78	85	89	87
Prince George County	67	70	68	77	68	70	71	72	75	65
Prince William County	42	42	44	46	44	42	47	49	45	45

Revenue Effort Rankings 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Pulaski County	49	49	46	47	48	46	48	51	50	55
Rappahannock County	126	124	122	116	116	115	126	128	128	131
Richmond County	113	109	109	113	110	112	113	110	101	108
Roanoke County	51	52	50	51	49	47	50	46	49	50
Rockbridge County	60	61	58	59	53	51	57	58	66	64
Rockingham County	117	90	81	95	94	100	103	93	100	99
Russell County	95	96	90	80	83	97	80	53	53	54
Scott County	87	82	96	86	85	65	70	54	55	49
Shenandoah County	106	111	106	109	109	113	112	111	111	117
Smyth County	47	53	49	49	52	45	45	47	51	48
Southampton County	64	63	67	63	50	57	56	70	62	77
Spotsylvania County	69	65	66	68	67	64	65	61	54	58
Stafford County	61	57	58	56	56	52	53	52	52	52
Surry County	76	79	74	78	76	76	66	57	57	66
Sussex County	43	43	34	38	42	40	38	35	43	42
Tazewell County	77	83	80	81	80	79	81	79	80	75
Warren County	91	87	95	100	96	101	101	105	99	91
Washington County	108	117	108	105	104	107	105	108	109	115
Westmoreland County	112	121	120	120	118	126	115	119	120	118
Wise County	83	92	99	104	108	80	95	76	61	53
Wythe County	65	64	62	65	71	72	69	75	77	68
York County	63	67	64	64	63	61	60	56	60	61
Alexandria City	32	37	36	36	35	39	40	44	42	43
Bristol City	4	4	1	2	2	4	3	8	4	7
Buena Vista City	20	23	17	16	20	16	13	7	15	15
Charlottesville City	22	24	22	27	22	25	19	19	7	24
Chesapeake City	37	38	40	40	38	36	36	41	41	37
Colonial Heights City	26	27	24	22	19	15	17	16	19	21
Covington City	3	2	3	4	5	6	15	5	2	1
Danville City	17	18	23	26	29	27	25	28	28	22
Emporia City	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Fairfax City	35	35	35	33	32	33	34	34	32	35
Falls Church City	29	29	29	29	27	26	26	36	30	31
Franklin City	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	9	8	6
Fredericksburg City	30	30	27	25	28	30	31	29	24	23
Galax City	5	5	6	12	13	9	6	4	9	8
Hampton City	6	7	11	5	9	5	7	13	12	12
Harrisonburg City	21	21	21	21	21	21	30	24	25	27
Hopewell City	18	14	15	13	3	2	10	3	6	14
Lexington City	27	26	20	17	18	20	20	26	21	36
Lynchburg City	14	10	8	6	7	8	5	2	3	3
Manassas City	19	22	28	28	31	28	32	30	29	29
Manassas Park City	28	20	26	23	24	22	23	22	22	18
Martinsville City	10	11	5	7	10	14	11	15	17	16
Newport News City	7	8	10	8	6	7	8	11	11	10
Norfolk City	8	9	7	11	12	13	9	12	10	5
Norton City	13	15	19	19	15	17	18	18	26	20
Petersburg City	9	13	12	9	8	10	12	6	5	9
Poquoson City	45	46	51	52	51	49	52	55	59	62
Portsmouth City	11	6	9	10	11	12	4	10	14	4
Radford City	40	33	31	31	25	24	24	20	16	26
Richmond City	16	17	16	14	26	29	26	21	18	17
Roanoke City	23	19	13	15	16	19	16	17	20	13
Salem City	12	16	14	18	14	11	14	14	13	11
Staunton City	34	32	32	30	30	31	28	31	31	32
Suffolk City	33	31	33	32	33	32	33	32	33	33
Virginia Beach City	38	36	39	37	36	34	35	38	36	41
Waynesboro City	15	12	18	20	17	18	21	27	27	28
Williamsburg City	39	41	38	39	40	38	41	40	39	40
Winchester City	25	25	25	24	23	23	22	25	23	25

Rank Scores: 1 = Highest Revenue Effort, 133 = Lowest Revenue Effort

NOTE: Localities in the index reduced from 134 to 133 in FY14 when the City of Bedford reverted to town status.

Revenue Effort Scores 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Accomack County	95.17	94.99	95.44	95.60	95.89	95.70	96.72	93.65	93.80	93.47
Albemarle County	97.07	96.24	96.64	96.54	96.11	96.40	97.41	94.40	94.62	94.56
Alleghany County	98.63	99.29	98.94	98.93	99.92	99.82	100.65	104.80	104.27	104.29
Amelia County	93.84	94.16	93.16	93.28	95.02	94.99	94.99	91.73	91.49	93.09
Amherst County	94.99	95.02	95.18	95.33	95.56	95.24	96.78	93.85	94.09	93.58
Appomattox County	93.81	93.70	93.72	95.57	94.71	95.22	96.29	91.76	91.23	92.25
Arlington County	102.27	101.20	101.22	101.32	101.37	101.41	102.57	103.20	104.79	106.28
Augusta County	92.64	93.02	93.27	92.96	93.04	93.26	94.51	89.51	89.21	89.06
Bath County	94.61	93.95	93.88	94.13	93.27	93.09	94.71	90.71	90.85	90.40
Bedford County	91.57	91.71	91.65	91.78	92.07	92.42	93.48	87.64	88.35	88.70
Bland County	98.46	98.88	98.10	98.27	97.70	97.33	98.66	94.73	95.89	93.25
Botetourt County	94.51	94.24	94.67	94.41	94.73	94.42	95.76	92.65	92.41	91.81
Brunswick County	94.07	94.40	94.49	94.47	94.01	94.62	95.83	93.35	93.19	90.42
Buchanan County	99.35	98.64	100.88	102.23	101.28	98.57	101.58	109.40	105.36	111.89
Buckingham County	93.35	93.59	93.72	93.91	94.08	95.16	95.07	91.25	91.21	92.13
Campbell County	94.50	94.82	94.63	95.34	95.60	96.06	97.13	95.18	94.87	93.35
Caroline County	95.73	95.93	96.07	96.51	96.64	97.17	98.62	96.96	97.13	97.01
Carroll County	97.45	99.67	97.96	98.32	98.36	98.05	99.94	102.12	101.57	100.83
Charles City County	96.53	97.54	98.00	96.49	97.64	96.63	98.56	96.91	96.46	97.46
Charlotte County	96.43	97.13	95.36	95.99	96.12	95.94	96.89	93.18	92.99	93.22
Chesterfield County	97.44	97.63	97.49	97.45	97.38	97.62	98.64	97.18	97.31	98.42
Clarke County	91.93	92.30	92.48	93.00	93.28	93.57	94.73	90.50	91.09	91.36
Craig County	92.58	92.44	92.67	92.70	92.88	92.90	94.05	89.15	88.73	89.76
Culpeper County	95.41	95.63	95.97	96.55	96.17	96.56	97.78	95.32	96.19	95.98
Cumberland County	96.41	96.87	97.14	97.35	97.44	97.83	101.95	101.27	101.07	103.46
Dickenson County	98.88	98.84	99.54	100.78	99.79	96.69	104.38	106.12	105.54	108.12
Dinwiddie County	96.08	96.41	96.50	96.56	96.71	96.98	98.05	96.54	97.13	95.90
Essex County	95.74	95.51	96.14	96.45	97.11	98.29	97.77	96.21	96.91	95.97
Fairfax County	101.41	100.91	100.79	100.56	100.46	99.97	101.25	100.64	101.18	101.94
Fauquier County	95.66	96.08	96.54	95.88	95.46	95.56	97.05	94.38	94.86	95.12
Floyd County	92.79	93.50	93.43	92.94	93.00	93.30	93.94	89.33	89.22	89.65
Fluvanna County	95.03	95.88	95.35	95.81	95.84	96.02	96.74	93.28	92.89	92.74
Franklin County	93.19	93.80	93.62	93.29	93.46	93.87	95.44	91.42	91.00	90.71
Frederick County	96.69	96.83	96.70	96.88	96.83	97.35	97.61	95.56	96.35	96.28
Giles County	97.31	97.87	97.40	98.07	98.20	97.22	98.17	97.07	96.40	96.64
Gloucester County	94.74	94.77	95.08	95.10	95.22	95.41	96.84	94.80	95.16	94.52
Goochland County	92.06	91.93	91.87	92.19	91.52	92.01	93.22	87.90	87.78	86.64
Grayson County	95.96	94.81	93.85	94.72	93.51	94.95	96.10	94.17	93.72	93.99
Greene County	96.12	95.63	95.46	95.47	95.78	95.80	96.98	96.09	94.86	94.43
Greensville County	97.77	98.75	99.10	100.53	100.54	100.46	101.61	105.26	102.25	101.71
Halifax County	94.71	94.46	94.39	94.86	94.51	94.99	95.93	92.65	92.00	91.73
Hanover County	95.10	95.11	94.72	94.69	94.67	95.03	96.34	93.80	94.35	95.47
Henrico County	97.66	97.72	97.93	97.72	97.94	98.02	99.37	96.98	97.90	99.67
Henry County	95.04	95.30	95.62	95.77	94.41	95.53	96.85	94.75	94.41	93.35
Highland County	93.37	92.55	92.82	92.66	92.37	92.48	93.37	88.09	86.73	86.15
Isle of Wight County	98.14	98.15	97.79	98.66	97.79	98.07	98.47	93.83	93.76	94.29
James City County	97.35	97.25	97.08	97.45	97.58	97.77	98.51	97.62	98.13	99.06
King and Queen	95.37	95.89	96.34	96.69	96.79	95.59	96.43	97.55	96.71	98.30
King George County	96.38	96.92	96.57	96.59	96.69	96.26	96.79	94.66	94.35	94.64
King William County	95.39	96.02	95.48	94.74	95.35	95.93	97.54	96.08	96.08	95.83
Lancaster County	92.42	92.93	92.51	92.57	92.16	92.65	94.39	88.72	88.33	88.63
Lee County	92.46	92.80	93.13	93.06	93.66	93.31	94.66	91.43	90.36	91.61
Loudoun County	102.78	102.12	101.78	102.03	102.23	101.83	102.85	103.40	104.77	104.52
Louisa County	94.74	95.02	94.80	95.06	95.05	95.04	95.85	92.37	91.90	92.04
Lunenburg County	92.44	92.93	93.27	94.07	93.05	94.05	95.18	91.62	91.09	92.53
Madison County	93.93	93.95	94.15	93.81	93.76	93.74	95.65	92.85	92.87	92.68
Mathews County	93.66	94.33	93.99	93.73	94.09	94.74	94.75	90.81	90.45	90.50
Mecklenburg County	104.62	103.49	103.52	100.43	99.90	98.75	99.65	94.16	93.60	91.70
Middlesex County	93.30	94.09	94.15	93.70	93.34	93.58	94.46	89.56	89.18	87.73
Montgomery County	96.01	96.29	96.05	96.75	96.72	96.82	98.25	96.43	96.37	94.85
Nelson County	94.01	93.98	94.78	95.64	95.02	95.76	96.87	92.82	93.64	92.27
New Kent County	95.66	95.83	95.55	95.02	95.39	95.45	96.57	93.80	94.10	93.91
Northampton County	97.78	97.97	97.85	97.73	97.64	97.08	97.82	97.65	96.91	95.42
Northumberland	92.54	93.42	93.04	93.10	92.88	92.73	94.06	88.19	88.14	88.05
Nottoway County	93.09	93.72	94.20	93.44	93.43	93.92	95.37	91.30	91.39	92.39
Orange County	93.86	94.30	95.18	95.32	95.63	95.64	96.68	93.99	94.48	94.57
Page County	94.69	95.02	95.03	94.95	95.28	95.64	96.65	94.72	94.06	92.95
Patrick County	94.36	94.66	94.68	94.30	94.56	93.91	94.79	92.83	92.03	92.99
Pittsylvania County	93.57	94.19	94.36	93.17	93.08	93.38	94.63	90.40	90.07	89.04
Powhatan County	93.46	93.97	93.85	94.15	94.68	94.85	96.30	93.47	93.77	93.52
Prince Edward County	95.07	95.69	95.28	95.67	95.39	95.49	97.52	94.71	94.28	94.11
Prince George County	96.65	96.85	96.88	96.19	97.08	96.91	98.05	96.12	96.09	97.33
Prince William County	100.51	100.53	100.16	99.63	100.16	100.33	101.17	100.92	101.65	102.56

Revenue Effort Scores 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Pulaski County	98.52	98.79	99.51	99.60	99.30	99.24	101.14	100.50	100.33	99.68
Rappahannock	92.55	93.04	93.42	93.80	93.54	93.94	94.43	89.11	88.43	87.72
Richmond County	93.69	94.13	94.21	93.95	94.09	94.35	95.29	92.25	93.36	92.23
Roanoke County	98.38	98.62	98.58	98.60	98.85	98.83	100.03	101.52	100.65	101.24
Rockbridge County	97.25	97.37	97.54	97.69	98.41	98.46	99.17	97.69	97.00	97.39
Rockingham County	93.46	95.13	95.67	95.10	95.27	95.13	96.09	93.84	93.38	92.99
Russell County	94.83	95.00	95.21	95.99	95.84	95.23	97.15	99.71	99.42	100.08
Scott County	95.26	95.77	94.84	95.66	95.70	97.30	98.06	98.38	98.24	101.51
Shenandoah County	93.98	94.03	94.38	94.21	94.16	94.24	95.30	91.96	91.79	91.07
Smyth County	98.72	98.61	98.67	98.71	98.43	99.37	101.30	101.30	100.30	101.70
Southampton County	96.87	97.25	97.05	97.23	98.53	97.90	99.32	96.35	97.34	95.45
Spotsylvania County	96.49	97.18	97.07	96.75	97.10	97.31	98.45	97.59	98.25	98.97
Stafford County	97.19	97.81	97.54	97.85	98.14	98.31	99.67	100.10	100.24	100.67
Surry County	95.98	95.88	96.34	96.07	96.23	96.45	98.43	97.84	97.99	97.19
Sussex County	100.34	100.33	102.87	101.69	100.52	100.77	102.81	105.85	102.31	103.52
Tazewell County	95.97	95.75	95.92	95.94	95.99	96.22	97.14	95.31	94.88	95.62
Warren County	95.04	95.57	94.88	94.81	95.16	95.09	96.18	92.71	93.54	93.52
Washington County	93.88	93.79	94.26	94.62	94.58	94.85	95.92	92.59	91.99	91.48
Westmoreland	93.81	93.51	93.45	93.39	93.46	93.25	95.12	91.21	90.77	90.94
Wise County	95.55	95.02	94.73	94.63	94.23	96.09	96.60	95.83	97.47	100.50
Wythe County	96.81	97.21	97.25	96.94	96.73	96.77	98.12	96.00	96.07	96.94
York County	97.04	97.09	97.11	97.18	97.50	97.57	98.64	98.08	97.56	97.99
Alexandria City	102.66	101.50	101.83	101.97	101.82	101.07	102.40	102.77	103.43	103.47
Bristol City	109.15	109.79	111.77	110.34	110.51	109.98	111.49	118.32	119.08	116.94
Buena Vista City	105.04	104.87	105.87	106.49	105.02	106.29	108.70	118.71	115.09	113.70
Charlottesville City	104.89	104.83	105.10	104.20	104.90	103.61	106.34	111.95	117.57	111.08
Chesapeake City	101.85	101.37	101.27	101.33	101.30	101.59	103.08	103.80	103.58	104.73
Colonial Heights City	104.08	104.37	105.02	105.03	105.05	106.35	106.77	113.96	112.83	111.77
Covington City	110.16	110.10	109.56	108.97	108.85	108.66	108.24	119.34	121.56	125.78
Danville City	105.61	105.45	105.06	104.22	103.29	103.56	104.99	108.28	108.28	111.59
Emporia City	112.13	114.43	111.26	112.13	112.23	113.66	114.23	128.07	125.56	125.40
Fairfax City	102.40	101.82	102.30	102.49	102.72	102.52	103.48	106.01	106.43	106.25
Falls Church City	103.49	103.43	103.67	103.51	103.39	103.57	104.65	105.62	107.66	107.93
Franklin City	110.35	109.83	108.80	110.26	109.92	110.96	112.47	117.30	117.31	117.14
Fredericksburg City	103.13	103.20	104.03	104.54	103.35	103.17	104.06	108.23	109.85	111.57
Galax City	108.31	108.82	107.87	107.22	107.53	108.21	109.99	119.51	117.21	116.91
Hampton City	107.93	107.64	107.56	108.35	108.39	108.97	109.89	116.43	115.57	114.84
Harrisonburg City	104.98	104.98	105.12	105.51	104.95	104.77	104.12	109.24	109.65	108.64
Hopewell City	105.45	106.54	106.27	107.12	108.17	111.00	108.80	119.64	117.71	113.79
Lexington City	104.08	104.71	105.55	106.34	105.42	105.57	106.32	108.91	112.54	105.83
Lynchburg City	106.21	107.42	107.79	108.30	108.59	108.47	110.63	120.18	119.91	118.35
Manassas City	105.42	104.89	103.77	103.57	102.86	103.50	103.98	107.85	108.22	108.37
Manassas Park City	103.64	105.01	104.15	104.79	104.56	104.50	105.49	109.81	111.59	112.19
Martinsville City	106.69	106.88	108.12	108.22	108.03	107.53	108.80	114.41	113.27	113.58
Newport News City	107.39	107.62	107.65	107.69	108.70	108.64	109.78	116.54	116.58	116.45
Norfolk City	107.14	107.55	107.85	107.48	107.68	107.64	109.41	116.48	116.83	117.40
Norton City	106.31	106.28	105.56	105.62	106.39	106.24	106.61	111.98	109.14	111.86
Petersburg City	106.69	106.62	107.28	107.54	108.57	108.16	108.73	119.11	118.22	116.84
Poquoson City	99.01	99.12	98.34	98.51	98.47	98.73	99.70	98.08	97.57	97.54
Portsmouth City	106.58	107.64	107.66	107.52	107.69	107.78	111.33	116.69	115.34	117.68
Radford City	101.71	102.31	103.11	102.85	104.07	103.63	105.25	110.58	114.05	109.51
Richmond City	105.66	105.73	106.19	106.57	104.05	103.37	104.65	110.19	113.23	112.72
Roanoke City	104.72	105.36	106.94	106.56	105.98	106.01	106.93	113.01	112.74	114.28
Salem City	106.47	105.74	106.41	106.19	107.50	107.87	108.48	115.55	115.49	114.86
Staunton City	102.43	102.46	102.98	103.31	103.13	102.71	104.50	106.74	106.77	107.49
Suffolk City	102.50	103.07	102.97	102.57	102.39	102.65	103.76	106.48	105.97	107.30
Virginia Beach City	101.77	101.72	101.34	101.87	101.81	101.94	103.13	105.04	105.08	104.15
Waynesboro City	105.88	106.75	105.82	105.60	105.87	106.03	106.29	108.49	108.42	108.38
Williamsburg City	101.74	100.54	101.39	101.66	101.21	101.25	102.26	104.37	104.63	104.16
Winchester City	104.59	104.78	104.21	104.56	104.64	104.48	105.63	109.11	110.13	109.98

Revenue Effort Scores: 100 = Average Revenue Effort; Scores above 100 represent above average Revenue Effort, while scores below 100 are below average. Higher scores equate to greater fiscal stress.

Appendix J

Median Household Income from 2012 - 2021

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Median Household Income 2012 - 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg. Growth	Rank
Accomack County	\$50,949	\$44,127	\$47,335	\$42,879	\$44,038	\$39,040	\$38,690	\$38,064	\$38,064	\$36,957	4.21%	112
Albemarle County	\$91,849	\$79,708	\$86,332	\$80,392	\$77,591	\$73,132	\$71,293	\$70,032	\$70,032	\$70,813	3.30%	70
Alleghany County	\$49,197	\$52,281	\$53,341	\$46,538	\$49,655	\$47,037	\$45,210	\$44,983	\$44,983	\$44,530	1.16%	1
Amelia County	\$62,884	\$70,511	\$60,096	\$57,280	\$54,979	\$56,172	\$53,078	\$52,055	\$52,055	\$49,714	2.94%	48
Amherst County	\$57,294	\$61,111	\$56,218	\$50,580	\$48,980	\$46,497	\$48,646	\$47,268	\$47,268	\$43,791	3.43%	80
Appomattox County	\$58,860	\$55,152	\$54,609	\$51,131	\$50,148	\$51,431	\$49,461	\$44,062	\$44,062	\$43,814	3.82%	101
Arlington County	\$124,474	\$125,004	\$118,986	\$120,950	\$114,705	\$108,635	\$104,354	\$101,533	\$101,533	\$99,255	2.82%	35
Augusta County	\$69,243	\$67,698	\$63,621	\$60,556	\$58,368	\$56,784	\$56,867	\$54,834	\$54,834	\$49,773	4.35%	116
Bath County	\$56,200	\$56,165	\$54,385	\$50,564	\$48,753	\$47,059	\$44,401	\$42,951	\$42,951	\$44,524	2.91%	45
Bedford County	\$66,026	\$70,004	\$66,591	\$61,186	\$65,172	\$55,708	\$54,153	\$56,888	\$56,888	\$56,910	1.78%	6
Bland County	\$50,492	\$56,637	\$49,023	\$47,681	\$45,564	\$44,827	\$44,727	\$41,939	\$41,939	\$42,843	1.98%	14
Botetourt County	\$74,081	\$70,803	\$74,178	\$71,874	\$70,388	\$68,390	\$62,591	\$61,005	\$61,005	\$60,943	2.40%	17
Brunswick County	\$47,401	\$45,556	\$43,835	\$41,803	\$42,569	\$39,433	\$39,748	\$37,800	\$37,800	\$34,621	4.10%	109
Buchanan County	\$38,087	\$35,891	\$36,881	\$32,144	\$32,993	\$31,763	\$32,433	\$31,621	\$31,621	\$32,848	1.77%	5
Buckingham County	\$54,263	\$49,339	\$47,202	\$45,889	\$41,763	\$42,455	\$43,774	\$39,538	\$39,538	\$34,415	6.41%	130
Campbell County	\$53,059	\$59,223	\$48,984	\$51,525	\$50,849	\$49,935	\$46,938	\$47,982	\$47,982	\$41,193	3.20%	61
Caroline County	\$73,390	\$67,663	\$64,647	\$67,335	\$62,207	\$55,423	\$54,696	\$55,760	\$55,760	\$54,336	3.90%	104
Carroll County	\$45,956	\$48,555	\$45,698	\$41,517	\$42,262	\$40,390	\$42,790	\$36,218	\$36,218	\$32,777	4.47%	119
Charles City County	\$63,299	\$61,850	\$56,465	\$56,872	\$54,504	\$56,907	\$51,645	\$48,394	\$48,394	\$47,828	3.59%	87
Charlotte County	\$48,382	\$45,084	\$43,001	\$41,382	\$40,864	\$38,557	\$37,819	\$35,715	\$35,715	\$32,873	5.24%	125
Chesterfield County	\$86,101	\$83,598	\$81,641	\$80,734	\$80,573	\$76,260	\$75,107	\$67,454	\$67,454	\$70,371	2.48%	22
Clarke County	\$91,603	\$88,407	\$85,567	\$84,021	\$76,359	\$76,753	\$71,789	\$74,384	\$74,384	\$67,922	3.87%	102
Craig County	\$57,299	\$57,314	\$53,319	\$50,858	\$50,210	\$48,221	\$47,832	\$45,527	\$45,527	\$38,268	5.53%	128
Culpeper County	\$82,220	\$80,151	\$79,739	\$72,111	\$69,318	\$67,023	\$63,728	\$63,876	\$63,876	\$59,609	4.21%	113
Cumberland County	\$52,200	\$51,035	\$52,005	\$46,300	\$44,699	\$42,692	\$40,958	\$41,799	\$41,799	\$36,988	4.57%	121
Dickenson County	\$39,722	\$38,394	\$37,161	\$35,047	\$33,383	\$32,795	\$32,620	\$33,386	\$33,386	\$35,147	1.45%	2
Dinwiddie County	\$66,397	\$63,567	\$58,474	\$57,257	\$57,284	\$54,805	\$52,694	\$51,864	\$51,864	\$51,131	3.32%	72
Essex County	\$59,012	\$56,134	\$53,538	\$50,785	\$50,112	\$50,033	\$47,427	\$44,427	\$44,427	\$42,012	4.50%	120
Fairfax County	\$133,845	\$132,509	\$127,898	\$122,035	\$117,989	\$115,518	\$112,844	\$110,658	\$110,658	\$106,690	2.83%	38
Fauquier County	\$106,714	\$106,977	\$103,827	\$93,462	\$96,835	\$91,372	\$89,610	\$82,705	\$82,705	\$82,957	3.18%	59
Floyd County	\$54,765	\$54,262	\$52,277	\$48,315	\$48,341	\$42,670	\$48,448	\$41,652	\$41,652	\$42,211	3.30%	71
Fluvanna County	\$77,226	\$79,598	\$75,089	\$73,463	\$71,863	\$70,005	\$65,899	\$63,117	\$63,117	\$63,307	2.44%	19
Franklin County	\$60,062	\$61,714	\$61,878	\$53,522	\$51,031	\$52,424	\$49,117	\$48,070	\$48,070	\$43,427	4.26%	114
Frederick County	\$85,262	\$83,033	\$83,672	\$77,684	\$72,139	\$69,346	\$69,991	\$68,166	\$68,166	\$64,027	3.69%	92
Giles County	\$55,018	\$55,983	\$53,111	\$50,591	\$52,808	\$51,780	\$46,727	\$43,504	\$43,504	\$44,365	2.67%	29
Gloucester County	\$75,630	\$73,893	\$71,715	\$70,938	\$63,902	\$64,296	\$63,742	\$58,824	\$58,824	\$57,173	3.59%	86
Goochland County	\$104,379	\$101,927	\$100,444	\$89,331	\$100,686	\$88,815	\$86,257	\$76,843	\$76,843	\$81,707	3.08%	55
Grayson County	\$42,553	\$45,896	\$41,312	\$37,550	\$37,247	\$36,113	\$37,684	\$33,302	\$33,302	\$32,611	3.39%	76
Greene County	\$76,941	\$70,046	\$73,345	\$67,498	\$65,394	\$66,170	\$60,406	\$59,730	\$59,730	\$59,718	3.20%	62
Greensville County	\$49,323	\$48,578	\$47,315	\$43,533	\$47,097	\$41,539	\$40,252	\$38,036	\$38,036	\$36,996	3.70%	93
Halifax County	\$46,244	\$43,386	\$42,619	\$43,096	\$42,552	\$39,859	\$40,432	\$35,553	\$35,553	\$36,203	3.08%	54
Hanover County	\$95,195	\$97,717	\$90,824	\$91,028	\$89,723	\$83,405	\$81,900	\$77,316	\$77,316	\$74,660	3.06%	52
Henrico County	\$78,888	\$80,105	\$68,975	\$68,581	\$67,434	\$66,524	\$65,524	\$60,050	\$60,050	\$58,723	3.82%	100
Henry County	\$45,784	\$41,706	\$41,908	\$36,471	\$41,206	\$36,703	\$36,695	\$36,066	\$36,066	\$34,232	3.75%	96
Highland County	\$48,972	\$52,898	\$45,917	\$45,089	\$43,939	\$42,837	\$42,363	\$38,314	\$38,314	\$37,501	3.40%	78
Isle of Wight County	\$86,286	\$75,481	\$78,749	\$72,993	\$70,842	\$70,982	\$67,480	\$62,495	\$62,495	\$64,606	3.73%	95
James City County	\$92,270	\$86,501	\$92,773	\$86,541	\$88,149	\$84,035	\$77,668	\$75,806	\$75,806	\$78,396	1.97%	12
King and Queen County	\$59,730	\$60,133	\$54,185	\$51,124	\$51,055	\$52,115	\$47,513	\$44,697	\$44,697	\$45,090	3.61%	88
King George County	\$98,668	\$90,786	\$85,657	\$86,619	\$86,878	\$80,664	\$81,128	\$78,180	\$78,180	\$75,861	3.34%	74
King William County	\$79,378	\$79,313	\$73,035	\$68,724	\$69,806	\$68,053	\$64,651	\$61,183	\$61,183	\$62,005	3.11%	56
Lancaster County	\$58,578	\$55,539	\$55,072	\$52,814	\$50,793	\$44,941	\$47,098	\$46,578	\$46,578	\$47,769	2.51%	23
Lee County	\$38,529	\$38,229	\$35,878	\$34,796	\$32,152	\$32,466	\$32,135	\$32,092	\$32,092	\$30,606	2.88%	42
Loudoun County	\$153,716	\$155,362	\$151,806	\$140,382	\$136,191	\$134,609	\$125,900	\$117,680	\$117,680	\$118,934	3.25%	65
Louisa County	\$68,838	\$69,907	\$64,135	\$63,714	\$60,641	\$52,671	\$57,015	\$53,170	\$53,170	\$54,836	2.84%	39
Lunenburg County	\$44,852	\$47,384	\$44,860	\$41,421	\$36,591	\$38,313	\$38,941	\$37,712	\$37,712	\$33,618	3.71%	94
Madison County	\$67,527	\$67,373	\$66,397	\$60,450	\$58,680	\$56,774	\$53,655	\$51,805	\$51,805	\$51,094	3.57%	83
Mathews County	\$69,978	\$68,946	\$69,112	\$61,764	\$59,296	\$59,439	\$56,119	\$55,128	\$55,128	\$57,051	2.52%	24
Mecklenburg County	\$48,013	\$49,542	\$43,128	\$44,832	\$42,275	\$45,827	\$33,650	\$38,439	\$38,439	\$37,435	3.14%	57
Middlesex County	\$62,710	\$60,752	\$58,834	\$54,871	\$51,534	\$49,840	\$52,407	\$47,399	\$47,399	\$48,066	3.39%	75
Montgomery County	\$57,752	\$62,418	\$58,740	\$52,538	\$54,297	\$51,428	\$51,157	\$46,024	\$46,024	\$42,307	4.06%	108
Nelson County	\$61,224	\$60,757	\$55,804	\$56,690	\$53,965	\$54,188	\$49,621	\$45,990	\$45,990	\$47,234	3.29%	69
New Kent County	\$102,920	\$107,658	\$102,619	\$90,858	\$89,682	\$84,486	\$79,322	\$72,150	\$72,150	\$68,862	5.50%	127
Northampton County	\$51,059	\$50,096	\$45,235	\$43,157	\$41,160	\$39,348	\$37,515	\$36,211	\$36,211	\$32,138	6.54%	131
Northumberland County	\$63,255	\$60,575	\$60,385	\$55,418	\$53,381	\$52,957	\$52,075	\$49,054	\$49,054	\$47,143	3.80%	99
Nottoway County	\$46,442	\$51,503	\$45,913	\$46,368	\$40,911	\$40,514	\$39,544	\$34,805	\$34,805	\$36,818	2.90%	44
Orange County	\$94,547	\$73,226	\$71,691	\$63,681	\$62,707	\$64,656	\$59,482	\$60,829	\$60,829	\$58,673	6.79%	132
Page County	\$53,449	\$52,107	\$52,877	\$49,073	\$45,691	\$45,834	\$43,313	\$41,070	\$41,070	\$41,300	3.27%	66
Patrick County	\$46,963	\$46,149	\$43,568	\$42,862	\$40,421	\$38,539	\$37,360	\$34,654	\$34,654	\$33,818	4.32%	115
Pittsylvania County	\$52,006	\$49,124	\$51,682	\$44,710	\$47,411	\$46,192	\$42,390	\$40,608	\$40,608	\$42,236	2.57%	26
Powhatan County	\$99,854	\$98,465	\$94,293	\$88,475	\$87,756	\$78,047	\$77,761	\$74,820	\$74,820	\$73,639	3.96%	105
Prince Edward County	\$51,239	\$47,968	\$44,586	\$48,450	\$43,761	\$41,072	\$41,088	\$39,077	\$39,077	\$37,636	4.02%	107

Median Household Income 2012 - 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Avg. Growth	Rank
Prince George County	\$79,710	\$75,717	\$74,518	\$68,133	\$68,884	\$66,775	\$63,320	\$65,625	\$65,625	\$62,475	3.07%	53
Prince William County	\$116,354	\$111,117	\$106,208	\$106,200	\$100,431	\$97,549	\$99,206	\$93,671	\$93,671	\$93,011	2.79%	33
Pulaski County	\$53,111	\$50,530	\$54,086	\$50,834	\$48,743	\$49,554	\$48,218	\$43,555	\$43,555	\$42,502	2.77%	32
Rappahannock County	\$80,098	\$76,634	\$79,086	\$71,035	\$68,166	\$65,278	\$62,729	\$60,945	\$60,945	\$58,276	4.16%	111
Richmond County	\$53,959	\$55,870	\$49,758	\$49,399	\$48,355	\$45,403	\$43,888	\$42,738	\$42,738	\$41,190	3.44%	81
Roanoke County	\$73,438	\$71,613	\$71,742	\$68,734	\$65,171	\$62,306	\$63,372	\$57,663	\$57,663	\$58,550	2.83%	36
Rockbridge County	\$59,252	\$55,684	\$58,501	\$53,413	\$53,606	\$50,570	\$47,561	\$46,882	\$46,882	\$46,909	2.92%	46
Rockingham County	\$72,392	\$62,609	\$67,242	\$61,375	\$59,492	\$57,655	\$52,953	\$55,636	\$55,636	\$51,137	4.62%	122
Russell County	\$45,254	\$43,206	\$40,345	\$38,966	\$39,219	\$39,003	\$38,386	\$36,107	\$36,107	\$35,912	2.89%	43
Scott County	\$42,894	\$44,937	\$41,288	\$40,161	\$39,640	\$38,612	\$37,567	\$38,336	\$38,336	\$36,566	1.92%	10
Shenandoah County	\$65,308	\$54,294	\$59,087	\$55,283	\$56,733	\$53,810	\$54,281	\$47,874	\$47,874	\$48,677	3.80%	98
Smyth County	\$42,303	\$43,351	\$41,964	\$40,972	\$42,008	\$40,140	\$38,933	\$37,475	\$37,475	\$36,235	1.86%	7
Southampton County	\$57,965	\$60,441	\$62,327	\$52,741	\$49,512	\$49,595	\$48,119	\$46,547	\$46,547	\$43,846	3.58%	84
Spotsylvania County	\$100,162	\$94,299	\$90,262	\$86,695	\$85,743	\$81,065	\$76,181	\$73,112	\$73,112	\$77,298	3.29%	68
Stafford County	\$116,569	\$110,120	\$109,090	\$108,421	\$111,184	\$97,607	\$95,666	\$93,014	\$93,014	\$95,927	2.39%	16
Surry County	\$61,358	\$57,872	\$59,069	\$54,663	\$49,064	\$51,810	\$51,331	\$50,554	\$50,554	\$50,425	2.41%	18
Sussex County	\$54,282	\$48,040	\$45,134	\$43,031	\$41,594	\$41,790	\$39,900	\$38,948	\$38,948	\$36,901	5.23%	124
Tazewell County	\$40,728	\$45,214	\$43,619	\$42,074	\$38,855	\$38,992	\$40,476	\$38,336	\$38,336	\$34,760	1.91%	8
Warren County	\$73,546	\$63,797	\$69,878	\$65,635	\$63,785	\$65,434	\$58,047	\$56,291	\$56,291	\$58,632	2.83%	37
Washington County	\$54,223	\$53,785	\$52,387	\$45,510	\$49,866	\$44,785	\$45,864	\$42,242	\$42,242	\$43,155	2.85%	40
Westmoreland County	\$59,959	\$59,343	\$54,885	\$51,414	\$50,046	\$48,983	\$47,581	\$45,927	\$45,927	\$45,051	3.68%	91
Wise County	\$41,994	\$41,723	\$42,372	\$38,045	\$37,460	\$33,810	\$36,076	\$37,490	\$37,490	\$35,800	1.92%	9
Wythe County	\$51,206	\$54,399	\$48,543	\$46,345	\$46,795	\$47,676	\$42,883	\$41,168	\$41,168	\$38,533	3.65%	90
York County	\$97,500	\$91,711	\$91,535	\$86,317	\$85,292	\$87,910	\$83,007	\$78,327	\$78,327	\$75,316	3.27%	67
Alexandria City	\$100,877	\$99,763	\$102,589	\$99,425	\$99,959	\$87,822	\$89,177	\$85,562	\$85,562	\$80,942	2.74%	31
Bristol City	\$41,272	\$41,444	\$37,678	\$36,903	\$38,232	\$33,659	\$38,745	\$35,167	\$35,167	\$31,973	3.23%	63
Buena Vista City	\$47,144	\$48,837	\$44,752	\$43,390	\$42,924	\$38,991	\$38,962	\$36,915	\$36,915	\$36,289	3.32%	73
Charlottesville City	\$61,255	\$70,501	\$58,717	\$56,997	\$54,034	\$47,977	\$54,876	\$45,320	\$45,320	\$41,031	5.48%	126
Chesapeake City	\$87,057	\$80,402	\$77,361	\$78,846	\$75,529	\$71,998	\$67,296	\$66,516	\$66,516	\$64,950	3.78%	97
Colonial Heights City	\$59,455	\$67,339	\$57,688	\$56,800	\$53,769	\$52,673	\$45,283	\$49,715	\$49,715	\$51,664	1.68%	3
Covington City	\$43,075	\$40,683	\$41,842	\$40,504	\$38,000	\$37,904	\$35,374	\$33,904	\$33,904	\$36,566	1.98%	13
Danville City	\$37,652	\$36,560	\$36,073	\$36,015	\$33,626	\$35,220	\$32,369	\$30,940	\$30,940	\$30,588	2.57%	25
Emporia City	\$41,610	\$42,895	\$38,631	\$36,908	\$35,770	\$33,499	\$33,904	\$32,676	\$32,676	\$32,225	3.24%	64
Fairfax City	\$107,334	\$102,828	\$106,430	\$105,532	\$99,662	\$94,701	\$99,671	\$89,507	\$89,507	\$86,963	2.60%	28
Falls Church City	\$142,430	\$160,305	\$137,849	\$137,551	\$123,923	\$118,035	\$122,092	\$117,452	\$117,452	\$121,250	1.94%	11
Franklin City	\$46,460	\$47,223	\$45,433	\$37,327	\$37,117	\$40,247	\$36,004	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,078	3.20%	60
Fredericksburg City	\$77,437	\$72,437	\$62,121	\$58,448	\$56,580	\$53,714	\$50,710	\$48,152	\$48,152	\$47,297	7.08%	133
Galax City	\$42,023	\$40,271	\$37,229	\$36,571	\$33,391	\$35,221	\$32,829	\$33,737	\$33,737	\$33,191	2.96%	50
Hampton City	\$57,662	\$53,719	\$55,816	\$54,763	\$52,894	\$50,294	\$50,191	\$45,293	\$45,293	\$47,206	2.46%	20
Harrisonburg City	\$50,250	\$52,159	\$48,189	\$42,640	\$44,688	\$41,636	\$39,967	\$37,588	\$37,588	\$35,489	4.62%	123
Hopewell City	\$47,263	\$41,792	\$38,293	\$42,568	\$40,209	\$40,126	\$37,193	\$39,440	\$39,440	\$39,315	2.25%	15
Lexington City	\$53,400	\$63,580	\$54,204	\$48,726	\$47,749	\$45,331	\$44,392	\$41,521	\$41,521	\$40,250	3.63%	89
Lynchburg City	\$52,127	\$56,089	\$50,612	\$43,200	\$44,122	\$41,586	\$39,939	\$39,918	\$39,918	\$37,402	4.37%	117
Manassas City	\$100,530	\$87,804	\$84,405	\$79,141	\$75,621	\$72,396	\$72,562	\$70,133	\$70,133	\$65,307	5.99%	129
Manassas Park City	\$87,255	\$82,255	\$83,145	\$77,032	\$80,482	\$75,994	\$75,429	\$71,742	\$71,742	\$68,970	2.95%	49
Martinsville City	\$38,571	\$35,715	\$37,814	\$33,892	\$34,463	\$34,262	\$32,541	\$31,046	\$31,046	\$29,550	3.39%	77
Newport News City	\$58,303	\$60,048	\$53,022	\$50,283	\$49,635	\$50,149	\$48,127	\$47,421	\$47,421	\$46,794	2.73%	30
Norfolk City	\$56,951	\$51,401	\$52,437	\$48,519	\$48,218	\$45,809	\$45,094	\$42,949	\$42,949	\$41,880	4.00%	106
Norton City	\$38,316	\$36,004	\$38,062	\$34,442	\$33,442	\$30,587	\$31,287	\$32,303	\$32,303	\$33,234	1.70%	4
Petersburg City	\$40,682	\$43,190	\$40,240	\$37,049	\$36,038	\$34,238	\$31,645	\$32,623	\$32,623	\$33,280	2.47%	21
Poquoson City	\$105,525	\$99,310	\$98,217	\$96,057	\$99,089	\$90,119	\$86,135	\$82,815	\$82,815	\$84,177	2.82%	34
Portsmouth City	\$53,618	\$52,070	\$50,411	\$47,343	\$48,532	\$46,617	\$46,308	\$43,041	\$43,041	\$41,699	3.18%	58
Radford City	\$48,898	\$42,938	\$41,530	\$39,254	\$40,941	\$35,655	\$35,259	\$34,635	\$34,635	\$37,440	3.40%	79
Richmond City	\$52,011	\$54,815	\$50,949	\$48,747	\$46,073	\$42,336	\$40,161	\$39,249	\$39,249	\$37,933	4.12%	110
Roanoke City	\$47,545	\$49,313	\$45,534	\$42,715	\$43,135	\$38,238	\$39,587	\$37,223	\$37,223	\$37,800	2.86%	41
Salem City	\$60,740	\$70,349	\$54,888	\$57,274	\$54,989	\$57,897	\$47,600	\$47,837	\$47,837	\$47,760	3.02%	51
Staunton City	\$54,508	\$51,230	\$54,296	\$47,319	\$51,551	\$46,237	\$43,401	\$39,712	\$39,712	\$40,379	3.89%	103
Suffolk City	\$78,090	\$72,264	\$77,847	\$69,753	\$68,961	\$65,025	\$61,171	\$59,468	\$59,468	\$61,778	2.93%	47
Virginia Beach City	\$81,364	\$73,961	\$78,491	\$76,520	\$72,126	\$70,596	\$67,032	\$62,509	\$62,509	\$61,523	3.58%	85
Waynesboro City	\$54,106	\$53,635	\$44,619	\$47,117	\$44,008	\$41,255	\$43,500	\$42,434	\$42,434	\$43,883	2.59%	27
Williamsburg City	\$61,750	\$60,655	\$56,569	\$52,845	\$53,737	\$49,231	\$47,971	\$47,880	\$47,880	\$44,256	4.39%	118
Winchester City	\$55,908	\$58,295	\$60,254	\$51,456	\$49,588	\$46,093	\$47,679	\$43,943	\$43,943	\$42,305	3.57%	82

Rank Scores: 1 = Lowest Average Median Household Income Growth, 133 = Highest Average Median Household Income Growth

^ Adjusted Gross Income was used in the Fiscal Stress Index until it was replaced by Median Household Income in the 2009 index

Median Household Income Rankings 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Accomack County	37	19	39	29	38	24	23	31	31	32
Albemarle County	113	107	116	113	113	112	111	112	112	116
Alleghany County	33	46	57	44	60	57	53	62	62	69
Amelia County	81	94	81	85	82	87	85	87	87	83
Amherst County	61	76	70	58	55	55	72	72	72	62
Appomattox County	68	55	64	64	64	73	74	59	59	63
Arlington County	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Augusta County	89	87	87	88	87	89	92	89	89	84
Bath County	59	62	63	57	54	58	50	54	54	68
Bedford County	85	90	91	89	97	86	87	94	94	92
Bland County	36	63	43	48	42	45	51	49	49	59
Botetourt County	95	95	101	104	105	105	98	102	102	102
Brunswick County	27	23	25	23	32	26	30	29	29	18
Buchanan County	2	2	3	1	2	2	5	3	3	9
Buckingham County	53	35	37	40	27	40	47	40	40	17
Campbell County	45	67	42	67	67	67	58	78	78	49
Caroline County	92	86	89	95	92	85	89	92	92	90
Carroll County	20	30	34	22	29	31	42	21	21	8
Charles City County	83	78	71	81	81	90	80	81	81	80
Charlotte County	30	21	21	20	21	19	21	17	17	10
Chesterfield County	108	113	110	114	115	114	114	110	110	115
Clarke County	112	116	114	115	112	115	112	117	117	112
Craig County	62	64	56	62	65	61	66	65	65	42
Culpeper County	106	109	109	105	103	103	102	107	107	100
Cumberland County	44	39	49	41	41	42	38	48	48	33
Dickenson County	6	6	4	5	3	4	7	9	9	20
Dinwiddie County	86	81	74	83	86	84	83	86	86	87
Essex County	69	61	58	60	63	68	60	60	60	53
Fairfax County	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Fauquier County	126	126	126	124	123	126	126	124	124	125
Floyd County	56	51	50	49	50	41	71	47	47	54
Fluvanna County	98	106	103	107	107	107	106	106	106	107
Franklin County	74	77	84	73	68	77	73	79	79	61
Frederick County	107	112	112	110	109	106	110	111	111	108
Giles County	57	59	55	59	72	74	57	56	56	67
Gloucester County	96	100	97	102	95	95	103	96	96	94
Goochland County	124	124	123	121	128	124	124	120	120	124
Grayson County	14	24	14	13	12	13	20	8	8	7
Greene County	97	91	100	96	98	100	96	98	98	101
Greensville County	34	31	38	35	46	35	35	30	30	34
Halifax County	21	18	20	31	31	27	36	16	16	25
Hanover County	116	120	118	123	122	119	121	121	121	118
Henrico County	101	108	93	98	99	101	105	99	99	99
Henry County	19	10	17	7	25	14	15	18	18	16
Highland County	32	47	36	38	36	43	40	32	32	38
Isle of Wight County	109	102	107	106	106	109	109	104	104	109
James City County	114	114	120	117	120	120	117	119	119	122
King and Queen County	72	70	60	63	69	76	61	61	61	71
King George County	118	117	115	118	118	117	120	122	122	120
King William County	102	105	99	99	104	104	104	103	103	105
Lancaster County	67	56	67	70	66	46	59	70	70	79
Lee County	4	5	1	4	1	3	3	4	4	3
Loudoun County	133	132	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	132
Louisa County	88	89	88	93	91	78	93	88	88	91
Lunenburg County	17	27	29	21	10	17	26	28	28	14
Madison County	87	85	90	87	88	88	86	85	85	86
Mathews County	90	88	94	91	89	93	91	90	90	93
Mecklenburg County	29	36	22	37	30	50	9	35	35	36
Middlesex County	80	74	78	76	70	66	82	73	73	81
Montgomery County	64	79	77	68	80	72	78	68	68	57
Nelson County	76	75	68	79	78	83	75	67	67	76
New Kent County	123	127	125	122	121	121	119	115	115	113
Northampton County	38	37	31	32	24	25	18	20	20	5
Northumberland County	82	72	83	78	74	80	81	82	82	74
Nottoway County	22	42	35	43	22	32	28	14	14	30
Orange County	115	99	96	92	93	96	95	100	100	98
Page County	48	44	53	54	43	51	44	44	44	50
Patrick County	24	25	23	28	20	18	17	13	13	15
Pittsylvania County	41	33	48	36	47	53	41	43	43	55
Powhatan County	119	121	121	120	119	116	118	118	118	117
Prince Edward County	40	28	26	50	35	33	39	37	37	39
Prince George County	103	103	102	97	101	102	100	108	108	106

Median Household Income Rankings 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Prince William County	128	129	127	128	127	128	128	129	129	128
Pulaski County	46	38	59	61	53	64	70	57	57	58
Rappahannock County	104	104	108	103	100	98	99	101	101	95
Richmond County	50	58	44	55	51	48	48	52	52	48
Roanoke County	93	96	98	100	96	94	101	95	95	96
Rockbridge County	70	57	75	72	75	71	62	71	71	73
Rockingham County	91	80	92	90	90	91	84	91	91	88
Russell County	18	16	12	15	17	23	22	19	19	23
Scott County	15	20	13	17	18	20	19	33	33	28
Shenandoah County	84	52	80	77	85	82	88	76	76	82
Smyth County	13	17	18	19	28	29	25	25	25	26
Southampton County	65	71	86	69	57	65	68	69	69	64
Spotsylvania County	120	119	117	119	117	118	116	116	116	121
Stafford County	129	128	129	129	129	129	127	128	128	129
Surry County	78	65	79	74	56	75	79	84	84	85
Sussex County	54	29	30	30	26	38	31	36	36	31
Tazewell County	8	22	24	24	16	22	37	33	33	19
Warren County	94	83	95	94	94	99	94	93	93	97
Washington County	52	50	51	39	61	44	55	50	50	60
Westmoreland County	73	68	65	65	62	62	63	66	66	70
Wise County	11	11	19	14	13	7	14	26	26	22
Wythe County	39	53	41	42	45	59	43	45	45	43
York County	117	118	119	116	116	123	122	123	123	119
Alexandria City	122	123	124	126	126	122	125	126	126	123
Bristol City	9	9	6	9	15	6	24	15	15	4
Buena Vista City	25	32	28	34	33	21	27	23	23	27
Charlottesville City	77	93	76	82	79	60	90	64	64	47
Chesapeake City	110	110	104	111	110	110	108	109	109	110
Colonial Heights City	71	84	73	80	77	79	54	83	83	89
Covington City	16	8	16	18	14	15	12	11	11	28
Danville City	1	4	2	6	6	10	4	1	1	2
Emporia City	10	13	10	10	8	5	10	7	7	6
Fairfax City	127	125	128	127	125	127	129	127	127	127
Falls Church City	132	133	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	133
Franklin City	23	26	32	12	11	30	13	22	22	24
Fredericksburg City	99	98	85	86	84	81	77	80	80	77
Galax City	12	7	5	8	4	11	8	10	10	11
Hampton City	63	49	69	75	73	70	76	63	63	75
Harrisonburg City	35	45	40	26	40	37	33	27	27	21
Hopewell City	26	12	9	25	19	28	16	39	39	44
Lexington City	47	82	61	52	48	47	49	46	46	45
Lynchburg City	43	60	46	33	39	36	32	42	42	35
Manassas City	121	115	113	112	111	111	113	113	113	111
Manassas Park City	111	111	111	109	114	113	115	114	114	114
Martinsville City	5	1	7	2	7	9	6	2	2	1
Newport News City	66	69	54	56	59	69	69	74	74	72
Norfolk City	60	41	52	51	49	49	52	53	53	52
Norton City	3	3	8	3	5	1	1	5	5	12
Petersburg City	7	15	11	11	9	8	2	6	6	13
Poquoson City	125	122	122	125	124	125	123	125	125	126
Portsmouth City	49	43	45	47	52	56	56	55	55	51
Radford City	31	14	15	16	23	12	11	12	12	37
Richmond City	42	54	47	53	44	39	34	38	38	41
Roanoke City	28	34	33	27	34	16	29	24	24	40
Salem City	75	92	66	84	83	92	64	75	75	78
Staunton City	55	40	62	46	71	54	45	41	41	46
Suffolk City	100	97	105	101	102	97	97	97	97	104
Virginia Beach City	105	101	106	108	108	108	107	105	105	103
Waynesboro City	51	48	27	45	37	34	46	51	51	65
Williamsburg City	79	73	72	71	76	63	67	77	77	66
Winchester City	58	66	82	66	58	52	65	58	58	56

Rank Scores: 1 = Lowest Median Household Income, 133 = Highest Median Household Income

NOTE: Localities in the index reduced from 134 to 133 in FY14 when the City of Bedford reverted to town status.

^ Adjusted Gross Income was used in the Fiscal Stress Index until it was replaced by Median Household Income in the 2009 index

Median Household Income Scores 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Accomack County	103.26	104.56	103.41	103.79	103.33	104.22	104.01	106.87	106.84	106.82
Albemarle County	94.41	96.71	94.59	95.05	95.29	95.54	95.49	90.84	90.76	90.02
Alleghany County	103.64	102.76	102.06	102.94	101.99	102.18	102.31	103.40	103.36	103.05
Amelia County	100.68	98.74	100.53	100.44	100.71	99.85	100.25	99.85	99.80	100.49
Amherst County	101.89	100.81	101.41	102.00	102.15	102.32	101.41	102.25	102.20	103.44
Appomattox County	101.55	102.13	101.77	101.87	101.87	101.06	101.20	103.86	103.82	103.42
Arlington County	87.36	86.71	87.21	85.60	86.40	86.49	86.84	75.02	74.93	75.91
Augusta County	99.30	99.36	99.73	99.67	99.90	99.70	99.26	98.46	98.40	100.46
Bath County	102.12	101.90	101.82	102.00	102.20	102.18	102.52	104.42	104.38	103.07
Bedford County	100.00	98.85	99.06	99.53	98.27	99.97	99.97	97.43	97.37	96.92
Bland County	103.36	101.80	103.03	102.68	102.97	102.74	102.43	104.93	104.89	103.90
Botetourt County	98.26	98.67	97.34	97.04	97.02	96.74	97.76	95.36	95.30	94.92
Brunswick County	104.03	104.24	104.21	104.05	103.68	104.12	103.74	107.01	106.97	107.98
Buchanan County	106.04	106.38	105.78	106.30	105.98	106.07	105.65	110.11	110.07	108.86
Buckingham County	102.54	103.41	103.44	103.09	103.88	103.35	102.68	106.13	106.09	108.08
Campbell County	102.80	101.23	103.04	101.78	101.70	101.44	101.86	101.90	101.85	104.72
Caroline County	98.41	99.37	99.50	98.09	98.98	100.05	99.83	97.99	97.94	98.20
Carroll County	104.34	103.58	103.79	104.11	103.76	103.87	102.94	107.80	107.76	108.89
Charles City County	100.59	100.65	101.35	100.53	100.82	99.67	100.62	101.69	101.64	101.43
Charlotte County	103.81	104.35	104.40	104.14	104.09	104.34	104.24	108.05	108.01	108.85
Chesterfield County	95.66	95.85	95.65	94.97	94.58	94.74	94.49	92.12	92.06	90.24
Clarke County	94.47	94.79	94.77	94.20	95.59	94.61	95.36	88.64	88.58	91.46
Craig County	101.89	101.65	102.06	101.93	101.85	101.88	101.62	103.13	103.08	106.17
Culpeper County	96.50	96.61	96.08	96.98	97.28	97.09	97.46	93.92	93.86	95.58
Cumberland County	102.99	103.04	102.36	103.00	103.17	103.29	103.42	105.00	104.96	106.81
Dickenson County	105.69	105.82	105.72	105.62	105.88	105.81	105.60	109.22	109.19	107.72
Dinwiddie County	99.92	100.27	100.89	100.44	100.16	100.20	100.35	99.95	99.90	99.79
Essex County	101.52	101.91	102.01	101.95	101.88	101.42	101.73	103.68	103.64	104.31
Fairfax County	85.33	85.05	85.19	85.34	85.62	84.74	84.62	70.44	70.34	72.22
Fauquier County	91.20	90.69	90.64	92.00	90.69	90.89	90.69	84.47	84.39	84.00
Floyd County	102.43	102.32	102.30	102.53	102.30	103.29	101.46	105.07	105.03	104.21
Fluvanna County	97.58	96.73	97.14	96.67	96.67	96.33	96.90	94.30	94.24	93.75
Franklin County	101.29	100.68	100.12	101.31	101.66	100.81	101.29	101.85	101.80	103.61
Frederick County	95.84	95.97	95.19	95.68	96.60	96.50	95.83	91.77	91.70	93.39
Giles County	102.38	101.94	102.11	102.00	101.23	100.97	101.91	104.14	104.10	103.14
Gloucester County	97.92	97.99	97.90	97.25	98.57	97.79	97.46	96.45	96.40	96.79
Goochland County	91.70	91.80	91.40	92.97	89.76	91.54	91.57	87.41	87.34	84.62
Grayson County	105.08	104.17	104.78	105.04	104.96	104.96	104.28	109.26	109.23	108.98
Greene County	97.64	98.84	97.53	98.06	98.22	97.31	98.33	96.00	95.94	95.53
Greensville County	103.61	103.58	103.42	103.64	102.60	103.58	103.60	106.89	106.85	106.80
Halifax County	104.28	104.72	104.48	103.74	103.69	104.01	103.56	108.13	108.10	107.19
Hanover County	93.69	92.73	93.58	92.57	92.39	92.92	92.71	87.17	87.10	88.11
Henrico County	97.22	96.62	98.52	97.80	97.73	97.22	96.99	95.84	95.78	96.02
Henry County	104.38	105.09	104.64	105.29	104.01	104.81	104.54	107.88	107.84	108.17
Highland County	103.69	102.62	103.74	103.28	103.36	103.25	103.05	106.75	106.71	106.55
Isle of Wight County	95.62	97.64	96.31	96.77	96.91	96.08	96.48	94.61	94.55	93.10
James City County	94.32	95.21	93.14	93.62	92.77	92.76	93.82	87.93	87.86	86.26
King and Queen	101.36	101.03	101.87	101.87	101.65	100.89	101.71	103.54	103.50	102.79
King George County	92.94	94.26	94.75	93.60	93.07	93.62	92.91	86.74	86.67	87.52
King William County	97.11	96.79	97.60	97.77	97.16	96.83	97.22	95.27	95.21	94.39
Lancaster County	101.61	102.04	101.66	101.48	101.71	102.71	101.81	102.60	102.55	101.46
Lee County	105.95	105.86	106.01	105.68	106.18	105.89	105.73	109.87	109.84	109.97
Loudoun County	81.03	80.01	79.78	81.07	81.26	79.88	81.20	66.91	66.81	66.14
Louisa County	99.39	98.87	99.61	98.94	99.35	100.75	99.22	99.29	99.24	97.95
Lunenburg County	104.58	103.84	103.97	104.13	105.12	104.40	103.95	107.05	107.01	108.48
Madison County	99.67	99.43	99.10	99.70	99.82	99.70	100.10	99.98	99.93	99.81
Mathews County	99.14	99.08	98.49	99.39	99.68	99.02	99.45	98.31	98.26	96.85
Mecklenburg County	103.89	103.36	104.37	103.34	103.75	102.49	105.33	106.69	106.65	106.58
Middlesex County	100.72	100.89	100.81	101.00	101.54	101.47	100.43	102.19	102.14	101.31
Montgomery County	101.79	100.52	100.83	101.54	100.87	101.06	100.75	102.88	102.83	104.17
Nelson County	101.04	100.89	101.50	100.58	100.95	100.36	101.15	102.90	102.85	101.72
New Kent County	92.02	90.54	90.91	92.61	92.40	92.64	93.38	89.77	89.70	90.99
Northampton	103.24	103.24	103.89	103.73	104.02	104.14	104.32	107.80	107.77	109.21
Northumberland	100.60	100.93	100.46	100.87	101.09	100.67	100.51	101.36	101.31	101.77
Nottoway County	104.23	102.93	103.74	102.98	104.08	103.84	103.79	108.51	108.47	106.89
Orange County	93.83	98.14	97.90	98.95	98.86	97.69	98.57	95.45	95.39	96.05
Page County	102.72	102.80	102.16	102.35	102.94	102.49	102.80	105.36	105.32	104.67
Patrick County	104.12	104.11	104.27	103.80	104.20	104.35	104.36	108.59	108.55	108.38
Pittsylvania County	103.03	103.46	102.43	103.37	102.52	102.40	103.05	105.60	105.55	104.20
Powhatan County	92.68	92.57	92.79	93.17	92.86	94.28	93.79	88.43	88.36	88.62
Prince Edward	103.20	103.71	104.04	102.50	103.40	103.70	103.39	106.37	106.32	106.48
Prince George	97.04	97.59	97.27	97.91	97.38	97.15	97.57	93.04	92.98	94.16
Prince William	89.11	89.78	90.10	89.03	89.82	89.32	88.18	78.96	78.88	79.01

Median Household Income Scores 2012 – 2021

(Alphabetic Order)

Localities	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Pulaski County	102.79	103.15	101.89	101.94	102.20	101.54	101.52	104.12	104.07	104.07
Rappahannock	96.95	97.39	96.23	97.23	97.55	97.54	97.73	95.39	95.33	96.24
Richmond County	102.61	101.97	102.87	102.27	102.30	102.60	102.65	104.53	104.48	104.72
Roanoke County	98.40	98.49	97.89	97.77	98.27	98.29	97.56	97.04	96.98	96.11
Rockbridge County	101.46	102.01	100.89	101.34	101.04	101.28	101.69	102.45	102.40	101.88
Rockingham County	98.62	100.48	98.91	99.48	99.63	99.48	100.28	98.05	98.00	99.78
Russell County	104.49	104.76	105.00	104.71	104.49	104.23	104.09	107.86	107.82	107.34
Scott County	105.00	104.38	104.78	104.43	104.39	104.33	104.31	106.74	106.70	107.01
Shenandoah County	100.15	102.32	100.76	100.90	100.29	100.46	99.94	101.95	101.90	101.01
Smyth County	105.13	104.73	104.63	104.24	103.82	103.94	103.95	107.17	107.13	107.18
Southampton	101.74	100.96	100.02	101.50	102.02	101.53	101.55	102.62	102.57	103.40
Spotsylvania County	92.62	93.49	93.70	93.58	93.34	93.52	94.21	89.28	89.21	86.80
Stafford County	89.07	90.00	89.44	88.52	87.25	89.30	89.11	79.29	79.21	77.56
Surry County	101.01	101.53	100.76	101.05	102.13	100.97	100.71	100.60	100.55	100.14
Sussex County	102.54	103.70	103.91	103.76	103.92	103.52	103.70	106.43	106.39	106.85
Tazewell County	105.47	104.32	104.26	103.98	104.57	104.23	103.55	106.74	106.70	107.91
Warren County	98.37	100.22	98.32	98.49	98.60	97.50	98.95	97.73	97.67	96.07
Washington County	102.55	102.43	102.27	103.18	101.94	102.75	102.14	104.78	104.73	103.75
Westmoreland	101.31	101.20	101.71	101.81	101.89	101.69	101.69	102.93	102.88	102.80
Wise County	105.20	105.09	104.54	104.92	104.91	105.55	104.70	107.16	107.12	107.39
Wythe County	103.20	102.29	103.14	102.99	102.67	102.02	102.92	105.32	105.27	106.04
York County	93.19	94.06	93.42	93.67	93.45	91.77	92.42	86.67	86.59	87.79
Alexandria City	92.46	92.28	90.92	90.61	89.94	91.79	90.81	83.03	82.96	85.00
Bristol City	105.35	105.15	105.60	105.19	104.72	105.59	104.00	108.33	108.29	109.29
Buena Vista City	104.08	103.52	104.00	103.68	103.60	104.23	103.94	107.45	107.41	107.15
Charlottesville City	101.03	98.74	100.84	100.50	100.94	101.94	99.78	103.23	103.19	104.80
Chesapeake City	95.45	96.55	96.62	95.41	95.79	95.82	96.53	92.59	92.53	92.93
Colonial Heights City	101.42	99.44	101.07	100.55	101.00	100.75	102.29	101.03	100.98	99.52
Covington City	104.96	105.32	104.66	104.35	104.78	104.51	104.88	108.96	108.93	107.01
Danville City	106.14	106.23	105.96	105.39	105.83	105.19	105.67	110.45	110.42	109.98
Emporia City	105.28	104.83	105.38	105.19	105.31	105.63	105.27	109.58	109.54	109.17
Fairfax City	91.06	91.61	90.05	89.19	90.01	90.04	88.06	81.05	80.97	82.01
Falls Church City	83.47	78.92	82.94	81.73	84.20	84.10	82.20	67.03	66.92	64.99
Franklin City	104.23	103.88	103.85	105.09	104.99	103.91	104.72	107.75	107.71	107.26
Fredericksburg City	97.53	98.31	100.07	100.17	100.33	100.48	100.87	101.81	101.76	101.69
Galax City	105.19	105.41	105.70	105.27	105.88	105.19	105.55	109.05	109.01	108.69
Hampton City	101.81	102.44	101.50	101.02	101.21	101.35	101.00	103.25	103.20	101.74
Harrisonburg City	103.41	102.79	103.22	103.85	103.18	103.56	103.68	107.11	107.07	107.55
Hopewell City	104.06	105.08	105.46	103.87	104.25	103.94	104.41	106.18	106.14	105.65
Lexington City	102.73	100.27	101.86	102.43	102.44	102.62	102.52	105.14	105.10	105.19
Lynchburg City	103.00	101.92	102.67	103.72	103.31	103.57	103.69	105.94	105.90	106.60
Manassas City	92.54	94.92	95.03	95.34	95.77	95.72	95.15	90.78	90.71	92.75
Manassas Park City	95.41	96.15	95.31	95.83	94.60	94.81	94.40	89.97	89.90	90.94
Martinsville City	105.94	106.42	105.57	105.89	105.63	105.43	105.62	110.40	110.36	110.50
Newport News City	101.67	101.05	102.13	102.07	101.99	101.39	101.54	102.18	102.13	101.94
Norfolk City	101.96	102.95	102.26	102.48	102.33	102.49	102.34	104.42	104.38	104.38
Norton City	105.99	106.35	105.51	105.76	105.87	106.37	105.95	109.76	109.73	108.67
Petersburg City	105.48	104.77	105.02	105.15	105.25	105.44	105.86	109.60	109.57	108.65
Poquoson City	91.46	92.38	91.90	91.40	90.15	91.21	91.60	84.41	84.34	83.39
Portsmouth City	102.68	102.81	102.72	102.75	102.26	102.29	102.02	104.38	104.33	104.47
Radford City	103.70	104.82	104.73	104.64	104.07	105.08	104.91	108.59	108.56	106.58
Richmond City	103.03	102.20	102.60	102.43	102.84	103.38	103.63	106.28	106.24	106.34
Roanoke City	104.00	103.42	103.82	103.83	103.55	104.42	103.78	107.30	107.26	106.40
Salem City	101.14	98.77	101.71	100.44	100.71	99.42	101.68	101.97	101.92	101.46
Staunton City	102.49	102.99	101.84	102.76	101.53	102.38	102.78	106.05	106.01	105.12
Suffolk City	97.39	98.35	96.51	97.53	97.36	97.60	98.13	96.13	96.07	94.50
Virginia Beach City	96.68	97.98	96.37	95.95	96.60	96.18	96.60	94.60	94.54	94.63
Waynesboro City	102.58	102.46	104.03	102.81	103.34	103.65	102.76	104.68	104.64	103.38
Williamsburg City	100.92	100.91	101.33	101.47	101.01	101.62	101.59	101.95	101.90	103.20
Winchester City	102.19	101.43	100.49	101.80	102.00	102.42	101.66	103.92	103.88	104.17

Median Household Income Scores: 100 = Average Median Household Income; Scores above 100 represent below average Median Household Incomes, while scores below 100 are above average. Higher scores equate to greater fiscal stress.

^ Adjusted Gross Income was used in the Fiscal Stress Index until it was replaced by Median Household Income in the 2009 index

Appendix K

Planning District Commission Data for 2021

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**Fiscal Stress
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Accomack-Northampton				
Counties	2	1.5%	100.11	100.11
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	100.11	100.11
Central Shenandoah				
Counties	5	3.8%	96.93	97.31
Cities	5	3.8%	104.50	104.30
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	100.72	101.52
Commonwealth Regional Council				
Counties	7	5.3%	100.64	100.97
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	100.64	100.97
Crater*				
Counties	7	5.3%	99.12	99.66
Cities	4	3.0%	105.68	106.16
Jurisdiction Total	11	8.3%	101.51	101.82
Cumberland Plateau				
Counties	4	3.0%	102.81	102.98
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	102.81	102.98
George Washington Regional Commission				
Counties	4	3.0%	97.10	96.79
Cities	1	0.8%	99.49	99.49
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	97.58	96.79
Hampton Roads*				
Counties	6	4.5%	97.46	97.46
Cities	10	7.5%	102.75	103.41
Jurisdiction Total	16	12.0%	100.77	100.31
Lenowisco				
Counties	3	2.3%	102.30	102.24
Cities	1	0.8%	105.79	105.79
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	103.17	102.34
Middle Peninsula				
Counties	7	5.3%	97.85	98.31
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	97.85	98.31

**Fiscal Stress
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Mount Rogers				
Counties	6	4.5%	101.78	101.91
Cities	2	1.5%	106.25	106.25
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	102.90	102.09
New River Valley				
Counties	4	3.0%	100.77	101.20
Cities	1	0.8%	104.73	104.73
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	101.56	101.50
Northern Neck				
Counties	4	3.0%	96.97	96.79
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	96.97	96.79
Northern Shenandoah Valley				
Counties	5	3.8%	97.67	97.92
Cities	1	0.8%	102.87	102.87
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	98.53	98.24
Northern Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	93.81	92.97
Cities	5	3.8%	96.21	95.79
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	95.14	93.99
Rappahannock-Rapidan				
Counties	5	3.8%	95.63	96.06
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	95.63	96.06
Central Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	99.58	100.12
Cities	1	0.8%	104.98	104.98
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	100.66	100.39
Richmond (Plan RVA)				
Counties	9	6.8%	96.06	95.94
Cities	1	0.8%	103.64	103.64
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	97.01	97.05
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany*				
Counties	5	3.8%	99.42	99.21
Cities	3	2.3%	104.79	104.39
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	101.90	101.03

**Fiscal Stress
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	101.20	100.70
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	101.20	100.70
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	97.49	97.19
Cities	1	0.8%	102.10	102.10
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	98.25	97.67
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	100.35	100.72
Cities	2	1.5%	106.48	106.48
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	102.39	101.36

*The Richmond Regional PDC and the Crater PDC share Chesterfield County and Charles City County. The Middle Peninsula PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Gloucester County. The Crater PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Surry County. The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and the West Piedmont PDC share Franklin County. When two PDCs share a locality, that locality is counted twice in the totals, meaning numbers will not add to 133, and the percents will not add to 100%.

**Revenue Capacity per Capita
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Accomack-Northampton				
Counties	2	1.5%	\$2,578.03	\$2,578.03
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	\$2,578.03	\$2,578.03
Central Shenandoah				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$3,454.05	\$2,703.09
Cities	5	3.8%	\$1,655.15	\$1,635.57
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$2,554.60	\$2,215.49
Commonwealth Regional Council				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$1,926.11	\$1,924.29
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$1,926.11	\$1,924.29
Crater*				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$2,670.73	\$2,306.12
Cities	4	3.0%	\$1,666.64	\$1,522.28
Jurisdiction Total	11	8.3%	\$2,206.94	\$2,136.95
Cumberland Plateau				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,693.12	\$1,674.56
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$1,693.12	\$1,674.56
George Washington Regional Commission				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,404.32	\$2,441.49
Cities	1	0.8%	\$3,053.36	\$3,053.36
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$2,534.13	\$2,462.10
Hampton Roads*				
Counties	6	4.5%	2957.16	\$2,518.22
Cities	10	7.5%	\$1,959.21	\$1,928.13
Jurisdiction Total	16	12.0%	\$2,333.44	\$2,179.35
Lenowisco				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$1,463.14	\$1,551.66
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,810.58	\$1,810.58
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$1,550.00	\$1,562.51
Middle Peninsula				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$2,812.88	\$2,701.17
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$2,812.88	\$2,701.17

**Revenue Capacity per Capita
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Mount Rogers				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$1,905.61	\$1,939.08
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,863.17	\$1,863.17
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$1,895.00	\$1,900.80
New River Valley				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,027.16	\$1,911.26
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,175.28	\$1,175.28
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$1,856.79	\$1,853.02
Northern Neck				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$3,322.38	\$3,369.56
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$3,322.38	\$3,369.56
Northern Shenandoah Valley				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,641.98	\$2,571.80
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,363.55	\$2,363.55
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$2,595.58	\$2,491.68
Northern Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$3,711.62	\$3,773.77
Cities	5	3.8%	\$3,690.44	\$4,008.85
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	\$3,699.85	\$3,808.78
Rappahannock-Rapidan				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$3,199.53	\$2,795.42
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$3,199.53	\$2,795.42
Central Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,085.44	\$1,954.42
Cities	1	0.8%	\$1,697.51	\$1,697.51
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$2,007.85	\$1,945.24
Richmond (Plan RVA)				
Counties	9	6.8%	\$3,026.13	\$3,047.77
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,296.15	\$2,296.15
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$2,934.88	\$2,851.06
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany*				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,548.57	\$2,199.49
Cities	3	2.3%	\$2,011.52	\$1,925.06
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$2,347.18	\$2,166.23

**Revenue Capacity per Capita
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$2,383.64	\$2,379.63
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	\$2,383.64	\$2,379.63
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,842.64	\$3,117.51
Cities	1	0.8%	\$2,615.83	\$2,615.83
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$2,804.84	\$2,866.67
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$2,027.40	\$1,889.62
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,435.70	\$1,435.70
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$1,830.17	\$1,761.47

*The Richmond Regional PDC and the Crater PDC share Chesterfield County and Charles City County. The Middle Peninsula PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Gloucester County. The Crater PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Surry County. The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and the West Piedmont PDC share Franklin County. When two PDCs share a locality, that locality is counted twice in the totals, meaning numbers will not add to 133, and the percents will not add to 100%.

**Revenue Effort
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Accomack-Northampton				
Counties	2	1.5%	0.7893	0.7893
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	0.7893	0.7893
Central Shenandoah				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6561	0.6076
Cities	5	3.8%	1.2716	1.3015
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	0.9639	0.9920
Commonwealth Regional Council				
Counties	7	5.3%	0.6628	0.6303
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.6628	0.6303
Crater*				
Counties	7	5.3%	0.8364	0.8
Cities	4	3.0%	1.4286	1.3671
Jurisdiction Total	11	8.3%	1.1032	0.9123
Cumberland Plateau				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.8364	0.8465
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	0.8364	0.8465
George Washington Regional Commission				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.7878	0.7870
Cities	1	0.8%	1.1902	1.1902
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.8683	0.7902
Hampton Roads*				
Counties	6	4.5%	0.8021	0.8182
Cities	10	7.5%	1.2802	1.2751
Jurisdiction Total	16	12.0%	1.1009	1.1074
Lenowisco				
Counties	3	2.3%	0.6659	0.7164
Cities	1	0.8%	1.3817	1.3817
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	0.8448	0.7251
Middle Peninsula				
Counties	7	5.3%	0.6824	0.7039
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.6824	0.7039

**Revenue Effort
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Mount Rogers				
Counties	6	4.5%	0.8135	0.8287
Cities	2	1.5%	1.5274	1.5274
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	0.9920	0.8783
New River Valley				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.7702	0.8004
Cities	1	0.8%	1.1045	1.1045
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.8370	0.8393
Northern Neck				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.5870	0.5871
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	0.5870	0.5871
Northern Shenandoah Valley				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6683	0.6817
Cities	1	0.8%	1.2781	1.2781
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	0.7700	0.6923
Northern Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	1.1066	1.1125
Cities	5	3.8%	1.2137	1.2116
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	1.1661	1.1618
Rappahannock-Rapidan				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6573	0.6363
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.6573	0.6363
Central Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	0.6233	0.6496
Cities	1	0.8%	1.3754	1.3754
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	0.7737	0.6701
Richmond (Plan RVA)				
Counties	9	6.8%	0.7255	0.7402
Cities	1	0.8%	1.3423	1.3423
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	0.8026	0.7666
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany*				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.8270	0.9041
Cities	3	2.3%	1.4302	1.3910
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	1.0532	1.0028

**Revenue Effort
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	0.8690	0.6829
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	0.8690	0.6829
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.7242	0.7025
Cities	1	0.8%	1.2963	1.2963
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	0.8195	0.7351
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	0.6427	0.6381
Cities	2	1.5%	1.3721	1.3721
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	0.8858	0.6823

*The Richmond Regional PDC and the Crater PDC share Chesterfield County and Charles City County. The Middle Peninsula PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Gloucester County. The Crater PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Surry County. The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and the West Piedmont PDC share Franklin County. When two PDCs share a locality, that locality is counted twice in the totals, meaning numbers will not add to 133, and the percents will not add to 100%.

**Median Household Income
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Accomack-Northampton				
Counties	2	1.5%	\$51,004	\$51,004
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	2	1.5%	\$51,004	\$51,004
Central Shenandoah				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$61,212	\$59,252
Cities	5	3.8%	\$51,882	\$53,400
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$56,547	\$54,307
Commonwealth Regional Council				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$51,466	\$51,239
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$51,466	\$51,239
Crater*				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$65,781	\$63,299
Cities	4	3.0%	\$47,253	\$44,437
Jurisdiction Total	11	8.3%	\$55,564	\$57,299
Cumberland Plateau				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$40,948	\$40,225
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$40,948	\$40,225
George Washington Regional Commission				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$97,197	\$99,415
Cities	1	0.8%	\$77,437	\$77,437
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$93,245	\$98,668
Hampton Roads*				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$78,502	\$80,958
Cities	10	7.5%	\$68,678	\$60,027
Jurisdiction Total	16	12.0%	\$72,362	\$72,362
Lenowisco				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$41,139	\$41,994
Cities	1	0.8%	\$38,316	\$38,316
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$40,433	\$40,262
Middle Peninsula				
Counties	7	5.3%	\$67,740	\$66,344
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$67,740	\$66,344

**Median Household Income
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Mount Rogers				
Counties	6	4.5%	\$47,789	\$48,224
Cities	2	1.5%	\$41,648	\$41,648
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$46,254	\$44,255
New River Valley				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$55,162	\$54,892
Cities	1	0.8%	\$48,898	\$48,898
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$53,909	\$54,765
Northern Neck				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$58,938	\$59,269
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	4	3.0%	\$58,938	\$59,269
Northern Shenandoah Valley				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$73,834	\$73,546
Cities	1	0.8%	\$55,908	\$55,908
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$70,846	\$69,427
Northern Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$132,097	\$129,160
Cities	5	3.8%	\$107,685	\$100,877
Jurisdiction Total	9	6.8%	\$118,535	\$116,354
Rappahannock-Rapidan				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$86,221	\$82,220
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$86,221	\$82,220
Central Virginia				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$58,810	\$58,077
Cities	1	0.8%	\$52,127	\$52,127
Jurisdiction Total	5	3.8%	\$57,473	\$57,294
Richmond (Plan RVA)				
Counties	9	6.8%	\$90,091	\$95,195
Cities	1	0.8%	\$52,011	\$52,011
Jurisdiction Total	10	7.5%	\$85,331	\$90,648
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany*				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$77,572	\$73,438
Cities	3	2.3%	\$50,453	\$47,545
Jurisdiction Total	8	6.0%	\$67,403	\$59,020

**Median Household Income
by
Planning District Commission**

	Localities	Pct. Of Totals	Mean	Median
Southside				
Counties	3	2.3%	\$47,219	\$47,401
Cities	0	0.0%		
Jurisdiction Total	3	2.3%	\$47,219	\$47,401
Thomas Jefferson				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$75,216	\$76,941
Cities	1	0.8%	\$61,255	\$61,255
Jurisdiction Total	6	4.5%	\$72,889	\$72,890
West Piedmont				
Counties	5	3.8%	\$51,204	\$49,485
Cities	2	1.5%	\$38,112	\$38,112
Jurisdiction Total	7	5.3%	\$46,840	\$46,374

*The Richmond Regional PDC and the Crater PDC share Chesterfield County and Charles City County. The Middle Peninsula PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Gloucester County. The Crater PDC and the Hampton Roads PDC share Surry County. The Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission and the West Piedmont PDC share Franklin County. When two PDCs share a locality, that locality is counted twice in the totals, meaning numbers will not add to 133, and the percents will not add to 100%.

Date: July 7th, 2023

To: The Commission on Local Government

From: Staff

RE: Periodic Review of Regulations and Regulatory Reduction Requirements

Dear Commissioners,

The purpose of this memo is to update you on two processes related to the Commission's regulations. The first is the Commission's statutory requirement to review regulations under the Virginia Administrative Process Act (Virginia Code § 2.2-4000 et seq.). The second is the Commission's requirement to reduce regulatory burden by 25% under Governor Youngkin's Executive Order 19 (2022) and guidance issued by the Office of Regulatory Management (ORM).

Staff's goal for the July meeting is to present and discuss the requirements of the periodic review process and regulatory reduction process, discuss your roles as Commissioners, and answer any questions you may have. Minimal formal action is required by the Commission at the July meeting on these items as we will begin the periodic review and regulatory reduction processes simultaneously over the next several meetings.

Periodic Review of Regulations:

For periodic review of regulations, the Commission is required by the Virginia Administrative Process Act to periodically review all regulations either when the regulations are updated or every four years. Per Virginia Code § 2.2-4007.1(E), a periodic review must consider:

1. The continued need for the rule;
2. The nature of complaints or comments received concerning the regulation from the public;
3. The complexity of the regulation;
4. The extent to which the regulation overlaps, duplicates, or conflicts with federal or state law or regulation; and
5. The length of time since the regulation has been evaluated or the degree to which technology, economic conditions, or other factors have changed in the area affected by the regulation.

The Commission has two regulatory chapters: 1 VAC 50-11 and 1 VAC 50-20. Four years have passed since our last periodic review, and we have not made any changes to our regulations in that time. As such, a general periodic review of both chapters should be conducted as soon as possible.

Regulatory Reduction under Executive Order 19 and the Office of Regulatory Management:

The Governor's Executive Order 19 established the Office of Regulatory Management (ORM) within the Office of the Governor. In addition to streamlining the regulatory approval process, ORM also oversees the implementation of a 25% reduction in regulatory requirements across all state agencies, boards, and commissions by December 31, 2025. Recently, ORM published a Regulatory Reduction Guide that

explains how each agency must reduce its discretionary regulatory burden by 25% before December 31, 2025.

Staff has included the following items related to this process in the July meeting packet for your review:

- Governor's Executive Order 19;
- Office of Regulatory Management (ORM)'s Regulatory Reduction Guide, which has useful information that helps explain what types of regulations are subject to the reduction requirement and what actions count as reducing regulatory requirements.

Staff will take care of counting the Commission's regulations and sorting them according to the process outlined in the ORM Regulatory Reduction Guide. We will provide the final count of each type of regulation and number of requirements imposed with the September meeting packet. This information will then inform how the Commission reduces regulations as it also conducts a periodic review.

Proposed timeline for Simultaneous Review and Reduction Efforts:

In order to proceed with these dual requirements in a manageable way, staff has outlined a potential course of action for the Commission to take over the three remaining meetings for 2023.

July Meeting: In preparation for the meeting, please review the ORM regulatory reduction guide and Va. Code §2.2-4007.1 and come to the meeting with any questions you may have. While we will not initiate and changes to regulations at the July meeting, to begin the periodic review process at the September meeting, staff must send out a public notice that a periodic review will occur before the meeting.

Therefore, at the July meeting, the Commission will need to direct staff to publish a public notice that the Commission will be reviewing 1 VAC 50-20.

July Meeting – September Meeting: Staff will publish the required public notices for a periodic review of 1 VAC 50-20 with the September meeting packet. The public notice will start a 21 day public comment period on the regulatory chapter. After the close of the public comment period, the Commission will have 120 days to finish the periodic review. This window allows for discussion over two meetings so that the Commission can discuss half of the chapter at each meeting and address any public comments received at the second (November) meeting.

September Meeting: At the September meeting, staff suggests discussing changes to 1VAC50-20-1 through 1VAC50-20-390, or the first half of chapter 20, in light of the periodic review and regulatory reduction requirements. The goal of this meeting will be to informally approve draft text for staff to assemble after the meeting. Staff can prepare suggestions for regulatory sections that could be changed based on the forthcoming regulatory count, but please come with your own ideas and questions. No official action will be taken.

November Meeting: At the November meeting, staff suggests discussing changes to 1VAC50-20-540 through 1VAC50-20-670, or the second half of chapter 20, as well as any public comments received during the 21 day public comment period. Staff will then compile all proposed changes and, with

Commission approval, submit draft text to ORM. After ORM reviews the draft text, staff can submit it to the Virginia Registrar as a Notice of Intended Regulatory Action (NOIRA) to begin the process of changing the regulations. This process will include additional rounds of public comment and input from ORM before a final regulation is adopted and published.

A periodic review and reduction of 1 VAC 50-11 can be initiated on a similar timeline in 2024.

Please know this timeline is both ambitious and very flexible. If, at any time, other requirements need to take precedence over regulatory review and reduction, we can adjust. On behalf of the entire staff, I look forward to our discussion at the next several meetings and embarking on this project with you!

Sincerely,

LeGrand

§ 2.2-4007.1. Regulatory flexibility for small businesses; periodic review of regulations.

A. As used in this section, "small business" means a business entity, including its affiliates, that (i) is independently owned and operated and (ii) employs fewer than 500 full-time employees or has gross annual sales of less than \$6 million.

B. In addition to the requirements of §§ 2.2-4007 through 2.2-4007.06, prior to the adoption of any proposed regulation, the agency proposing a regulation shall prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis in which the agency shall consider utilizing alternative regulatory methods, consistent with health, safety, environmental, and economic welfare, that will accomplish the objectives of applicable law while minimizing the adverse impact on small businesses. The agency shall consider, at a minimum, each of the following methods of reducing the effects of the proposed regulation on small businesses:

1. The establishment of less stringent compliance or reporting requirements;
2. The establishment of less stringent schedules or deadlines for compliance or reporting requirements;
3. The consolidation or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements;
4. The establishment of performance standards for small businesses to replace design or operational standards required in the proposed regulation; and
5. The exemption of small businesses from all or any part of the requirements contained in the proposed regulation.

C. Prior to the adoption of any proposed regulation that may have an adverse effect on small businesses, each agency shall notify the Joint Commission on Administrative Rules, through the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall, of its intent to adopt the proposed regulation. The Joint Commission on Administrative Rules shall advise and assist agencies in complying with the provisions of this section.

D. In addition to other requirements of § 2.2-4017, all regulations shall be reviewed every four years to determine whether they should be continued without change or be amended or repealed, consistent with the stated objectives of applicable law, to minimize the economic impact on small businesses in a manner consistent with the stated objectives of applicable law. When a regulation has undergone a comprehensive review as part of a regulatory action that included the solicitation of public comment on the regulation, a periodic review shall not be required until four years after the effective date of the regulatory action.


E. The regulatory review required by this section shall include consideration of:


1. The continued need for the rule;
2. The nature of complaints or comments received concerning the regulation from the public;
3. The complexity of the regulation;
4. The extent to which the regulation overlaps, duplicates, or conflicts with federal or state law or regulation; and
5. The length of time since the regulation has been evaluated or the degree to which technology, economic conditions, or other factors have changed in the area affected by the regulation.

F. Prior to commencement of the regulatory review required by subsection D, the agency shall publish a notice of the review in the Virginia Register of Regulations and post the notice on the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall. The agency shall provide a minimum of 21 days for public comment after publication of the notice. No later than 120 days after close of the public comment period, the agency shall publish a report of the findings of the regulatory review in the Virginia Register of Regulations and post the report on the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall.

The chapters of the acts of assembly referenced in the historical citation at the end of this section may not constitute a comprehensive list of such chapters and may exclude chapters whose provisions have expired. 7/7/202


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The Code of Virginia, Constitution of Virginia, Charters, Authorities, Compacts and Uncodified Acts are now available in both EPub and MOBI eBook formats. 

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Commonwealth of Virginia
Office of the Governor

Executive Order

NUMBER 19 (2022)

DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW OF STATE AGENCY REGULATIONS

Importance of the Initiative

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor under Article V of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia and under the laws of the Commonwealth, including, but not limited to, §§ 2.2-103, 2.2-4013, and 2.2-4017 of the *Code of Virginia*, and subject to my continuing and ultimate authority and responsibility to act in such matters, I hereby establish policies and procedures in this Executive Order for all rulemakings and other regulatory activity. These policies and procedures shall apply in addition to those already specified in the Administrative Process Act (§ 2.2-4000 *et seq.* of the *Code of Virginia*), agencies' public participation guidelines, and agencies' basic authorizing statutes.

Nothing in this Executive Order shall be construed to limit my authority under the *Code of Virginia*, including to require an additional 30-day public comment period, file a formal objection to a regulation, suspend the effective date of a regulation with the concurrence of the applicable body of the General Assembly, or to exercise any other rights and prerogatives existing under Virginia law. Any failure to comply with the requirements set forth herein shall in no way affect the validity of a regulation, create any cause of action, provide standing for any person under Article 5 of the Administrative Process Act, or otherwise challenge the actions of a government entity responsible for adopting or reviewing regulations.

Preamble

Regulations are essential to a best in class state government. They are necessary to provide needed explanation and direction of our Commonwealth's laws to our citizens and businesses. Without regulations, the legislature would be forced to draft even more complex laws. However, our regulatory requirements have expanded to encompass almost every facet of our daily lives. Oftentimes these requirements are layered upon the citizens of the Commonwealth without regard to the existing regulatory burdens imposed by prior regulations from the issuing agency or other agencies. Additionally the regulatory process has grown

cumbersome, taking on average two to three years to issue a new regulation.

Currently, many regulatory agencies are exempt from the Virginia Administrative Process Act review process and approximately half of all regulatory actions are also exempt. While the Commonwealth operates a Regulatory Town Hall for regulatory information, not all agencies utilize the website. Most importantly, no standard cost/benefit analysis is conducted on proposed regulations to ensure that our citizens are receiving the best in class government they deserve. Instead, a more limited economic impact analysis is conducted within an abbreviated timeframe.

In order to provide a consistent regulatory approach and review across the entire government, I am creating an Office of Regulatory Management within the Office of the Governor. This new Office will work to ensure that all regulations are reviewed for their impact on local governments, and regulated community and most importantly the private citizens of our Commonwealth. The Office will work to help streamline the regulatory process and provide important institutional controls. An important function of the Office will be to work with each regulatory agency to review all existing regulations, which is required once every four years but has not been consistently or uniformly achieved, to reduce the overall regulatory burden on the public.

Applicability

The policies and procedures in this Executive Order apply to state agencies in the manner described herein.

Rulemakings initiated by executive branch agencies in accordance with Article 2 of the Administrative Process Act shall follow the procedures in the Executive Branch Review process set forth by the Office of Regulatory Management as directed below.

Executive branch rulemakings that are exempt from Article 2 of the Administrative Process Act are required to use the Executive Branch Review process, and all such exempt rulemakings must be posted on the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall according to instructions issued by the Department of Planning and Budget.

All executive branch agencies, including agencies and regulations with a full or partial exemption from either Article 1 or Article 2 of the Administrative Process Act, must comply with the requirements of this Executive Order pertaining to other regulatory activity, including petitions for rulemaking; meeting notices, agendas and minutes; the periodic review of existing regulations; and guidance documents. These other regulatory activities must be posted on the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall.

Actions

As Governor of Virginia, I hereby instruct and delegate:

1. The Office of Regulatory Management should establish its own policies and procedures for regulatory review consistent with the laws of Virginia and as approved by the Chief of Staff and Governor by July 30th 2022.
2. These policies and procedures from the ORM should include:
 - a. The oversight and implementation of a 25% reduction in regulatory requirements;

- b. The oversight and implementation of the streamlining of the regulatory/permitting approval processes of all agencies to achieve a substantial shortening of the time required for an approval [or rejection]; and
 - c. The increased transparency of all state executive branch regulations by requiring the posting on Townhall.Virginia.Gov of all regulatory stages and an enhanced regulatory package including benefit-cost analysis and other impact analysis.
3. All executive branch agencies shall prepare a unified regulatory plan by July 1st of each year that lists all anticipated rulemaking activities during the subsequent state fiscal year.

Effective Date of the Executive Order

This executive order replaces EO 14 (as amended, July 16, 2018) issued by Governor Ralph S. Northam, which expires on today’s date. The policies and procedures which are adopted by the Office of Regulatory Management shall establish the regulatory review process. Executive Directive 1 issued by Governor Glenn Youngkin on January 15, 2022 is hereby amended and reenacted to require a 25 percent reduction in regulatory requirements instead of a reduction in regulations. This Executive Order shall become effective on July 1, 2022, and shall remain in full force and effect until June 30, 2026, unless amended or rescinded by further executive order. These policies and procedures shall apply to all rulemaking actions and other regulatory activity initiated on or after July 1, 2022.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia on this 30th day of June, 2022.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Glenn Youngkin".

Glenn Youngkin, Governor

Attest:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kay Coles James".

Kay Coles James, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Regulatory Reduction Guide

*A Guide for Achieving the 25% Regulatory Requirement Reduction
under Executive Order 19*



Office of Regulatory Management
April 2023

Overview

[Executive Order 19](#) requires that Virginia agencies achieve a 25% reduction in regulatory requirements. This Guide is intended to help agencies achieve that 25% reduction. It answers questions such as:

- Which entities are required to reduce regulatory requirements by 25%?
- Which requirements are subject to the 25% reduction goal?
- What counts as a regulatory requirement?
- What types of actions count towards the 25% reduction goal?
- When does a reduction count towards the 25% goal?
- How does the 25% reduction goal apply to guidance documents?
- What information should be provided to show a 25% reduction?

Question 1: Which entities are required to reduce regulatory requirements by 25%?

The 25% reduction applies to all executive branch agencies, which include all agencies, boards, and other instrumentalities of state government in the Executive Department that are listed in the Appropriation Act. Non-executive-branch agencies are not required to comply, though they are encouraged to look for ways to reduce regulatory requirements.

Each entity that has the statutory authority to issue regulations and has issued one or more regulations in the past should strive to reduce its regulatory requirements by 25%. Each entity that has issued one or more guidance documents should also strive to reduce the number of requirements in and length of the guidance documents by 25%, as explained more fully below.

Entities that issue regulations or guidance documents can include both agencies and boards. Agencies that work with one or more boards should coordinate with each of their boards to ensure that it meets the 25% reduction. And Secretariats should work with all of the agencies and boards that they oversee to ensure attainment of the 25% target.¹

Question 2: Which requirements are subject to the 25% reduction goal?

The 25% reduction goal applies to *discretionary* regulatory requirements that agencies enact. It does not apply to regulations that are mandated by state statutes, federal statutes or regulations, or orders issued by state or federal courts.

Any regulatory requirement for which the agency has some flexibility in determining its content qualifies as *discretionary*. For example, if a statute authorizes an agency to act and the agency

¹ For the remainder of this document, the term “agency” is used to refer to any entity that has authority to issue regulations, whether it is classified as an “agency” or a “board.”

then decides to do so, any regulatory requirements it issues are discretionary. Similarly, if a statute requires the agency to act (e.g., mandates that it impose a fee), but the agency has discretion in terms of how it will act (e.g., deciding how high the fee will be), the requirements it issues are also discretionary.

If, however, a state or federal statute, federal regulation, or state or federal court order both requires the agency to act and dictates precisely what it must do, then the resulting regulatory requirement is *mandatory* and is not subject to the 25% reduction target.²

Though agencies do not have to count existing regulatory requirements mandated by statute towards their total number of requirements or new requirements mandated by statute as increases, they can claim credit for regulatory *reductions* that are mandated by statute.³

Similarly, the 25% reduction target applies only to regulations that bind *parties other than the state agency promulgating the regulation* (e.g., private citizens, companies, non-profit organizations, local governments, other state agencies).⁴ Consider, for example, a regulation requiring an agency adjudicator to decide all appeals within 30 days. If the agency changed the 30-day requirement to something less prescriptive (e.g., “decide all appeals in a timely manner”), it would be alleviating a burden on itself but potentially increasing the burden on private litigants. Agencies should, however, consider ways to eliminate requirements that impose unnecessary burdens on their own officials and provide no associated benefit for the general public, even if they do not receive credit towards the 25% reduction for doing so.

Question 3: What counts as a regulatory requirement?

In order to achieve a 25% reduction in requirements, agencies must first determine what counts as a regulatory requirement. And they need to calculate both the total number of existing requirements, which is referred to as the *baseline*, and the number of requirements that are added or eliminated by their regulatory changes. Ultimately, agencies will need to ensure that the baseline number is reduced by 25% by December 31, 2025. For instance, if an agency starts with 1000 requirements, adds 100 new requirements in the next 3 years, and deletes 400 other requirements over the same period, for a net reduction of 30%, then it has met its 25% reduction goal.⁵

² Agencies should still count and report the number of mandatory requirements alongside the number of discretionary requirements, as they did as part of the 2018–21 program described below, but only discretionary requirements are subject to the 25% requirement reduction target.

³ As explained more fully below, agencies can receive credit towards the 25% reduction for any change taking place on or after January 15, 2022. Agencies therefore should only count statutorily mandated reductions occurring on or after that date.

⁴ An agency should, however, still tabulate requirements that impose burdens on the agency itself.

⁵ Here’s the math: $1000 + 100 - 400 = 700$. That involves a net reduction of 300 requirements ($1000 - 700$), which is a 30% reduction ($300/1000$).

The remainder of Question 3 addresses some of the questions agencies are likely to encounter when counting requirements. This brief Guide cannot, however, address every situation that agencies might confront, so please consult with the Office of Regulatory Management (ORM) if you come across a situation that is not covered here. ORM will both provide an answer and supplement this document over time as it identifies new scenarios that are not otherwise covered.

As explained in more detail below, agencies will need to calculate a new baseline in addition to tabulating any changes to regulatory requirements. Chapters [444](#) and [445](#) of the 2018 Acts of the Assembly required all agencies to identify and count all statutorily mandated and discretionary provisions of existing regulations by July 1, 2020. Agencies completed that process and reported their [results](#) on the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall website. This number serves as a good starting point, but agencies will need to recalculate the baseline in order to account for changes in the last few years and to ensure that they consistently count requirements using the approach set forth below.

Defining a Regulatory Requirement

A *regulatory requirement* is any provision of law (which, as a matter of law, should be contained in the Virginia Administrative Code but might sometimes be included in a guidance document) that requires another party to do (or not do) something. Often, regulatory requirements will include words like “shall,” “must,” “will,” or “shall not.” But that need not be the case.

When identifying requirements, the key question should be “does this provision impose a binding obligation on another party by requiring it to act or refrain from acting?”. If so, it is a requirement, even if it otherwise uses discretionary language such as “may,” “can,” or “should.” If not, it is not a requirement.⁶

Multi-Element Subsections

Agencies should count each element that requires a party to take a discrete action as a separate requirement, even if there are multiple elements embedded in a single section or subsection. Consider, for instance, the following:

22 VAC 40-131-50. Office Settings and Conditions.

A. The licensee shall maintain an office within the Commonwealth of Virginia from which the child-placing activities are conducted. (+1)

B. The licensee shall ensure that the office from where child-placing activities are conducted has equipment, supplies, and adequate space for:

⁶ Agencies should keep track of *all* requirements, including those that are statutory as well as mandatory and those that are binding on state agencies themselves. As explained above, only discretionary requirements that bind parties other than the agency itself count towards the baseline. It is nevertheless useful to keep track of other requirements, as doing so allows the General Assembly to identify opportunities for reducing regulatory burdens and agencies to eliminate requirements that needlessly tie up the work of state government.

1. *The safekeeping of records; (+1)*
2. *Protection of confidential information; (+1)*
3. *Affording privacy during interviews and conferences; and (+1)*
4. *Allowing families and children the use of rooms for visitation. (+1)*

In part B, each item in the list is a distinct requirement. Therefore, each item should be counted.

If, however, a section or subsection includes a variety of different options but only imposes one discrete requirement, the different options do not need to be counted separately. Here's an example:

2 VAC 10-10-50. Seed testing.

Analyses and test of seed samples shall be conducted by the Division of Product and Industry Regulation of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or by commercial seed laboratories approved by the State Certified Seed Board. (+1)

Here, either VDACS's Division of Product and Industry Regulation or approved commercial seed laboratories will be conducting the required analysis and tests. In no case would both entities be involved. The provision therefore imposes only one discrete requirement.

Similarly, if a regulation lists multiple different ways to violate a requirement but a regulated party would generally only do one of the things listed, then the entire provision should only be counted as one requirement. Consider this example:

18VAC41-20-280. Grounds for license revocation or suspension; denial of application, renewal, or reinstatement; or imposition of a monetary penalty.

The board may, in considering the totality of the circumstances, fine any licensee, certificate holder, or permit holder; suspend or revoke or refuse to renew or reinstate any license, certificate, or permit; or deny any application issued under the provisions of Chapter 7 (§ 54.1-700 et seq.) of Title 54.1 of the Code of Virginia and this chapter if it finds that the licensee, certificate holder, permit holder, or applicant:

3. *Attempts to obtain, obtained, renewed or reinstated a license, certificate, or temporary license by false or fraudulent representation (+1)*

A permission holder or applicant can violate the requirement in a dozen different ways: obtaining a license via false representation, attempting to renew a certificate via false representation, etc. But the individual would only ever be penalized for having engaged in one of those actions. The entire provision should therefore count only as one requirement.

Language that Elaborates on a Requirement

Agencies do not need to count language that elaborates on a requirement as itself being a discrete requirement. An example appears below:

12 VAC 5-408-80. Renewal application.

A. Every MCHIP licensee shall request renewal of its certificate of quality assurance biennially with the department. (+1) The purpose of the renewal examination shall be to determine if the MCHIP has maintained compliance with applicable laws and regulations since the last certificate of quality assurance was issued or renewed, and whether the MCHIP is using its best efforts to meet its quality assurance goals as set forth in its quality assurance plan. (0)

The second sentence does not count as a separate requirement because it is merely elaborating on the purpose of the renewal examination associated with the first sentence.

Language That Is Ambiguous as to Whether Action is Required

As noted above, regulatory requirements will not always involve language stating that a party “shall” or “must” take some action. In some cases, the regulation will use language such as “should” or “may,” but it still imposes a binding obligation. Consider the following example:

20 VAC 5-301-80. Contract negotiations.

Any contract negotiations between the utility and a potential supplier of electricity should be in strict accordance with what is stated in the company’s RFP. (+1) In fairness to all bidding participants, contract negotiations should not be extensive. (0) Fundamental changes in the nature of the project or capacity and purchase payments must not be negotiated. (+1) Any contract signed must include provisions that assure a facility’s performance and continued availability under the agreement. (+1)

The first two sentences both use the verb “should” in describing how contract negotiations are to be conducted. The first sentence, however, imposes a binding obligation: any contract negotiations must be conducted in strict accordance with the company’s RFP. It should be counted as a regulatory requirement.

The second sentence also appears to create an expectation that the parties will act, rather than merely encouraging them to do something, but it is purely aspirational. Whether or not the negotiations are “extensive” involves a judgment call and does not set an enforceable standard. The language therefore does not create a binding obligation and should not be counted as a requirement.

Programs Involving Optional Participation

In some cases, regulations provide regulated parties with an option as to whether or not they will comply but impose requirements on all parties who elect to comply. In these cases, the mere fact that participation is optional does not mean that the requirements do not count. Agencies should still tabulate any language that imposes a mandatory obligation on a party that chooses to participate as a regulatory requirement.

6 VAC 15-81-570. Interior security walls, interior partitions.

B. Interior partitions.

- 1. Interior partitions may be provided between support services such as but not limited to multipurpose rooms without adjacent toilets and staff dining. (0)*
- 2. Interior partitions shall not be substituted for required interior security walls. (+1)*
- 3. Interior partitions shall be constructed in accordance with 6 VAC 15-81-930. (+1)*

The decision to install interior participations is optional. If, however, the builder decides to do so, then the partitions are subject to mandatory requirements: they cannot be substituted for interior security walls, and they must be constructed in accordance with the cited section of the Virginia Administrative Code. Both requirements should therefore be counted, even though the builder enjoys discretion in whether it will install interior partitions.

There may, however, be cases in which an agency changes a regulation in a way that technically adds requirements but reduces the regulatory burden by authorizing a new method for achieving compliance. For instance, imagine a program in which the agency authorizes an employer to pay a reduced wage to employees enrolled in a temporary training program. The regulation adds new requirements associated with the training program (e.g., it must be temporary, the employee must be hired at full salary following training), but the overall regulatory change provides additional options to employers. If an agency is implementing such a change, it should contact ORM, which will ensure that the agency gets credit for reducing the regulatory burden.

Regulatory Text That Restates a Statutory Requirement

Some regulatory text merely restates requirements contained in a statute and adopts no additional restrictions. In these cases, the provision should be counted as a statutory requirement rather than a discretionary one.

When this is the case, the agency should consider whether the requirement should even be included in the regulation. Restating statutory requirements can be valuable if regulated parties are more likely to look to regulatory text than to the Virginia Code to identify regulatory requirements. But it can also create confusion as to the source of the requirement. And if the statute is later changed, the agency must then ensure that it updates the regulation. In this light, the agency may decide simply to eliminate these requirements from the regulatory text.

For example, **VA Code § 32.1-214** states that:

“No person shall use in the making, remaking, reupholstering or renovating of any bedding or upholstered furniture any new animal hair, new feathers or new down unless such new animal hair, new feathers or new down shall have been sterilized by a reasonable process approved by the Commissioner.”

The associated regulatory provision, **12 VAC 5-125-110**, is nearly identical, stating that:

“No person shall use in the making, remaking, reupholstering or renovating of any bedding or upholstered furniture any new animal hair, new feathers, or new down unless such new animal hair, new feathers, or new down shall have been sterilized by a reasonable process approved by the commissioner.”

This regulatory section could be amended as follows:

~~“No person shall use in the making, remaking, reupholstering or renovating of any bedding or upholstered furniture any new animal hair, new feathers, or new down unless such new animal hair, new feathers, or new down shall have been sterilized by a reasonable process approved by the commissioner. Sterilization of new animal hair, feathers, and down shall be in accordance with Virginia Code § 32.1-214.”~~

Prohibited Actions

From a regulated party’s perspective, a requirement *not* to do something is equivalent to a requirement to take some action. In either case, it has to adopt measures to ensure compliance. Any discrete prohibition on taking some action should therefore count as a regulatory requirement. Consider this example (involving a provision seen previously):

20 VAC 5-301-80. Contract negotiations.

Any contract negotiations between the utility and a potential supplier of electricity should be in strict accordance with what is stated in the company’s RFP. (+1) In fairness to all bidding participants, contract negotiations should not be extensive. (0) Fundamental changes in the nature of the project or capacity and purchase payments must not be negotiated. (+1) Any contract signed must include provisions that assure a facility’s performance and continued availability under the agreement. (+1)

The third sentence imposes a requirement on regulated parties by mandating that they not do something: any fundamental changes that alter the nature of the project or capacity and purchase payments “must not be negotiated.” This sentence imposes a binding obligation and should count as a requirement.

Requirements in Documents Incorporated by Reference

Virginia law allows agencies to impose binding obligations by referring to a document outside of the Virginia Administrative Code (VA Code § 2.2-4103). An example of *documents incorporated by reference* (often called *DIBRs*) appears below:

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE. 9 VAC 5-91-50(E).

E. Information on federal regulations and nonstatutory documents incorporated by reference and their availability may be found below in this subsection.

1. Code of Federal Regulations.

a. The provisions specified below from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) are incorporated herein by reference:

(1) 40 CFR Part 51 - Requirements for Preparation, Adoption and Submittal of Implementation Plans, specifically Subpart S (Inspection and Maintenance Program Requirements).

(2) 40 CFR Part 85 - Control of Air Pollution from Mobile Sources, specifically Subpart W (Emission Control System Performance Warranty Short Tests).

b. Copies may be obtained from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; phone (202) 783-3238.

2. Environmental Protection Agency, Motor Vehicle Emissions Laboratory.

a. The following document is incorporated herein by reference: Environmental Protection Agency technical report, "EPA Recommended Practice for Naming I/M Calibration Gas," EPA-AA-TSS-83-8-B, September 1983.

b. The following document is incorporated herein by reference: Environmental Protection Agency technical guidance, Acceleration Simulation Mode Test Procedures, Emission Standards, Quality Control Requirements, and Equipment Specifications," EPA420-B-04-011, July 2004.

c. Copies may be obtained from: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, 2000 Traverwood, Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

3. Building Officials & Code Administrators International, Inc.

a. The following document is incorporated herein by reference: The BOCA National Mechanical Code/1993, Eighth Edition.

b. Copies may be obtained from: Building Officials & Code Administrators International, Inc., 4051 West Flossmoor Road, Country Club Hills, Illinois 60478-5795.

In this case, the agency is requiring regulated parties to comply with all the requirements included in each of the documents being referenced.⁷ The agency should therefore go through the entirety of each of these three documents and count every single requirement they contain, using the methodology described above.

In many cases, an agency will not necessarily intend that regulated parties comply with every single requirement in each DIBR. If that is the case, the regulation should explicitly identify the portions of the DIBR that the agency intends to be binding on regulated parties. As part of the process of reviewing their regulations, agencies should go through each of their DIBRs and decide whether they intend all of their requirements to be binding. If not, agencies should modify their regulations to identify with greater specificity which portions of the documents they reference are intended to be binding.⁸

Agencies should also periodically review their DIBRs to ensure that they reflect the most up-to-date versions. In the example provided above, for instance, the DIBRs include documents between 20 and 40 years old. As agencies review their regulations, they should update their DIBRs to reflect any newer versions of incorporated documents (see 1 VAC 7-10-140).

Question 4: What types of actions count towards the 25% reduction goal?

Regulatory reduction is not a “one-size-fits-all” process. There are many different ways that an agency can go about reducing regulatory burdens, and ORM wants to make sure that agencies consider all of them and get credit for any reduction they undertake.

Eliminating Discrete Requirements

The most straightforward way of reducing the burden is simply by eliminating mandatory requirements. As agencies revisit their regulations and guidance documents, they should carefully review each provision and decide if certain requirements should be eliminated. In so doing, agencies should be mindful of the important role of regulations in promoting public

⁷ In some cases, agencies provide a list of DIBRs at the end of the chapter at issue but do not include text in the regulation explicitly incorporating the relevant documents by reference. When this is the case, an agency should determine if it indeed intends regulated parties to comply with those documents as if they were regulatory requirements. If so, the agency should amend the regulation to add an explicit reference to incorporating the listed documents by reference, as seen in the example above. If not, the agency should amend the regulation to remove any such documents.

⁸ Revising DIBRs presents a great opportunity for agencies to eliminate unnecessary requirements. For example, if an agency currently incorporates a document that includes 40 requirements in its entirety, but it only intends for regulated parties to comply with a part of the document that includes 10 requirements, it can eliminate 30 requirements simply by updating the regulatory text incorporating the document to reflect the portions of the document that are intended to be binding.

health, safety, and welfare and should not eliminate any requirements that are critical to protecting the public.

There are, however, often numerous requirements that are not necessary to protect the public welfare and simply impose an unnecessary burden on businesses, the public, and often the agencies themselves. For example, many regulations require regulated parties to file periodic reports. Some reporting may be necessary to ensure that regulated parties are in compliance, but other reports may involve nothing more than a box-checking exercise, forcing companies or individuals to provide information that is of little to no use to the agency.

Over the next three years, agencies should carefully consider all of the discrete requirements in each of their regulations and guidance documents and decide what is truly necessary to protect the public welfare and what is not. As part of this process, agencies should undertake active outreach to the regulated community. Businesses and individuals who have to fill out forms, file reports, undergo required trainings, and undertake a variety of other government-mandated tasks have the best sense of the burden they impose.

In addition to eliminating unnecessary requirements, agencies should consider other ways to modify existing requirements to reduce burdens. The rest of Question 4 considers a variety of different approaches to achieving that goal.

Reducing Regulatory Burdens

Though eliminating unnecessary regulatory requirements is important, there are many other ways to reduce regulatory burdens. Consider, for instance, a requirement that an applicant for a professional license complete 1000 hours of training before he or she can be certified. Some training is necessary, so the requirement should not be eliminated completely, but 1000 hours may be excessive. Requiring 500 hours of training, for instance, may be sufficient. By making this change, the agency is reducing the regulatory burden by 50% (1000 -> 500 hours).⁹

There are many ways that agencies can *reduce* regulatory burdens rather than eliminating them completely. Here are just a few examples:

- Reducing required training hours (example cited above)
- Reducing the number of forms regulated parties must fill out or shortening the forms
- Reducing a license fee, fine, or other monetary expense imposed by regulation¹⁰
- Reducing the coverage of a regulation
- Creating a waiver or exemption or extending it to additional regulated parties

⁹ Question 7 discusses how agencies receive credit towards the 25% goal for reducing regulatory burdens without eliminating them entirely.

¹⁰ Agencies that fund some or all of their operations through the collection of fees may not have the flexibility to reduce their fees. Since those agencies are generally required by statute to collect fees that are adequate to cover their expenses (see, e.g., VA Code §§ 54.1-201, 54.1-2400(5)), they should only count fees that go beyond the statutory minimum as discretionary.

Each of these involves a reduction in regulatory burden, but they are reducing different aspects of regulatory burdens (hours, paperwork, cost, scope). That can make it difficult to determine *how much* the regulatory burden is being reduced.

To simplify this process, agencies should try to express any reduced burden that does not involve eliminating a discrete regulatory requirement in dollar terms. The [ORM Regulatory Economic Analysis Manual](#) includes extensive guidance on *monetizing* regulatory costs and benefits, and agencies should refer to it when performing these calculations. The chart below illustrates how this process might work for the examples provided above.

Type of Burden Reduction	Reduction Expressed in Dollar Terms
Reducing Training Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of required hours is reduced from 10 to 5 ➤ 10,000 employees must complete the training every year ➤ Average employer cost for employees is \$50/hour <p>Total reduction is \$2,500,000 (5 hours saved * 10,000 employees * \$50/hour)</p>
Shortening Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ New form takes 1 hour to complete, whereas old form took 3 ➤ 10,000 employees must complete form every year ➤ Average employer cost for employees is \$50/hour <p>Total reduction is \$1,000,000 (2 hours saved * 10,000 employees * \$50/hour)</p>
Reducing Discretionary Licensing Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fee is reduced from \$200 to \$100 ➤ 5000 contractors pay the fee annually <p>Total reduction is \$500,000 (\$100 saved/contractor * 5000 contractors)</p>
Reducing Coverage of Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regulation that previously applied to 20 counties now applies only to 10 ➤ Average annual cost of compliance for each county was \$100,000 <p>Total reduction is \$1,000,000 (10 newly exempt counties * \$100,000/county)</p>
Creating Waiver or Exemption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regulation exempts all small businesses as defined under APA, of which there are 100 ➤ Average annual compliance cost for a small business is \$10,000 <p>Total reduction is \$1,000,000 (100 newly exempt businesses * \$10,000/business)</p>

If a regulatory reduction involves reducing the stringency of a regulatory requirement, the agency should calculate both the original cost of the requirement and the new cost following the change. Putting this information in monetary terms will ensure that the burden reduction calculation is “comparing apples to apples” and accounting for the full range of possible regulatory reduction options. And it will allow ORM to ensure that each agency gets proper credit for reducing regulatory burdens.

Other Deregulatory Actions

There may be a handful of cases in which an agency is modifying a regulatory requirement but is not eliminating it completely and cannot easily calculate the monetary value of reducing the associated burden. For instance, as noted above, there may be instances in which an agency creates a new approach to achieving compliance that adds new regulatory provisions but actually decreases the overall burden on regulated parties.

Agencies may also sometimes replace so-called “design standards,” which tell regulated parties exactly what they must do, with “performance standards,” which set a goal and leave it up to the regulated parties to decide how to achieve it. In this case, it may not be possible to determine the associated cost savings until the agency calculates the cost of whatever new compliance approaches regulated parties come up with.

If your agency is considering changing a regulatory requirement in a way that promotes market competition or makes it easier to achieve regulatory compliance but that does not reduce the overall number of regulatory requirements or produce savings that can be monetized, please contact ORM. ORM will ensure that your agency gets proper credit for its regulatory reduction efforts and that its actions count towards the 25% burden reduction target.

Actions That Do Not Count Towards the 25% Reduction Goal

Temporary changes in regulatory requirements do not count towards the 25% reduction target. For instance, consider a regulation that increases the quota on deer that a hunter can kill from 5 to 10 for the hunting season. Though this reduces an existing regulatory requirement, the quota might be adjusted upward or downward in later years. The agency therefore should not count an increased limit as a regulatory reduction or a decreased limit as a new regulatory burden. This will often arise in the context of *expedited regulations* that deal with regularly updated requirements on matters such as wildlife or fishing quotas.

Merely *delaying* a regulation also does not count towards the 25% reduction target. Consider, for instance, a regulation requiring online schools to be certified by an accrediting authority. The agency may agree to delay the certification requirement by 6 months in order to allow the schools to finish the current semester, but the regulation will eventually take effect. Though agencies should always consider delaying regulations as a way to facilitate compliance (see

ORM Regulatory Economic Analysis Manual), delays should not be considered in determining if the 25% reduction goal has been met.

Question 5: When does a reduction count towards the 25% goal?

Executive Order 19 seeks to achieve a 25% reduction in regulatory requirements by December 31, 2025. Any reduction in regulatory requirements that has occurred since January 15, 2022, including those that predate issuance of this Guide, counts towards an agency's regulatory reduction target.

A reduction in requirements does not officially count towards the 25% goal until it is completely final. That is to say, the change must have gone through the entire regulatory process (including approval by the Governor) and, where applicable, have gone through the 30-day final adoption period following publication in the *Virginia Register* (APA §§ 2.2-4013(D), 4015(A)).

Agencies should, however, feel free to discuss their regulatory reduction efforts before they become final both within and outside the government. For instance, the Unified Regulatory Plan and the Economic Review Form issued by ORM also both request that agencies identify their efforts to reduce regulatory requirements. Agencies should, as appropriate, report any regulatory reduction efforts they are considering, even if the contemplated action has not been finalized or has not even been formally announced via a Notice of Intended Regulatory Action (NOIRA).

Similarly, agencies should feel free to communicate with the public regarding regulatory reduction efforts. For instance, as part of the 4-year periodic review of each regulation required by the APA (§ 2.2-4007.1), agencies should ask for public comment on whether their regulations and guidance documents should be streamlined or eliminated as they update and modernize their regulations.

Question 6: How does the 25% reduction goal apply to guidance documents?

Guidance documents provide information of general applicability to agency staff or the public to interpret or implement statutes or regulations (APA § 2.2-4002.1, VA Code § 2.2-4101). Though guidance documents are intended to explain requirements contained in statutes or regulations or to provide background information, they sometimes contain unique requirements governing regulated parties that are not otherwise reflected in statute or regulation.¹¹

Agencies should strive to reduce those unique requirements by 25%. Agencies should also update their guidance documents to ensure that they reflect any requirements that have been

¹¹ If an agency identifies unique regulatory requirements contained in guidance documents as part of its efforts to review existing materials, it should consider undertaking an action to move those requirements into regulations.

eliminated from statutes or regulations, though they should not double count any eliminations of regulatory requirements towards the 25% reduction goal.¹²

Agencies should also strive to keep guidance documents as short and simple as possible and ensure that they are accurate and up-to-date. Allowing guidance documents to become stale or failing to rescind inaccurate or irrelevant guidance can create significant confusion for the regulated community and the general public. And guidance documents that are overly long and complicated can be difficult for regulated parties (especially small businesses) and members of the public to review and comprehend. In that light, agencies should also strive to reduce the *length* of their guidance documents by at least 25%.

In many cases, agencies have issued new guidance documents without necessarily rescinding older versions. Rescinding out-of-date guidance documents or consolidating different versions counts towards the 25% reduction.

Of course, agencies should not cut language that is valuable to understanding regulatory requirements. For example, cutting illustrative examples or making specific language vaguer may shorten a guidance document's overall length but would make it less useful to the public. But guidance documents often contain extraneous or redundant information that can be eliminated. In addition, agencies often issue multiple guidance documents on the same subject, and consolidating those documents will both eliminate confusion and reduce the amount of text that the public must read.

Question 7: What information should be provided to show a 25% reduction?

Agencies will need to do two things in order to ensure that they receive credit for their regulatory reduction and streamlining efforts. First, they need to calculate the total number of regulatory requirements in all of the Virginia Administrative Code sections and guidance documents they issue and the total length of all of their guidance documents.

A good starting point for identifying the number of regulatory requirements is the baseline reported in 2018–21. But, in the majority of cases, things will have changed in the last 3–5 years, and agencies will need to update that number. Using the counting methodology described above, agencies should come up with a new number for regulatory requirements and a separate number for length of guidance documents and report it to ORM by July 31, 2023.¹³

¹² That is to say, an agency should get credit towards the 25% reduction goal if it eliminates a requirement from a regulation, but it should not count the elimination a second time when it removes references to that requirement from its guidance documents. By the same logic, if an agency adds a new requirement and then describes that requirement in a guidance document, it does not have to count the addition twice.

¹³ In so doing, agencies can use the spreadsheets that they submitted during the 2018–21 program, but they will need to update those spreadsheets to reflect new requirements, include requirements contained in guidance documents, and otherwise make any other changes needed to comply with this Guide.

Second, agencies will need to track any regulatory action that involves adding or eliminating regulatory requirements or shortening or lengthening guidance documents. This can easily be done using the final chart on the [ORM Economic Review Form](#) that agencies must complete for all regulatory actions they undertake. Depending on the type of change the agency is undertaking, it should report the following pieces of information:

Type of Change	What to Report	Example
Eliminating (or Adding) Regulatory Requirements	Agency should report the original number of requirements and the new number in the Virginia Administrative Code section(s) and/or guidance document(s) at issue	Agency eliminates a requirement that forms be notarized
Decreasing (or Increasing) Regulatory Costs	Agency should report the original total cost and the new total cost associated with the requirement(s) it is amending	Agency reduces a fee from \$200 to \$100
Reducing (or Increasing) Regulatory Burdens in a Non-Monetizable Way	Agency should describe the change and how it will reduce (or increase) burdens, and ORM will ensure that agency gets proper credit	Agency replaces a design standard with a performance standard
Reducing (or Increasing) Length of Guidance Documents	Agency should report length of both the original and amended guidance documents	Agency shortens a previously 20,000 word guidance document to 4000 words

Over the course of the next three years, agencies will be updating their regulations and guidance documents both in furtherance of the 25% requirement reduction goal and as part of ongoing periodic review efforts (APA § 2.2-4007.1).

In determining whether or not an agency has met its 25% goal, ORM will provide “full credit” for any requirement an agency eliminates completely. For regulatory burdens an agency reduces, ORM will provide “partial credit” using the cost data or other information the agency provides. For example, if an agency reduces a fee from \$200 to \$100, the regulatory stringency has been reduced by half, and it will thereafter be counted as “0.5 requirements” rather than “1 requirement.” When an agency reduces the burden of a requirement in a non-monetizable way, ORM will work with the agency to ensure it gets proper credit towards the 25% requirement reduction.

In addition, for those regulations that are not eliminated entirely but that are modified to reduce overall stringency, ORM will monitor agencies’ cost reduction efforts and look for opportunities to highlight those agencies’ good work. Among other things, this could include flagging major successes for the Governor; providing government-wide recognition for agencies that achieve the

most significant cost reductions; and featuring major actions in press releases, op-eds, or other promotional materials. ORM will also monitor the overall reduction in regulatory costs for all regulations at specific agencies and government-wide.

Similarly, agencies should keep track of length reductions for guidance documents. They should calculate the total length of all existing guidance documents and compare it to the length of all guidance documents following the changes they undertake. They should strive to reduce the aggregate length of all guidance documents by at least 25%.

Going forward, ORM will ask for an aggregate accounting of all regulatory changes on a periodic basis. As noted above, agencies should report their updated baseline to ORM by July 31, 2023. Then, by August 31, 2023, they should report all regulatory changes that have been undertaken between January 15, 2022 and that date.

Conclusion

As agencies work through their regulations, they should keep in mind that regulatory cost savings represent money in the pockets of Virginia citizens and that regulatory restrictions have real-world impacts for everyone in the Commonwealth. The overall regulatory burden can mean the difference between whether a small business succeeds or shuts down, a recent high-school graduate can find a well-paying job as a contractor, or a teacher can focus most of her time on teaching students rather than filling out forms. And eliminating unnecessary red tape will also save agency officials themselves a significant amount of time and hassle. Reducing regulatory requirements by 25% will help the Commonwealth achieve a best-in-class regulatory system that promotes public safety and welfare while minimizing burdens on every Virginia citizen.