

Prince William County Infographic



467,917
Population



8 Members
Board of County Supervisors (BOCS)

- Elected Officials
- 4-year BOCS Member Term
- 1 Chair and 1 Vice-Chair
- 1-Year Vice Chair Term
- 7 Districts



County Executive
Appointed by the BOCS

Attractions



Parks, Concerts, & Dining

- Manassas National Battlefield
- Virginia Gateway and Cabela's
- Hylton Performing Arts Center
- Jiffy Lube Live
- Ben Lomond Historic Site
- SplashDown Waterpark
- Farm Brew LIVE

30 Miles



Washington, DC

- Suburbs of Washington, DC



Attractions

Parks, Shopping, Museum

- National Museum of the Marine Corps
- Historic Occoquan
- Leesylvania State Park
- Prince William Forest Park
- Kayaking, Boating and Watersports
- Potomac Mills and IKEA



History of Prince William County

Regional Perspective

Prince William County (PWC) is located in Northern Virginia, approximately 30 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. The County encompasses an area of 348 square miles, 18.8% of which is federally owned land.

Prince William's location in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area and the availability of excellent transportation options in the region is a catalyst for growth in the County which continues to provide numerous economic advantages. Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 1 connect the County with Washington, D.C. to the north and Richmond, Virginia to the south. Interstate 66 connects the western portion of the County with Washington, D.C. to the east and Interstate 81 to the west. The Route 234 Bypass links Interstate 66 in the west with 7,000 acres designated for industrial and commercial growth. Prince William Parkway provides easy access to Interstate 95 and prime development locations through the eastern portion of the County.

The County has a number of freight and passenger rail service alternatives available to its citizens and businesses. CSX and Norfolk Southern Railway provide freight service to the County. Amtrak passenger trains provide inter-city service to points up and down the eastern seaboard from stations in the Town of Quantico and the City of Manassas. The Virginia Railway Express provides passenger service to and from the District of Columbia from four stations within the County.

Dulles International Airport, Reagan National Airport, and Manassas Regional Airport provide air transportation within easy access of PWC.



Map provided by Prince William County Office of Tourism; Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism

History of Prince William County

Local Government

PWC Government has exercised local governing powers granted by the Virginia General Assembly in 1730. Since 1972, PWC has had the County Executive form of government. Under this form of government, an eight member Board of County Supervisors (BOCS) has full power to determine the policies covering the financial and business affairs of the County government. The BOCS appoints a County Executive to act as the County government's chief administrative officer and to execute the BOCS policies. The BOCS also appoints a County Attorney and several separate Boards and Authorities to administer the operations of certain services. The County provides a full range of local government services including police, fire and rescue, court services, education, development administration, library, water and sewer services, park and recreational services, health and social services, public improvements, planning, and general administration.

History



Captain John Smith first discovered PWC during an expedition up the Potomac River in 1608. Smith found the region inhabited by Anacostan, Doeg, Iroquois, and Piscataway Indians. The first known colonial settlement was founded in 1722. In 1730, the Virginia General Assembly carved out an area approximately 2,000 square miles in size and named it PWC, after the third son of England's King George II. At that time, PWC comprised all of "Northern Virginia", but by 1759, the General Assembly substantially reduced the County's size. Fairfax County was formed in 1742, and Fauquier County was formed in 1759, both from the original PWC area.

In 1730, the Dumfries area was prominent in the County and may have been the location of an official Tobacco Inspection Station due to its close proximity to the Potomac River. This is important because the Potomac River was a major regional route used to export tobacco to England, which was profitable for the southern colonial regions. The Tobacco Inspection law, passed in Virginia in 1730, required all exported tobacco shipments to bear an inspection certificate. Dumfries officially became a town in 1749 and in 1763 it reached an economic milestone by exporting more tobacco tonnage than the colony of New York.

Economic and political displeasure with the British government reached the breaking point for Prince William colonists in 1773.

Pro-colony groups such as the Prince William Resolvers voiced protest against the erosion of colonial liberties. As England had ordered all colonial governors to cease granting lands, except to veterans of the French and Indian War, further financial strains were wrought against the colonies through taxation, including the infamous Tea Act and Stamp Act. In 1774, under ever-mounting pressure, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves. The Virginia Convention also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry. Prince William had already formed a volunteer unit a year before. The Independent Company of Prince William, under the leadership of Captains William Grayson and Philip Richard Francis Lee, was a volunteer unit comprised of 40 plus infantrymen. Many troops from the Independent Company of Prince William joined others from around the state to form two Colony regiments sanctioned by the third Virginia Convention in 1775. After the start of the Revolutionary War in 1776, the remaining troops of the "Company" became known as the Prince William District Battalion. In June of that year, Captain Grayson was appointed Assistant Secretary to General George Washington.

History of Prince William County

The war ended and news of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Great Britain reached Virginia on February 3, 1784. PWC soldiers from the Virginia regiments returned home to their families. Before the War Between the States, the population of PWC reached 11,000 and the African American population was 43.4%. Many African Americans in Virginia at this time were free from slavery and indentured servitude. Virginia legislators passed a law in 1782 permitting the freeing of slaves; however, colonies further south did not participate in similar legislation. Haymarket emerged as a large population center in 1799, with Occoquan following in 1804, and Brentsville in 1822.

The County thrived through the early and mid-1800s. The railroad era began in Virginia around 1811 and in 1851 the railroad reached Manassas. Manassas Junction brought a new form of shipping and travel to the area. It also became a crucial stratagem for cutting off supplies to either side throughout the War Between the States. The first threat to the railroad junction was the Battle at Blackburn's Ford after Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861. Although the Battle at Blackburn's Ford was short-lived, it was a prelude to the Battle of First Manassas three days later in July 1861. First Manassas was the first major land battle of the Union and Confederate armies in Virginia after the Confederate takeover of Fort Sumter in South Carolina. The Union objective was to seize the Manassas Junction Railroad. Late in the battle while attempting to rally his men, Confederate General Bee used General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson's newly arrived brigade as an anchor in the Confederate line. Pointing to Jackson, Bee shouted, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" earning Jackson his sobriquet.

Other lesser-known battles were also fought in the County; they include Cockpit Point and Chapman's Mill. Cockpit Point, a stretch of shoreline along the Occoquan River, is where the Confederate army formed a blockade at the Potomac River to cut off supplies to Washington D.C.

The second major engagement between Union and Confederate forces in the County was Second Manassas in August 1862. In a prelude to the battle, Confederate forces seized the Union supply depot at Manassas Junction destroying everything they could not carry with them. Two days later, Union General Pope, believing he had Stonewall Jackson's corps isolated, attacked, unaware that General Longstreet's Confederate corps was also on the field. Longstreet's 28,000 men counter-attacked in the largest simultaneous mass assault of the war driving the federals back to Bull Run. Only effective rear guard action prevented a replay of the First Manassas disaster.

The last battle fought in PWC was at Bristoe Station in 1863. A Confederate corps happened upon a retreating Union army at Bristoe Station and attacked. Other Union soldiers in the area countered the small corps and captured a Confederate battery of artillery. Although there was heavy troop movement through the County during the war from all sides, it escaped the massive destruction leveled against Richmond.

Manassas became a town in 1873. In 1892 Manassas became the County Seat for Prince William. Rebuilding the area to its former glory was almost an impossible task for locals. Grand manors and local businesses blighted during the War were replaced by modern inventions and post war architecture. The railroad was reconstructed and expanded westward. Education became more important and schools sprung up almost overnight. Ironically, a former Union Army Officer, George Carr Round, relocated to Manassas and helped to build its first public school. He later served on the Town Council and was a member of the Virginia General Assembly. Many schools and colleges opened in the County, including the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth and Eastern College. The Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth was founded by Jennie Dean in 1894. The purpose of the school was to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the youth placed under its care. Eastern College attracted students from over 22 states and 2 foreign countries. Eastern was transformed into a military academy and later closed in 1935. Other academies and military schools opened in the area in the early 1900s. The ultimate military training academy was founded on a peninsula



History of Prince William County

southwest of the Town of Occoquan, on the Quantico River in 1917. The Quantico Marine Base became an official training facility for the Navy before World War I, and was one of the first Marine training centers not housed on a naval base. The Town of Quantico, surrounded by the Marine base, was incorporated in 1927.

PWC was the birthplace or home of many notable personalities including George Mason II, Henry Lee III (the father of General Robert E. Lee), William Grayson, John Ballendine, Parson Mason Locke Weems, Benita Fitzgerald, the Chinn Family, Simon Kenton, Jennie Dean, James Robinson, Wilmer McLean, and many more. From pre-colonial times to modern day, PWC was and continues to be a dynamic community.

Statistical & Background Information

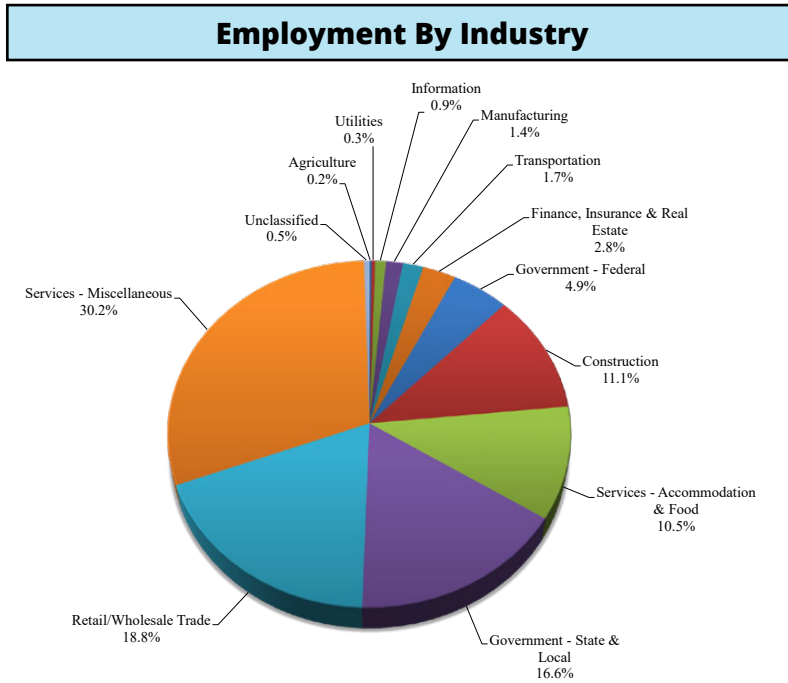
Statistical Information

Employment

PWC April 2020 unemployment rate was 11.3%. The unemployment rate continues to remain below national and state averages. The average annual unemployment rate in Virginia, as of April 2020, was 10.8%. In the United States, the April 2020 unemployment rate was 14.4%.

The services, government, and retail sectors reflect the greatest sources of employment within PWC.

Source: [Virginia Employment Commission](#)



Year	Prince William County	Virginia	United States
2007	2.5%	3.0%	4.6%
2008	3.3%	3.9%	5.8%
2009	5.4%	6.7%	9.3%
2010	6.1%	7.1%	9.3%
2011	5.7%	6.6%	8.5%
2012	5.3%	6.1%	7.9%
2013	5.2%	5.7%	6.7%
2014	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%
2015	4.1%	4.5%	5.0%
2016	3.7%	4.1%	4.7%
2017	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%
2018	2.7%	3.0%	3.9%
2019	2.5%	2.8%	3.5%

Source: [PWC Geographic Information System – Average Annual Unemployment Rates; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics – Labor Force Statistics from Current Population](#)

Industries	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Agriculture	0.18%	0.20%	0.17%	0.14%	0.13%	0.12%	0.13%	0.14%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%
Construction	11.11%	10.90%	10.76%	10.56%	11.08%	10.59%	10.66%	10.23%	9.71%	9.81%	9.62%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.84%	2.90%	3.00%	3.03%	3.10%	2.98%	2.99%	3.03%	2.93%	3.00%	2.95%
Government - Federal	4.90%	4.97%	4.95%	5.01%	5.34%	5.73%	5.99%	21.62%	23.53%	23.71%	23.45%
Government - State & Local	16.58%	16.60%	16.55%	16.34%	16.92%	16.68%	15.69%	—	—	—	—
Information	0.91%	0.91%	0.96%	0.85%	1.18%	1.16%	1.17%	1.16%	1.10%	1.21%	1.28%
Manufacturing	1.44%	1.46%	1.57%	1.59%	1.53%	1.58%	1.64%	1.89%	1.94%	1.67%	1.68%
Retail/Wholesale Trade	18.77%	19.27%	19.81%	20.52%	21.64%	21.07%	20.68%	20.64%	21.23%	21.43%	21.70%
Services - Miscellaneous	30.23%	29.68%	29.26%	28.85%	25.89%	27.62%	27.83%	39.19%	37.19%	36.61%	36.81%
Services - Accommodation & Food	10.52%	10.87%	10.80%	10.92%	11.02%	10.53%	11.17%	—	—	—	—
Transportation	1.75%	1.70%	1.60%	1.65%	1.73%	1.65%	1.72%	1.77%	1.87%	2.06%	2.00%
Unclassified	0.46%	0.25%	0.27%	0.26%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Utilities	0.31%	0.29%	0.31%	0.28%	0.29%	0.30%	0.32%	0.33%	0.36%	0.38%	0.40%
Total Employment	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.98%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: [2019 Virginia Employment Commission, Virginia's Career and Workforce-Labor Market Information, PWC Community Profile - Employment by Industry Chart, page 24](#)

Note: In year 2013, Services category includes: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; Other Services (except Public Administration).

Statistical & Background Information

Principal Employers			
Rank	Taxpayer	Ownership	Number of Employees
1	Prince William County School Board	Local Government	1,000 and over
2	County of Prince William	Local Government	1,000 and over
3	U.S. Department of Defense	Federal Government	1,000 and over
4	Wal Mart	Private	1,000 and over
5	Morale Welfare and Recreation	Federal Government	1,000 and over
6	Sentara Healthcare/Potomac Hospital Corporation	Private	1,000 and over
7	Wegmans Store #07	Private	500 to 999
8	Target Corporation	Private	500 to 999
9	Northern Virginia Community College	State Government	500 to 999
10	M J Morgan Group	Private	500 to 999

Source: [PWC 2019 CAFR – Table 17 – Principal Employers](#)

Real Estate Tax Base

- Total real estate assessments – \$63.6 billion in tax year 2019, an increase of 4.2% from the prior year.
- In 2019, the top ten principal real property tax payers constituted 4.40% of the total County taxable assessed value.
- The FY21 real estate rate per \$100 of assessed value real estate tax is \$1.125; as adopted by the BOCS, the same rate as FY20.
- Each penny on the rate generates approximately \$6.407 million in real estate revenue in FY21.

Source: [PWC Real Estate Assessments Office 2019 Annual Report; 2019 CAFR – Table 7, Table 9](#)

2015-2019 Tax Year Comparisons					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Commercial Property as a % of Total Real Estate Tax Base	13.33%	13.28%	14.14%	15.12%	14.96%
Average Assessed Value of All Residential Property	\$332,600	\$340,200	\$346,700	\$359,100	\$372,400
Tax Rate per \$100 of assessed value	\$1.122	\$1.122	\$1.125	\$1.125	\$1.125
Change in Residential Property Value	6.18%	1.79%	1.78%	3.28%	3.40%
Change in Commercial Property Value	4.74%	1.47%	7.93%	3.89%	1.83%
Tax Exempt Property as Percentage of Total Assessed Value	6.47%	6.49%	6.58%	6.55%	6.48%

Source: [PWC Real Estate Assessments Office 2019 Annual Report](#)

Top Ten Principal Real Property Taxpayers			
Rank	Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value (amounts expressed in thousands)	Percentage of Total County Taxable Assessed Value
1	VA Electric & Power Company	\$874,742	1.43%
2	Mall at Potomac Mills, LLC	\$500,598	0.82%
3	Northern Virginia Electric Co-op	\$341,940	0.56%
4	Abteen Ventures, LLC	\$165,800	0.27%
5	Verizon South, Inc.	\$156,252	0.26%
6	Powerloft @ Innovation I LLC	\$148,349	0.24%
7	Washington Gas Light Company	\$144,972	0.24%
8	JBG/Woodbridge Retail LLC	\$133,776	0.22%
9	Rolling Brook Windsor LLC	\$114,125	0.19%
10	Chatsworth Park Investors, LLC	\$104,920	0.17%

Source: [PWC CAFR 2019 Table 9 Principal Real Property Tax Payers](#)

Statistical & Background Information

Population and Housing

The annual population total estimates for the County are snapshots in time derived from each year's 2nd quarter population estimate. The estimated population total for 2019 was 467,917, an 1.70% increase from 2018. The total number of housing units at the end of 2019 was 155,506. The following chart breaks down population and housing statistics in the County.

Population and Housing						
District	Square Miles	Population Estimate 12/31/2019	Housing Unit Types			Total Housing Units
			Single-Family Detached	Single-Family Attached	Multi-Family	
Brentsville	85.19	71,077	63.7%	24.0%	12.3%	22,712
Coles	50.36	70,437	79.8%	12.6%	7.5%	21,115
Gainesville	71.2	71,858	48.8%	23.9%	27.4%	24,706
Neabsco	12.32	55,831	59.2%	26.1%	14.6%	18,342
Occoquan	27.1	65,644	44.0%	36.6%	19.4%	22,055
Potomac	81.52	65,588	61.0%	26.5%	12.5%	20,711
Woodbridge	19.64	67,482	31.5%	25.7%	42.8%	25,865

Source: [PWC Geographic Information Systems – Annual Population Estimates](#)



- Demographic facts about the population and housing in PWC:
 - Population distribution, 49.9% male and 50.1% female.
 - 27.6% of population is under 18 years of age.
 - 56.3% of population is Hispanic, Black or other race.
- Education of County residents 25 years or older:
 - 40.1% hold a Bachelor's degree or higher.
 - 88.5% have a high school diploma or higher.

- Students registered in Prince William County Schools (PWCS):
 - 92,048 students are projected to be enrolled in the 2020–2021 school year.
- Median value of owner occupied housing units:
 - PWC, \$369,300
 - Virginia, \$264,900
 - United States, \$204,900

Sources: [PWC Geographic Information Systems – Fast Facts](#); [PWC Public Schools – Executive Summary of Proposed Budget](#)

Statistical & Background Information

Median Income

- The County median household income has increased 56.8% from 2000–2018:
 - PWC, \$103,445
 - Virginia, \$71,564

Median Household Income		
Year	Amount	Growth
1990	\$49,370	—
2000	\$65,960	33.6%
2010	\$91,098	38.1%
2018	\$103,445	13.6%

Source: [U. S. Census Bureau – Quick Facts](#)

Trends in Selected Financial Indicators

- **Debt Service Ratio:** County policies require that the amount of debt service not exceed 10.0% of annual savings.
- **Unassigned Fund Balance:** Unexpended funds available to finance future operating or to provide for unforeseen expenditures.
- **Actual Revenues as Percent of Estimates:** Highlights the accuracy of the County revenue estimates, accurate estimates enable better planning of expenditures and service delivery.
- **Bond Rating:** The rating is a reflection of the commercial financial marketplace’s perception of the economic, administrative, and character strengths of the County.

More detailed financial information is available in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and the FITNIS, or Financial Trends Report, available online at the County’s website, www.pwcgov.org/finance.

Trends in Selected Financial Indicators				
Fiscal Year	Ratio of Debt Service to Revenues ¹	Unassigned Fund Balances as a Percent of Revenue ²	Actual Revenues as a Percent of Revenue Estimate ³	Bond Rating (Fitch and S&P / Moody's) ⁴
FY05	6.40%	7.30%	104.80%	AAA/Aa1
FY06	6.80%	7.50%	101.60%	AAA/Aa1
FY07	6.60%	7.50%	98.90%	AAA/Aa1
FY08	7.30%	7.50%	98.40%	AAA/Aa1
FY09	7.10%	7.50%	102.20%	AAA/Aa1
FY10	9.70%	7.50%	100.50%	AAA/Aaa
FY11	7.60%	7.50%	102.50%	AAA/Aaa
FY12	8.10%	7.50%	99.70%	AAA/Aaa
FY13	7.50%	7.50%	98.91%	AAA/Aaa
FY14	7.10%	7.50%	100.30%	AAA/Aaa
FY15	7.40%	7.50%	99.20%	AAA/Aaa
FY16	8.30%	7.50%	103.70%	AAA/Aaa
FY17	8.20%	7.50%	104.08%	AAA/Aaa
FY18	7.90%	7.50%	102.75%	AAA/Aaa
FY19	7.30%	7.50%	101.15%	AAA/Aaa

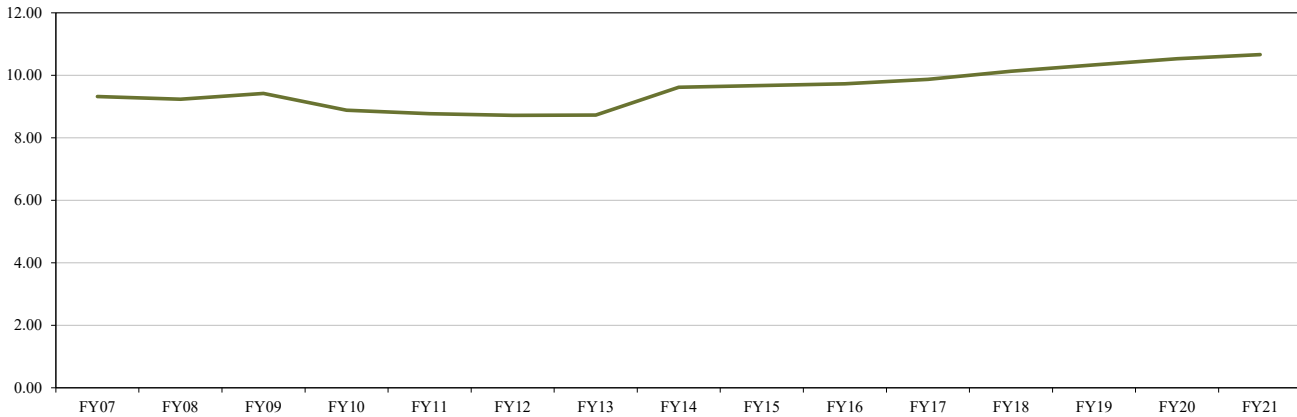
Source: [PWC 2019 CAFR \(1\) Table 14; \(2\) Exhibit 3 & 5; \(3\) Schedule 1; \(4\) Bond Ratings, page 35](#)

Statistical & Background Information

General County Government Staffing

PWC has 10.66 employees per 1,000 residents for FY21, reflecting an increase of 1.2%. The majority of the staffing increase is attributable to the addition of 41 human services, 3 community development, 3 general government positions, and 3 public safety personnel. Population total of 467,917 was based off the Annual Population Estimates by Magisterial District as of quarter 4, 2019.

Employees Per 1,000 Residents



Local Government Staffing		
Year	Staffing	Employees Per 1,000 Residents
FY07	3,552	9.32
FY08	3,586	9.24
FY09	3,701	9.42
FY10	3,570	8.88
FY11	3,601	8.77
FY12	3,645	8.72
FY13	3,714	8.73
FY14	4,172	9.62
FY15	4,272	9.67
FY16	4,378	9.73
FY17	4,503	9.87
FY18	4,665	10.13
FY19	4,779	10.33
FY20	4,930	10.53
FY21	4,989	10.66

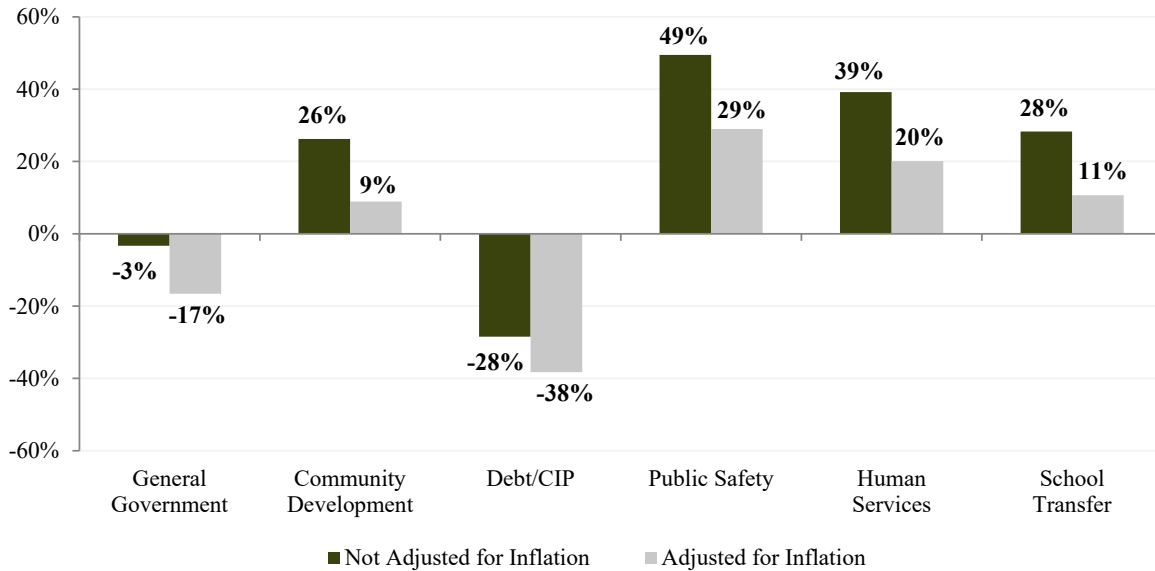
Source: [PWC Geographic Information Systems - Annual Population Estimates](#)

Statistical & Background Information

Cost Per Capita

The following graph shows the percentage change in cost per capita of the general fund budget between the FY09 and FY21 budgets by County service area. The graph shows the percentage change for each service area not adjusted for inflation as well as adjusted for inflation.

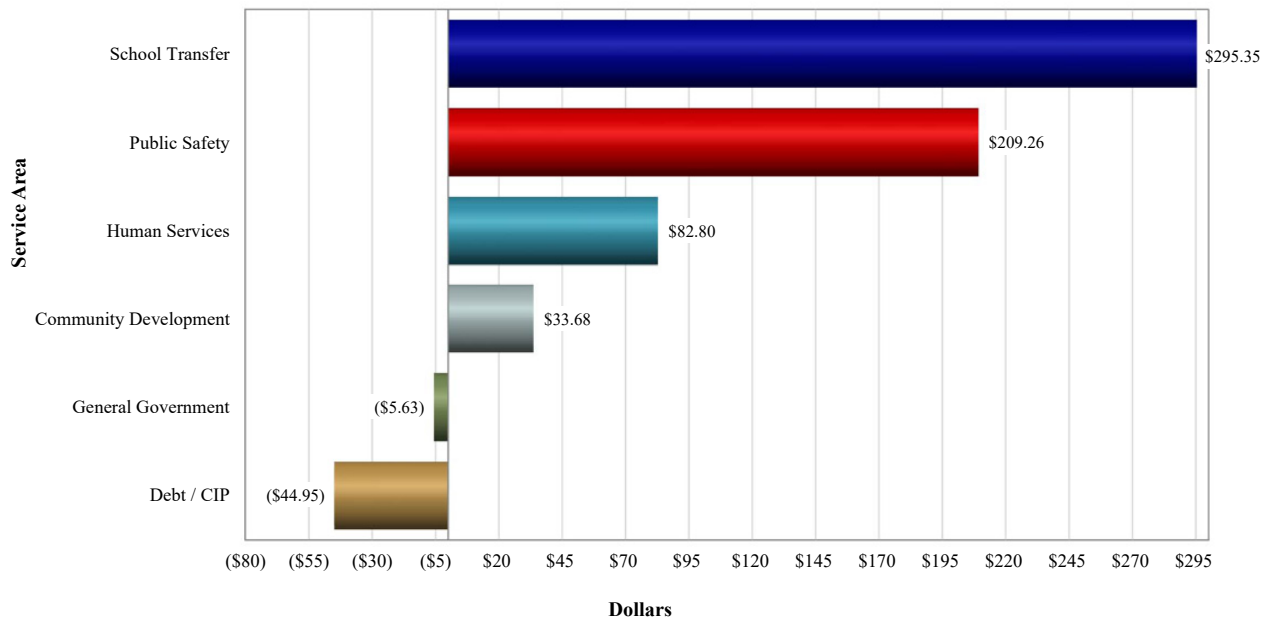
FY09 to FY21 Percent Change In General Fund Cost per Capita by Service Area



The following graph shows the budget change by County service area from FY09 through the FY21 adopted budget. These figures are not adjusted for inflation. The largest growth areas (School Transfer, Public Safety, and Human Services) correspond directly with the County’s adopted strategic goals.

FY09 to FY21 Dollar Change In Cost Per Capita by Service Area

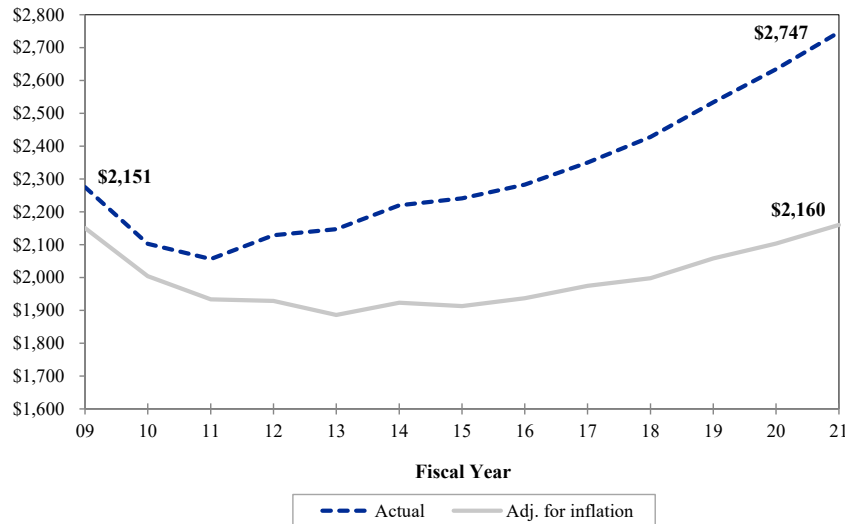
(Not Adjusted for Inflation)



Statistical & Background Information

The following graph shows that the cost per capita of the general fund budget for FY21 when adjusted for inflation is 2.5% less than the cost per capita in FY08. The population for FY21 is based on a projection of 469,917.

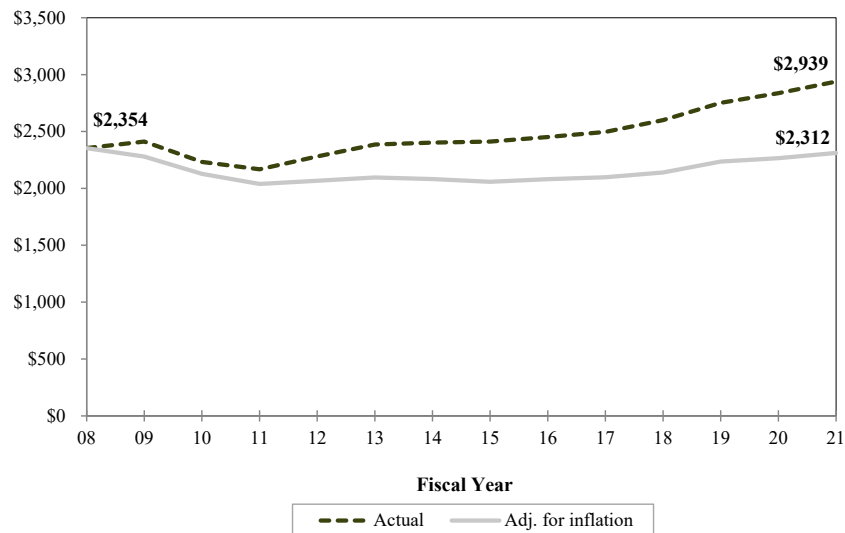
Cost Per Capita of General Fund Budgets



Note: All Years Adopted

The following graph shows the cost per capita of selected County budgets (general fund, fire levy, solid waste enterprise fund, stormwater special revenue fund, and mosquito and forest pest management special revenue fund) for FY21 when adjusted for inflation is 1.8% less than the cost per capita in FY08. The population for FY21 is based on a projection of 469,917.

Cost Per Capita of Selected County Budgets*



* All Years Adopted; Includes General Fund, Fire Levy, Solid Waste, Stormwater, and Mosquito & Forest Pest Mgmt.

Glossary

Account: Detailed classification established to budget and account for the purchase of specific goods and services and the receipt of revenues from specific sources; also known as line item.

Accrual Basis of Accounting: Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when service is delivered and expenses are recognized when the benefit is received. All County proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

Activity: A specific and distinguishable line of work performed within a program; the most basic component of service delivery for each County agency and its budget.

Adopted Budget: The initial budget for the fiscal year approved by the Board of County Supervisors as a result of the annual budget process. Adopted differs from appropriated in the budget document's financial summaries in that appropriated includes all budget revisions subsequent to the initial adopted budget such as off-cycle budget adjustments, budget transfers and prior year appropriations.

Agency: A separate organizational unit of County government established to deliver services to citizens.

Appropriation: An amount of money in the budget, authorized by the Board of County Supervisors, for expenditure by departments for specific purposes. For example, general fund appropriations are for operating and general purposes while Capital Improvement Project Fund appropriations are for major improvements such as roads and public facilities.

Ascend: Financial management system used by the County to manage financial activity and prepare the annual budget beginning in FY17.

Assess: To place a value on property for tax purposes.

Assessed Valuation: The value of property within the boundaries of Prince William County for purposes of taxation.

Assets: Resources owned or held by Prince William County that have monetary value.

Assigned Fund Balance: Amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Audit: To examine (accounts, records, etc.) for purposes of verification, appropriateness, risk, and/or efficiency.

Auditor of Public Accounts: A state agency that oversees accounting, financial reporting, and audit requirements for units of local government in the state of Virginia.

Balanced Budget: A budget that has its funding sources (revenues plus other resources) equal to its funding uses (expenditures plus other allocations). All local governments in Virginia must adopt a balanced budget as a requirement of state law.

Base Budget: The same level of agency funding as in the current year adopted budget with adjustments for: one-time costs; agency revenue reductions; current fiscal year merit pay roll-forward adjustments; current year personnel actions; benefit cost changes; full year funding for partial year funded positions approved for the current fiscal year; approved budget shifts; Board of County Supervisors actions approved during the current fiscal year; and any related outcome and service level target revisions.

Base Budget Review: A process that evaluates departmental base budgets in order to determine if an activity should continue to be funded at the current level.

Board Audit Committee (BAC): A committee of the Board of County Supervisors (BOCS), supported by the internal audit function, established to assist in governance and oversight responsibilities. All BOCS members comprise the BAC, which consists of three regular voting members and five alternate members. The internal audit function reports directly to the BOCS, through the BAC.

Glossary

Bond Rating: The rating of bonds is a statement of a locality's economic, financial, and managerial condition. It represents the business community's assessment of the investment quality of a local government. Highly rated bonds attract more competition in the marketplace, thereby lowering interest costs paid by the County government and its taxpayers.

Bonds: Instruments used to borrow money for the debt financing of long-term capital improvements.

Budget: An itemized allotment of revenues and expenditures for a specific time period, tied to specific activities.

Budget Amendment: Any change to the adopted budget that may occur throughout the course of the fiscal year as needed for County government operations.

Budget Authority: Ability to enter into transactions that will result in the receipt or disbursement of County funds.

Budget Initiatives: Changes to the base budget recommended by the County Executive as part of the Proposed Budget. Supplemental budget increases and decreases approved by the Board of County Supervisors are shown as Budget Initiatives in the agency detail section of the (Adopted) Budget document.

Budget Transfers: Budget transfers shift previously budgeted funds from one line item of expenditure to another. Transfers may occur throughout the course of the fiscal year as needed for County government operations and are governed by the budget transfer policy.

Budgeted Agency Savings: A budgeted reduction added to agency budgets due to expected operational savings during the fiscal year similar to budgeted salary lapse.

Budgeted Salary Lapse: A budgeted reduction in estimated salary and fringe benefit expenditures due to estimated position vacancy savings anticipated for the fiscal year.

Business Professional and Occupational License Tax: A tax that is levied upon the privilege of doing business or engaging in a profession, trade, or occupation in the County. The tax base includes all phases of the business, profession, trade, or occupation, whether conducted in the County or not.

Capital Expenditures: Expenditures incurred for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets (e.g. land, roads, buildings).

Capital Projects Fund: This fund is used to account for financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary Fund Types). The Capital Projects Fund accounts for construction projects including improvements to schools, roads, and other projects.

Catchment: An area served by a hospital, social service agency.

Committed Fund Balance: Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.

Community Outcomes: Key outcomes with targets that demonstrate how the community or individual will benefit or change based on achieving the goal. Community outcomes are adopted by the Board of County Supervisors in the Strategic Plan, taken from the biennial community telephone survey results, or developed by agencies based on their mission and goals.

Community Partner: A nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization that provides specific services and has been in existence for at least three years, unless an ad hoc group is formed to address a specific issue and will disband at the end of the project (i.e. one-time funding); has an identifiable Executive Director; and has an identifiable Board of Directors. Community Partners receive County funding through the annual budget process.

Component Unit: An element of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) that identifies affiliated organizations for which financial activity must be reported separately. For example, the Adult Detention Center and Schools are component units in the Prince William County CAFR.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Annual financial statements comprising the financial report of Prince William County and its component units required by the Code of Virginia in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principals (GAAP).

Comprehensive Plan: State mandated plan that guides the coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious land development that best promotes the health, safety, and general welfare of County citizens. It contains long-range recommendations for land use, transportation systems, community services, historic resources, environmental resources, and other facilities, services, and resources.

Comprehensive Services Act (for At-Risk Youth and Families): The state law governing the funding and provision of services to youth and families who require foster care or special education services, or who are involved with the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

Contingency: Contingency is an amount of funding maintained in the general fund to cover unanticipated expenditures and/or shortfalls in revenues collected. The Board of County Supervisors must authorize any use of the Contingency.

Co-op Budget: The state-administered budget for the Public Health District that is comprised of funding from the state, County, and cities of Manassas and Manassas Park, as well as fees for services, federal funding, and private sector grants.

Cost Recovery: A cost recovery budget is charged back to user agencies. When a cost recovery budget is set up, a negative expenditure budget amount is established equal to the positive expenditure budget amount, resulting in a net expenditure budget of zero.

Council of Governments: A regional organization of units of local government in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Debt: An obligation resulting from the borrowing of money.

Debt Service: Payment of interest and principal amounts on loans to the County such as bonds.

Depreciation: The process of allocating the cost of a capital asset to the periods during which the asset is used.

Directives: Board of County Supervisors' (BOCS) requests, made during Supervisors Time at a BOCS meeting, for County staff to provide information and/or take action.

Effectiveness: A measurable relationship of resources required to achieve intended results.

Efficiency: A measurable relationship of resources required to goods and services produced, such as cost per unit of service.

Electronic Monitoring: A system that uses technology and staff supervision to detain persons in their home in lieu of incarceration in a secure facility.

Employee Benefits: Services and opportunities afforded employees because they work for Prince William County. These benefits include medical and dental insurance, health insurance credit program, flexible benefit account program, Virginia Retirement System, 401(a) money purchase plan, 457 deferred compensation plan, supplemental police and fire retirement plan, group life insurance, optional life insurance, long term care insurance, employee assistance program, holiday leave, sick and annual leave, sick leave bank, other leave, credit union, direct deposit, employee advisory committee, and grievance procedure.

Encumbrances: Obligations incurred in the form of purchase orders, contracts, and similar items that will become payable when goods are delivered or services rendered.

Glossary

Enterprise Funds: These funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the Board of County Supervisors (BOCS) is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, (b) where the BOCS has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The following are Enterprise Funds: Prince William County Parks, Recreation & Tourism (which provides recreational services), the Prince William County Landfill (which provides solid waste disposal services), and Innovation Park which is County owned land being marketed for re-sale to targeted industries.

Exemption: A grant of immunity from a specific program, policy, or action.

Expenditure: An amount of money disbursed for the purchase of goods and services.

Family Access to Medical Insurance Security: The state's health insurance program for uninsured and underinsured citizens.

Family Assessment and Planning Team: A group of community representatives, including human services professionals and parents, who develop service plans for at-risk youth and families.

Farm-outs: Inmates incarcerated at other local and regional jails because of a lack of bed space at the Adult Detention Center.

Feasibility: Capability of accomplishment or completion.

Five-Year Plan: The County's projected expenditures and revenues for the next five fiscal years beginning with the adopted budget fiscal year. The Board of County Supervisors adopts the Five-Year Plan each year in concert with the adopted budget. The first year of each Five-Year Plan is synonymous with the adopted budget.

Full-time Equivalent (FTE): A unit identifying the workload of an employee which is calculated by taking an employee's scheduled hours divided by the employer's hours for a full-time workweek. An FTE of 1.00 is equivalent to a full-time employee.

Fund: A financial entity to account for money or other resources, such as taxes, charges and fees, established for conducting specified operations for attaining certain objectives, frequently under specific limitations.

Fund Balance: The difference between assets and liabilities in a governmental fund.

Fund Balance Components: The classifications that segregate fund balance by constraints on purposes for which amounts can be spent. There are five classifications: Nonspendable Fund Balance, Restricted Fund Balance, Committed Fund Balance, Assigned Fund Balance, and Unassigned Fund Balance.

Fund Balance Reserve: The sum total of reservations placed against a fund balance for encumbrances, future year designations and other purposes including grants and special projects, non-current receivables, inventory, and debt service reserves.

Fiscal Year: The time frame to which the budget applies. Prince William County's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30.

General Fund: Fund used to account for all financial transactions and resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for services, and interest income. A significant part of the general fund's revenues is transferred to other funds to finance the operations of the County Public Schools and the Regional Adult Detention Center.

General Obligation Bond: A municipal bond secured by the taxing and borrowing power of the municipality issuing it.

Goal: General statements of public policy, purpose, and intent.

Glossary

Governmental Fund Types: Most of the County's governmental functions are accounted for in Governmental Funds. These funds measure changes in financial position, rather than net income. Governmental fund types include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and the Capital Projects Fund.

Grant: A payment by one entity to another entity, or a foundation to a non-profit organization intended to support a specified function such as health care, housing, street repair, or construction. Governmental units, foundations, nonprofit organizations, and individuals can all award grants and/or be awarded grants.

Homeless Prevention Center: A County owned homeless shelter.

Host Agency: A department or agency that manages the relationship between a community organization and the County to include proposed donation levels and budget, performance measures, and financial reporting; also, a department that supports, through internal services, any of the business application activities in the Department of Information Technology.

Institutional Network: A state-of-the-art communications network for County government, police, fire, library, and school facilities.

Interstate Highway 66: Runs across the western end of the County.

Interstate Highway 95: Runs across the eastern end of the County.

Internal Service Funds: Funds used to account for goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the County, or to other governments, on an allocated cost recovery basis. Internal Service Funds have been established for information technology, vehicle maintenance, road construction, and self-insurance.

Invitation for Bid (IFB): A formal invitation document that is released to the public requesting bids for defined goods and services needed by a public body, to be provided in accordance with provisions defined in the IFB. This method of procurement is used when the requirements can be clearly defined, negotiations are not necessary, price is the major determining factor for award selection, and where required by law. An award is made to the responsible bidder submitting the lowest responsive bid.

Liabilities: Obligations incurred in past or current transactions requiring present or future settlement.

License and Permit Fees: Fees paid by citizens or businesses in exchange for legal permission to engage in specific activities. Examples include building permits and swimming pool licenses.

Line Item: Detailed classification established to budget and account for the purchase of specific goods and services and the receipt of revenues from specific sources; also known as object level.

Line of Duty Act (LODA): The Virginia Retirement System Line of Duty Act is established by Section 9.1-400 of the Virginia Code. LODA provides benefits to public safety first responders and their survivors who lose their life or become disabled in the line of duty.

Local Match: County cash or in-kind resources required to be expended simultaneously with state, federal, other locality, or private sector funding, usually according to a minimum percentage or ratio.

Mandate: A state or federal action that places a requirement on local governments.

Memorandum of Understanding: A written agreement between the County and a community partner specifying the amount and type of County donations provided and the services and outcomes accounted for by the community partner.

Mission Statement: A brief description of the purpose and functions of an agency.

Modified Accrual: Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when measurable and available as current assets. Expenditures are generally recognized when the related services or goods are received, and the liability is incurred. All County governmental and fiduciary funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit: Discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems are regulated under the Virginia Stormwater Management Act, the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit regulations, and the Clean Water Act as point source discharges. Stormwater discharges from Phase I (large and medium) municipal separate storm sewer systems are authorized under individual permits. Under these permits, the MS4 owner/operator must implement a collective series of programs to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the given storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable in a manner that protects the water quality of nearby streams, rivers, wetlands and bays.

Non-departmental: Budgeted funds not directly associated with, or controlled by, a specific County department.

Non-spendable Fund Balance: Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Northern Virginia Family Service: A community-based non-profit human services agency.

Northern Virginia Regional Commission (formerly Northern Virginia Planning District Commission): A regional organization comprised of units of local government in the Northern Virginia area.

Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTa): The Northern Virginia Transportation Authority is a regional governmental entity established to plan, prioritize, and fund regional transportation programs. The NVTa covers Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park.

Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC): A multi-jurisdictional agency representing Arlington, Fairfax, and Loudoun Counties and the Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church. NVTC provides a policy forum and allocates up to \$200 million in state, regional, and federal transit assistance each year among its member jurisdictions. NVTC also appoints one principal and two alternate members to the Board of Directors of The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Obligation: A future expenditure requirement incurred by voluntary agreement or legal action.

Off-Cycle: A term that characterizes budget adjustments approved by the Board of County Supervisors outside of the annual budget process.

OmniRide Express: Operated by the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC), OmniRide Express provides commuter bus service from eastern Prince William County and the Manassas area to points in Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia.

OmniRide Local: Operated by the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC), OmniRide Local provides local bus service to the communities of Dale City, Dumfries (including Quantico), Manassas/Manassas Park, and Woodbridge/Lake Ridge.

Ordinance: A law or regulation enacted by the Board of County Supervisors.

Outcome Trends: Multi-year trend information for community and program outcome measures.

Output: Unit of goods or services produced by an agency activity.

Paratransit: Transit service provided by public transit agencies to people with disabilities who cannot use fixed route bus service because of a disability. In general, the American with Disabilities Act requires complementary paratransit service must be provided within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of a bus route, at the same hours and days as fixed route service, for no more than twice the regular fixed route fare.

Performance Audit: An independent review of a program, activity, function, operation, management system, or procedure of a government to assess whether the government is achieving economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the employment of available resources. The examination is objective and systematic, generally using structured and professionally adopted methodologies.

Performance Measures: Quantitative characterization of an agency's success in achieving their stated mission.

Glossary

Personal Property: An item of property other than real estate to include Personal effects, moveable property, goods, and chattel.

Policy: A definite course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions.

Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC): A multi-jurisdictional agency representing Prince William, Stafford, and Spotsylvania Counties and the Cities of Manassas, Manassas Park, and Fredericksburg. PRTC provides commuter bus services (OmniRide Express) and local bus services in Prince William County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park (OmniRide Local).

Principles of Sound Financial Management: Guidelines approved by the Board of County Supervisors to foster the County government's financial strength and stability and the achievement of the organization's financial goals.

Proffers: Contributions of land, capital improvements, and funding collected from developers to address the demand for community services created by new development.

Program: One or more related agency activities that work together for a purpose and function for which the County is responsible.

Program Outcomes: Key measures that demonstrate how the community or individual will benefit or change based on achieving the goal, but are more specific to each individual agency and program than community outcomes.

Property Tax Rate: The rate of taxes levied against real or personal property expressed as dollars per \$100 of equalized assessed valuation of the property taxed.

Proprietary Fund Types: Proprietary Funds account for County activities that are similar to private sector businesses. These funds measure net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. Proprietary fund types include enterprise and internal service funds.

Real Property: Land, buildings, and all other permanent improvements on the land.

Resolution: The official position or will of a legislative body.

Resource Shift: The transfer of an expenditure budget from one purpose to another. A resource shift is a common and preferred technique for funding budget increases without the allocation of increased outside revenue or County tax support.

Resources: The actual assets of a governmental unit, such as cash, taxes, receivables, land, buildings, estimated revenues applying to the current fiscal year, and bonds authorized and un-issued.

Restricted Fund Balance: Includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes as follows:

- a. Externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.
- b. Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Retained Earnings: See Total Net Assets.

Revenue: Income generated by taxes, notes, bonds, investment income, land rental, user charges, and federal and state grants.

Revenue Bonds: A bond issued by a municipality for a specific project that is supported by the revenue from that project.

Risk Management: The practice of identifying potential risks in advance, analyzing them, and taking precautionary steps to reduce and/or curb the risk, and in turn reduce the County's exposure to financial loss.

Seat Management: Personal computer support services including customer service assistance, desktop and laptop desk side services, software refreshment, and equipment disposal.

Glossary

Self-Insurance Pool: A cash reserve used to provide stable and cost-effective loss funding on a self-insured basis rather than using a private insurance company.

Service Levels: Quantified measures of the goods and services (outputs) produced by agency activities, the relationship of resources required to outputs produced (efficiency) and the degree of excellence characterizing the outputs (service quality).

Service Quality: The measurable degree of excellence with which goods and services are produced or provided, including customer satisfaction.

Special Revenue Funds: Funds used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. These funds are used to account for volunteer fire and rescue levies, school operations, the Regional Adult Detention Center, and the Office of Housing & Community Development.

Statute: A law enacted by a legislative body.

Strategic Plan: A four-year plan adopted by the Board of County Supervisors which establishes a County government mission statement, a limited number of high priority strategic goals, and measurable community outcomes which indicate success in accomplishing these goals.

Sworn FTE: Personnel duly authorized under statute as a law enforcement individual who has taken an oath to support and enforce the U.S. Constitution, state laws, and the laws of the agency's jurisdiction.

Tax Base: The part of the economy against which a tax is levied.

Taxes: Mandatory charge levied by a governmental unit for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit.

Technology Improvement Plan: That portion of the Capital Improvement Program that is dedicated to the upgrade, replacement, or addition of technology systems that support various programs and activities throughout County agencies. Project examples include, but are not limited to, upgrades to email, replacement of critical information technology infrastructure, and disaster recovery.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families: A federal and state public assistance program.

Total Net Assets: The difference between assets and liabilities in a proprietary fund. This term has replaced Retained Earnings.

Tracker: Board of County Supervisors, County Executive or Deputy County Executive's request for action by County staff. Progress on the item is tracked by the County Executive's Office until its successful completion.

Transfer: A shift of resources from one program or activity to another.

Trust and Agency Funds: Funds used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other funds. The County has established Agency and Expendable Trust Funds to account for library donations, special welfare, and certain other activities. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Expendable Trust Funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as Governmental Funds.

Unassigned Fund Balance: The total fund balance in the general fund in excess of nonspendable, restricted, committed, and assigned fund balance.

Uniform FTE: As it relates to public safety, a uniformed official responsible for the supervision, safety, and security of people and property.

User Fees: User fees are charges for services, such as the use of public property and parking, paid by those benefiting from the service.

Glossary

Virginia Railway Express (VRE): A transportation partnership of the Northern Virginia and Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commissions, the Counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania, and Arlington and the Cities of Manassas, Manassas Park, Fredericksburg, and Alexandria. VRE provides commuter rail service from the Northern Virginia suburbs to Alexandria, Crystal City, and downtown Washington D.C.

Watershed: A region or area bounded peripherally by water parting and draining ultimately to a particular watercourse or body of water.

Abbreviation

AAA: Triple A Bond rating, the highest possible rating

AALL: American Association of Law Libraries

ACTS: Action in the Community Through Service

ADC: Adult Detention Center

Admin: Administrative

ADP: Average Daily Population

AED: Automatic External Defibrillator

AFIS: Automated Fingerprint Identification System

ALS: Advanced Life Support

Approp: Appropriated

APS: Adult Protective Services

ARYFS: At-Risk Youth and Family Services

B&A: Budget and Appropriate

B&G: Buildings and Grounds

B&GC: Boys & Girls Club

BAB: Build America Bonds

BAC: Board Audit Committee

BARN: Benedictine Aid and Relief to Neighbors

BECC: Benefits, Employment & Child Care

BEST Lawn: Building Environmentally Sustainable Turf Lawn

BLS: Basic Life Support

BMP: Best Management Practices

Board: Board of County Supervisors

BOCS: Board of County Supervisors

BOD: Ballot on Demand

BPOL Tax: Business Professional and Occupational License Tax

BWC: Body-Worn Camera

CAB: Citizen Advisory Board

CAC: Crisis Assessment Center

CAD: Computer Assisted Dispatch or Computer-Aided Design system (cannot be both simultaneously)

CAFR: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

CALEA: Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies

CCJB: Community Criminal Justice Board

CDA: Community Development Authorities

CDBG: Community Development Block Grant

CFH: Catholics for Housing

CHDO: Community Housing Development Organization

CID: Communications & Infrastructure Division

CIP: Capital Improvement Program

CISD: Critical Incident Stress Debriefing

CIT: Crisis Intervention Training

CMAQ: Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality

CMP: Cyclical Maintenance Plan

COG: Council of Governments

COLA: Cost of Living Adjustment

CP&D: Community Preservation & Development

CPA: Comprehensive Plan Amendment

CPI: Consumer Price Index

CPS: Child Protective Services

CSA: Comprehensive Services Act

CSB: Community Services Board

CSW: Community Service Work

CVB: Convention and Visitors Bureau

CXO: County Executive

CY: Calendar Year

DART: Days Away Restricted or Transferred

DBM: Decision Band Method

DCJS: Department of Criminal Justice Services

DCSM: Design and Construction Standards Manual

DDS: Department of Development Services

DEQ: Department of Environmental Quality

DFR: Department of Fire and Rescue

DMAS: Department of Medical Assistance Services

DMV: Department of Motor Vehicles

DoIT: Department of Information Technology

Abbreviation

DOJ: Department of Justice	GASB: Government Accounting Standards Board
DORM: Drug Offender Rehabilitation Module	GDC: General District Court
DOT: Department of Transportation	GED: General Equivalency Diploma
DPRT: Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	GFOA: Government Finance Officers Association
DSS: Department of Social Services	GIS: Geographic Information System
E3: Exemplary Environmental Enterprise	GPS: Global Positioning System
E-911: Emergency 911	GRIT: Gang Response Intervention Team
EBDM: Evidence Based Decision Making	GSHF: Good Shepherd Housing Foundation
EBP: Evidenced Based Practices	H&CB: Home & Community Based
EBT: Electronic Benefits Transfer	HAP: Homeownership Assistance Program
EDA: Economic Development Alliance	HAZMAT: Hazardous Materials
EDMS: Electronic Document Management System	HCMP: Human Capital Management Payroll
EEOC: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	HCVP: Housing Choice Voucher Program
EIAP: Early Intervention Alternative Program	HIDTA: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
EM: Electronic Monitoring	HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
EMS: Emergency Medical Services	HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ENR: Environmental and Natural Resources	HOA: Homeowners Association
ERP: Enterprise Resource Program	HOC2: Home Occupation Certificate – Family Day Home (Child Care)
ESG: Emergency Shelter Grant	HOPWA: Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
ESI: Engineers and Surveyors Institute	HOV: High Occupancy Vehicle
ESOL: English for Speakers of Other Languages	HPAC: Hylton Performing Arts Center
F&R: Fire and Rescue	HPC: Homeless Prevention Center
FAMIS: Family Access to Medical Insurance Security	HPDF: Housing Preservation and Development Fund
FAPT: Family Assessment and Planning Team	HRIS: Human Resources Information System
FCC: Federal Communications Commission	HUD: Department of Housing and Urban Development
FCM: Facilities Construction Management	HVAC: Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act	ICMA: International City/County Management Association
FirstNet: First Responder Network Authority	ICT: Intensive Community Treatment
FOIA: Freedom of Information Act	ID: Intellectual Disability
FRA: Fire and Rescue Association	IDA: Industrial Development Authority
FRS: Fire and Rescue System	IEC: Independence Empowerment Center
FSS: Family Self-Sufficiency	
FTE: Full-Time Equivalent	
FY: Fiscal Year	
GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	

Abbreviation

IEP: Individualized Educational Plan	MHz: Megahertz
IFB: Invitation for Bid	MIS: Management Information System
IFSP: Individualized Family Service Plan	MOU: Memorandum of Understanding
I-Net: Institutional Network	MPTC: Multi-Purpose Transit Center
IFB: Invitation for Bid	MS4: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
IPE: Intervention, Prevention and Education	NA: Not Available
IRM: Information Resource Management	NACO: National Association of Counties
ISF: Internal Service Fund	NADA: National Automobile Dealers Association
ISN: Information Systems Network	NCIC: National Crime Information Center
IT: Information Technology	NCR: National Capital Region
IVR: Interactive Voice Response	NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
JARC: Joint Admissions Review Committee	NG911: Next Generation 911
JCSU: Juvenile Court Service Unit	NOVA: Northern Virginia
JDC: Juvenile Detention Center	NR: Not Reported
JDRC: Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	NVCC: Northern Virginia Community College
JJAT: Juvenile Justice Action Team	NVFS: Northern Virginia Family Service
JJPP: Juvenile Justice Parenting Program	NVRC: Northern Virginia Regional Commission
KPWB: Keep Prince William Beautiful	NVTA: Northern Virginia Transportation Authority
LAN: Local Area Network	NVTC: Northern Virginia Transportation Commission
LCI: Local Composite Index	OCJS: Office of Criminal Justice Services
LEOS: Law Enforcement Officers' Supplement	OEM: Office of Executive Management
LEPC: Local Emergency Planning Commission	OHCD: Office of Housing & Community Development
LGBTQ: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning	OMB: Office of Management & Budget
LIS: Land Information System	OMD: Operation Medical Director
LMS: Learning Management System	OPEB: Other Post-Employment Benefits
LNSS: Library Network Support Services	OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
LODA: Line of Duty Act	OT: Office of Tourism
LSNV: Legal Services of Northern Virginia	OWL: Occoquan-Woodbridge-Lorton (Volunteer Fire Department)
LTC: Long-Term Care	OZ: Opportunity Zone
LVA-PW: Literacy Volunteers of America – Prince William, Inc.	PAF: Personnel Action Form
MAT: Medication Assisted Treatment	PATH: Projects for Assistance in Transitioning the Homeless
MDC: Mobile Data Computer	PCE: Property Code Enforcement
MDT: Mobile Data Terminal	
MH: Mental Health	

Abbreviation

PCN: Position Control Number	STEP-VA: System Transformation Excellence and Performance
PCP: Position Classification Plan	STI: Sexually Transmitted Infection
PHNST: Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail	SUP: Special Use Permit
PMAH: Project Mend-A-House	SWM: Storm Water Management
PPTRA: Personal Property Tax Relief Act	TANF: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
Prop: Property	TB: Tuberculosis
PRTC: Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission	TBD: To Be Determined
PSAP: Public Safety Answering Point	TIP: Technology Improvement Plan
PSCC: Public Safety Communications Center	TMDL: Total Maximum Daily Load
PSFM: Principles of Sound Financial Management	TRIP: Transportation and Roadway Improvement Program
PSSF: Promoting Safe and Stable Families	UOSA: Upper Occoquan Service Authority
PSTC: Public Safety Training Center	USDA: United States Department of Agriculture
PWC: Prince William County	USPS: United States Postal Service
PWHD: Prince William Health District	VaCMS: Virginia Case Management System
PWSI: Prince William Soccer, Inc.	VACO: Virginia Association of Counties
PWSIG: Prince William Self-Insurance Group	VCE: Virginia Cooperative Extension
QC: Quality Control	VCIN: Virginia Criminal Information Network
QSCB: Qualified School Construction Bonds	VDH: Virginia Department of Health
REZ: A formal rezoning action pertaining to land use	VDOT: Virginia Department of Transportation
RFP: Request for Proposal	VFD: Volunteer Fire Department
RMS: Records Management System	VIEW: Virginia Initiative for Employment not Welfare
ROI: Return on Investment	VLEPSC: Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission
SA: Substance Abuse	VMT: Vehicle Miles Traveled
SAC: School Age Care	VPRAI: Virginia Pre-trial Risk Assessment Instrument
SAVAS: Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service	VPW: Volunteer Prince William
SCBA: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	VRE: Virginia Railway Express
SERVE: Securing Emergency Resources through Volunteer Efforts	VRS: Virginia Retirement System
SF: Square Feet	WFGA: When Families Get Angry
SMI/SED: Seriously Mentally Ill/Seriously Emotionally Disturbed	WIC: Women, Infants, and Children
SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	WMATA: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
SRO: School Resource Officer	YAS: Young Adult Services
STD: Sexually Transmitted Disease	ZTA: Zoning Text Amendment
STEP: Systematic Training for Effective Parenting	

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