

BACKGROUND

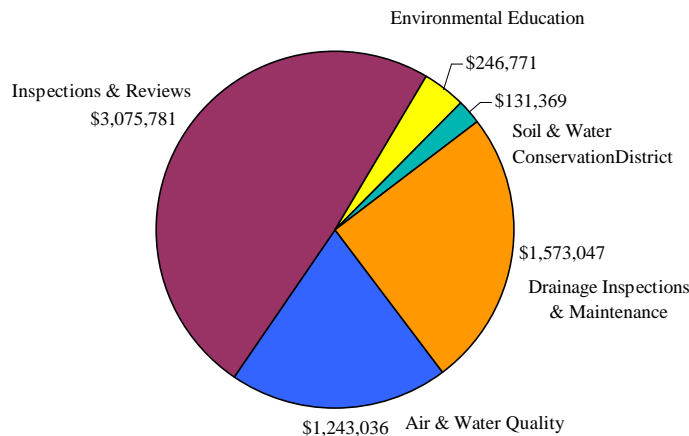
Mission:

Stormwater Infrastructure Management is a branch under the Environmental Services Division of Public Works. The mission of Stormwater Infrastructure Management is to protect the environment and minimize damage from flooding. Key activities of the division include Air and Water Quality, Inspections and Reviews, Environmental Education, the Prince William Soil and Water Conservation District, and Drainage Inspections and Maintenance. The Stormwater Infrastructure Management Division is composed of two programs: the Stormwater Management Fee Program and the Development Fee Program. Funding for the Stormwater Management Fee Program comes from the Stormwater Management Fee under which property owners are assessed an annual fee based on the property's impervious area, which relates to stormwater flow. Funding for the Development Fee Program comes from plan review and inspection fees.

Resources:

FY 2004 Adopted Budget:	\$6,269,004
FY 2004 Authorized Staffing:	56.09

FY 2004 Adopted Budget By Activity



Major Projected FY 2004 Outputs:

Storm Water Management & Best Mgmt Practice Systems Inspected	600
Miles of Drainage Systems Inspected	355
Storm Water Ponds Maintained	70
Drainage Assistance Requests received	550
Site Development Inspections	16,500
Erosion Control Inspections	8,800
Site Development Plans Reviewed	1,000
Individual Lot Grading Plans Reviewed	3,500

FY 2004 Targets for Key Results Goals:

Site Development Plans Reviewed within 22 Calendar Days	90%
Lot Grading Plans Reviewed within 10 Business Days	97%
Flood Plain Determinations Completed within 3 Business Days	100%
Drainage Assistance Requests Responded to within 5 Business Days	95%

**STORMWATER
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 Change in Management Fee Program Outputs
 Management Fee Program Outputs
 Change in Development Fee Program Outputs
 Development Fee Program Outputs

RESULTS:
 Water Quality Permit Compliance
 Plans Reviewed within Time Standard
 Flood Plain and Drainage Assistance within Time Standard

**SUMMARY OF SERVICE EFFORTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 1998 TO 2003**

Following is a listing of some notable program results for the Stormwater Infrastructure Management service area. A page reference to a more detailed discussion of each summarized item is also provided below.

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Spending	Efficiency	Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overall spending grew by 14% from FY 1998 to FY 2003. This increase was driven by Development Fee Program spending which grew by 56%. (pages 188 and 192) ◆ In FY 2003 Prince William spent more on Stormwater Infrastructure Management services than Chesterfield and about the same amount as Fairfax. The difference in spending may be attributable to differences in key workload factors. (page 190) ◆ The Stormwater Management Fee Program and Development Fee Program are fully fee supported. Development Fee program revenues have substantially exceeded spending in each year since FY 1998. Stormwater Management Fee Program revenues are projected to be adequate until FY 2007 when analysis shows a Stormwater Management Fee increase will be required. (pages 194-195) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Between FY 1998 and FY 2003 all Stormwater Management Fee Program key outputs grew faster than spending. (page 198) ◆ Between FY 1998 and FY 2003 most Development Fee Program outputs grew faster than spending. While spending grew by 56%, single family inspections were up 254%, erosion control inspections were up 151%, site inspections were up 77%, and site plans reviewed were up 25%. (page 200) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Prince William County fully met Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program requirements. (page 203) ◆ In FY 2003, 97% of site development and 94% of lot grading plans were reviewed within internal time standards. (page 205) ◆ Prince William achieved a higher rate of plans reviewed within internal time standards than the comparison jurisdictions. (page 206) ◆ In FY 2003, 100% of flood plain determinations were completed and 99% of drainage assistance requests were responded to within internal time standards. (page 207)

Use of SEA Data:

Variations in SEA data between jurisdictions should be used as a basis for looking into and considering differences in the mix of services offered and operating methods between jurisdictions. The information may also be used to at least partially explain why certain services cost Prince William residents more or less than what citizens in other jurisdictions spend. Because additional factors beyond those identified in this report may impact spending and operating results, the data should not be used to make a final determination that one jurisdiction is operating more efficiently than another.

Future Stormwater Infrastructure Management SEA Information Improvements:

Measurement of program performance in government is an evolving process. In some cases quantifiable performance data may not be available because of the cost to develop the data or because methods of measurement have not yet been developed. In the Stormwater Infrastructure Management service area performance data has not yet been developed and therefore is not included in this report regarding two key goals areas, water quality and the quality of plan reviews. Water quality performance data is difficult to develop because of the numerous streams in the County, the many different pollutants that must be measured, and the need to take measures over an extended period of time. Stormwater Infrastructure Management is working to develop such measures and hopes to make those measures available in the future. As an intermediate outcome measure the degree to which Prince William County is in compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program requirements as reviewed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality is monitored and is reported in the Results section of this report. In regards to plan review, the timeliness of plan review is included in the Results section of this report and management plans to develop a quantifiable measure of the quality of plan review to include in future reports.

Communities Surveyed:

Surveys were sent to three jurisdictions: Chesterfield, Fairfax, and Henrico Counties. Chesterfield County and Henrico County are the closest to Prince William in population size of any Virginia jurisdictions. These two Counties are within the Richmond, VA metropolitan area. Fairfax County adjoins, Prince William County and is located within the Washington, DC metropolitan area. Survey responses were received from Chesterfield and Fairfax County. Henrico was unable to respond to the survey this year.

Detailed SEA Information:

More detailed trend and comparative information is contained in the following pages along with contextual information. The following pages present specific Stormwater Infrastructure Management spending and staffing indicators followed by outputs and then results.

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Program Outputs
Management Fee Program
Outputs
Change in Development Fee
Program Outputs
Development Fee Program
Outputs

RESULTS:
Water Quality Permit
Compliance
Plans Reviewed within Time
Standard
Flood Plain and Drainage
Assistance within Time
Standard

Combined Stormwater Management Fee and Development Fee Program Direct and Indirect Expenditures (Adjusted For Inflation)

Purpose: To provide an indicator of the relative level of spending on Stormwater Infrastructure Management services. Stormwater Infrastructure Management operations funded through both the stormwater management fee and through development fees are included. This is not an efficiency measure since it does not consider the output generated for the level of spending. Indirect expenditures are determined annually through a study conducted by an outside consultant. In the study the consultant allocates the cost of certain services such as County Attorney services and Finance Department services to the various County agencies that received those services during the year. Expenditures are adjusted for inflation to maintain comparability between years. Fiscal Year 2004, the current budget year, is used as the base year for inflation adjustments.

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SPENDING AND STAFFING:

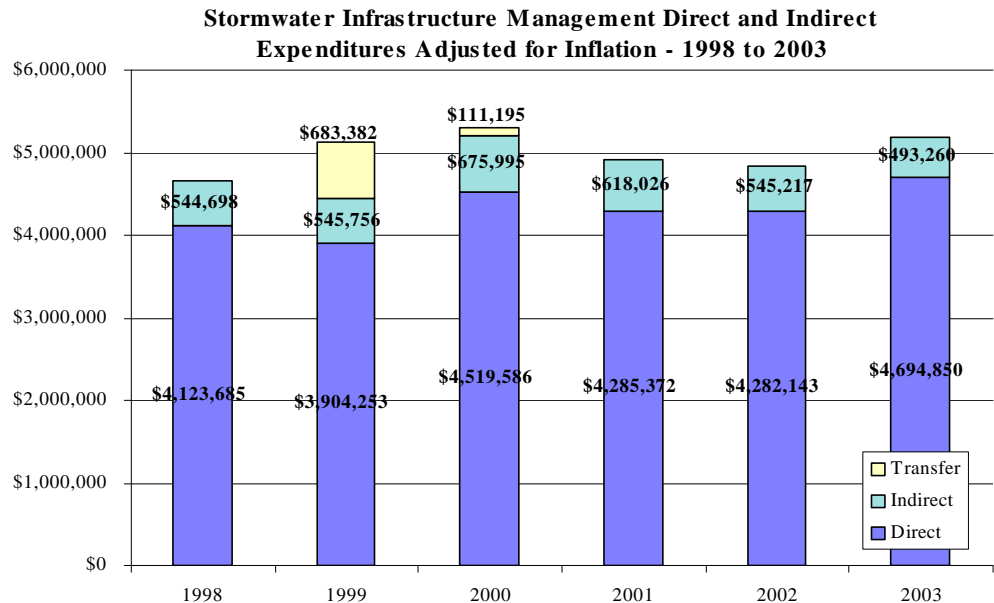
- Combined Program Spending
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- Stormwater Management Fee Program
- Development Fee Program
- Expenditures Fee Supported
- Authorized Employees

OUTPUTS:

- Change in Management Fee Program Outputs
- Management Fee Program Outputs
- Change in Development Fee Program Outputs
- Development Fee Program Outputs

RESULTS:

- Water Quality Permit Compliance
- Plans Reviewed within Time Standard
- Flood Plain and Drainage Assistance within Time Standard



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change 1998 to 2003
Direct Expenditures	\$4,123,685	\$3,904,253	\$4,519,586	\$4,285,372	\$4,282,143	\$4,694,850	14%
Indirect Expenditures	\$544,698	\$545,756	\$675,995	\$618,026	\$545,217	\$493,260	-9%
Transfer	\$0	\$683,382	\$111,195	\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Applicable
Total Expenditures	\$4,668,383	\$5,133,391	\$5,306,776	\$4,903,398	\$4,827,360	\$5,188,110	11%

Trend:

- ◆ Stormwater Infrastructure Management direct expenditures grew 14 percent from 1998 to 2003.
- ◆ While Stormwater Infrastructure Management indirect expenditures varied across years, 2003 indirect expenditures declined 9 percent from 1998.

Fiscal Year 2004 Adopted Budget:

- ◆ FY 2004 budgeted expenditures are up 21.7% compared to the FY 2003 adopted budget.

Comments:

- ◆ The FY 2004 budget increase funds 6 new positions, Stormwater Development Fee Reserve contribution to the Phase III Building, an indirect cost allocation increase, a drainage inspection van, and additional drainage maintenance project funding. These program enhancements are described in more detail on pages 382 and 383 of the FY 2004 Adopted Fiscal Plan.
- ◆ A transfer from the General Fund in 1999 and 2000 made possible an increase in the “transfer to capital projects” expenditure budgets.

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Management Fee Program
Outputs
Change in Development Fee
Program Outputs
Development Fee Program
Outputs

RESULTS:

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Direct Expenditures By Jurisdiction (Adjusted For Inflation)

Purpose: To provide information on the relative size of operations at the comparison jurisdictions. This is not an efficiency measure since it does not consider the output generated for the level of spending. Fiscal Year 2004, the current budget year, is used as the base year for inflation adjustments.

STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

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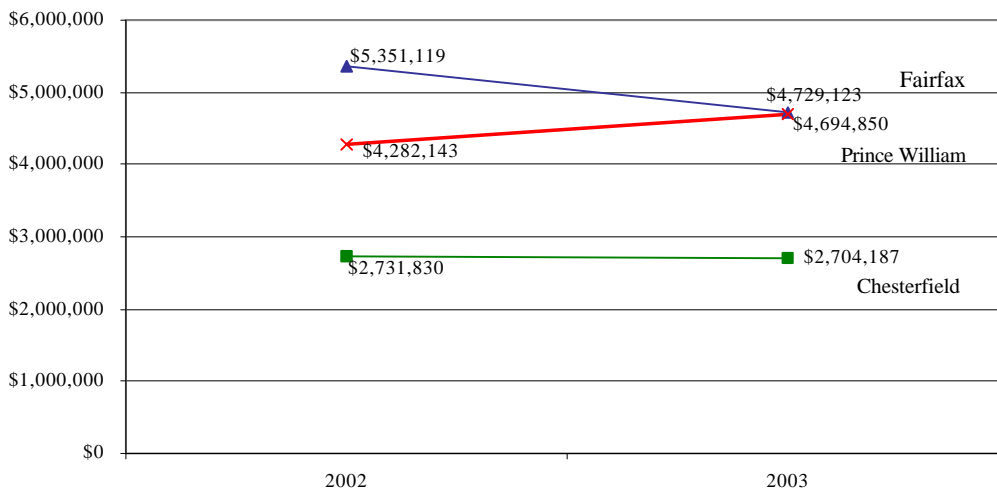
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Direct Stormwater Infrastructure Management Expenditures By Jurisdiction



Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ Prince William spent less on stormwater infrastructure management services in 2002 and about the same amount in 2003 as Fairfax. Prince William spent more than Chesterfield County on stormwater infrastructure management services in both 2002 and 2003.

Comments:

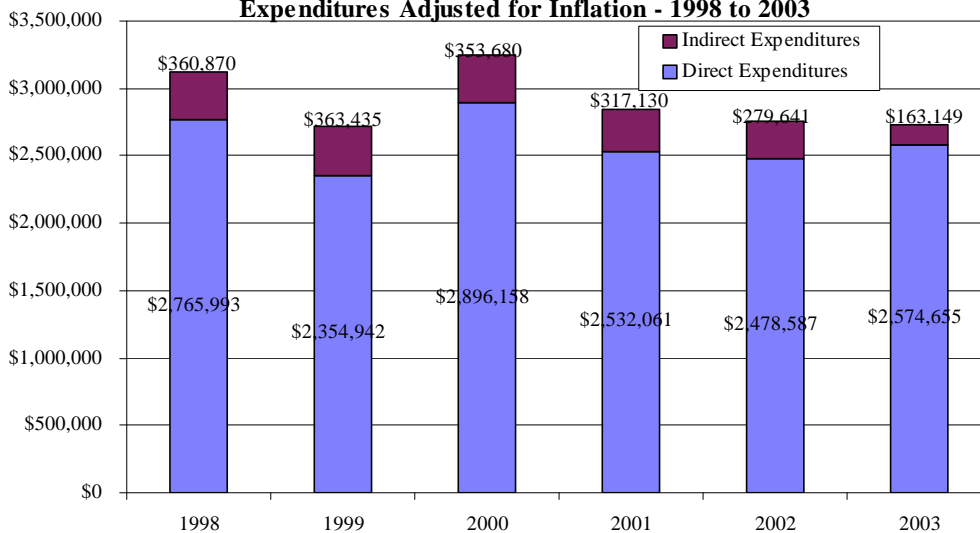
- ◆ Stormwater infrastructure management spending is impacted by the pace of development. Prince William reported a greater level of activity for key storm water outputs than Chesterfield. Compared to Fairfax, Prince William reported more plans reviewed but fewer miles of drainage system and storm water ponds inventoried. Henrico was unable to respond to our survey this year.

	<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>			
	Miles of Drainage Systems Inventoried	Stormwater Ponds Inventoried	Site Development Plans Reviewed	Lot Grading Lots Reviewed
	Henrico	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Chesterfield	246	90	213	Not Available
Fairfax	835	1,078	439	2,257
Prince William	389	427	824	5,769

Stormwater Management Fee Program Direct and Indirect Expenditures (Adjusted For Inflation)

Purpose: To provide information on the relative level of Stormwater Management Fee Program direct and indirect expenditures from 1998 to 2003. The stormwater management fee is paid by residential and nonresidential owners of developed property based on the amount of impervious area (rooftop, paved areas, etc.) on their property. Revenue from the stormwater management fee is dedicated solely to the operation and construction of watershed management projects. Indirect expenditures are determined annually through a study conducted by an outside consultant. In the study the consultant allocates the cost of certain services such as County Attorney services and Finance Department services to the various County agencies that received those services during the year. Expenditures are adjusted for inflation to maintain comparability between years. Fiscal Year 2004, the current budget year, is used as the base year for inflation adjustments.

Stormwater Management Fee Program Direct and Indirect Expenditures Adjusted for Inflation - 1998 to 2003



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent Change 1998 to 2003
Direct Expenditures	\$2,765,993	\$2,354,942	\$2,896,158	\$2,532,061	\$2,478,587	\$2,574,655	-7%
Indirect Expenditures	\$360,870	\$363,435	\$353,680	\$317,130	\$279,641	\$163,149	-55%
Total Expenditures	\$3,126,862	\$2,718,377	\$3,249,838	\$2,849,191	\$2,758,228	\$2,737,803	-12%

Trend:

- ◆ Stormwater Management Fee Program direct expenditures declined 7 percent from 1998 to 2003. Direct expenditures were at their highest level of the six year period in 1998 and 2000.
- ◆ Stormwater Management Fee Program indirect expenditures decreased 55 percent from 1998 to 2003.

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 Change in Development Fee Program Outputs
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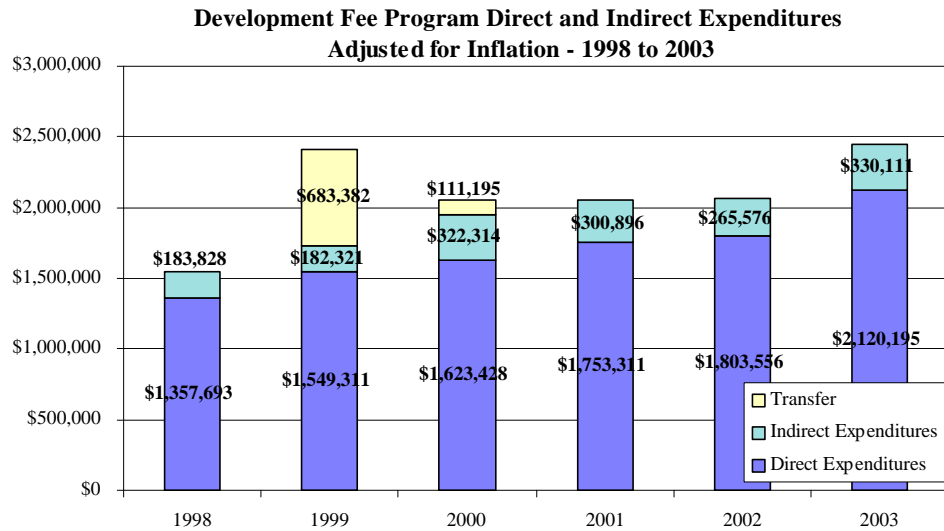
Development Fee Program Expenditures Fee Supported Authorized Employees

OUTPUTS:
 Change in Management Fee Program Outputs
 Management Fee Program Outputs
 Change in Development Fee Program Outputs
 Development Fee Program Outputs

RESULTS:
 Water Quality Permit Compliance
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Development Fee Program Direct and Indirect Expenditures (Adjusted For Inflation)

Purpose: To provide information on the relative level of Development Fee Program direct and indirect expenditures from 1998 to 2003. Development Fee Program funding comes from plan review and inspection fees. Development Fee funding is used to meet expenses of site plan and lot plan review, site development inspections, and erosion control inspections. Indirect expenditures are determined annually through a study conducted by an outside consultant. In the study the consultant allocates the cost of certain services such as County Attorney services and Finance Department services to the various County agencies that received those services during the year. Expenditures are adjusted for inflation to maintain comparability between years. Fiscal Year 2004, the current budget year, is used as the base year for inflation adjustments.



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent Change 1998 to 2003
Direct Expenditures	\$1,357,693	\$1,549,311	\$1,623,428	\$1,753,311	\$1,803,556	\$2,120,195	56%
Indirect Expenditures	\$183,828	\$182,321	\$322,314	\$300,896	\$265,576	\$330,111	80%
Transfer	\$0	\$683,382	\$111,195	\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Applicable
Total Expenditures	\$1,541,521	\$2,415,014	\$2,056,938	\$2,054,207	\$2,069,132	\$2,450,307	59%

Trend:

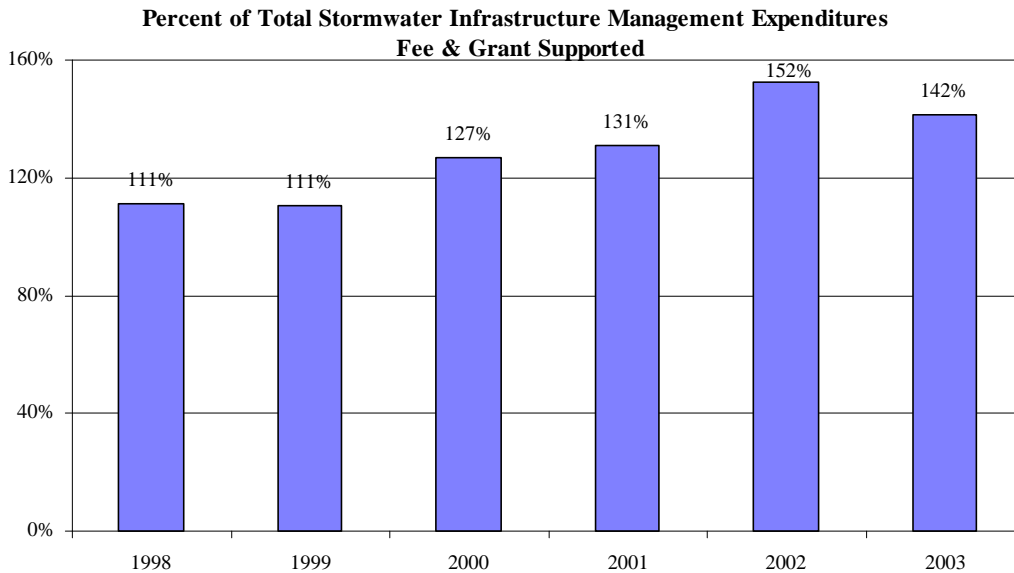
- ◆ Total Development Fee Program expenditures rose by 59 percent from 1998 to 2003.
- ◆ Development Fee Program direct expenditures grew steadily with an overall increase of 56 percent between 1998 and 2003.
- ◆ Development Fee indirect expenditures grew by 80% between 1998 and 2003 with the most significant increase occurring in 2000.
- ◆ A transfer from the General Fund in 1999 and 2000 made possible an increase in the “transfer to capital projects” expenditure budgets.

Comments:

- ◆ Expenditures increased in response to increased development and also significant funding beginning in 2003 to mitigate developer deficiencies when the County could not take action against the non-performing developer.

Percent of Total Expenditures Fee and Grant Supported

Purpose: This measure provides an indicator of the degree to which Stormwater Infrastructure Management services are supported by stormwater management fee, development fee, and grant revenue as opposed to general tax support. The measure is computed by dividing total fee and grant revenue by total Stormwater Infrastructure Management expenditures. Total expenditures include both direct and indirect expenditures.



Figures are Adjusted For Inflation

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total Stormwater Fee & Grant Support	\$5,193,612	\$4,922,900	\$6,594,585	\$6,415,855	\$7,353,641	\$7,341,354
Total Stormwater Expenditures	\$4,668,383	\$4,450,009	\$5,195,581	\$4,903,398	\$4,827,360	\$5,188,110
Percent of Expenditures Fee Supported	111%	111%	127%	131%	152%	142%

Trend:

- ◆ The percent of Stormwater Infrastructure Management expenditures fee and grant supported was above 100 percent in each year. The percent fee and grant supported rose quickly from 111 percent in 1998 to 152 percent in 2002 before declining to 142 percent in 2003.

Comments:

- ◆ Anticipated use of revenues in excess of expenditures is discussed on page 195.
- ◆ The Stormwater Management Fee was increased by 15 percent in 2002 to meet State & Federal regulatory requirements required by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) as part of permit modification.

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Percent of Stormwater Management Fee Program and Development Fee Program Total Expenditures Supported by Fee and Grant Revenue

Purpose: This measure provides an indicator of the degree to which the Stormwater Management Fee and the Development Fee programs of the Stormwater Infrastructure Management Division are supported by stormwater management fee, and development fee, and grant revenue as opposed to general tax support. The measure is computed by dividing fee and grant revenue by total program expenditures. Total program expenditures include both direct and indirect expenditures.

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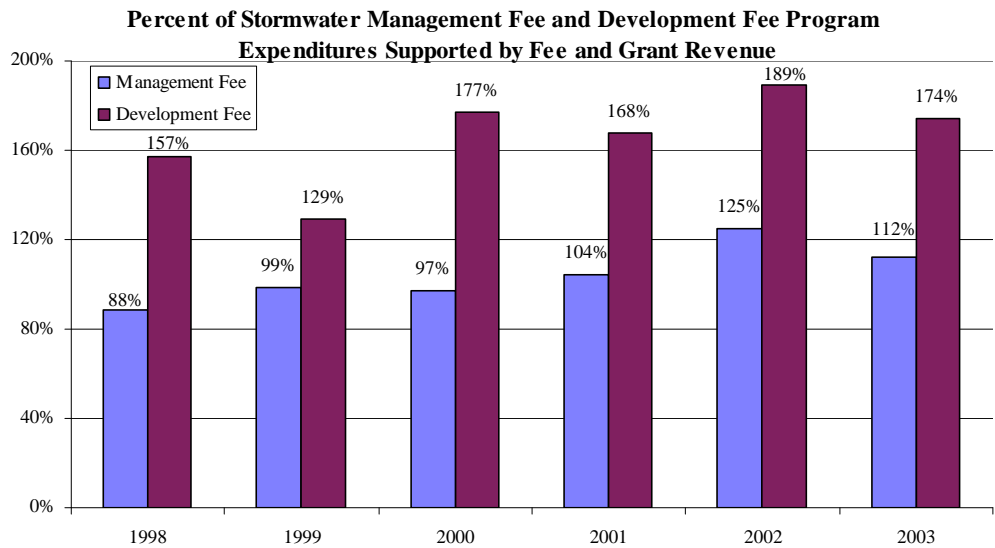
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Figures are Adjusted For Inflation

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Management Fee Program						
Management Fee & Grant Support	\$2,767,134	\$2,684,891	\$3,151,339	\$2,970,094	\$3,440,934	\$3,077,733
Management Fee Program Expend.	\$3,126,862	\$2,718,377	\$3,249,838	\$2,849,191	\$2,758,228	\$2,737,803
Percent of Expenditures Fee Supported	88%	99%	97%	104%	125%	112%
Development Fee Program						
Development Fee & Grant Support	\$2,426,478	\$2,238,009	\$3,443,246	\$3,445,761	\$3,912,707	\$4,263,621
*Development Fee Prog. Expenditures	\$1,541,521	\$1,731,632	\$1,945,742	\$2,054,207	\$2,069,132	\$2,450,307
Percent of Expenditures Fee Supported	157%	129%	177%	168%	189%	174%

*Does not include transfer to General Fund in 1999 and 2000.

Trend:

- ◆ The percent of Stormwater Management Fee Program expenditures fee and grant supported ranged from a low of 88 percent in 1998 to a high of 125 percent in 2002. If funding and spending is adjusted to add in funding transferred from the stormwater management fund and take into account expenditure carryovers from prior years the 1999 and 2000 expenditures would be fully fee supported. It is believed this would be the case for 1998 expenditures as well, however, the accounting records for that period were not readily accessible to enable this statement to be fully researched.
- ◆ The percent of Development Fee Program expenditures fee supported ranged from a low of 129 percent in 1999 to a high of 189 percent in 2002.

Comments:

- ◆ In early 1994, the Board of County Supervisors, on recommendation of staff, adopted the stormwater management fee concept. This complies with the permit requirement that the locality must ensure that adequate funding is available to cover the cost of implementing the stormwater management program.
- ◆ The Board authorized a stormwater management fee increase as part of the FY 2002 budget adoption. The fee increase represented a 15 percent increase to the previously established fee amount. The fee was increased to a level where expenditures would continue to outpace revenues in order to draw down the fund balance. The goal was to utilize the existing fund balance prior to requesting a fee increase. As part of the fee increase analysis, the Board was informed that another fee increase will be required in FY 2007.
- ◆ Excess development fee revenue will be used: 1) to mitigate developer failures to perform, 2) to support an upgrade to the LIS System, and 3) as a revenue stabilization fund.
- ◆ A substantial increase in the number of plans reviewed resulted in an increase in revenue from 1998 to 2003.
- ◆ In 2003 some development fees were reduced, resulting in a reduction in the percent that Development Fee revenues exceeded expenditures.

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Development Fee Program
Outputs

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Authorized Employees

Purpose: This measure provides an indicator of the relative level of Stormwater Infrastructure Management authorized employees. It also provides a breakdown of authorized employees between Stormwater Management Fee and Stormwater Development Fee supported positions. All permanent employees are included. Permanent part time employees are reported as full time equivalents. Temporary and contractual employees are not counted.

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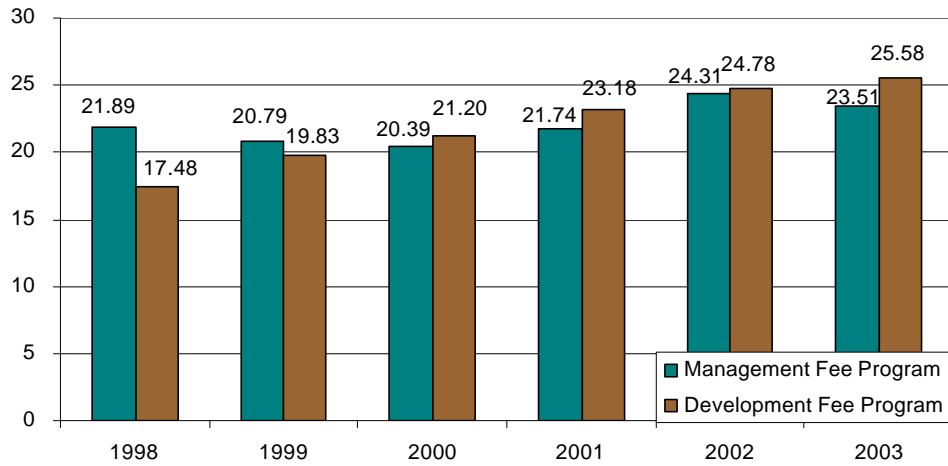
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Authorized Employees - 1998 to 2003



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Percent Change 1998 to 2003
Management Fee Program	21.89	20.79	20.39	21.74	24.31	23.51	7%
Development Fee Program	17.48	19.83	21.20	23.18	24.78	25.58	46%
Total	39.37	40.62	41.59	44.92	49.09	49.09	25%

Trend:

- ◆ Total Stormwater Management Infrastructure Division authorized positions grew by 25 percent from 1998 to 2003. Stormwater Management Fee Program authorized positions grew by 7 percent while Development Fee Program authorized positions grew by 46 percent.

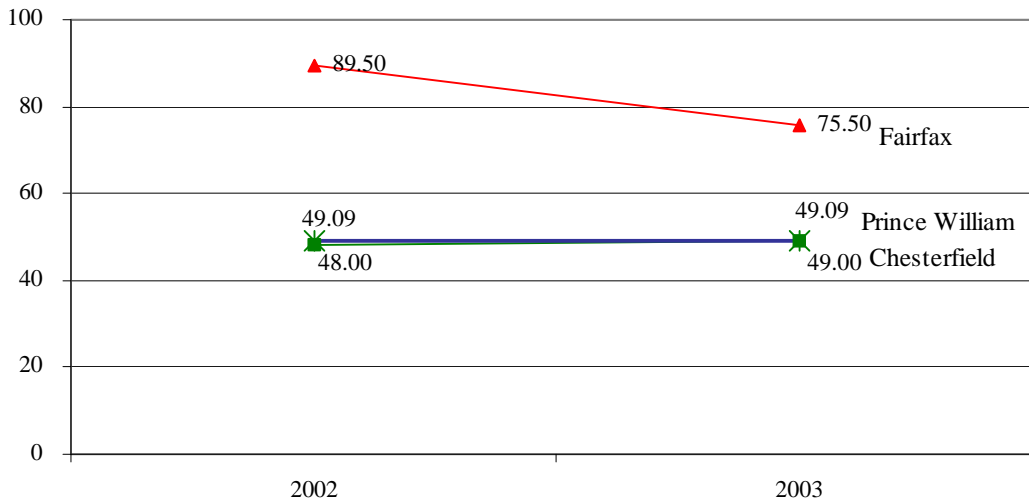
Comments:

- ◆ A substantial increase in development activity was experienced during this period.

Authorized Positions By Jurisdiction

Purpose: To provide information on the relative size of operations at the comparison jurisdictions.

**Stormwater Infrastructure Management
Authorized Positions By Jurisdiction**



Compared to Other Jurisdictions:

- ◆ Prince William had fewer Stormwater Management Infrastructure authorized employees than Fairfax and about the same as Chesterfield.

Comments:

- ◆ Stormwater Infrastructure Management Surveys were sent to Chesterfield, Fairfax, and Henrico County. Henrico was unable to respond to the survey.
- ◆ Stormwater infrastructure management staffing is impacted by the pace of development. Prince William reported a greater level of activity for key storm water outputs than Chesterfield. Compared to Fairfax, Prince William reported more plans reviewed but fewer miles of drainage system and storm water ponds inventoried.

Fiscal Year 2003

	Miles of Drainage Systems Inventoried	Stormwater Ponds Inventoried	Site Development Plans Reviewed	Lot Grading Lots Reviewed
Henrico	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Chesterfield	246	90	213	Not Available
Fairfax	835	1,078	439	2,257
Prince William	389	427	824	5,769

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 Development Fee Program Outputs

RESULTS:
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Percent Change in Key Stormwater Management Fee Outputs Versus Change in Direct Spending

Purpose: To compare the percentage change in key Stormwater Management Fee outputs between 1998 and 2003 with the percent change in Stormwater Management Fee direct expenditures. Indirect expenditures are not included. The measure is computed by dividing the 1998 value into the change from 1998 to 2003.

STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

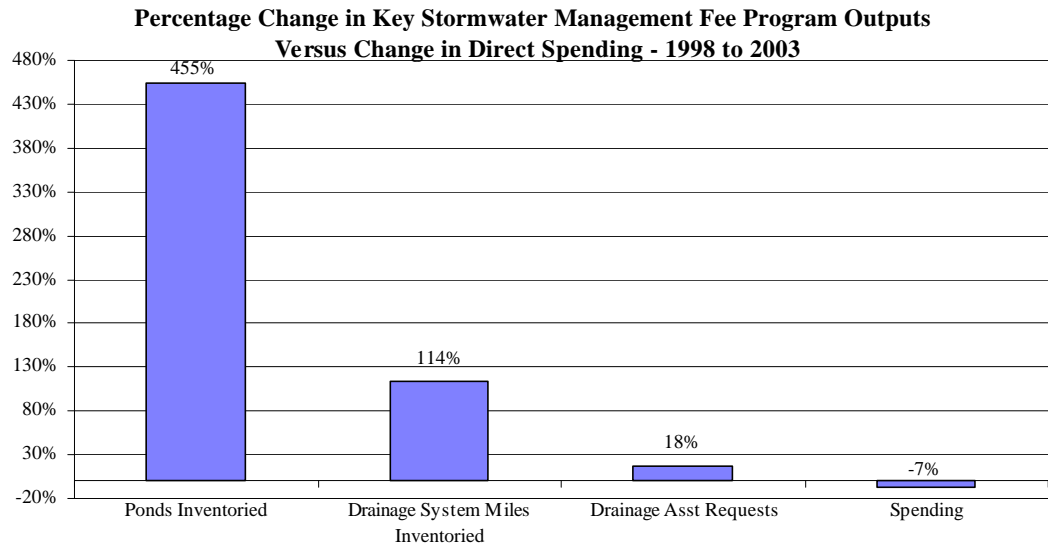
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	Storm Water Ponds Inventoried	Drainage System Miles Inventoried	Drainage Assistance Requests Received	Direct Spending
2003 Value	427	389	603	\$2,574,655
1998 Value	77	182	512	\$2,765,993
Change	350	207	91	(\$191,338)
Percent Change	455%	114%	18%	-7%

Trend:

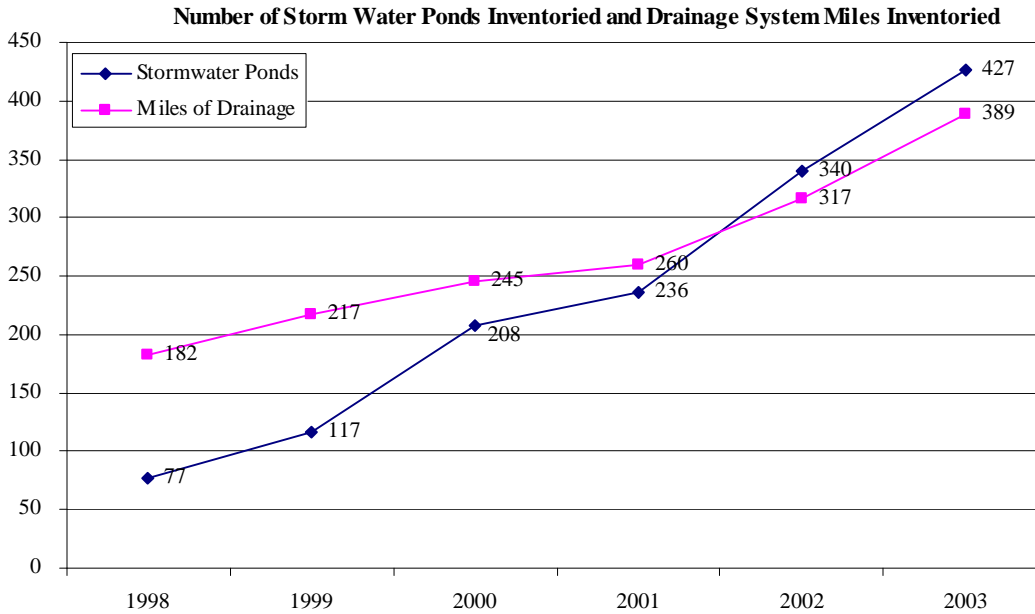
- ◆ All Stormwater Management Fee outputs increased substantially faster than spending between 1998 and 2003.

Comments:

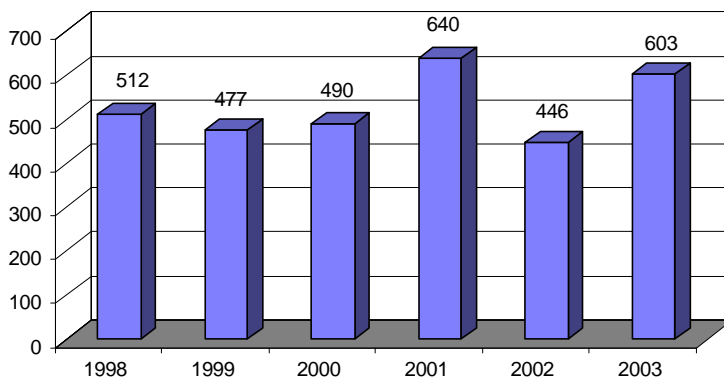
- ◆ From year to year there can be substantial variability in each of these key outputs. The following page provides the five year trend for each key Stormwater Management Fee output.
- ◆ The number of storm water ponds inventoried and the number of drainage system miles inventoried is a cumulative number which grows with development. Stormwater procedures require inspection of all ponds twice a year and inspection of drainage systems on an as needed basis. When inspections are conducted they may result in additional work in the form of pond or drainage system maintenance.

Number of Stormwater Ponds and Miles of Drainage Systems Inventoried and Drainage Assistance Requests

Purpose: To provide information on changes in the number of stormwater ponds and miles of drainage systems inventoried and drainage assistance requests received by year from 1998 to 2003.



Number of Drainage Assistance Requests Received



Trend:

- ◆ The number of storm water ponds inventoried and drainage system miles inventoried grew rapidly and steadily between 1998 and 2003.
- ◆ After remaining relatively stable from 1998 to 2000 the number of drainage assistance requests received increased substantially in 2001 and then again in 2003.

Comments:

- ◆ The substantial FY 2001 and FY 2003 increase in the number of drainage assistance requests received resulted from an increase in rainfall events and an increase in sub-division development within the County.

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Percent Change in Development Fee Program Outputs Versus Change in Direct Spending

Purpose: To compare the percentage change in key Development Fee Program outputs between 1998 and 2003 with the percent change in Development Fee Program direct expenditures. Indirect expenditures are not included. The measure is computed by dividing the 1998 value into the change from 1998 to 2003.

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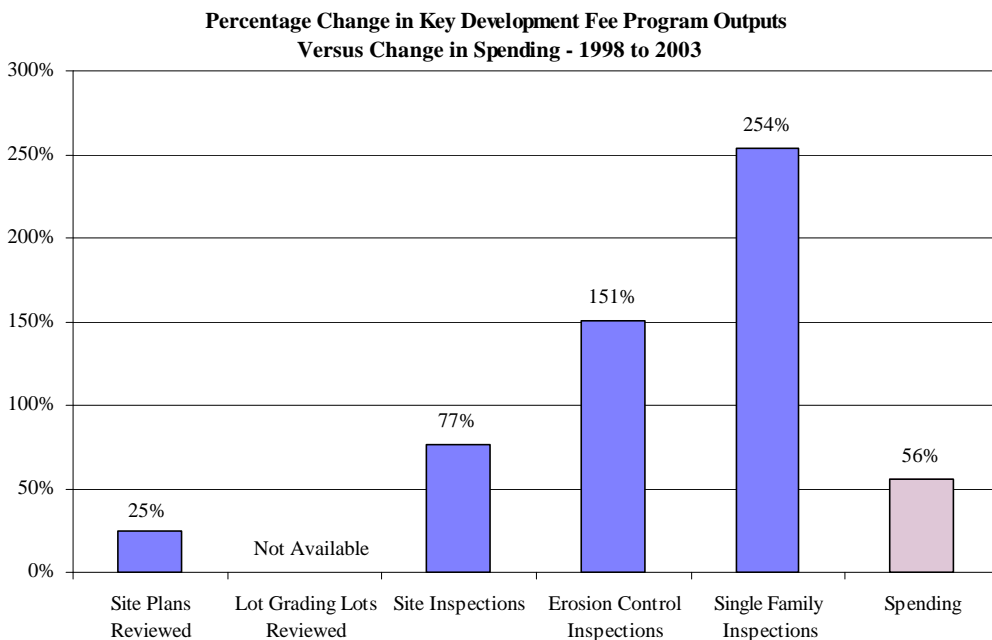
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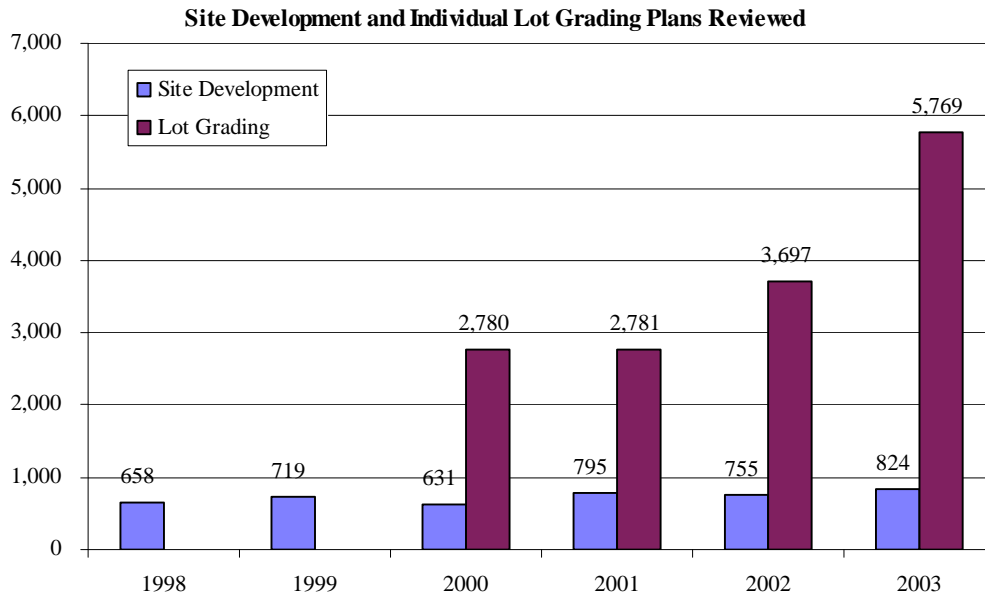
	Site Plans Reviewed	Lot Grading Lots Reviewed	Site Inspections	Erosion Control Inspections	Single Family Unit Inspections	Direct Spending
2003 Value	824	5,769	12,650	13,352	7,956	\$2,120,195
1998 Value	658	Not Available	7,157	5,325	2,247	\$1,357,693
Change	166	Not Available	5,493	8,027	5,709	762,503
Percent Change	25%	Not Available	77%	151%	254%	56%

Trend:

- ◆ From FY 1998 to FY 2003, most output measures except site plans reviewed increased at a much faster rate than program spending.
- ◆ From year to year there can be substantial variability in each of these key outputs. The following two pages display the five year trend for each key output.

Number of Site Development and Individual Lot Grading Plans Reviewed

Purpose: To provide information on changes in the number of site development and lot grading plans reviewed. Lot grading plans may contain multiple lots. Each lot on a plan is counted as a lot grading plan reviewed. Stormwater Infrastructure Management reviews site and lot grading plans to ensure development standards set forth in the Design and Construction Manual (DCSM) are met and that we maintain and preserve water quality.



Trend:

- ◆ During the period from 1998 to 2003, the number of site development plans reviewed ranged from a high of 824 in 2003 to a low of 631 in 2000. The number of site development plans reviewed in 2003 was 25 percent greater than in 1998.
- ◆ The number of individual lot grading plans reviewed rose from 2,780 in 2000 to 5,796 in 2003, an overall increase of 108 percent. The number of individual lot grading plans reviewed prior to 2000 was not available.

Comments:

- ◆ The increase in individual lot grading plans experienced in 2003 is largely attributable to submission of plans for large planned communities with many lots.

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Number of Inspections by Inspection Type

Purpose: To provide information on changes in the number of site, erosion control, and single family unit inspections. Stormwater Infrastructure Management inspects sites to ensure conformance with County standards and regulations relating to stormwater management, erosion and sediment control, best management practices, and the preservation of resource protection areas.

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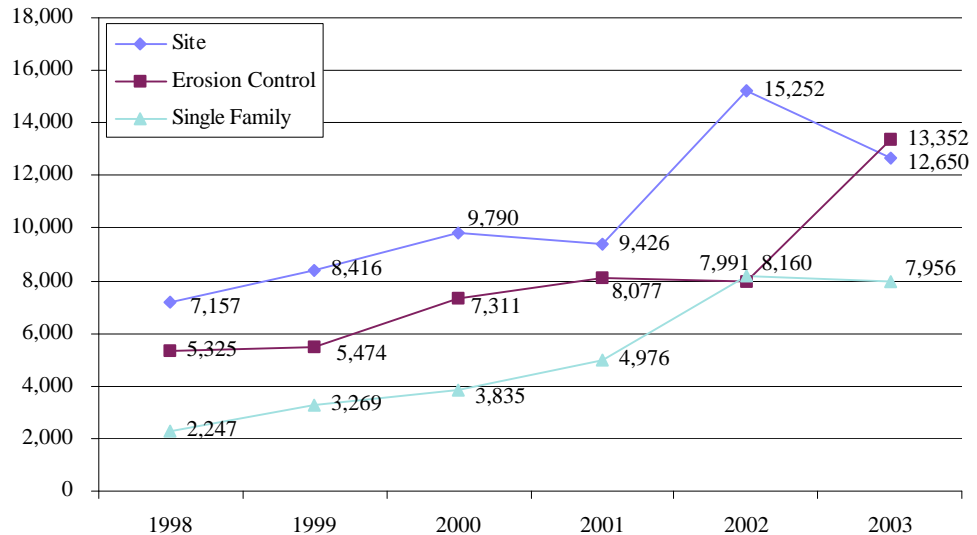
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Number of Inspections By Inspection Type



Trend:

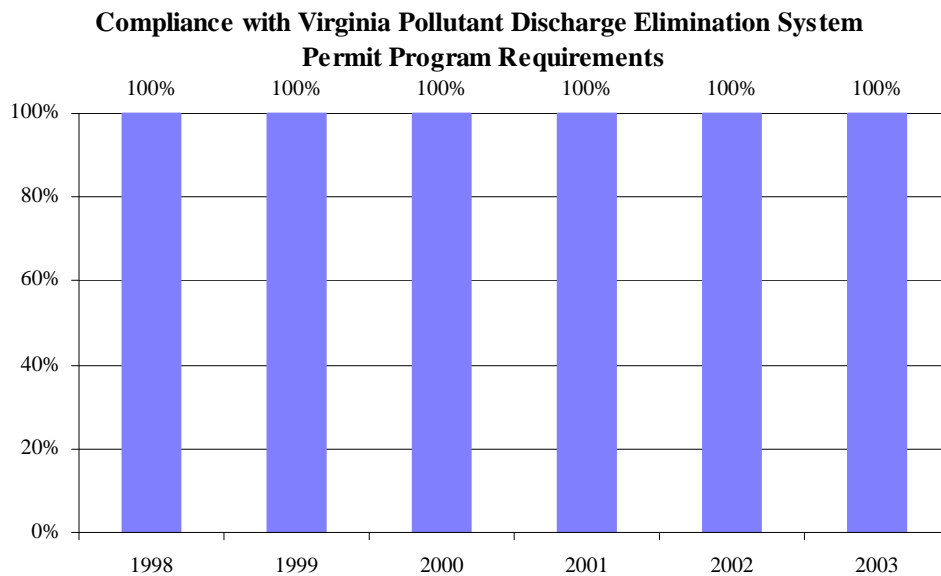
- ◆ The number of site inspections rose rapidly from 1998 to 2002 before declining in 2003. Overall, the number of site inspections increased 77 percent from 1998 to 2003.
- ◆ The number of erosion control inspections increased from 5,325 in 1998 to 13,352 in 2003, a 151 percent increase. The most dramatic increase occurred from 2002 to 2003 with a 67 percent increase in the number of erosion control inspection within one year.
- ◆ The number of single family unit inspections increased 254 percent from 1998 to 2003.

Comments:

- ◆ The decline in the number of site plan inspections completed in 2003 is due to one of seven inspectors being out during a large part of this period.
- ◆ Erosion control inspections take on a higher priority during periods of heavy rainfall as occurred in 2003.

Water Quality Permit Compliance

Purpose: To provide an indicator of Prince William County’s efforts to maintain water quality and comply with the Federal Clean Water Act. The State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) annually reviews Prince William’s compliance with the requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program for storm water discharges. This measure reports whether or not Prince William was in compliance with the VPDES requirements. This indicator provides information on whether the County is implementing required programs to protect water quality but does not provide metrics on changes in actual water quality, such information is currently not available but plans have been made to develop such data in the future.



Trend:

- ◆ Prince William County fully met the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program requirements in each year from 1998 through 2003.

Comments:

- ◆ Prince William County is subject to the Federal Clean Water Act’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program for its storm water discharges. This program is administered by DEQ under EPA oversight as Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES). Under this permit, Prince William County is required to implement a comprehensive storm water management (SWM) program to control the quality of its storm water discharges in accordance with the VPDES permit. In addition, the County is required to dedicate adequate funding to implement the program.

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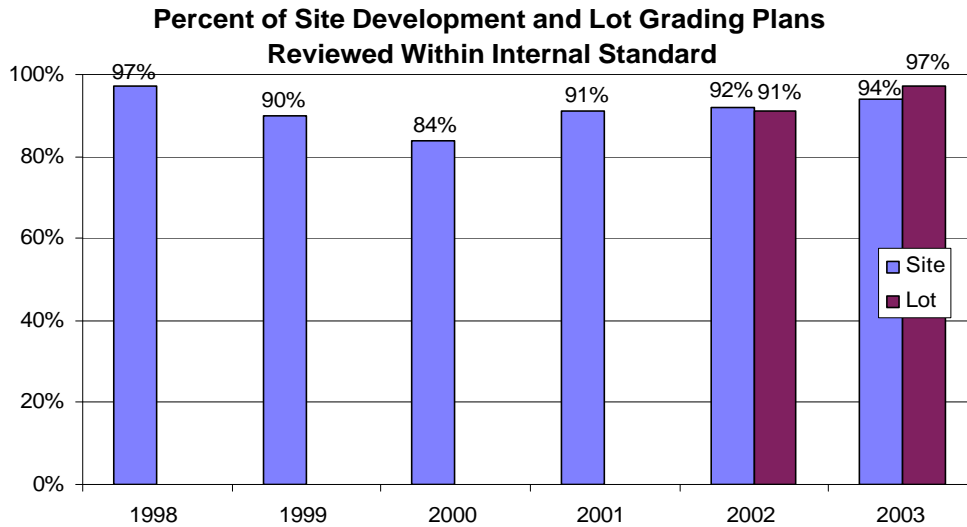
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Comments (continued):

- ◆ VPDES consolidates various County programs, such as, development plan review, erosion and sediment control, drainage, and BMP maintenance, Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area regulation, control of illicit discharge and improper disposal, septic pump-out, management program for pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, control of inflow and infiltration from sanitary sewers, etc. In addition, VPDES permit requires a mandatory chemical monitoring program to monitor the stream water quality and outreach activities to educate people on pollution prevention activities.
- ◆ Prince William County will be subject to EPA's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) regulations. TMDL regulations impose numeric restrictions on the discharge of target pollutants to streams designated as impaired based on DEQ's monitoring data. It is likely that TMDL regulation will be consolidated into the County's VPDES permits as a condition in the near future.
- ◆ The Bacterial Source Tracking (BST) study is currently underway with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University which monitors a large number of County streams for fecal coliform bacteria. Beginning in July 2003, eighteen (18) stream locations in four watersheds throughout the County have been sampled on a monthly basis to determine bacterial impairment in the stream and to trace the source of contamination. This data is being developed and therefore is not yet available.

Percent of Site and Lot Plans Reviewed within Internal Time Standard

Purpose: To provide information on the timeliness of site and lot plan reviews. This measure is computed by dividing the total number of plans reviewed into the number reviewed within an internally established target plan review time. Prince William County has established 22 calendar days for initial site development plans and 10 business days for lot grading plans as the internal plan review time standard.



Trend:

- ◆ The percent of site development plans reviewed within the internal standard (22 calendar days) varied between a low of 84 percent in 2000 and a high of 97 percent in 1998. In 2003, 94 percent of site development plans were reviewed within the 22 standard.
- ◆ The percent of lot grading plans reviewed within the internal standard (10 business days) rose from 91 percent in 2002 to 97 percent in 2003. Data for years prior to 2002 is not available.

Comments:

- ◆ The process of reviewing lot plans involves the actual plan review time by Stormwater Infrastructure Management staff but also involves returning plans to builders for needed corrections. The automated system captures the total elapsed time (both Stormwater plan review time and time the plans are being reworked by the builder). As a result, for 2001 the information system is unable to report the percent of lot plans reviewed by Stormwater within 10 business days. 2000 data was not available. 1998 and 1999 data is reported as not available since a manual process was used that may have had errors.

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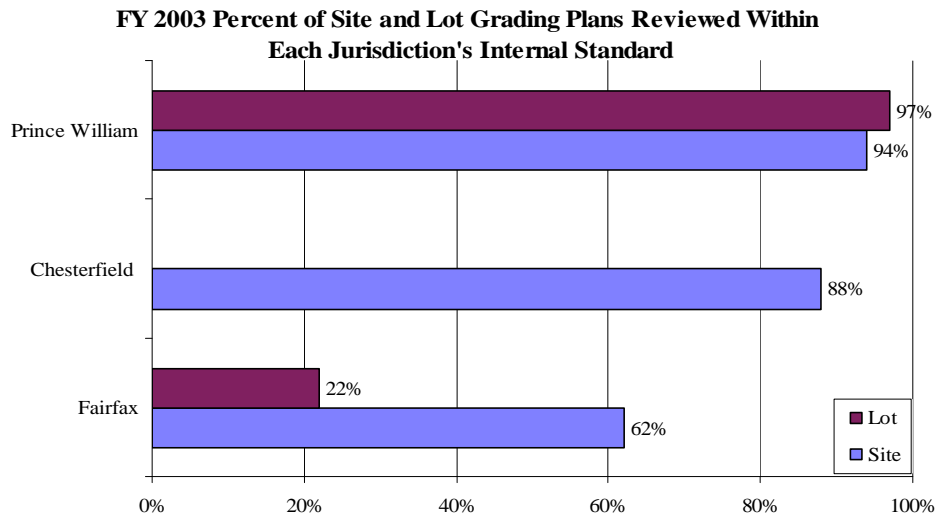
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Percent of Site Development and Lot Grading Plans Reviewed within Internal Time Standards

Purpose: To provide information on the timeliness of site and lot plan reviews. This measure is computed by dividing the total number of plans reviewed into the number reviewed within an internally established target plan review time. Each jurisdiction establishes their own target time to review plans within (internal standard). The established targets are provided by reporting jurisdiction in the table below.



Plan Review Time Standards By Jurisdiction

	Prince William	Fairfax	Henrico	Chesterfield
Site Development Plans	22 calendar days	60 calendar days	10 business days	45 calendar days
Lot Grading Plans	10 business days	14 calendar days	10 business days	48 hours

Comparison:

- ◆ Prince William reviewed a greater percent of site development plans and lot grading plans than Fairfax and a greater percent of site development plans than Chesterfield within internally established target plan review time standards. Data on the percent of lot grading plans reviewed within time standards was not available for Chesterfield.

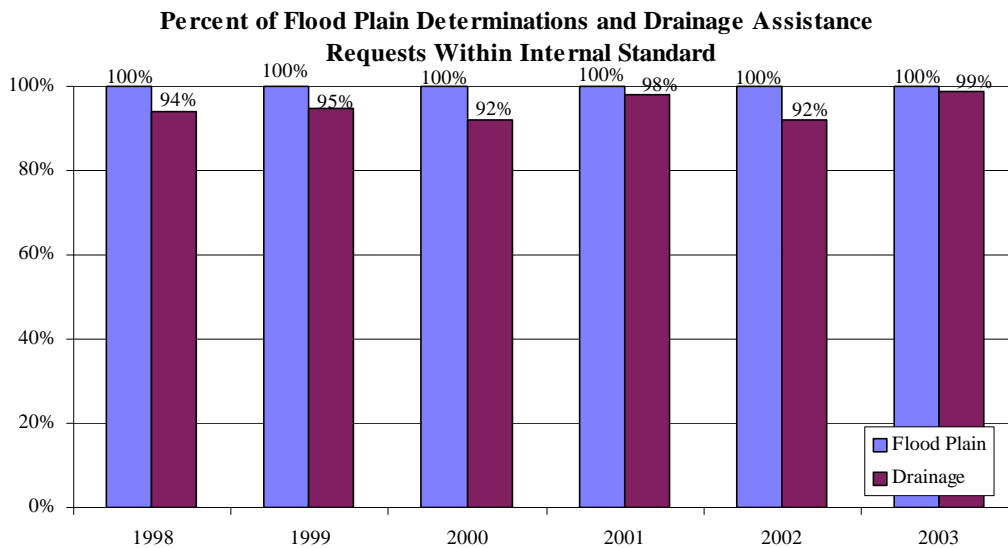
Comments:

- ◆ Data regarding the percent of site development plans and lot grading plans reviewed within internal time standards was not available for Henrico County.
- ◆ The following table provides both the FY 2002 and FY 2003 percent of site plans and lot grading plans reviewed within each jurisdiction's internal standard:

	Percent of Plans Reviewed Within Jurisdiction's Standard		
	Prince William	Fairfax	Chesterfield
Site Development Plans			
2003	94%	62%	88%
2002	92%	64%	98%
Lot Grading Plans			
2003	97%	22%	Not Available
2002	91%	36%	Not Available

Percent of Flood Plain Determinations and Drainage Assistance Requests within Internal Time Standard

Purpose: To provide information on the timeliness of processing flood plain determinations and drainage assistance requests. This measure is computed by dividing the total number processed into the number processed within an internally established target time. Prince William County has established 3 business days as the target for flood plain determinations and 5 business days from receipt of request to first response as the target for handling drainage assistance requests.



Trend:

- ◆ 100 percent of flood plain determinations were completed within the internal time standard in each year from 1998 through 2003.
- ◆ The percent of drainage assistance requests responded to within the internal time standard increased from 94 percent in 1998 to 99 percent in 2003.

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