

# 3rd Quarter Revenue and Expenditures



REPORT

**FY 2019**



## 3rd Quarter FY 2019 Revenues

Section 2.09 of the ***Principles of Sound Financial Management*** requires quarterly updates to the Board of County Supervisors (BOCS) within 45 days of the end of each quarter on the County's General Fund budget and trends with revenue projections through the end of the fiscal year.

The FY 2019 Adopted Budget estimates general revenues at \$1.01 billion.

As of the third quarter, general revenues are expected to produce a surplus of \$8.6 million from the adopted FY 2019 budget by June 30, 2019, as follows:

Category of General Revenues	Prior Year FY 2018 Year-End	FY 2019				\$ change from Adopted	% change from Adopted
		Adopted	Q1 Revised	Q2 Revised	Q3 Revised		
Real Property Taxes	\$633,041,083	\$668,363,816	\$668,363,816	\$668,776,703	\$667,562,603	(\$801,213)	-0.12%
Personal Property Taxes	185,701,811	190,150,000	195,150,000	196,570,000	197,470,000	7,320,000	3.85%
Sales Tax	64,565,705	66,190,000	66,190,000	66,190,000	66,190,000	0	0.00%
Consumer Utility Tax	14,417,046	14,810,000	14,810,000	14,450,000	14,450,000	(360,000)	-2.43%
Communications Tax	16,509,503	16,700,000	16,700,000	16,000,000	15,600,000	(1,100,000)	-6.59%
BPOL Tax	26,553,957	26,200,000	26,200,000	26,200,000	27,200,000	1,000,000	3.82%
Investment Income	9,424,113	10,710,000	10,710,000	12,240,000	12,240,000	1,530,000	14.29%
All Other	21,536,989	20,413,000	20,413,000	21,437,000	21,437,000	1,024,000	5.02%
<b>Total General Revenues</b>	<b>\$971,750,207</b>	<b>\$1,013,536,816</b>	<b>\$1,018,536,816</b>	<b>\$1,021,863,703</b>	<b>\$1,022,149,603</b>	<b>\$8,612,787</b>	<b>0.85%</b>

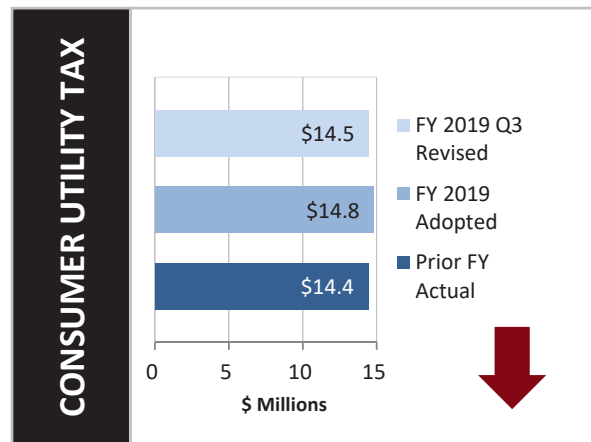
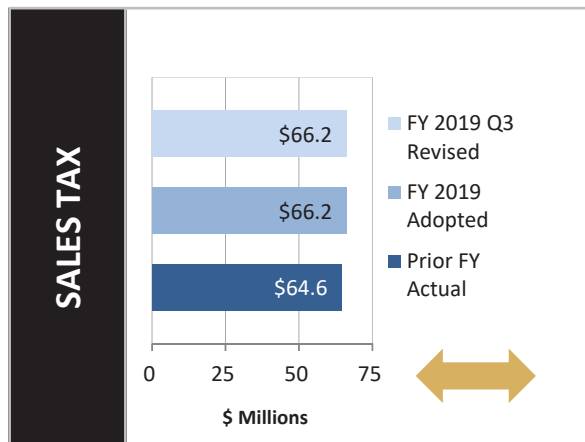
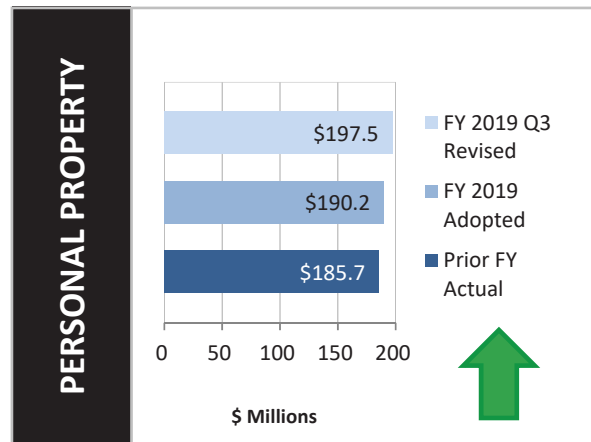
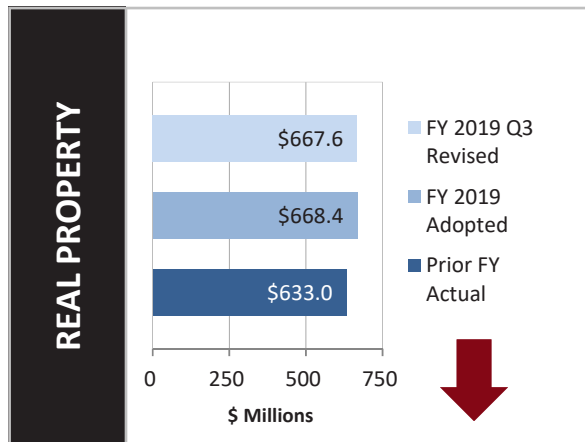
# Revenues At-A-Glance

Variances from the FY 2019 Adopted Budget are as follows:

*Real Property Tax* is expected to produce a revenue deficit of \$801 thousand due to an increase in tax relief for disabled veterans.

*Personal Property Tax* revenue is expected to generate a \$7.3 million surplus. Of this surplus, approximately \$4.9 million is attributable to increases in new taxable business tangible property, mainly from data centers and \$1.9 million is due to an increase in vehicle billings. The installation of the new Tax Administration System along with an improved collection rate and higher billings continues to make a positive impact in revenue collections.

*Consumer Utility Tax* has been relatively flat over the last two fiscal years. A reduction of \$360 thousand is forecasted in this revenue source. The cap on consumer utility taxes and limited growth in housing units have contributed to this small revenue reduction.

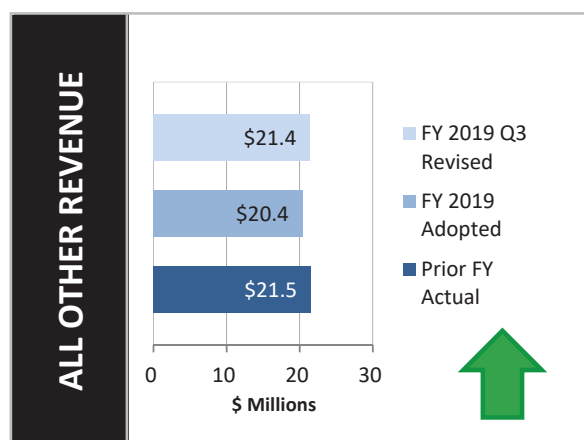
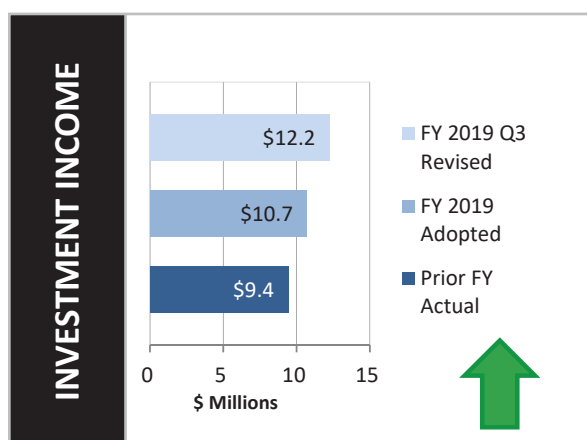
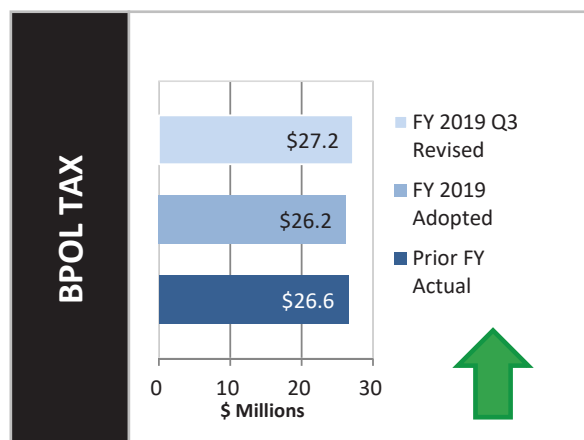
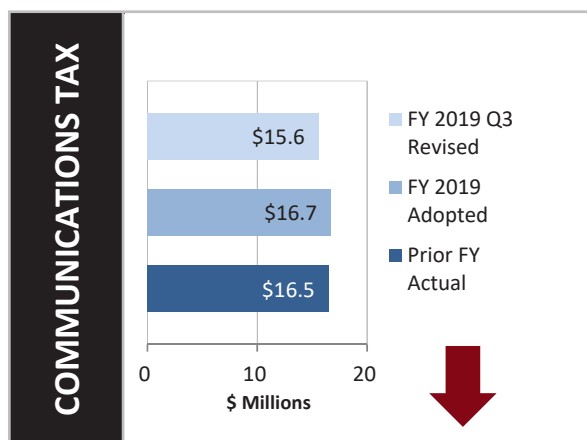


*Communications Sales Tax* revenue continues to decline as the number of American homes with only wireless telephones continues to grow. Additionally, the Commonwealth's 2018-2020 biennium budget provides an annual deposit to the Commonwealth's general fund of \$2 million each year, further reducing the revenue that is allocated to localities. This revenue source is expected to experience a revenue shortfall of \$1.1 million.

*BPOL Tax* revenue is projected to generate a \$1 million surplus reflecting a growth in gross receipts, indicative of healthy economy.

*Investment Income* is projected to produce a surplus of \$1.5 million in FY 2019. In December, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) increased the target Federal Funds rate to a range of 2.25% to 2.50%, the ninth rate hike since 2015. Increased rates along with growth in the total value of the portfolio have contributed to this revenue increase.










*All Other Revenue* is comprised of fifteen revenue sources estimated to be less than \$5 million each. A net surplus of \$1 million is projected for FY 2019 led by increases in the Bank Franchise Tax of \$300 thousand, Rental Car Tax of \$237 thousand, Motor Vehicle License of \$250 thousand and Transient Occupancy Tax of \$214 thousand.



# Looking Ahead

## Economy At-A-Glance

The charts that follow identify some of the key indicators for the national, regional and local economies and show trends year-over-year (Y-O-Y). A “green” symbol stands for a positive trend, a “yellow” symbol signals a cautionary or neutral trend and a “red” symbol represents a negative trend.

Indicator			Explanation	Trend (Y-O-Y)
<b>CPI (Inflation) (unadjusted year/year)</b>	<b>1.9%</b> <i>(Mar 2019)</i>	<b>2.4%</b> <i>(Mar 2018)</i>	Reflects changes in the purchasing power per unit of money	
<b>GDP (Gross Domestic Product)</b>	<b>3.2%</b> <i>(Q1 2019)</i>	<b>2.3%</b> <i>(Q1 2018)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the U.S. economy	
<b>Stock Market:</b>				
S&P 500	<b>2,834.40</b> <i>(03/31/19)</i>	<b>2,640.87</b> <i>(03/31/18)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the U.S. stock market	
Dow Jones	<b>25,928.68</b> <i>(03/31/19)</i>	<b>24,103.11</b> <i>(03/31/18)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the U.S. stock market	
<b>Federal Funds Rate</b>	<b>2.43%</b> <i>(03/31/19)</i>	<b>1.67%</b> <i>(03/31/18)</i>	Indicator of return on investments	
<b>Unemployment Rate<sup>◇</sup>:</b>				
National (seasonally adjusted)	<b>3.8%</b> <i>(Mar 2019)</i>	<b>4.1%</b> <i>(Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of overall health of U.S. job market	
State (seasonally adjusted)	<b>2.9%</b> <i>(Mar 2019)</i>	<b>3.4%</b> <i>(Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of overall health of VA job market	
Region (not seasonally adjusted)	<b>3.3%</b> <i>(Mar 2019)</i>	<b>3.5%</b> <i>(Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of overall health of NoVA job market	
Prince William County (not seasonally adjusted)	<b>2.8%</b> <i>(Mar 2019)</i>	<b>3.0%</b> <i>(Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of overall health PWC of job market	

<sup>◇</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics - U3

Indicator			Explanation	Trend (Y-O-Y)
<b>National Retail Sales</b>	<b>1.6%</b> <i>(M/M Mar 2019)</i>	<b>0.1%</b> <i>(M/M Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of relative health of U.S. economy	
<b># Employment Establishments:</b>				
State	<b>272,163 (+3.66%)</b> <i>(Q3 2018)</i>	<b>262,543</b> <i>(Q3 2017)</i>	Indicator of overall health of VA	
Region	<b>91,051 (+1.59%)</b> <i>(Q3 2018)</i>	<b>89,623</b> <i>(Q3 2017)</i>	Indicator of overall health of NoVA economy, businesses & job market	
Prince William County	<b>9,252 (+1.82%)</b> <i>(Q3 2018)</i>	<b>9,087</b> <i>(Q3 2017)</i>	Indicator of overall health of PWC economy, businesses & job market	
<b>Sales Tax Growth:</b>				
State	<b>+3.5%</b> <i>(FYTD Mar 2019)</i>	<b>+2.9%</b> <i>(FYTD Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of relative health of VA	
Prince William County	<b>+6.3%</b> <i>(FYTD Mar 2019)</i>	<b>+2.8%</b> <i>(FYTD Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of relative health of PWC economy	
<b>State Revenue Collections</b>	<b>+3.0%</b> <i>(FYTD Mar 2019)</i>	<b>+5.2%</b> <i>(FYTD Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of relative health of VA economy	
<b>National Automobile Sales</b>	<b>16.94M</b> <i>(Jan-Mar 2019)</i>	<b>17.17M</b> <i>(Jan-Mar 2018)</i>	Indicator of consumer purchasing power	
<b>Commercial Vacancy Rates:</b>				
Prince William County	<b>5.3%</b> <i>(Q1 2019)</i>	<b>6.1%</b> <i>(Q1 2018)</i>	Indicator of overall health of PWC businesses and commercial market	

## National, State, and Local Trends

*National* In their quest to maintain a sustainable economic expansion, Federal Reserve officials hinted towards no more rate hikes in 2019 – a significant change from the previous forecasts that projected two rate hikes in CY 2019. However, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) has shown some concerns over the inflation being below their 2.0 percent target in the first quarter; raising some expectations that the Fed’s next rate change could be a rate cut rather than a hike. The Fed typically cuts rates when trying to stimulate inflation or economic growth. In the fixed income markets, some portions of the Treasury yield curve inverted during the first quarter of CY 2019, as yields on securities with shorter maturities declined less than those offered by longer maturities. Three-month Treasuries yielded more than the 10-year note for nearly a week in March—its first inversion since 2007—but finished the month with a

more normal, although nearly flat, curve. In the equity markets, all major indexes, Dow Jones Industrial, NASDAQ and the S&P 500, rebounded in the first quarter of CY 2019 after suffering their worst quarterly declines at the end of 2018.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), a measurement of the change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services, rose by 1.9 percent for the 12 months ending in March 2019. Despite the solid growth, this was the first time the 12-month change has been under 2.0 percent since August 2017. The sharp increase in the gasoline index, which rose 3.5 percent in March, accounted for 60 percent of the seasonally adjusted all items monthly increase. The CPI levels are forecasted to moderate in the upcoming quarters.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the broadest measure of economic activity, increased at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the first quarter of CY 2019. The increase in real GDP reflected positive contributions from personal consumption expenditures (PCE), private inventory investment, exports, state and local government spending, and nonresidential fixed investment. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, decreased. The overall increase in GDP was partially offset by a decrease in residential investment.

The unemployment rate remained low at 3.8 percent at the end of March 2019, after reaching a 49-year low of 3.7 percent in September 2018. The employment situation slowed dramatically in February, exhibiting signs of weakness following a long period of generally robust gains. In February, employers added only 20,000 jobs during the month, well below the consensus expectations of 180,000 new jobs, and far below the prior month's gain of 311,000. In March, nonfarm employment increased by 196,000. The average monthly job growth in the first quarter of CY 2019 amounted to 180,000 jobs, compared to 223,000 in 2018.

Equity markets did an about-face during the first quarter, generating the largest quarterly gains since the third quarter of 2009. Stocks' first quarter performance almost completely recouped the losses of the prior quarter. Whereas the losses in the fourth quarter of CY 2018 were prompted by fears that the FOMC was being unnecessarily aggressive in raising rates, the gains of the first quarter can largely be attributed to the FOMC's curtailing of its rate-increase program. Investors were heartened by the decision, which appears was made in time to avert a significant economic slowdown or recession. During the quarter, several indexes rose more than 15 percent; however, the S&P 500 Index finished the quarter with a robust gain of +13.7 percent.

U.S. retail sales for March 2019 were \$514.1 billion, an increase of 1.6 percent from February and 3.6 percent above March 2018. With March's rebound, retail sales erased December's plunge, which had put consumer spending and the overall economy on a sharply lower growth trajectory. The increase in retail sale in the first quarter can be attributed to the tax refunds, even though smaller than in previous years, following the revamping of the U.S. Tax Code in January 2018. Auto dealerships witnessed sales growth of 3.1 percent, the most since September 2017. Furthermore, the sales at service stations increased 3.5 percent, likely reflecting higher gasoline prices. Both of these industry areas contributed to the national increase in retail sales.

*State* The Commonwealth's Office of the Governor reported that total general fund revenues in March 2019 fell 1.4 percent from the previous year, mainly due to a delayed individual income tax filing season. On a fiscal year-to-date basis, total revenue collections rose 3.0 percent through March, trailing the annual forecast of 5.9 percent growth. Although collections are lagging the annual estimate, growth is expected to be higher in the last quarter of the fiscal year due to effects of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Furthermore, because of the timing of payments at this time of year, the revenue growth can be distorted. In addition, March collections typically include the leading edge of payments from corporations and individuals, which are due April 15 and May 1, respectively.

Collections of sales and use taxes, reflecting February sales, fell 1.1 percent in March. On a year-to-date basis, collections have risen 3.5 percent, close to the annual estimate of 3.7 percent growth. Sales

tax growth slowed in the third quarter to 1.2 percent. Another positive sign of the Commonwealth's economic growth is Virginia's low unemployment rate (2.9 percent in March 2019) as the workforce expanded for the ninth consecutive month.

**Local** The Prince William County economy remains healthy with low mortgage rates and affordable housing relative to neighboring counties. The residential real estate market is stable in terms of average sold price, and the number of units sold.

The County's unemployment rate was 2.8 percent in March 2019, slightly higher than the December unemployment rate of 2.4 percent; however, the rate was still below the national and state unemployment rates. Additionally, the number of employment establishments continues to increase, albeit at a slower pace than at the national level but still at the same pace as the rest of the region.

## Prince William County Real Estate Market At-A-Glance

The chart below presents some of the key indicators for the local real estate market and shows trends year-over-year (Y-O-Y).

**Residential Sales Activity** According to the Metropolitan Regional Information Systems (MRIS) sales data for March 2019, the average residential sales price of \$393,699 is a 1.10 percent increase over March 2018 as slight price stabilization occurred. The number of sales for the same period totaled 566 units, an increase of 1.80 percent when compared to March 2018 (556 units sold). The County's residential market remains a soft seller's market, mixed with tight inventories and a decrease in active listings, down 8.87 percent, when compared to the same period in 2018. On average, units are 52 days on the market, four day less than the same period last year.

**Commercial Sector** For the quarter ending March 2019, according to Costar Realty Group (Costar), the County's commercial inventory included 47.8 million occupied square feet (sq. ft.) of space in 2,084 buildings, with 2.53 million sq. ft. of vacant space. The County's commercial sector has progressively improved in all aspects and positive trends are anticipated going forward. The current rent per sq. ft. remains higher than the five-year average and the current vacancy rate of 5.3 percent is also below the prior year vacancy rate of 6.1 percent.

Indicator			Explanation	Trend (Y-O-Y)
Average Sales Price (MRIS)	\$393,699 (+1.1%) (Mar 2019)	\$389,406 (Mar 2018)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
# of Homes Sold	566 (+1.8%) (Mar 2019)	556 (Mar 2018)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
Average # of Days on Market	52 (-7.14%) (Mar 2019)	56 (Mar 2018)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
# of Occupancy Permits Issued	1,344 (0%) (CY 2018)	1,343 (CY 2017)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
# of Building Permits Issued	1,216 (-18.6%) (CY 2018)	1,494 (CY 2017)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
Ratio of Homes on the Market to Homes Sold	1.45 (-10.5%) (Mar 2019)	1.62 (Mar 2018)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	





## 3rd Quarter FY 2019 Expenditures

### General Information

The Board of County Supervisors (BOCS) adopted the ***Principles of Sound Financial Management***, the County government's guiding financial policies. The Principles require that the BOCS receive a quarterly general fund revenue and expenditure update within 45 days of the end of each quarter.

The County's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30. The BOCS adopted a FY 2019 general fund budget of \$1.18 billion.

- \$578.9 million School transfer adopted, in accordance with the County-Schools revenue sharing agreement.
- \$600.1 million County government general fund budget adopted, including transfers.

In accordance with State Code, the County cannot exceed the annual legal appropriation. As a result, the County general fund budget will always have a year-end surplus.

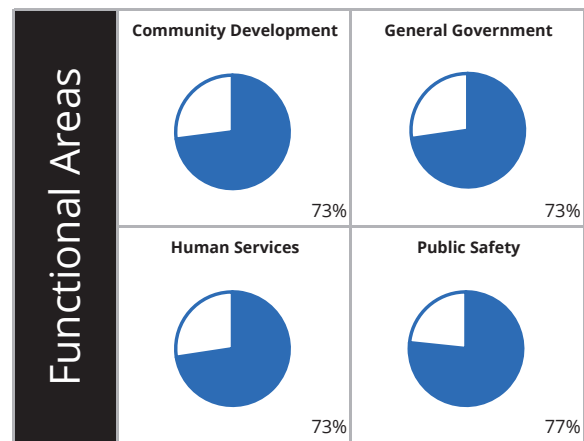
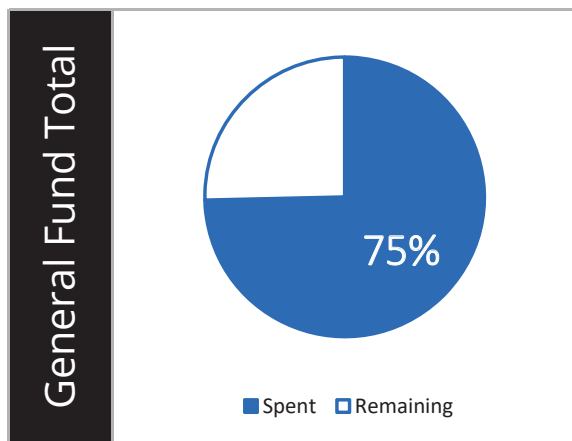
County agencies may have revenue sources other than the general fund that support the general fund expenditure budget. These include charges for services, federal and state revenue, court fines, and fees.

# Third Quarter Summary

1. *Revised FY 2019 Budget* - As of March 31, 2019, the revised County unrestricted general fund budget, excluding transfers, was \$547.1 million.
2. *Third Quarter General Fund Expenditures and Projections* - As of March 31, 2019, 76.6% of the expenditure budget was spent. Excluding Non-Departmental and Debt Service, which are not indicators of direct County agency operations, agencies spent 74.6% of the operating expenditure budget. Current projections indicate 98.5% of the County government's general fund expenditure budget will be expended by year-end.

Percent of Budget Spent (Including Non-Departmental and Debt Service)	Percent of Budget Spent (Excluding Non-Departmental and Debt Service)
<b>76.6%</b>	<b>74.6%</b>

3. *Pay Periods Per Quarter* - The number of pay periods differ by quarter. The third quarter included an additional two-week pay period. This additional payroll means agencies may have salary and benefit actuals that are higher than expected through the third quarter.
4. *Information Technology Charges* - Information technology costs for the entire fiscal year were billed in the first quarter. Therefore, Internal Services expenditures will be higher than normally anticipated.
5. *Other Notable Agency Variances* - Other notable variances are reported based on the Spent % column on the following pages. Encumbrances are not included in the report.




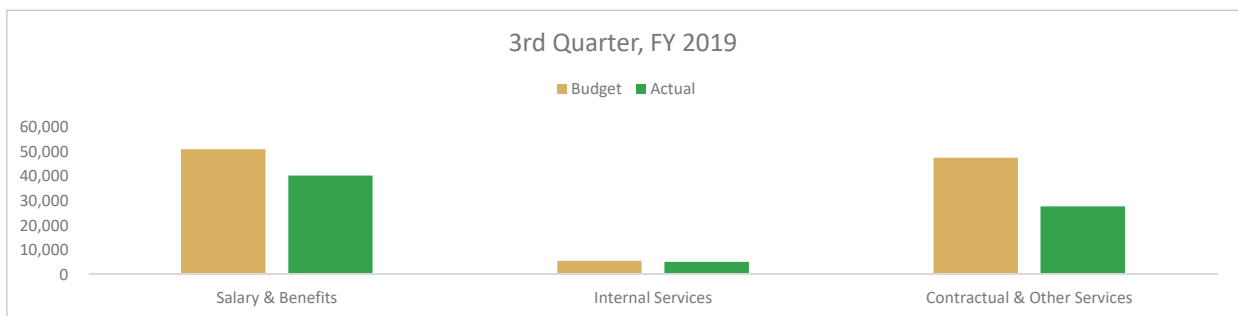
## Community Development Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

### Departments & Agencies

- Economic Development
- Library
- Parks, Recreation & Tourism
- Planning
- Public Works
- Transportation

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Community Development</b>	Salary & Benefits	50,957.86	40,302.57	
	Internal Services	5,545.67	5,151.82	
	Contractual & Other Services	47,475.20	27,782.84	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(5,818.25)	(1,622.46)	
	<b>98,160.48</b>	<b>71,614.77</b>	<b>72.96%</b>	




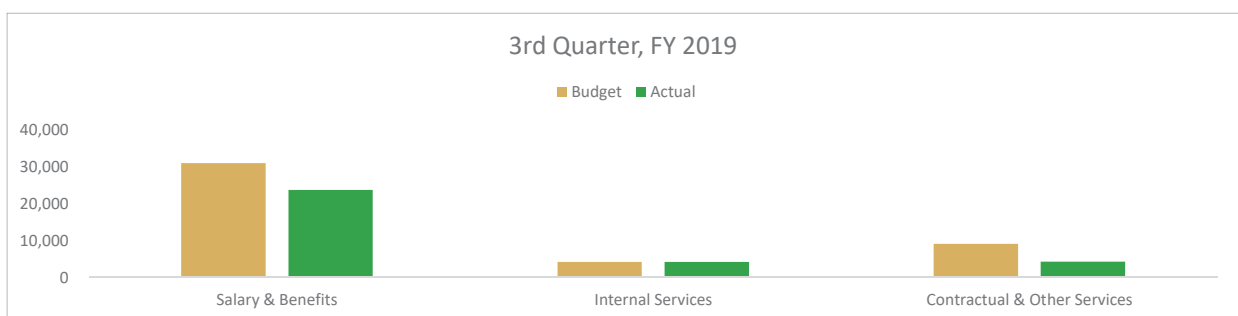
## General Government Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

### Departments & Agencies

- Board of County Supervisors
- County Attorney
- Elections
- Executive Management
- Finance
- Human Resources
- Human Rights
- Management & Budget

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>General Government</b>	Salary & Benefits	30,996.62	23,742.34	
	Internal Services	4,229.13	4,210.53	
	Contractual & Other Services	9,125.68	4,281.74	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(1,055.36)	(780.74)	
	<b>43,296.08</b>	<b>31,453.88</b>	<b>72.65%</b>	




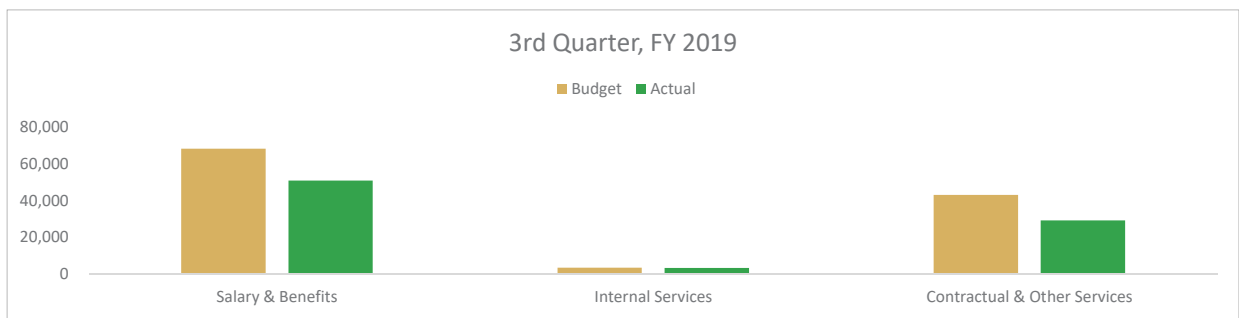
## Human Services Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

### Departments & Agencies

- Aging
- Community Services
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Public Health
- Social Services

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Human Services</b>	Salary & Benefits	67,948.09	50,720.37	
	Internal Services	3,505.96	3,277.76	
	Contractual & Other Services	42,918.04	29,025.53	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>114,372.10</b>	<b>83,023.66</b>	<b>72.59%</b>	




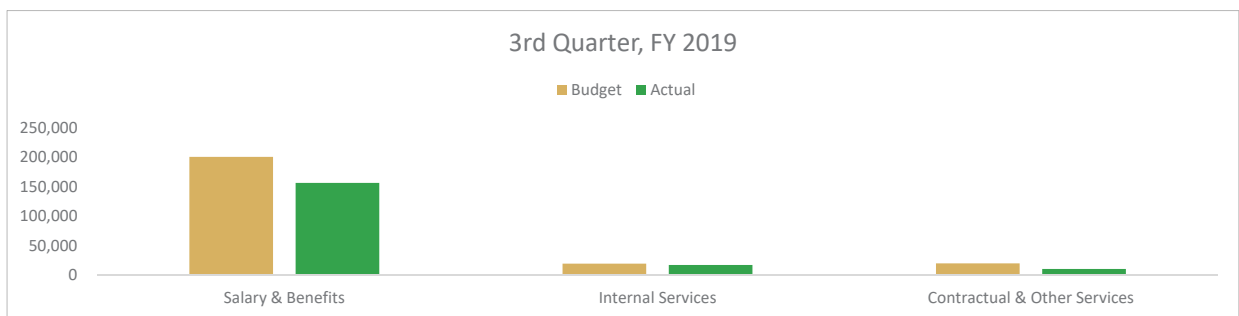
## Public Safety Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

### Departments & Agencies







- Circuit Court Judges
- Clerk of the Circuit Court
- Commonwealth's Attorney
- Criminal Justice Services
- Fire & Rescue
- General District Court
- Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court
- Juvenile Court Service Unit
- Magistrates
- Police
- Public Safety Communications
- Sheriff

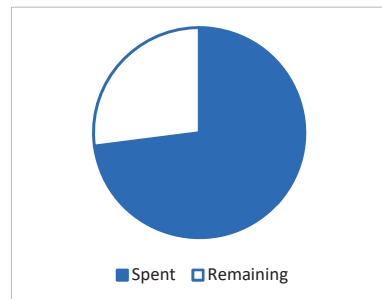
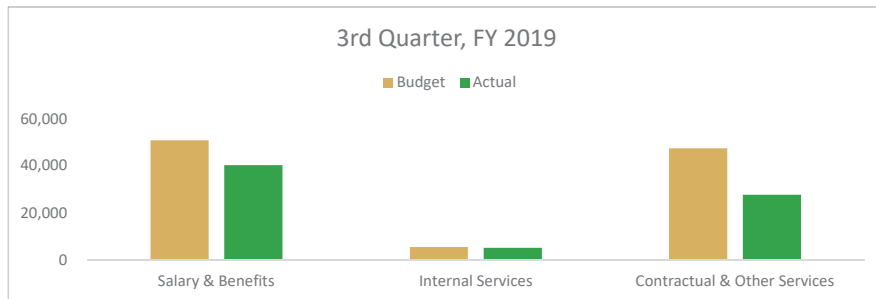
Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Public Safety</b>	Salary & Benefits	200,297.32	156,020.98	
	Internal Services	19,063.87	16,695.88	
	Contractual & Other Services	19,610.08	10,078.13	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(545.88)	0.00	
	<b>238,425.38</b>	<b>182,794.99</b>	<b>76.67%</b>	



# Community Development Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Economic Development</b>	Salary & Benefits	1,621.47	1,252.81	
	Internal Services	53.89	51.66	
	Contractual & Other Services	1,482.25	720.51	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>3,157.61</b>	<b>2,024.98</b>	<b>64.13%</b>	
<b>Library</b>	Salary & Benefits	13,443.22	9,891.78	
	Internal Services	1,074.17	1,063.01	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,041.30	1,812.97	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>17,558.69</b>	<b>12,767.75</b>	<b>72.71%</b>	
<b>Parks, Recreation &amp; Tourism</b>	Salary & Benefits	18,744.27	15,169.87	
	Internal Services	1,028.75	1,039.36	
	Contractual & Other Services	11,900.48	6,709.53	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(154.00)	0.00	
	<b>31,519.51</b>	<b>22,918.76</b>	<b>72.71%</b>	
<b>Planning</b>	Salary & Benefits	1,103.52	870.84	
	Internal Services	2,051.69	2,046.43	
	Contractual & Other Services	915.93	619.02	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>4,071.14</b>	<b>3,536.28</b>	<b>86.86%</b>	
<b>Public Works</b>	Salary & Benefits	12,851.23	10,287.84	
	Internal Services	1,194.52	818.72	
	Contractual & Other Services	27,433.31	16,374.29	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(2,823.51)	(1,622.46)	
	<b>38,655.55</b>	<b>25,858.39</b>	<b>66.89%</b>	
<b>Transportation</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,194.15	2,829.44	
	Internal Services	142.66	132.65	
	Contractual & Other Services	2,701.92	1,546.52	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(2,840.74)	0.00	
	<b>3,197.99</b>	<b>4,508.61</b>	<b>140.98%</b>	











## Notable Variances

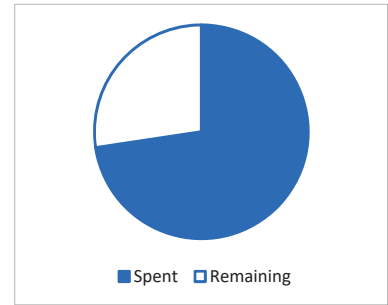
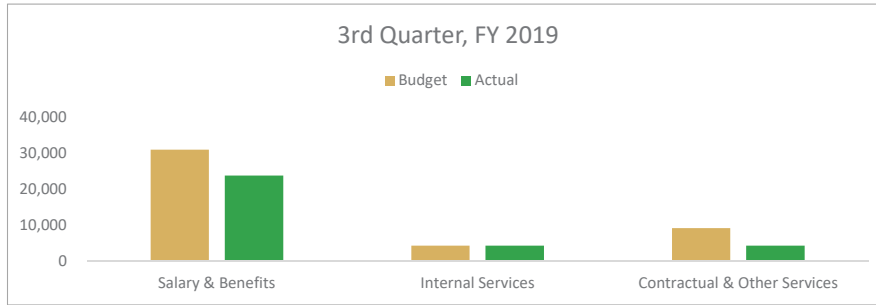
- Parks, Recreation & Tourism** - Salary & Benefits expenditures are elevated due to seasonal employees during the summer months (1st quarter).
- Planning** - The department has a disproportionate amount of its budget in the Internal Services series due to being the countywide host for the Geographic Information System (GIS).
- Public Works** - The department has \$6.7M in outstanding encumbrances that are not included in the Actual total.
- Transportation** - Most personnel costs are cost-recovered from capital projects. Cost-recovery will be completed before the end of the fiscal year.

# General Government Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Board of County Supervisors</b>	Salary & Benefits	2,810.07	2,068.72	
	Internal Services	127.70	127.76	
	Contractual & Other Services	2,391.37	986.67	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>5,329.14</b>	<b>3,183.14</b>	<b>59.73%</b>	
<b>County Attorney</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,730.30	2,889.87	
	Internal Services	88.28	87.83	
	Contractual & Other Services	194.20	94.19	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(88.70)	(77.31)	
	<b>3,924.09</b>	<b>2,994.57</b>	<b>76.31%</b>	
<b>Elections</b>	Salary & Benefits	1,121.18	990.77	
	Internal Services	80.60	83.14	
	Contractual & Other Services	715.50	357.49	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>1,917.28</b>	<b>1,431.39</b>	<b>74.66%</b>	
<b>Executive Management</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,674.04	2,899.50	
	Internal Services	121.94	113.13	
	Contractual & Other Services	545.14	300.59	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>4,341.13</b>	<b>3,313.22</b>	<b>76.32%</b>	
<b>Finance</b>	Salary & Benefits	14,502.09	10,892.90	
	Internal Services	3,180.35	3,168.64	
	Contractual & Other Services	4,695.85	2,277.02	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(433.01)	(338.83)	
	<b>21,945.28</b>	<b>15,999.73</b>	<b>72.91%</b>	
<b>Human Resources</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,006.61	2,370.51	
	Internal Services	568.68	568.68	
	Contractual & Other Services	412.30	214.65	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(533.65)	(364.60)	
	<b>3,453.94</b>	<b>2,789.24</b>	<b>80.76%</b>	
<b>Human Rights</b>	Salary & Benefits	700.29	498.49	
	Internal Services	20.82	20.82	
	Contractual & Other Services	65.83	36.98	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>786.95</b>	<b>556.30</b>	<b>70.69%</b>	
<b>Management &amp; Budget</b>	Salary & Benefits	1,452.03	1,131.58	
	Internal Services	40.76	40.54	
	Contractual & Other Services	105.48	14.16	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>1,598.27</b>	<b>1,186.29</b>	<b>74.22%</b>	

## General Government Functional Area *(Continued)*



### Notable Variances

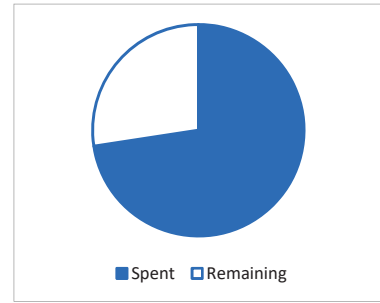
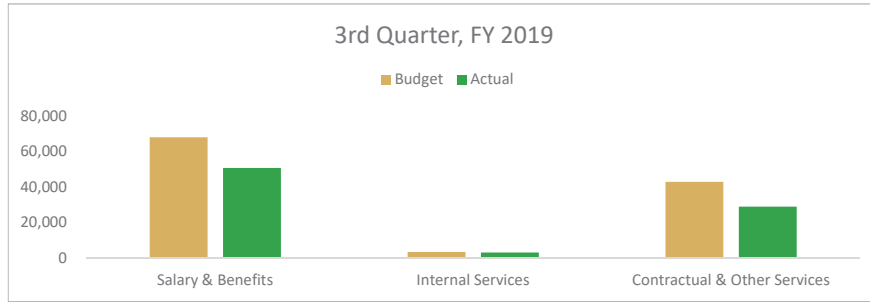
- Human Resources** - The department has a disproportionate amount of its budget in the Internal Services series due to being the host for the County's human resources information systems.

## Human Services Functional Area

*(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)*

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Aging</b>	Salary & Benefits	2,455.48	1,786.17	
	Internal Services	155.78	134.43	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,885.02	2,945.85	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>6,496.27</b>	<b>4,866.46</b>	<b>74.91%</b>	
<b>Community Services</b>	Salary & Benefits	33,840.88	25,177.49	
	Internal Services	1,892.31	1,812.15	
	Contractual & Other Services	12,451.74	6,104.22	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>48,184.93</b>	<b>33,093.85</b>	<b>68.68%</b>	
<b>Cooperative Extension Service</b>	Salary & Benefits	956.06	508.75	
	Internal Services	80.83	81.24	
	Contractual & Other Services	73.33	38.42	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>1,110.23</b>	<b>628.41</b>	<b>56.60%</b>	
<b>Public Health</b>	Salary & Benefits	276.30	97.22	
	Internal Services	33.44	32.84	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,092.73	3,051.67	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>3,402.47</b>	<b>3,181.72</b>	<b>93.51%</b>	
<b>Social Services</b>	Salary & Benefits	30,419.37	23,150.74	
	Internal Services	1,343.61	1,217.10	
	Contractual & Other Services	23,415.22	16,885.36	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>55,178.20</b>	<b>41,253.20</b>	<b>74.76%</b>	

## Human Services Functional Area *(Continued)*



### Notable Variances

- Community Services** - Salary & Benefits expenditures are under budget due to vacancies in several difficult to fill positions. Contractual Services is under budget in Contractual & Other Services due to recent addition of funding for the State Opioid Response Grant.
- Cooperative Extension Service** - Salary & Benefits are below budget due to multiple vacant positions.
- Public Health** - Expenditures include 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarterly distributions to the State.

## Public Safety Functional Area







*(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)*

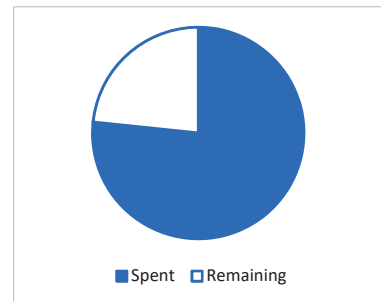
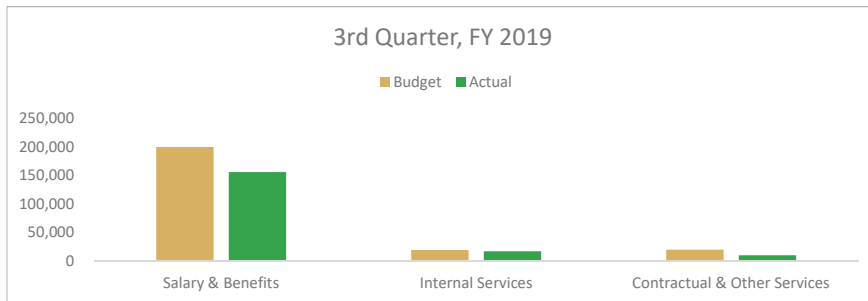
Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Circuit Court Judges</b>	Salary & Benefits	745.24	623.00	
	Internal Services	27.38	27.38	
	Contractual & Other Services	39.23	32.67	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>811.85</b>	<b>683.05</b>	<b>84.14%</b>	
<b>Clerk of the Court</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,472.56	2,701.98	
	Internal Services	150.46	150.46	
	Contractual & Other Services	521.65	200.79	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>4,144.66</b>	<b>3,053.23</b>	<b>73.67%</b>	
<b>Commonwealth's Attorney</b>	Salary & Benefits	5,395.31	4,025.65	
	Internal Services	141.99	137.95	
	Contractual & Other Services	188.87	73.93	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>5,726.17</b>	<b>4,237.53</b>	<b>74.00%</b>	
<b>Criminal Justice Services</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,741.79	2,814.74	
	Internal Services	170.50	162.84	
	Contractual & Other Services	539.12	308.21	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>4,451.41</b>	<b>3,285.79</b>	<b>73.81%</b>	
<b>Fire &amp; Rescue</b>	Salary & Benefits	79,854.45	62,577.21	
	Internal Services	6,493.95	5,988.66	
	Contractual & Other Services	6,910.52	2,738.80	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(545.88)	0.00	
	<b>92,713.05</b>	<b>71,304.66</b>	<b>76.91%</b>	
<b>General District Court</b>	Salary & Benefits	67.83	43.70	
	Internal Services	27.59	27.59	
	Contractual & Other Services	204.09	86.08	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>299.51</b>	<b>157.37</b>	<b>52.54%</b>	



# Public Safety Functional Area *(Continued)*

*(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)*

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Juvenile &amp; Domestic Relations Court</b>	Salary & Benefits	0.00	0.00	
	Internal Services	24.09	24.09	
	Contractual & Other Services	92.35	46.52	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>116.44</b>	<b>70.61</b>	<b>60.64%</b>
<b>Juvenile Court Services Unit</b>	Salary & Benefits	610.44	383.76	
	Internal Services	82.83	76.38	
	Contractual & Other Services	343.01	166.43	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>1,036.28</b>	<b>626.57</b>	<b>60.46%</b>
<b>Magistrates</b>	Salary & Benefits	90.50	68.26	
	Internal Services	15.35	15.35	
	Contractual & Other Services	10.27	5.43	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>116.13</b>	<b>89.04</b>	<b>76.68%</b>
<b>Police</b>	Salary & Benefits	87,552.03	68,864.87	
	Internal Services	10,863.79	9,202.17	
	Contractual & Other Services	8,532.83	5,263.16	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>106,948.64</b>	<b>83,330.19</b>	<b>77.92%</b>
<b>Public Safety Communications</b>	Salary & Benefits	9,462.76	6,707.00	
	Internal Services	299.11	290.16	
	Contractual & Other Services	1,426.95	628.66	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>11,188.81</b>	<b>7,625.82</b>	<b>68.16%</b>
<b>Sheriff</b>	Salary & Benefits	9,304.41	7,210.83	
	Internal Services	766.84	592.85	
	Contractual & Other Services	801.19	527.45	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>10,872.44</b>	<b>8,331.13</b>	<b>76.63%</b>




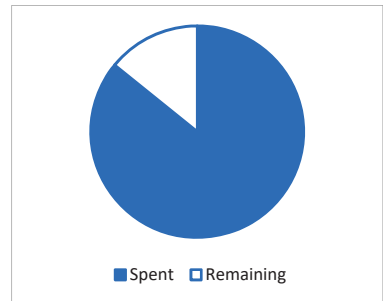
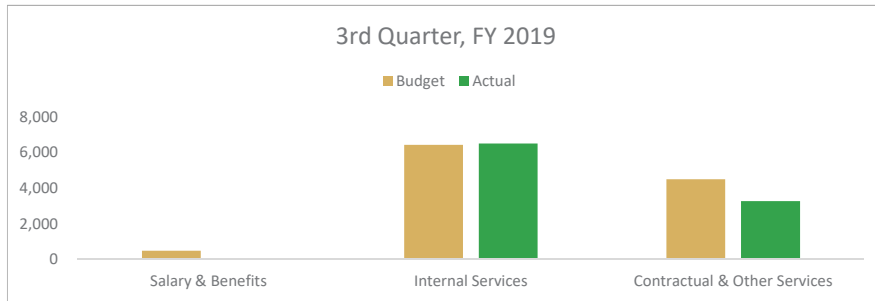
### Notable Variances

- Circuit Court Judges** - Salary & Benefits expenditures are high due to the overlapping of law clerks to ensure continuity of services.
- General District Court** - Contractual Services expenditures are below budget due to fewer cases requiring public defenders.
- Juvenile Domestic and Relations Court** - Contractual Services expenditures are below budget due to fewer cases requiring public defenders.
- Juvenile Court Service Unit** - Expenditures are below budget due to attrition and unspent community partner funding.
- Police** - The department has a disproportionate amount of its budget in the Internal Services series due to being the countywide host for the public safety systems. Salary & Benefits expenditures are high due to greater than expected overtime costs.

# Non-Departmental

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Non-Departmental</b>	Salary & Benefits	496.59	35.61	
	Internal Services	6,454.55	6,523.05	
	Contractual & Other Services	4,518.10	3,287.81	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>11,469.25</b>	




## Notable Variances

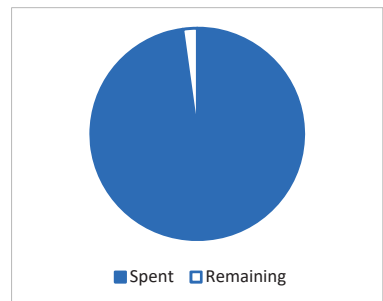
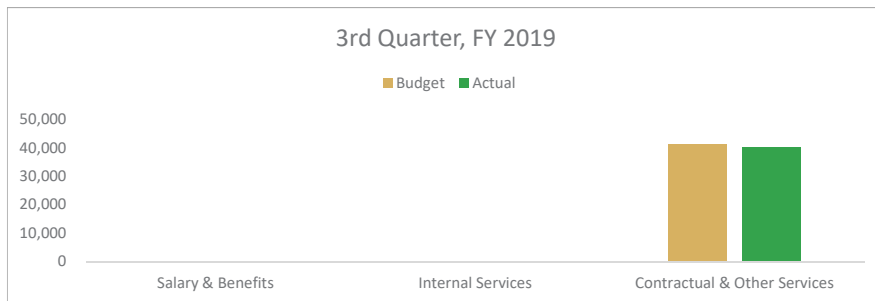
1. **Non-Departmental** - The following payments are made during the first quarter of the fiscal year:

- Self Insurance Workers Compensation (\$4.1M), Self-Insurance Casualty Pool (\$1.6M), and Property and Miscellaneous insurance premiums (\$0.3M)
- Hylton Performing Arts Center Contribution (\$1.8M) and Northern Virginia Community College Contribution (\$0.5M)

# Debt Service

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Debt Service</b>	Salary & Benefits	0.00	0.00	
	Internal Services	0.00	0.00	
	Contractual & Other Services	41,348.29	40,439.85	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>41,348.29</b>	



## Notable Variances

1. **Debt Service** - The majority of debt service obligations are scheduled for payment in the first quarter of the fiscal year.



## Prince William County

Department of Finance  
Office of Management and Budget  
1 County Complex Court  
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[www.pwcgov.org](http://www.pwcgov.org)