

Facts about the Budget

Development of the Annual Budget

Each year, the County publishes two fiscal plan (budget) documents: the *Proposed Fiscal Plan* and the *Adopted Fiscal Plan*. The *Proposed Fiscal Plan* is the annual budget proposed by the County Executive for County government operations for the upcoming fiscal year, which runs from July 1 through June 30. The proposed budget is based on estimates of projected expenditures for County programs, as well as the means of paying for those expenditures (estimated revenues). Following extensive review and deliberation, the Board of County Supervisors formally approves the *Adopted* (or final) *Fiscal Plan*.

As required by the code of Virginia, Sections 15.1-160 and 15.1-602, the County Executive must submit to the Board of County Supervisors a proposed fiscal plan on or before April 1 of each year for the fiscal year beginning July 1. After an extensive budget review and deliberation process and two public hearings to receive citizen input, the Board of County Supervisors makes its decisions on the *Adopted Fiscal Plan*. The fiscal plan must be adopted on or before May 1 of each year per the code of Virginia Section 22.1-93. A calendar of events for budget development activities for Fiscal Year 07 (July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007) is included on the following page to describe the budget development process in greater detail.

The Budget in General

The budget reflects the estimated costs of operation for those programs and activities that received funding during the budget development process. To adequately pay for the costs of County services to a growing population, the total budget adopted for the upcoming fiscal year normally shows an increase over the budget for the current fiscal year.

Financially, the budget is comprised of four fund types: the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, the Capital Projects Fund, and Proprietary Funds. Functionally, the County government services and expenditures are organized into the following sections within the Fiscal Plan document:

1. General Government
2. Administration
3. Judicial Administration
4. Planning and Development
5. Public Safety
6. Human Services

7. Parks and Library
8. Debt/Capital Improvements Program
9. Non-Departmental

The Relationship between the Capital Improvements Program and the Budget

The County also prepares a six-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) which is adopted by the Board of County Supervisors and published as a separate document. The CIP specifies those capital improvements and construction projects which are scheduled for funding over the next six years in order to maintain or enhance the County's capital assets and delivery of services. In addition, the CIP describes financing mechanisms for those projects. Financial resources used to meet priority needs established by the CIP are accounted for through the Capital Projects Fund.

The primary type of operating expenditure included in the budget relating to the CIP is funding to cover debt service payments for general obligation bonds or other types of debt required to fund specific CIP projects. The Debt/Capital Improvements Program section of the Fiscal Plan document provides detailed information on debt management considerations.

Also, the Capital Improvements Program identifies the facility operating costs, program operating costs, and operating revenues associated with each approved capital project. Funding for capital facility operating requirements is included when and where needed in the operating budgets for the appropriate agencies consistent with costs projected in the CIP.

A summary of the Capital Improvements Program is also included in the Debt/Capital Improvements Program section of the budget document.

Amending the Budget

The County provides for amendment of the adopted budget in two ways. First, the budget for any fund, agency, program, or project can be increased or decreased by formal Board of County Supervisors action (budget and appropriation resolution). Any budget amendment which involves an amount exceeding the lesser of one percent of the total revenue shown in the current adopted budget *or* \$500,000 may not be enacted without first advertising and then conducting a public hearing. The advertisement must be published once in a newspaper with general County

Fiscal Year 07 Budget Development Process

Calendar of Events

July-August

Phase I: Agencies report to Office of Executive Management on prior fiscal year performance in achieving adopted agency outcomes and service levels

August 1

Phase I & II: Budget instructions and performance budget targets, including outcomes, service levels, revenues, expenditures, and County tax support, are distributed to agencies by Office of Executive Management

August 26

Phase I: Agencies submit phase I FY 06 budget submissions due to Office of Executive Management

September 29

Agencies submit Capital Improvements Program (CIP) updates and new project requests to Office of Executive Management for review, analysis, and recommendations

September-Mid November

Department Directors/Department Budget Contacts meet with Budget Director/Budget Staff to review prior fiscal year performance and upcoming fiscal year goals, objectives, activities, outcomes, and service levels

October 25

Board of County Supervisors retreat to discuss budget and other financial issues

November 2

Agencies submit Phase II budget increase requests and responses to performance budget targets to Office of Executive Management for review, analysis, and recommendations

December-January

Office of Executive Management meets with agencies to discuss Phase II budget issues and recommendations

December 20

County Executive presents Proposed CIP to the Board of County Supervisors

February 28

County Executive presents Proposed Fiscal Plan to the Board of County Supervisors

Early March-Early April

Board of County Supervisors conducts community meeting with the public and budget work sessions with County government staff to review and deliberate the budget

March 4

Office of Executive Management briefs Citizen Budget Committees regarding the Proposed Fiscal Plan and CIP

March 14

Board of County Supervisors authorizes the advertisement of proposed tax and levy rates

March 27 and 28

Board of County Supervisors conducts two public hearings regarding the proposed budget and tax and levy rates

April 18

Board of County Supervisors adopts the Fiscal Plan and CIP

July 1

Fiscal year and execution of agency budgets begin

circulation at least seven days prior to the public hearing. After obtaining input from citizens at the public hearing, the Board of County Supervisors may then amend the budget by formal action.

Second, existing authorized budget amounts can be transferred within agencies and programs or between agencies and programs upon various levels of authority as set forth in County Executive Policy 4.11 (Budget Transfers). The authority level required for budget transfers varies depending on the nature and amount of the budget transfer involved and is specified in the budget transfer matrix governing implementation of the policy (see matrix below). The policy provides operating flexibility while ensuring adequate policy and fiscal control.

Prince William County Accounting System

A. Basis of Budgeting

The County’s governmental functions and accounting system are organized and controlled on a fund basis. Accounts are maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental, expendable trust, and agency funds. 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. Proprietary funds are accounted for on the full accrual basis of accounting, which requires that revenues be recognized in the period in which

Budget Transfer Matrix

Transfers Within Fund, Department and Expenditure Category (Object Level 1)

<u>Transfer Category</u>	<u>Department Head Approval</u>	<u>BOCS Approval</u>
Within expenditure category character	\$1 +	NA

Transfers Within Fund and Department Between Expenditure Categories (Object Level 1)

<u>Transfer Category</u>	<u>Department Head Approval</u>	<u>BOCS Approval</u>
All	\$1 To \$19,999	\$20,000 +

Transfers Within Fund Between Departments

<u>Transfer Category</u>	<u>Department Head Approval</u>	<u>BOCS Approval</u>
All	\$1 To \$19,999	\$20,000 +

Transfers Between Funds and Subfunds¹ and Projects

<u>Transfer Category</u>	<u>Department Head Approval</u>	<u>BOCS Approval</u>
All	\$1 To \$19,999	\$20,000 +

¹ Transfers between subfunds within funds 11 - 39 do not require Board of County Supervisors (BOCS) approval if > \$19,999 and within an expenditure category (object level 1)



service is given and that expenses be recorded in the period in which the benefit is received. The basis of budgeting for each of these funds is the same as the basis of accounting for each of these funds.

B. Government Fund Types

Most of the County's governmental functions are accounted for in Governmental Fund Types. These fund types measure changes in financial position rather than net income. The following are the County's Governmental Fund Types:

- 1. General Fund** - The General Fund is 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, license and permit fees, charges for services, and interest income. A significant part of the fund's revenues are transferred to other funds to finance the operations of the County Public Schools, the Park Authority, and the Regional Adult Detention Center. Debt service expenditures for payments of principal and interest of the County's general long-term debt (bonds and other long-term debt not serviced by proprietary or special revenue funds) are included in the General Fund.

C. Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are 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. Special Revenue Funds are used to account for volunteer fire and rescue levies, school operations, and the Regional Adult Detention Center.

D. Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary Fund Types as discussed on the following page). The Capital Projects Fund accounts for all current construction projects including improvements to and the construction of schools, roads, and various other projects.

Note: The County does not maintain Special Assessment Funds. The Debt Service Fund was

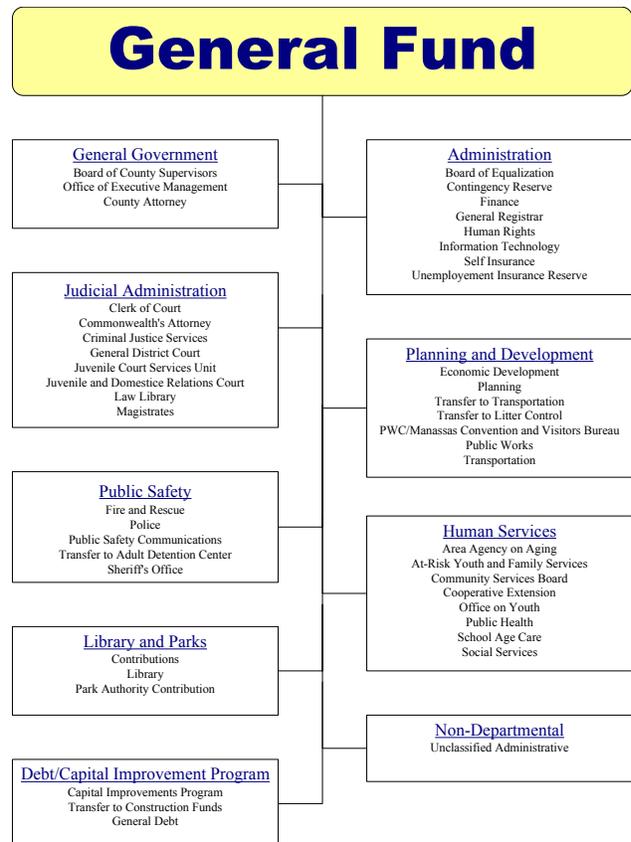
eliminated on July 1, 1985, because there was no requirement for it.

E. Proprietary Fund Types

Proprietary Funds account for County activities, which operate, similarly to private sector businesses. These funds measure net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. The following are the County's Proprietary Fund Types:

- 1. Enterprise Funds** - These funds are used to account for operations that are: (a) financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the Board of County Supervisors 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; or (b) where the Board of County Supervisors 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

Operating Funds: Government Fund Types



purposes. The following are Enterprise Funds: the Prince William County Service Authority (which provides water and sewer services), the Prince William County Park Authority (which provides recreational services), and the Prince William County Landfill (which provides solid waste disposal for the County).

2. Internal Service Funds - These funds are used to account for financing of goods or services provided by one County department or agency to other departments and agencies on an allocated cost recovery basis. Internal Service Funds are established for data processing, vehicle maintenance, road construction, and self-insurance.

F. Fiduciary Fund Types – Trust and Agency Funds

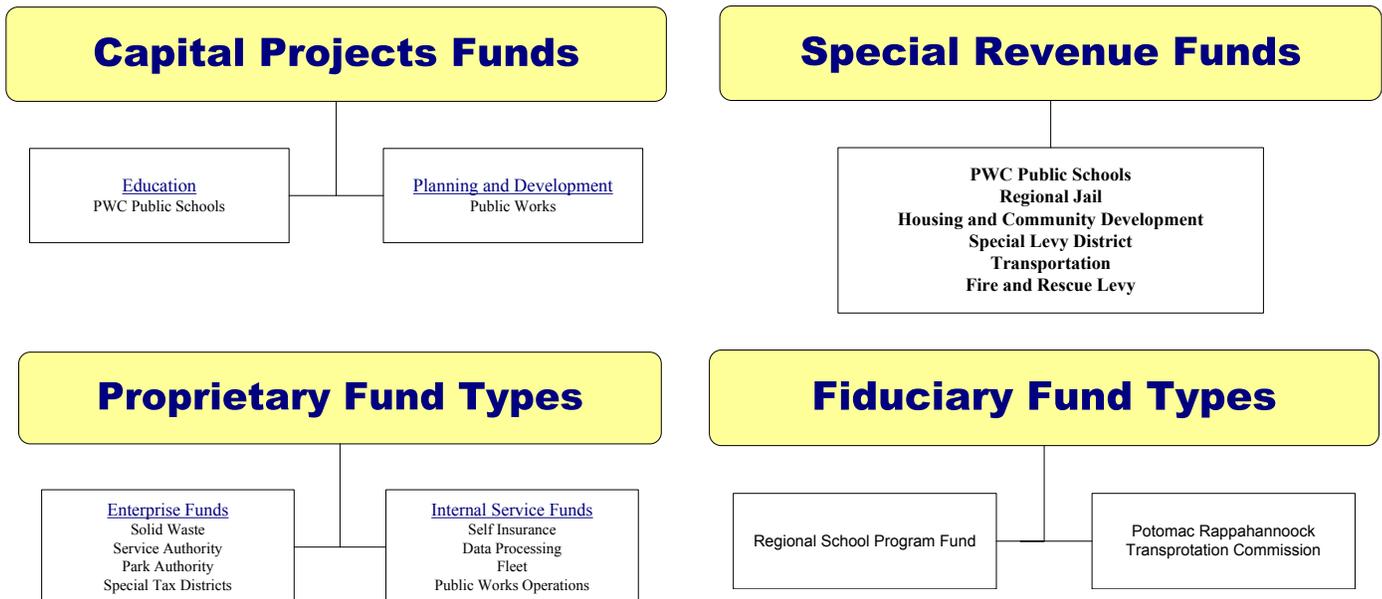
These funds are used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other funds. The County has established Agency and Expendable Trust Funds to account for library donations, special welfare, and certain 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.

Users Guide: How to Read the Budget Document

The agency detail section of the budget document consists of the following elements of information that describe each agency's organization, budget, and service delivery for Fiscal Year 2007.

- A. Agency Organization Chart** - The chart presents the agency's organizational structure and the agency's relationship to the County government organization as a whole.
- B. Mission Statement** - The mission statement is a brief description of the purpose and functions of the agency.
- C. Agency Locator** - The text indicates the agency's location within the budget's functional areas.
- D. Expenditure and Revenue Summary** - The revenue and expenditure summary provides historical and estimated expenditure and revenue information for each agency. Four types of information are summarized for each fiscal year displayed:
 - 1. Expenditure by Program** - These figures represent the amounts appropriated or expended for each program within the agency.

Operating Funds: Government Fund Types



2. Expenditure by Classification - All County agency expenditures are grouped into eight major categories shown in this summary.

- a. **Personal Services:** Salaries for all full-time, part-time, and temporary employees, including overtime, Sunday and holiday pay, shift differentials, and per diem compensation for members of certain boards and commissions.
- b. **Fringe Benefits:** Compensatory payments on behalf of agency employees including social security, health and life insurance, and retirement benefits.
- c. **Contractual Services:** Payments for products and services procured by the agency from contractors.
- d. **Internal Services:** Payments for certain goods and services provided by one agency of County government to other agencies; an example is data processing services.
- e. **Other Services:** Expenditures to supply, equip, and train employees to deliver agency services; certain Social Services public assistance and service payments and contributions to outside organizations are also included under this classification.
- f. **Capital Outlay:** Expenditures for tangible goods valued at \$5,000 or greater.
- g. **Leases and Rentals:** Payments for leases and rentals of goods, equipment, and property.
- h. **Transfers (Out):** Operating transfers of monies from the agency to another agency, fund, or subfund.

3. Funding Sources (revenues) - County agency revenues are grouped into as many as nine major categories shown in this summary.

- a. **Permits, Privilege Fees, and Regulatory Licenses:** Revenues received from entities or persons engaged in an activity or enterprise which is regulated by the County government to ensure the public's health, safety, or welfare.
- b. **Fines and Forfeitures:** Revenues received from persons guilty of infractions of the law.
- c. **Revenue from Use of Money and Property:** Monies received from interest income or proceeds from the sale, lease, or rental of an agency's property.

d. **Charges for Services:** Fees that agencies charge the users of their products or services to recover some or all of the cost of the product or service rendered by the agency.

e. **Miscellaneous Revenue:** Various recovered costs, expenditure reimbursements, and gifts and donations.

f. **Revenue from Other Localities:** Funds received from other units of local government.

g. **Revenue from the Commonwealth:** Funds received from the State of Virginia.

h. **Revenue from the Federal Government:** Funds received from the government of the United States of America.

i. **Transfers (In):** Operating transfers of monies to the agency from another agency, fund, or subfund.

4. Net General County Tax Support - The operating subsidy received by the agency; this amount is calculated by subtracting total agency funding sources (revenues) from total agency expenditures for each fiscal year.

For historical reference, final budget (appropriated) and actual expenditures and revenues are reported for FY 05 to allow comparisons. Adopted budget information is displayed for FY 06. The FY 06 and FY 07 budgets are compared in the final column, which calculates the percentage change between those two fiscal years.

E. Major Issues - Narrative discussion summarizing major FY 07 base budget changes and other issues for the agency as a whole.

F. Budget Additions - Narrative discussion of increases to the FY 07 base budget. Discussion includes a description of the item and its cost, its relevance to the 2004-2008 Strategic Plan, and the outcome and service level impacts of its implementation.

G. Agency Expenditure Budget History Graph - Bar and line graph display of the agency's adopted expenditure budget amounts for each fiscal year from FY 03 to FY 07. Unless otherwise noted, the amounts of net tax support and other funding sources which support each year's adopted expenditure budget are displayed within the bar representing each year's adopted expenditure budget.

- H. Agency Staff** - Total authorized full-time and part-time positions for FY 05, FY 06, and FY 07 are summarized for each agency by program. Values are expressed in FTEs (full-time equivalents). One FTE is equal to one full-time position.
- I. Agency Staff History Graph** - Bar and line graph display of the total authorized full-time and part-time positions for FY 03 through FY 07 for each agency as a whole. Values are expressed in FTEs (full-time equivalents). One FTE is equal to one full-time position.
- J. Program Budget Summary** - Each agency program has a box displayed under the title of the program that summarizes the program's expenditure budget and authorized staffing for FY 06 and FY 07. The dollar change and percent change between these two fiscal years' expenditure budgets are also shown. In addition, the change in the number of authorized FTEs between fiscal years is displayed.
- K. Strategic Goal** - Statements of public policy adopted by the Board of County Supervisors through the 2004-2008 Strategic Plan. There are six County strategic goals: one each for Economic Development/Quality of Life, Education, Effective Government, Human Services, Public Safety/Safe Community, and Transportation.
- L. Goal** - General statements of public policy purpose and intent. Although not included in the Strategic Plan, these goals provide overall direction to County agencies and programs.
- M. Program Locator** - The text indicates the program's location within the budget's functional areas and the agency's other programs.
- N. Desired Strategic Plan 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 annual citizen telephone survey or developed by agencies based on their mission and goals.
- O. Outcome Targets/Trends** - Multi-year trends for the community and program outcomes. The unit of measure is stated and the numerical targets shown for FY 04, FY 05, and FY 06 as adopted by the Board of County Supervisors. Actual results are shown for FY 04 and FY 05.
- P. Activities** - Measurable statements describing the jobs performed by each program to achieve the stated objectives.
- Q. Activity Costs** - The cost for each activity is shown for FY 05, FY 06, and FY 07 as adopted by the Board of County Supervisors. Actual costs are shown for FY 04 and FY 05.
- R. Service Level Trends Table** - Performance measures are displayed for each activity. Service level targets represent agency performance objectives for the year. The unit of measure is stated and the numerical targets shown for FY 05, FY 06, and FY 07 as adopted by the Board of County Supervisors. Actual costs are shown for FY 04 and FY 05.

Strategic Based Outcome Budget Process

Prince William Financial and Program Planning Ordinance

In 1994, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors adopted the Financial and Program Planning Ordinance. This ordinance provides a framework for planning government services, funding these planned services, and achieving desired community outcomes. This framework also links the County's strategic planning and budgeting processes, resulting in the implementation of strategic-based, outcome budgeting in Prince William County. This type of budgeting accomplishes two major objectives. First, it provides County leaders and residents with a blueprint for the current and future direction of the County government. Second, it enables decision-makers to make budget decisions based on achieving community outcomes. This system implements the community's vision for accountable, efficient government.

Community Vision and Values

A. The Future Report

In 1989, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors approved a process to involve the community in envisioning the physical and aesthetic characteristics of life as well as the amenities and opportunities that should exist in Prince William in the year 2010. The Board appointed fifteen citizens to the County's Commission on the Future to oversee this process. When completed, this "visioning" process involved over 3,000 citizens. The Future Report covers nearly every aspect of life in Prince William and contains hundreds of vision statements.

B. The Annual Citizen Survey

A formal visioning process is only one way the County gauges citizens' views on vision and values. Every spring, the University of Virginia conducts a citizen survey for Prince William County that asks citizens to rate their satisfaction both with overall County Government and with various County services and facilities. This survey provides valuable information to the Board of County Supervisors and to staff and ties directly into agencies' service level targets. Every four

years, the County expands the use of this survey to include not only satisfaction with current services, but also citizens' views on issues and problems facing the County. The graph below shows citizen satisfaction with County government services from 1995-2005.

C. On-going Community Dialogue

The County's Strategic Plan is a community-based plan. This is a key reason why the Plan has been so successful in achieving the County's future vision and in guiding resource allocation decisions. The Board consistently encourages citizen input and participation throughout the planning and budget processes. In addition to the annual citizen survey, this includes:

1. Annual community meetings to provide citizens with reports on progress towards implementation of the Strategic Plan and to get input on changes to the plan;
2. Community meetings and public hearings on the recommendations contained in the annual budget;
3. Ongoing presentations and dialogue with civic, business and community groups on the Strategic Plan and budget;
4. Annual meetings with all County board, committee and commission members to get their input into these processes;
5. Dialogue with the Board's Budget Committees regarding recommendations in the proposed budget.

Prince William County Strategic Plan

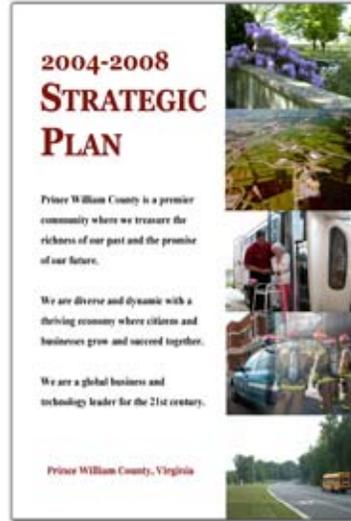
A. Strategic Planning Process

Strategic Planning leads to focused achievement of the community's vision because it:

1. Concentrates on a limited number of strategic goals;
2. Explicitly considers resource availability;
3. Assesses internal strengths and weaknesses;
4. Considers major events and changes occurring outside the jurisdiction;
5. Explores different alternatives for achieving strategic goals;

6. And, is action oriented with a strong emphasis on achieving practical outcomes.

The Board of County Supervisors adopted the County's first Strategic Plan in October 1992. The 1992-1996 Strategic Plan guided the development of the FY 94-97 Fiscal Plans. The second Strategic Plan was adopted in January 1997. The 1996-2000 Strategic Plan guided the FY 98-01 Fiscal Plans. In April 2001, the Board of County Supervisors adopted the county's third Strategic Plan. The 2001-2005 Strategic Plan guided the development of the FY 02-05 budgets. In October 2004 the Board adopted the 2004-2008 Strategic Plan which will guide budget development thru FY 09.



B. Strategic Plan Elements

The Prince William County Strategic Plan is a four-year document designed to help the County achieve its long-term vision. As such, it provides crucial policy guidance for service delivery and resource allocation

decisions during the Board of County Supervisor's four-year term. The Prince William County Strategic Plan defines:

1. The mission statement for County government;
2. Strategic goals for the County;
3. Community outcomes which measure success in achieving the strategic goals;
4. And, strategies and objectives to achieve the goals.

C. Strategic Goals

The adopted Strategic Goals are the service delivery areas in which Prince William County will place its emphasis over the next several years - particularly in its annual budget and capital improvements program. Prince William County's 2004-2008 Strategic Goals are as follows:

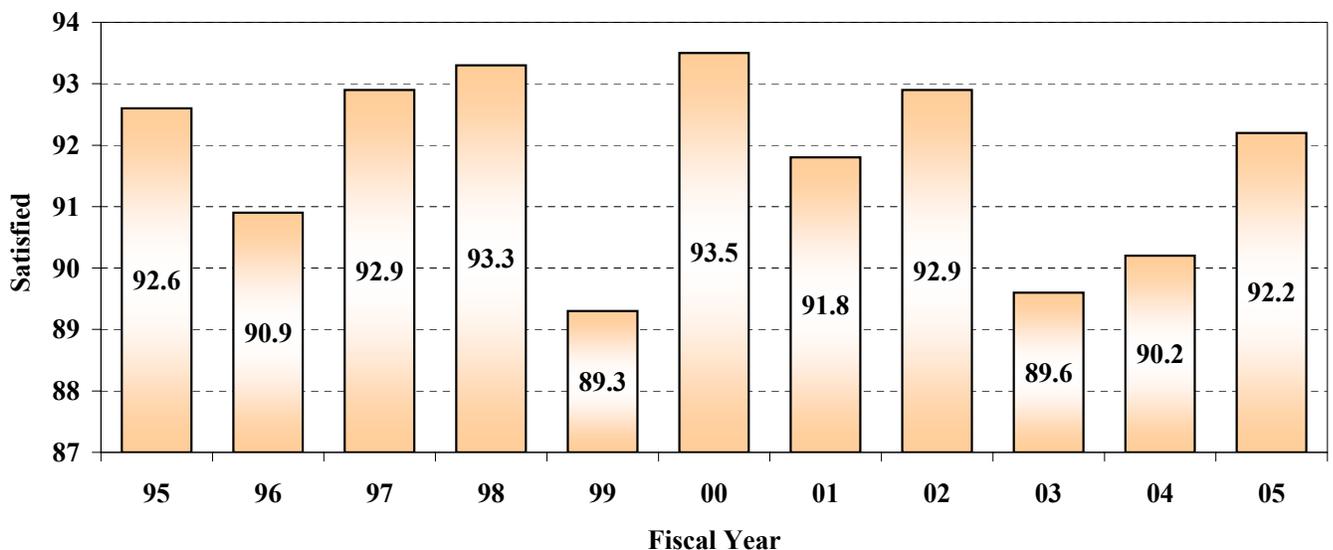
Community Development

Prince William County will develop and maintain a well-planned, attractive and sustainable community where citizens enjoy a high quality of life and positive reward for their investment. We are a community where residents, businesses and visitors appreciate the County's historic, cultural, natural and recreational resources.

Economic Development

The County will maintain an economic development climate that will attract and foster the expansion of environmentally sound industries to create quality

Figure 1: Overall Citizen Satisfaction with County Government Services



jobs, diversify the non-residential tax base, and allow people to live in, work in, and visit Prince William County.

Education

The County will provide a quality educational environment and opportunities, in partnership with the School Board, the education community, and businesses to provide our citizens with job readiness skills and/or the academic qualifications for post-secondary education and the pursuit of life-long learning.

Human Services

The County will provide efficient, effective, integrated, and accessible human services that support individual and family efforts to achieve independence and self-sufficiency. The County shall focus on leveraging state and federal funding and maximizing community partnerships.

Public Safety

The County will continue to be a safe community, reduce crime and prevent personal injury and loss of life and property.

Transportation

The County will facilitate intra/inter jurisdictional movement that gets people to jobs, improves safety, reduces congestion, reduces travel time, supports and encourages economic development, and is environmentally sensitive.

D. Strategic Plan Accomplishments

The Board of County Supervisors successfully implemented the 1992-1996 Strategic Plan, using it to guide the FY 94-97 budgets and the County's rightsizing efforts.

1. The National Association of Counties (NACO) presented a 1992 Achievement Award for the County's Strategic Plan.
2. Over 2,000 citizens were involved in developing the 2001-2005 Strategic Plan.
3. Over 2,300 citizens were involved in developing the 2004-2008 Strategic Plan.

Measuring Performance

When done well and used well, performance measurement contributes to: service delivery; decision-making; evaluating program performance and results; communicating program goals; and perhaps most importantly, improving program effectiveness.

A. Strategic Plan Community Outcomes

Performance measurement was taken one step further when the Board of County Supervisors incorporated community outcome measures into the 1996-2000 Strategic Plan. The 1992-1996 Strategic Plan did not contain these outcomes because of a lack of measurement experience. These community outcomes are adopted for each strategic goal area and are the essential measures of success which tell the County whether or not it achieved its strategic goals. In addition, these outcomes show how the community will benefit or change based on achieving the strategic goal. Not all community outcomes have numeric targets due to a lack of base data. Keeping with the concept of community-based planning, these community outcome measures were recommended by citizens. The community outcomes for each goal in the 2004-2008 Strategic Plan are as follows:

1. Community Development Community Outcomes:

- Increase citizen satisfaction with their Quality of Life, as measured by the Citizen Survey.
- The value of Building Rehabilitation Permits issued will be greater than the value the previous year.
- The percent increase in the Assessed Value in Potomac Communities will be greater than the percent increase in the rest of the County.
- Increase satisfaction with the job the County is doing in preventing neighborhoods from deteriorating and making sure the community is well kept up.
- Increase Satisfaction with the County's efforts with Planning and Land Use.
- Increase new owner occupied residential units that are affordable to County citizens as defined by 30% of median family income.
- Average litter rating for designated County roads will be 1.5 or better (with 0 = no visible trash and 5 = trash dumping site).

- Increase citizen satisfaction with County efforts in historic preservation.
- Increase transient occupancy tax revenue over the prior year.

2. Economic Development Community Outcomes:

- Increase economic development capital investment by \$420 million from the attraction of new businesses (non-retail) and the expansion of existing businesses (non-retail).
- Add or expand 80 targeted businesses to Prince William County.
- Add 4,440 new jobs from attraction of new and expansion of existing businesses (non-retail).
- Increase the average weekly wage per employee by 12% at the end of four years as measured in constant dollars.

3. Education Community Outcomes: Identified in PWC Schools Strategic Plan

4. Human Services Community Outcomes:

- Prevent homelessness from exceeding 1.60 per 1,000 population.
- Prevent the suicide rate from exceeding 7.50 per 100,000 population.
- Prevent juvenile drug and alcohol arrests from exceeding 1.60 and 1.42, respectively, per 1,000 youth population.
- Prevent adult drug and alcohol arrests from exceeding 5.35 and 14.97, respectively, per 1,000 adult population.
- Prevent the number of substantiated cases of abuse, neglect and exploitation of children from exceeding 2.0 per 1,000 youth population.
- Prevent the number of substantiated cases of abuse, neglect and exploitation of adults from exceeding 0.50 per 1,000 adult population.
- Prevent the average length of State hospital stays from exceeding 52 days for mentally ill clients.
- Serve in the community no less than 92% of youth at-risk of out-of-home placement.

- Prevent the two year re-offense rate of juvenile offenders from exceeding 44%.
- Promote child health by preventing low birth weight from exceeding 6.5% of all births.

5. Public Safety Community Outcomes:

- Achieve a rate of residential fire-related deaths that is less than 2 per year.
- Achieve a rate of fire injuries at 11 or fewer per 100,000 population per year.
- Attain a witnessed cardiac arrest survival rate of 10% or greater.
- Advanced Life Support (ALS) response times will improve by four percentage points.
- Basic Life Support (BLS) response times will improve by four percentage points.
- Fire suppression response times will improve by four percentage points.
- Prince William will rank in the lowest third of the COG Region Crime Rate Index with a Part I crime rate of less than 24 per 1,000 population.
- Maintain a police emergency (in-progress) average response time of 7 minutes or less.
- Attain a juvenile arrest rate of 15.0 per 1,000 youth population per year.
- Prince William County will attain a closure rate of 23% for Part I crimes.
- The vehicle crash rate per vehicle miles traveled will be no more than 5 percentage points over the previous year.
- Increase the percent of citizens who report they are prepared to be self-sufficient in the event of a disaster.

6. Transportation Community Outcomes:

- Reduce the number of total reportable crashes related to Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).
- Achieve 11.8 million passenger trips through multi-modal means.

- Meet the transportation related pollution reduction goals specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the region.
- Increase the percent of County Citizens who telecommute to 20%, as measured by the Citizens Survey.
- Reduce the number of reportable pedestrian incidents from the current average of 44 per year.

B. Goals, Objectives and Activities

During development of the FY 2000 budget, the County revised its format taking budget accountability one step further by identifying the activities within each agency program and the costs associated with these activities. The components of this format based on the adopted 2004-2008 Strategic Plan are as follows:

1. **Strategic Goals** - Statements of public policy adopted by the Board of County Supervisors through the 2004-2008 Strategic Plan. There are six County strategic goal areas: Community Development; Economic Development, Education, Human Services, Public Safety and Transportation.
2. **Goal** - General statements of the public policy mission and intent of each program. These are not included in the Prince William County 2004-2008 Strategic Plan.
3. **Desired 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 annual citizen telephone survey, or developed by agencies based on their mission and goals.
4. **Outcome Trends** - Multi-year trends for the community and program outcomes. The unit of measure is stated and the numerical targets shown for FY 05, FY 06 and FY 07 as adopted by the Board of County Supervisors. Actual data is shown for FY 04 and FY 05.
5. **Objectives** - Measurable statements of what the program will accomplish during the fiscal year to achieve the larger goal and community outcomes targets.

6. **Activities** - Measurable statements describing the jobs performed in order to achieve the objectives.
7. **Activity Costs** - Statement of the expenditure budget for each activity.
8. **Service Levels** - Performance measures are displayed for each program and activity. Service level targets represent agency performance objectives for the year. The unit of measure is stated and the numerical targets shown for FY 05, FY 06 and FY 07 as adopted by the Board of County Supervisors. Actual data is reported for FY 04 and FY 05.

C. Service Efforts and Accomplishments Report

Prince William takes performance measurement one step further with the production of Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) reports for various aspects of County government. These reports contain cost, workload and performance measures as benchmarked against performance in prior years and similar measures in other jurisdictions. Thus, in developing the SEA, the County decided to measure success not only against its own performance but against other similar jurisdictions. Service areas are reported in the SEA Report on a biennial basis. The following service areas were reported in the 2004 and 2005 SEA Report:

2004	2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adult Detention Center ▪ Building Development ▪ Fire and Rescue Services ▪ Human Resources and Training & Development ▪ Mental Health/Mental Retardation/Substance Abuse ▪ Police ▪ Public Welfare ▪ Real Estate Assessments ▪ Risk Management ▪ Tax Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Improvement ▪ Criminal Justice Services ▪ Fleet Management ▪ Library ▪ Parks and Recreation ▪ Planning ▪ Solid Waste ▪ Watershed Management ▪ Youth Residential Services

D. Performance Measurement Accomplishments

1. Community outcomes recommended by citizens are incorporated into each Strategic Goal area in the adopted 2004-2008 Strategic Plan.
2. Each program of County government reports its fiscal year goals in the form of service level targets and reports actual performance against these targets.
3. The County benchmarks its services against similar services in other jurisdictions in annual Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) reports.
4. The National Association of Counties (NACO) presented a 1993 Achievement Award for the County's Performance Measurement System.
5. The County has been selected by the International City and County Manager's Association (ICMA) to participate along with 50 other jurisdictions in their Performance Measurement Consortium. Its purpose is to develop measures that can be used by all jurisdictions, thus facilitating benchmarking one jurisdiction with another. The County is sharing its expertise in developing measures in the following categories: Police services, Fire and Rescue services, Neighborhood services (parks, recreation, planning and zoning) and Administrative services.
6. The ICMA has published an interactive CD-ROM that teaches jurisdictions how to develop a performance measurement system. Prince William County is featured extensively in the CD-ROM.
7. The County received the prestigious Center for Accountability and Performance (CAP) Organizations Leadership Award from the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) in March 2004. The CAP award recognizes outstanding applications of a systems approach to performance measurement that has resulted in a culture change, sustained improvements, and demonstrated positive effects on government performance and accountability.
8. The Government Finance Officer's Association (GFOA), in both Fiscal Year 2005 and 2006, gave the County's budget the distinction of "Special Performance Measurement Recognition".

Resource Allocation

A. From Line Item Budgeting to Outcome Budgeting

Over the course of several years, Prince William County changed the way it creates budgets - from developing traditional line-item budgets to developing outcome budgets. In line-item budgets, performance and accountability are measured by whether or not an agency spent what it said it would spend on supplies, personnel, travel, etc. Outcome budgets, on the other hand, measure accountability by whether or not an agency achieved the outcomes it said it would. This enables decision-makers to make budget decisions based on the desired community outcomes (contained in the Strategic Plan) and service level targets found in agency program budgets. Outcome budgets also allow citizens to see the County's future direction and, most importantly, what their tax dollars are really buying.

B. Defining Short-Term Initiatives

When new dollars are allocated for agency initiatives the impact to the base performance measure(s) is described in the agency detail section of the budget document. These service level impact(s), or service level target(s), represent the short-term fiscal year initiatives expected to occur with the new resource allocation. These initiatives are directly linked to achieving the desired community outcomes contained in the Strategic Plan.

C. An Outcome Budgeting Example

An example of outcome budget decision-making is the addition of patrol officers to the Police Department. In traditional line-item budgets, the focus would be on salary and equipment costs for those officers. Outcome budgets take this a step further to focus on the outcomes produced by those officers, e.g., eventual reduction in crime rate, increase in closure rate and an increased percentage of citizens feeling safe in their neighborhoods (a citizen survey question).

D. Measuring Outcome Budget Success

Two measures of success in outcome budgeting in recent years have been the decline in the overall cost of government and the shifting of resources to strategic goal areas. The County has had much success in recent years in minimizing the cost of government.

Taxpayers are paying \$182 more per capita for general County services than they did in FY 92 when adjusted for inflation. In FY 92, the general budgeted cost per capita for County services (including schools and fee-based services including the fire levy, stormwater, solid waste, etc) was \$1,350 as compared to FY 07 per capita of \$1532. The FY 07 adopted budget's general fund cost per capita is \$1403, adjusted for inflation, which is \$119 more than the general fund cost per capital in FY 92 (N = \$1284).

E. Citizen Satisfaction

The County is also constantly receiving input from its citizens on what services are appropriate for government to provide. This input is received through the County's strategic planning process and through the County's annual citizen survey. In 2005, the citizen survey showed that 92.2% of County residents were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided by Prince William County Government. Also in 2005, citizen satisfaction with the value for their tax dollar was 79.2% resulting in a 3.4% increase in satisfaction since 2004 and up from 65.5% in 1993.

The success of linking Strategic Planning to resource allocation can also be seen in the following graph which shows the change in cost per capita by service area. Stated simply, those areas of government considered Strategic gain resources and those service areas considered non-strategic lose resources.

F. Resource Allocation Accomplishments

1. The Strategic Plan has guided resource allocation in the County. Shifting resources to strategic service areas and away from those services areas considered to be non-strategic. (See chart showing impact of implementing Strategic Plan shown above)
2. The Strategic Plan guides the development of the Capital Improvements Program (CIP); 71% of the projects in the County's CIP support strategies and objectives in the Strategic Plan. In FY 06, Prince William County received a "Special Capital Recognition" by the Government Finance Officers' Association.
3. Prince William County has received the Certificate of Achievement of Distinguished Budget Presentation from the Government Finance Officers' Association (GFOA) for every budget year from FY 87 through FY 06. This is the highest form of recognition in

governmental budgeting. In FY 98 and again in FY 01, the County received an upgraded award when the GFOA recognized the Prince William County Fiscal Plan as an "Outstanding Operations Guide". Also in both FY 01 and FY06, the GFOA recognized the County's Fiscal Plan as an "Outstanding Policy Document." In FY 05, the County's Fiscal Plan received special recognition as an "Outstanding Communication Device" as well as "Special Performance Measure Recognition" which was also recognized in FY 06.

4. The National Association of Counties (NACO) presented a 1995 Achievement Award to the County for Prince William's budgeting process which focuses on outcomes (Budgeting for Results).

Principles of Sound Financial Management

A. Basis for Sound Financial Management

Just as the Strategic Plan guides the County's operational priorities, the "Principles of Sound Financial Management" guides financial decisions. Prince William County has a long standing commitment to sound financial management. These principles were first adopted in 1988 and receive regular updates to ensure their continued usefulness as a guide for decision-making. The sound financial management of the County's resources is achieved by following the consistent and coordinated approach provided by this policy document. Further, by following these principles the County's image and credibility with the public, bond rating agencies, and investors is enhanced. The County's improved credibility is reflected by recent credit upgrades, including achievement of its first AAA credit rating. Three factors make this prudent financial planning imperative:

1. Public demand for services and facilities in a rapidly urbanizing environment tend to escalate at a more rapid rate than population growth and revenues;
2. State and Federal mandates for services and standards are often not accompanied by sufficient funds to provide the required services or to meet imposed standards;
3. And, changes in national or local economic conditions can impact the revenue base.

B. County Bond Rating

The County's long-term financial goal is to achieve and maintain a high bond rating—AAA rating which is the highest rating a government agency can be bestowed. Some factors required for a high bond rating, such as a stabilized rate of population growth and diversification of the County's tax base, can be influenced but not controlled by County government. However, the County government should ensure that the factors under its control - the quality of its financial and overall management - meet the standards required of highly rated communities. The County, through its adoption of the Principles of Sound Financial Management, ensures that the characteristics of the County's financial operation enable the County to progress toward achieving and maintaining a high bond rating.

C. Adopted Policies

The Principles of Sound Financial Management include the following:

1. Fund Balance

- Establish and maintain a minimum General Fund Balance equal to 5% of annual General Fund revenues over the preceding year with an ultimate goal of achieving and maintaining a General Fund Balance at 7.5%; and
- Limit the use of this General Fund Balance to nonrecurring operating expenditures of an emergency nature.

2. Annual Fiscal Plan

- Limit current expenditures to current revenues plus projected turnback;
- Establish a Contingency Appropriation at a minimum of \$500,000;
- Prepare annual five year projection of General Fund revenues and expenditures;
- Implement a formal budget review process to monitor the status of the current year's fiscal plan;
- Integrate performance measurement and production indicators where possible within the annual budget process;

- Replace capital assets on a cost effective and scheduled basis; and
- Prepare an annual budget consistent with guidelines established by the Government Finance Officers Association.

3. Revenues

- Maintain a diversified and stable revenue system;
- Recognize the full cost of services provided when establishing user charges and services;
- Pursue intergovernmental aid for only those programs or activities that address recognized needs and are consistent with the County's long-term strategic objectives; and
- Consider Surplus Revenues to be "one-time revenues" to be used only for non-recurring expenditures.

4. Capital Improvement Program

- Adopt annually an updated comprehensive multi-year capital improvement program; and
- Invest a minimum of 10% of the annual General Fund revenues allocated to the County's operating budget in the Capital Improvement Program.

5. Debt Management

- Limit debt outstanding to a maximum 3% of the net assessed value of all taxable property; and
- Limit debt service expenditures to a maximum 10% of revenues.

6. Cash Management

- Maximize investment yield only after legal, safety and liquidity criteria are met; and
- Invest a minimum 100% of total book cash balances at all times.

7. Assessments

- Maintain sound appraisal procedures to keep property values current and equitable; and
- Assess all property at 100% of market value.

8. Property Tax Collection

- Monitor all taxes to ensure they are equitably

administered and collections are timely and accurate; and

- Aggressively collect property taxes and related penalties and interest as authorized by the Code of Virginia.

9. Procurement

- Make all purchases in accordance with the County's purchasing policies and procedures and applicable state and federal laws;
- Endeavor to obtain supplies, equipment, and services as economically as possible; and
- Maintain a purchasing system which provides needed materials in a timely manner to avoid interruptions in the delivery of services.

10. Risk Management

- Make diligent efforts to protect and preserve County assets against losses that could deplete County resources or impair the County's ability to provide services to its citizens; and
- Reduce the County's exposure to liability through training, safety, risk financing, and the transfer of risk when cost effective.

Debt Management Policy Statement

Proper Debt Management provides a locality and its citizens with fiscal advantages. The violation of the debt policy would place an undue burden on the County and its taxpayers. The following administrative policies provide the framework to limit the use of debt in Prince William County:

- 5.01** Prince William County will not use long-term debt to fund current operations.
- 5.02** Prince William County will not use tax revenue anticipation notes (TRANS) to fund current operations.
- 5.03** Prince William County does not intend to issue bond anticipation notes (BANs) for a period longer than two years. If the BAN is issued for a capital project, the BAN will be converted to a long term bond or redeemed at its maturity.
- 5.04** The issuance of variable rate debt by Prince William County will be subject to the most careful review and will be issued only in a prudent and fiscally responsible manner.
- 5.05** Whenever Prince William County finds it necessary to issue tax supported bonds, the following policy will be adhered to:
 - a.** Tax supported bonds are bonds for which funds used to make annual debt service expenditures are derived from tax revenue of the County.
 - b.** Average weighted maturities for general obligation bonds of the County (except for those issued through the Virginia Public School Authority) will be maintained at ten and one half (10 1/2) years.
 - c.** General obligation bond issues (except for those issued through the Virginia Public School Authority) will be structured to allow an equal principal amount to be retired each year over the life of the issue thereby producing a total debt service with an annual declining balance.
 - d.** Annual debt service expenditures for all County debt as a percentage of annual revenues will be capped at 10%.
 - e.** Annual debt service expenditures in excess of 10%, but under no circumstances greater than 12.5%, will be allowed only to accommodate

a decline in annual General Fund and Special Fund revenue or to achieve long term debt service or operational savings.

Annual debt service expenditures and total bonded debt are defined as follows: Includes annual debt service payments and total outstanding principal amount, respectively for:

- General Obligation Bonds of the County;
- Literary Fund Loan Notes;
- Bonds issued to the Virginia Public School Authority;
- Lease appropriation debt to the extent that it is supported by tax revenue;
- Excludes: Revenue Bonds to the extent they are paid by non tax revenues.

Annual revenue is defined as general fund and special revenue funds (excluding general property tax revenue for fire levy districts and revenues pledged to pay debt service expenditures of revenue bonds) for the fiscal year in which the debt service expenditures occur.

- f. Total Bonded debt will not exceed 3% of the net assessed valuation of taxable property in the County.
- g. Reserve funds, when required, will be provided to adequately meet debt service requirements in subsequent years.
- h. Interest earnings on the reserve funds balances will only be used to pay debt service on bonds.
- i. Bond financing will be confined to projects which would not otherwise be financed from current revenues.
- j. The term of any bond issue will not exceed the useful life of the capital project/facility or equipment for which the borrowing is intended.

5.06 Whenever Prince William County finds it necessary to issue revenue bonds, the following guidelines will be adhered to:

- a. Revenue bonds are defined as a bond on which the debt service is payable solely from the revenue generated from the operation of the project being financed or a category of facilities, or from other non-tax sources of the County.

- b. Revenue bonds of the County and any of its agencies will be analyzed carefully by the Department of Finance for fiscal soundness. The issuance of County revenue bonds will be subject to the most careful review and must be secured by covenants sufficient to protect the bondholders and the name of the County.
- c. Revenue bonds will be structured to allow an approximately equal annual debt service amount over the life of the issue.
- d. Reserve funds, when required, will be provided to adequately meet debt service requirements in the subsequent years.
- e. Interest earnings on the reserve fund balances will only be used to pay debt service on the bonds.
- f. The term of any revenue bond issue will not exceed the useful life of the capital project/facility or equipment for which the borrowing is intended.

5.07 Prince William County shall comply with all Internal Revenue Service arbitrage rebate requirements for bonded indebtedness.

5.08 Prince William County shall comply with all requirements of Title 15.1 Code of Virginia and other legal requirements regarding the issuance of bonds and certificates of the County or its debt issuing authorities.

5.09 Prince William County shall establish Memorandums of Understanding with the School Board, the Prince William County Park Authority and any agency prior to the issuance of debt, establishing guidelines regarding the issuance of debt which would be included in policy No. 5.05 (e) on previous page.

Background and Supplemental Statistical Information

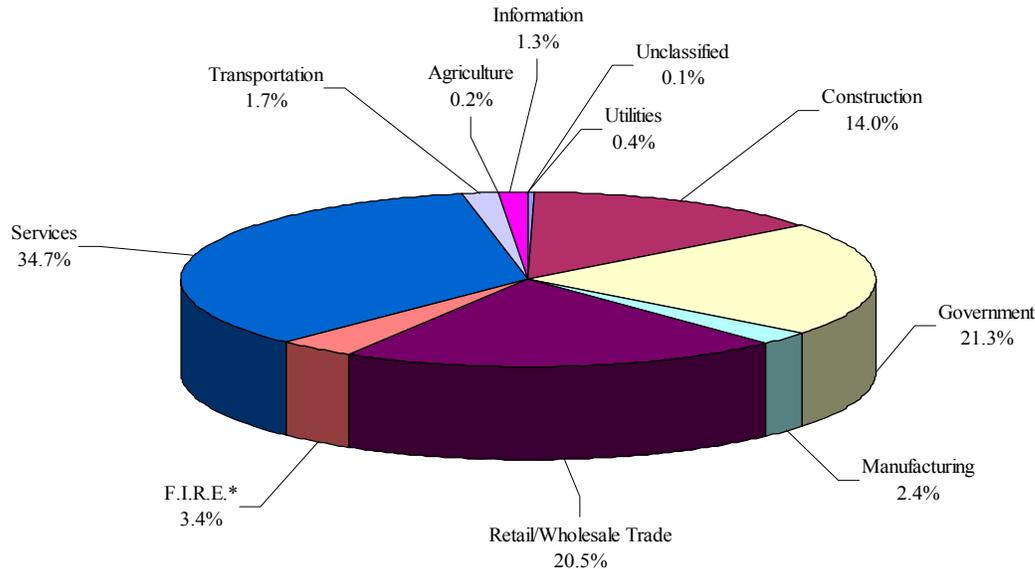
Economic Indicators

Employment

Prince William County's average annual 2005 unemployment rate was 2.5%. The unemployment rate continues to remain below national and state averages. The annual average unemployment rate in Virginia in 2004 was 3.5%, and in the United States, the overall rate was 5.1%.

The services sector, government agencies and retail outlets are the greatest sources of employment within Prince William County. Employment in the retail/wholesale industry represents 20.5% in 2004, the latest year of available data. The services sector has shown the greatest rate of increase, moving from 15.0% of the labor market in 1986 to 35.4% in 2003. The services sector experienced a slight decrease from 35.4% in 2003 to 34.7% in 2004. While government is one of the leading sources of employment, this sector showed the greatest percentage decrease. Employment in this sector shifted from 26.0% in 1986 to 21.3% in 2004.

Employment by Industry 2004



Unemployment Rates

YEAR	PWC	VIRGINIA	U.S.
1991	4.0%	5.9%	6.8%
1992	4.6%	6.2%	7.5%
1993	3.5%	5.2%	6.9%
1994	3.2%	4.7%	6.1%
1995	3.2%	4.5%	5.6%
1996	2.8%	4.3%	5.4%
1997	2.5%	3.7%	4.9%
1998	2.0%	2.8%	4.5%
1999	1.8%	2.7%	4.2%
2000	1.8%	2.3%	4.0%
2001	2.4%	3.2%	4.7%
2002	3.3%	4.2%	5.8%
2003	3.3%	4.1%	6.0%
2004	2.8%	3.7%	5.5%
2005	2.5%	3.5%	5.1%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, LAUS data, March 2006.
Note: Data are annual averages.

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Utilities	0.40%	0.40%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.60%
Construction	14.00%	12.70%	12.90%	12.90%	11.10%	10.90%
Government	21.30%	21.30%	22.00%	21.50%	22.20%	22.30%
Manufacturing	2.40%	2.70%	3.00%	3.10%	3.30%	3.50%
Retail/Wholesale Trade	20.50%	20.50%	20.30%	21.40%	22.40%	22.80%
F.I.R.E.*	3.40%	3.50%	3.40%	3.30%	3.10%	3.10%
Services	34.70%	35.40%	34.40%	33.40%	33.50%	33.00%
Transportation	1.70%	1.80%	1.80%	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%
Agriculture	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Information	1.30%	1.40%	1.50%	1.70%	1.60%	1.50%
Unclassified	0.10%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%
Total Employment	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* F.I.R.E. = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Labor Market Statistics, Covered Employment and Wages Program, June 13, 2006.

Note: Data are annual averages.

Real Estate Development

The total inventory of commercial and industrial space (excluding hotels) is approximately 45.3 million square feet. The make-up of the commercial and industrial space in Prince William is 49.0% retail, 28.2% industrial, and 22.8% office. Table 1 shows new office, industrial and retail space construction from 1990 through 2005.

Table 1: Commercial/Industrial Space (In Square Feet)

Calendar Year	Office	Industrial	Retail	Total
Before 1989	4,376,200	6,915,956	9,311,065	20,603,221
1989	620,408	834,320	1,008,303	2,463,031
1990	306,222	461,345	1,071,688	1,839,255
1991	25,331	133,887	552,428	711,646
1992	141,464	79,598	765,374	986,436
1993	62,760	32,460	1,145,925	1,241,145
1994	34,323	36,796	166,089	237,208
1995	12,826	128,260	822,584	963,670
1996	35,277	16,175	580,266	631,718
1997	77,806	64,400	556,700	698,906
1998	65,334	128,498	958,953	1,152,785
1999	494,480	30,263	322,083	846,826
2000	808,478	261,301	642,983	1,712,762
2001	242,582	537,834	222,921	1,003,337
2002	410,694	751,041	1,048,255	2,209,990
2003	581,246	791,577	1,622,797	2,995,620
2004	957,548	1,075,727	807,717	2,840,992
2005	1,065,229	505,740	624,096	2,195,065
Total	10,318,208	12,785,178	22,230,227	45,333,613

Source: Department of Public Works, Building Development Division

Real Estate Tax Base

Between 2005 and 2006, the total valuation of real estate increased 32.09%. This overall increase was the net result of a 25.2% increase in average value of existing commercial and residential property and a 6.9% increase from new residential and commercial construction and rezoning. New housing units constructed in 2006 included 99% assessed at over \$300,000. The total real estate assessments in Prince William County increased from \$43 billion in tax year 2005 to \$56.8 billion in tax year 2006.

The FY 07 adopted rate for current real estate taxes uses the \$0.758 per \$100 of assessed value real estate tax adopted by the Board of County Supervisors. Each penny on the rate generates \$5.67 million in real estate revenue in FY 07.

Prince William County continues to have a heavy reliance on residential real estate. In 2006, the commercial property represented 9.9% of the real estate tax base. However, through the County's economic development plan and its on-going aggressive implementation of that plan, the County anticipates the expansion and diversification of its economic base. Expansion and further diversification of the tax base through commercial and industrial development will provide further employment stability, reduce the tax burden on individual taxpayers, and reduce the County's reliance on real estate tax revenue.

Table 2: 2005-2006 Tax Year Comparisons

	2005	2006
Commercial Property as a % of Total Real Estate Tax Base	10.78%	9.90%
Average Assessed Value Residential Property (includes growth)	\$333,510	\$429,790
Average Real Estate Tax Residential Property (includes growth) tax year 2005 rate is \$0.91; tax year 2006 is \$0.758	\$3,035	\$3,258
Average Change Existing Residential Property Value Assessment	22.86%	26.95%
Average Change Existing Commercial Property Value Assessment	15.14%	17.31%

Source: Prince William County Real Estate Assessments Office

Housing Characteristics

There were 98,052 housing units in the County as of April 1, 2000, according to the Census 2000. In 1990, there were 74,759 units. The number of housing units in the County grew over 31% from 1990 to 2000.

Year	Housing Units	Growth Over Past Decade
1950	5,755	62.3%
1960	13,207	129.5%
1970	29,885	126.3%
1980	46,490	55.6%
1990	74,759	60.8%
2000	98,052	31.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census 1950 - Census 2000

As of March 15, 2006, there were an estimated 128,018 housing units in Prince William County. This represents an additional 29,966 units since April 2000.

Of the total number of housing units in the County, it is estimated that 72,964 (57.0%) are single-family detached; 33,414 (26.1%) are townhouses; and 21,640 (16.9%) are units in multi-family structures.

According to the Census Bureau's 2004 American Community Survey, the median value of owner-occupied housing units in Prince William County was approximately \$302,316. This is higher than the Virginia average of \$179,191 and the U.S. average of \$151,366.

As of March 15, 2006, there were an estimated 123,410 households (occupied housing units) in Prince William County. According to the Census Bureau's 2004 American Community Survey, more than 77% of the County's households are occupied by families and approximately 43% are households with children under 18 years old living in them. Prince William County's average household size is 2.94 persons, which is down from 3.04 persons per household in 1990.

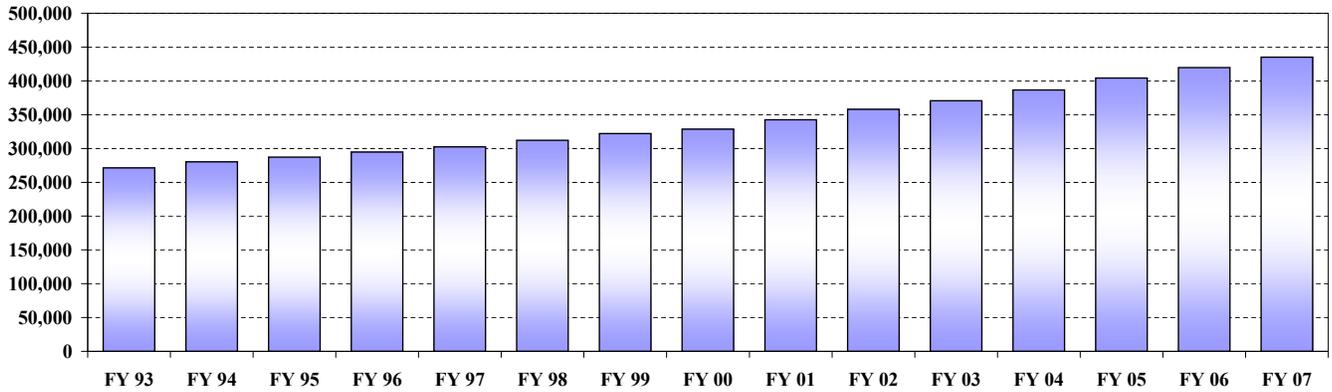
Household Types: 1990 and 2000

Household Type	1990	1990	2000	2000
		(% of total)		(% of total)
Total Households	69,709	100.0%	94,570	100.0%
Family Households	56,289	80.7%	72,737	76.9%
Non-Family Households	13,420	19.3%	21,833	23.1%

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF 1A; Census 2000 Summary File 1*

Population Characteristics

Annual Population of Prince William County*



Population By Jurisdiction

	Prince William (including towns)	Manassas	Manassas Park	Total*
Fiscal Year 1993	231,537	31,924	7,798	271,259
Fiscal Year 1994	240,237	31,933	7,971	280,141
Fiscal Year 1995	246,595	32,304	8,291	287,190
Fiscal Year 1996	253,487	32,557	8,616	294,660
Fiscal Year 1997	260,313	33,043	8,954	302,310
Fiscal Year 1998	268,894	33,656	9,546	312,096
Fiscal Year 1999	277,359	34,577	10,002	321,938
Fiscal Year 2000	282,784	35,401	10,335	328,520
Fiscal Year 2001	294,798	36,400	11,200	342,398
Fiscal Year 2002	309,351	36,600	11,900	357,851
Fiscal Year 2003	321,570	36,600	12,300	370,470
Fiscal Year 2004	336,820	37,000	12,700	386,520
Fiscal Year 2005	354,383	36,700	13,100	404,183
Fiscal Year 2006 (forecast)	369,394	36,667	13,500	419,561
Fiscal Year 2007 (forecast)	384,404	36,634	13,900	434,938
	(D)	(E)	(F)	Computed

Sources County Population:

1990 to 1999: Prince William County Office of Information Technology, *Prince William County Standard Data Set*, March 15, 2006.
 2000: Prince William County Office of Information Technology, *Population Estimates*, March 15, 2006
 2001 to 2007: Prince William County Office of Information Technology, *Prince William County Standard Data Set*, March 15, 2006.

Sources City Population:

1990 to 1999: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *Time Series of Virginia Intercensal Population Estimates by County: July 1, 1990 to July 1, 2000*.
 2000 to 2005: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, *2005 Provisional Estimates*.
 2006 to 2007: Projections based on average annual change over the last three years (2002 - 2005). Assumes the same annual change for each projected year.

Note: County figures are as of June 15 (Example: June 15, 2001 population used for FY 2001).

Note: City figures are as of July 1 (Example: July 1, 2001 population used for FY 2001).

Note: Projected figures are printed in bold.

Population Growth

The County has experienced one of the most rapid population growths in the nation for the last quarter century. As of the 2000 Census, Prince William had the third largest population of any jurisdiction in Virginia. Between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, the County grew 30.2%, from 215,686 to 280,813 (population figures as of April 1, 2000). Please note that for budget purposes, the FY 00 population total used is 283,224 and is based on a June 15, 2000 estimate. The current projected population statistics are listed in the tables on page 111.

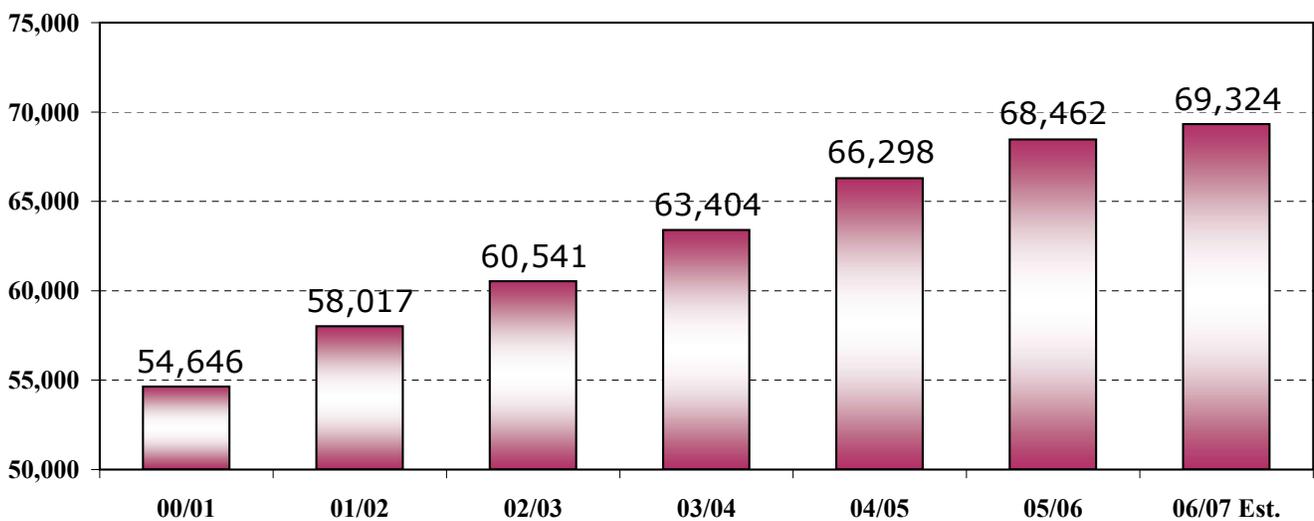
According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2004 American Community Survey, 29.7% of Prince William County's population is less than 18 years old. School Enrollment in Prince William County's public schools has increased each year from 2000 to now. In the 2000/2001 school year there were 55,139 students enrolled in public schools in the County. As of February 28, 2006, a total of 68,668 students were enrolled in public schools in the County as reported by the Prince William County Public School System. In November 2005, the Prince William County Public School System estimated that the County would have 69,324 students for the 2006/2007 school year.

County residents comprise one of the best educated and most highly skilled work forces in the nation. According to the Census Bureau's 2004 American Community Survey, 40.1% have a college degree, and 19.4% of County residents have some college but no degree.

Median Income

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2004 American Community Survey, the estimated median household income for Prince William County was \$77,678. That figure is a 57.3% increase from 1990 when the median income was \$49,370 according to the 1990 Census. The new estimate is more than triple the median income earned by residents as reported in the 1980 Census. The median household income for Prince William County is \$25,989 or 50% higher than the median income for the Commonwealth of Virginia. The U.S. Census Bureau's 2004 American Community Survey median income estimate for the Commonwealth of Virginia was \$51,689.

Number of Registered Students in Prince William County by School Year



Indicators of Financial Condition

The County’s revenues have remained strong even though the tax rates have been significantly reduced for real estate and have accommodated continued growth in population and school enrollment. A few indicators of financial condition are presented in Table 3. More detailed financial information is available in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and the FITNIS, or Financial Trends Report, available from the Finance Department.

One key financial factor is the amount of funds unexpended and available to finance future operations or to provide for unforeseen expenditures. There are restrictions on all of these funds except the undesignated fund balance. The County’s FY 05 undesignated general fund balance has increased significantly to 7.3% as a percent of general fund revenues.

A second measure of financial condition is the County’s debt ratios. The measure shown in Table 3 is the amount

of debt service as a percent of annual revenues. Debt service as a percent of revenue has begun increasing due to acceleration in Road and School project construction. County policies require that the amount of debt service not exceed 10.0% of annual revenues. The ratio of actual revenues to revenue estimates highlights the accuracy of the County’s revenue estimates. Accurate estimates enable the County to better plan its expenditures and provide consistent services to its citizens.

The bond rating is reflective of the commercial financial marketplace’s perception of the economic, administrative, and character strengths of the County. In October, 2004, Fitch Ratings upgraded the County’s general obligation bonds from AA+ to AAA. AAA is the highest rating awarded by a credit rating agency and certifies the County’s sound, consistent, and excellent financial management practices.

Table 3: Trends in Selected Financial Indicators

	Ratio of Debt Service to Revenues (1)	Undesignated Fund Balances as a Percent of Revenue (2)	Actual Revenues as a Percent of Revenue Estimate (3)	Bond Rating (Fitch/Moody's/ Standard and Poors) (4)
FY 94	7.2%	4.7%	100.4%	AA/Aa/AA
FY 95	7.9%	4.9%	100.9%	AA/Aa/AA
FY 96	7.0%	4.7%	98.5%	AA/Aa/AA
FY 97	6.7%	4.6%	100.6%	Aa/Aa2/AA
FY 98	6.5%	4.6%	101.4%	Aa/Aa2
FY 99	6.5%	4.5%	99.5%	AA/Aa2
FY 00	6.3%	4.8%	103.9%	AA+/Aa1
FY 01	6.1%	5.9%	105.9%	AA+/Aa1
FY 02	6.1%	6.5%	105.8%	AA+/Aa1
FY 03	6.7%	6.6%	102.9%	AA+/Aa1
FY 04	6.3%	7.0%	103.0%	AA+/Aa1
FY 05	6.4%	7.3%	104.8%	AAA/Aa1

1 - Department of Finance, Fiscal Year 2005 CAFR, Table 9, Pages 144-145

2 - Department of Finance, Fiscal Year 2005 CAFR, Page 38

3 - Department of Finance, Fiscal Year 2005 CAFR, Page 44

4 - Department of Finance, Fiscal Year 2005 CAFR, Page 29



Past Trends in County Service Efforts

Spending Adjustment for Inflation

It is widely recognized that inflation reduces the purchasing power of a dollar, and growth in the population of a community increases demands for services. Table 4 illustrates the per capita less inflation expenditures between FY 92 and FY 07 for the General Fund.

Table 4: FY 92-07 Cost Per Capita General Fund

	Cost Per Capita	Cost Per Capita Less
FY 92	\$1,284	\$1,284
FY 93	\$1,223	\$1,200
FY 94	\$1,243	\$1,189
FY 95	\$1,242	\$1,154
FY 96	\$1,307	\$1,194
FY 97	\$1,317	\$1,163
FY 98	\$1,331	\$1,153
FY 99	\$1,370	\$1,167
FY 00	\$1,419	\$1,173
FY 01	\$1,478	\$1,176
FY 02	\$1,541	\$1,183
FY 03	\$1,689	\$1,263
FY 04	\$1,814	\$1,305
FY 05	\$1,922	\$1,323
FY 06	\$2,072	\$1,365
FY 07	\$2,230	\$1,403

From FY 97 to FY 07, budgeted expenditures per capita increased in all major service areas except administration, which experienced a \$20.69 decrease in per capita spending. Overall budgeted expenditures per capita, adjusted for inflation, have increased \$578.31 between FY 97 and FY 07.

Dollar Change in Spending Per Capita by Major Service Area

General Fund (Adjusted for Inflation)

General Government	\$8.57
Planning and Development	\$52.15
Debt/CIP	\$116.44
Administration	(\$20.69)
Judicial Administration	\$19.24
Public Safety	\$120.20
Human Services	\$5.80
Parks and Library	\$2.35
Other	\$23.15
School Transfer	\$251.10
Total	\$578.31

General County Government Staffing

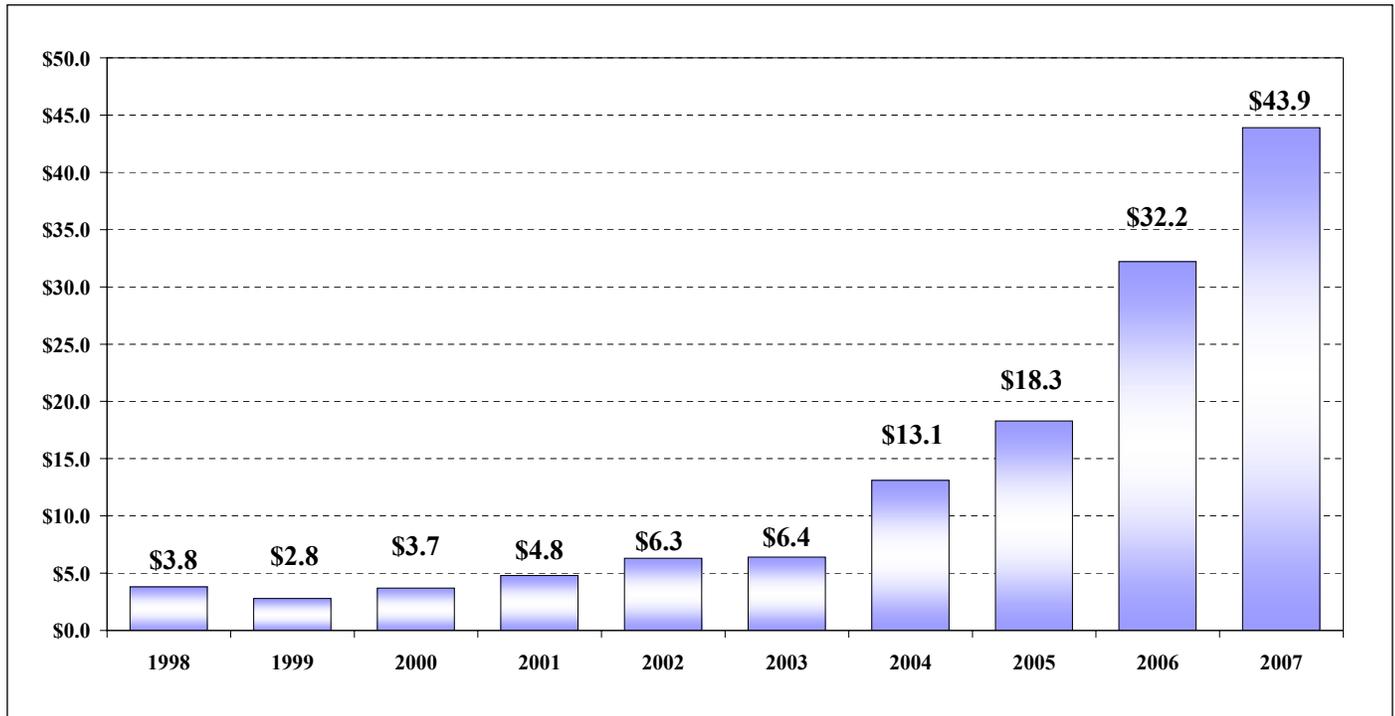
Employees per 1,000 residents declined in the mid and late 1990's due to County population rising much faster than staffing. Prince William County has 9.24 employees per 1,000 residents for FY 07, reflecting a slight increase from the FY 06 statistic of 9.19. Staffing has been increasing since FY 00, due in large part to public safety initiatives. Between FY 94 and FY 07 the number of employees increased from 2,349.10 to 3,552.27.

Authorized Staffing and Employees per 1,000 Residents

	Staffing	Employees Per 1,000 Residents
FY 94	2,349.10	9.78
FY 95	2,332.29	9.46
FY 96	2,411.60	9.51
FY 97	2,469.21	9.49
FY 98	2,536.30	9.43
FY 99	2,631.69	9.49
FY 00	2,729.86	9.54
FY 01	2,829.04	9.60
FY 02	2,928.88	9.47
FY 03	3,043.33	9.46
FY 04	3,131.19	9.30
FY 05	3,242.16	9.15
FY 06	3,393.21	9.19
FY 07	3,552.27	9.24

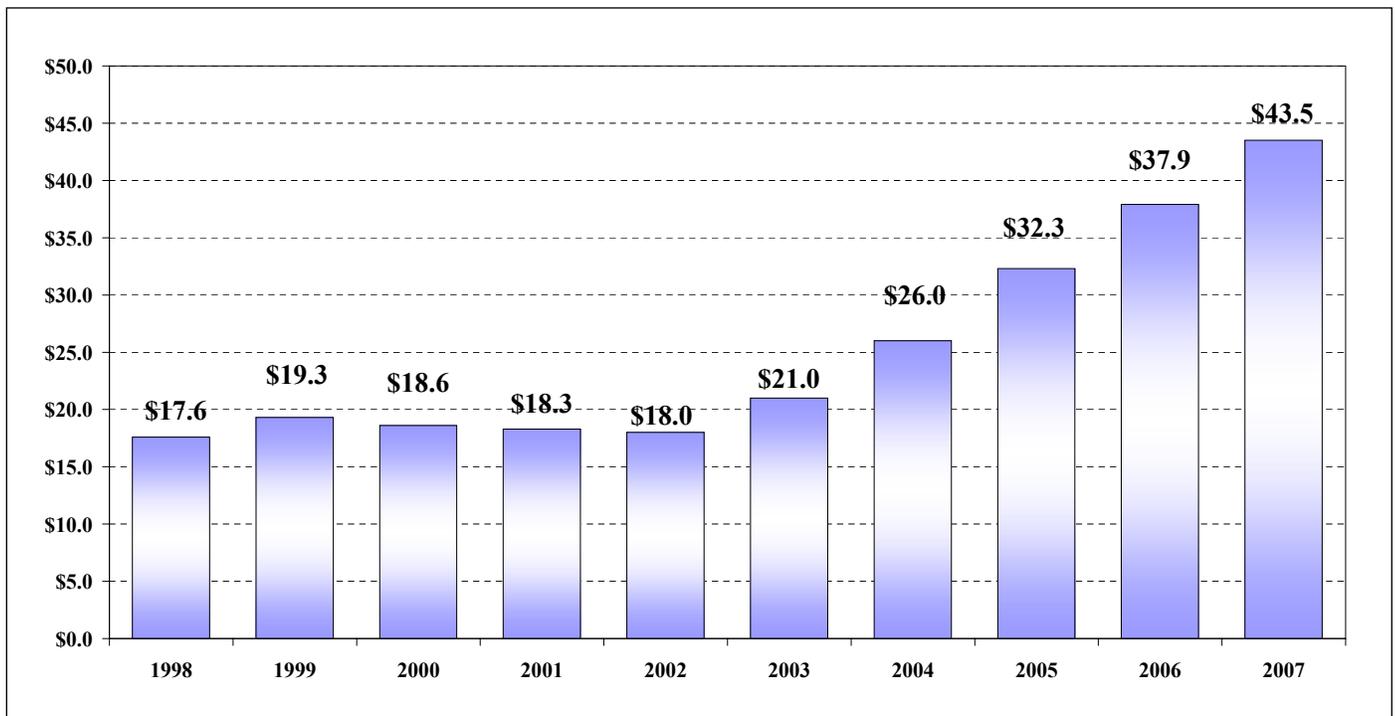
Capital Improvement Program

The County has continued to invest in Capital Improvements. General Fund Capital Improvement Program cash to capital expenditures have steadily increased since FY 95, peaking in FY 05 at \$18.3 million.



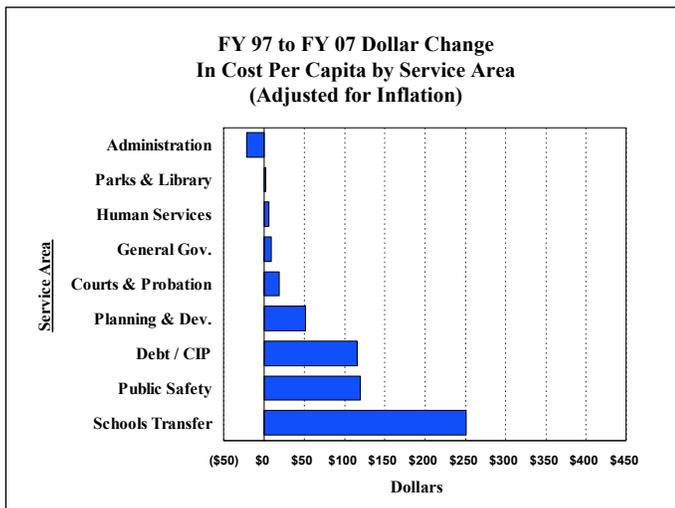
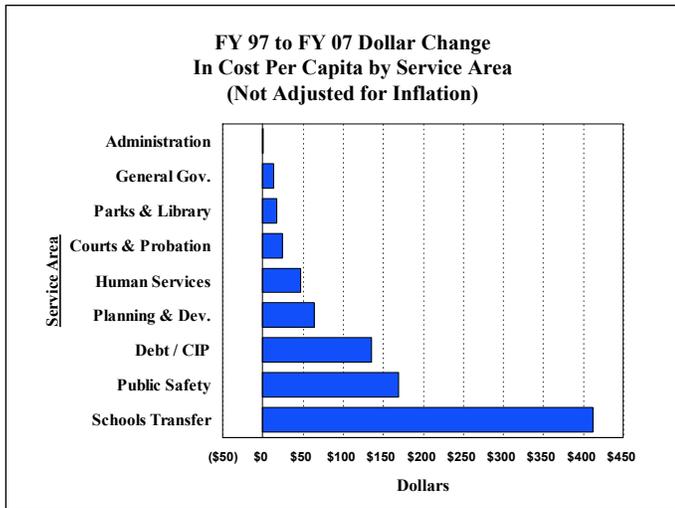
General Debt Service

As a result of various investments in capital projects, total general debt service rose steadily from FY 95 through FY 05.

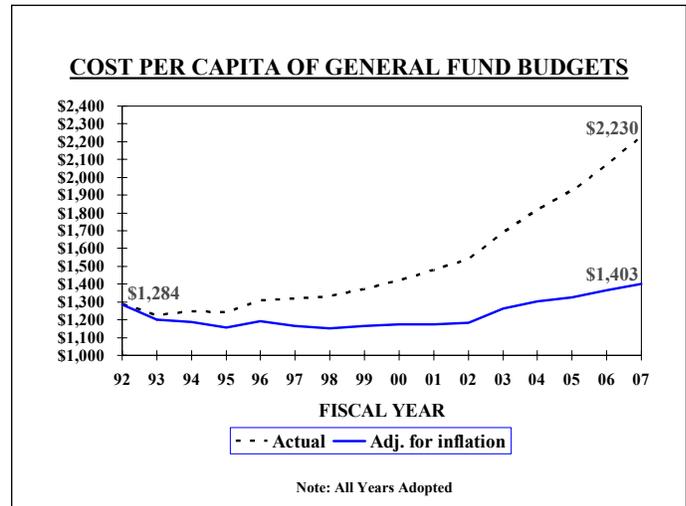


Understanding the Budget

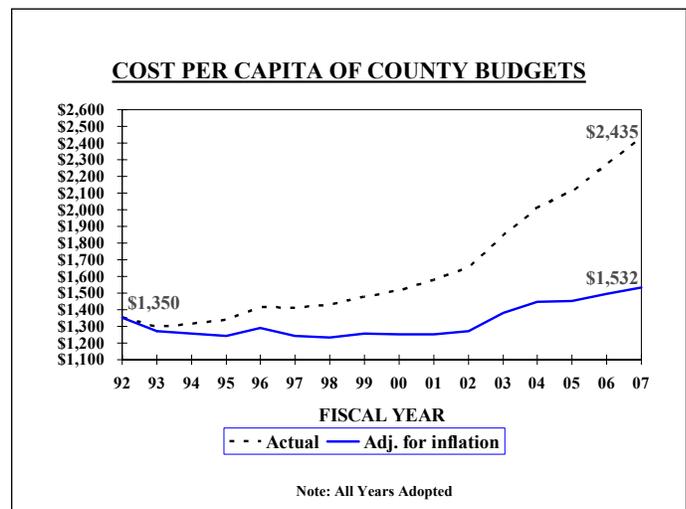
The following graphs show the change in cost per capita between the FY 97 Adopted and FY 07 Adopted Budgets by County service area. The first graph shows these changes not adjusted for inflation, the second graph shows the same information with the numbers adjusted for inflation.



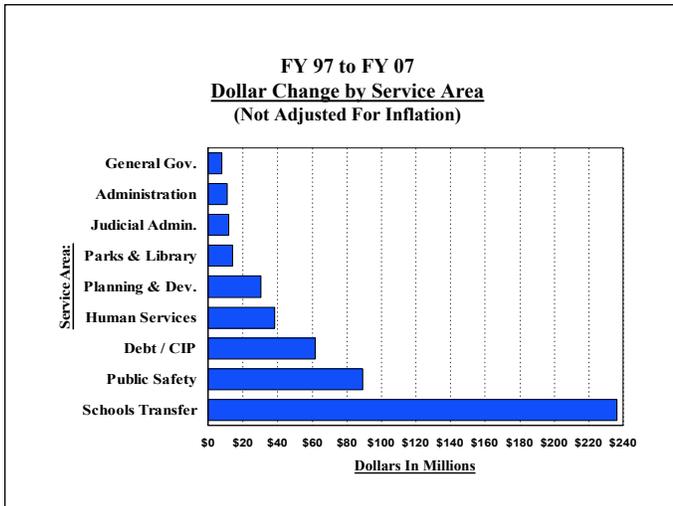
The following graph shows that the cost per capita of the General Fund Budget of FY 07 when adjusted for inflation is approximately 9.3% greater than the cost per capita in FY 92. This is an average rate of increase 0.6% per year over the past fifteen Fiscal Years. During that same period the population in the County increased from 225,735 in FY 92 to a projected 384,404 for FY 07 for a 70.3% increase. This is an average rate of increase of 4.7% per year over the past fifteen Fiscal Years.



The following graph shows the cost per capita of the County Budgets for FY 07 when adjusted for inflation is approximately 13.5% greater than the cost per capita in FY 92. This is an average rate of increase of 0.9% per year over the past fifteen Fiscal Years. During that same period the population in the County increased from 225,735 in FY 92 to projected 384,404 for FY 07 for a 70.3% increase. This is an average of 4.7% per year over the past fifteen Fiscal Years.



The following graph shows the actual dollar change by County service area from FY 92 through the FY07 Adopted Budget. These figures are not adjusted for inflation. The largest growth areas correspond directly with the County's adopted Strategic Goals: Economic Development, Transportation (these two areas are represented primarily in increases in Planning and Development and Debt / CIP), Public Safety, Human Services and Schools, which has experienced the largest growth over this time period.



Community Resources

State and Federal Parks in Prince William County

Prince William County has a significant amount of land dedicated to state and national parks. The tables below provide a list of the parks and other federal land accessible to the public and the amount of acreage dedicated to each one.

State Parks

- Conway-Robinson 400
- Leesylvania 508

Total State Land Acres 908

Federal Parks

Prince William Forest Park

- (Federal land) 17,410.34
- (Non-federal land) 1,223.08
- Total Acres 18,633.42

Manassas National Battlefield Park

- (Federal land) 4,389.52
- (Non-federal land) 682.10
- Total Acres 5,071.62

Other Federal Land

- Quantico Marine Base 22,970.24

Total Federal Land Acres 44,770.10

Universities and Colleges

Prince William County has several colleges and universities that offer various degree and certificate programs. Below is a list of some of the colleges and universities located in Prince William County.

Public Colleges, Universities and Community Colleges

- George Mason University - Prince William Campus
- Northern Virginia Community College - Manassas and Woodbridge Campus

Private Colleges and Universities

- ACT College
- American Public University System
- Aviation Institute of Maintenance
- ECPI College of Technology
- Heritage Institute
- Park University
- Stratford University
- Strayer University
- The College of St. George
- University of Northern Virginia

- University of Oklahoma - Command Education Center
- Valley Forge Christian College At Christ Chapel

Libraries

Prince William Public Library System provides access to a world of information through its collection of library materials, by connecting users to information sources and offering a variety of programs for all ages. Located throughout the County are ten library branches of varying sizes offering different services:

Regional Libraries (2 locations)

The regional libraries provide large collections of circulating and reference materials in a variety of formats, staff to answer information questions, Internet and on-line information services, quiet study rooms, free programs on various topics for all ages, meeting rooms with kitchens for public use, and specialized reference collections and services - MAGIC and RELIC.

- **Bull Run Regional** - Serving Manassas and the Western Portion of Prince William County
- **Chinn Park Regional** - Serving Woodbridge and the Eastern Portion of Prince William County

Community Libraries (2 locations)

The community libraries provide large collections of circulating and reference materials in a variety of formats, staff to answer information questions, Internet and on-line information services, public computer labs, free programs for adults and children on many topics, and meeting rooms with kitchens for public use.

- **Central Community** - Serving Manassas and the Central Portion of Prince William County
- **Potomac Community** - Serving Woodbridge and the Eastern Portion of Prince William County

Neighborhood Libraries (6 locations)

The neighborhood libraries provide small circulating collections of popular library materials in a variety of formats, Internet service, some children's programs, notary service, fax service, and dog licenses at a few locations.

- **Dale City** - Serving Dale City and the Eastern Portion of Prince William County

- **Dumfries** - Serving Dumfries and the Eastern Portion of Prince William County
- **Gainesville** - Serving Haymarket and the Northwestern Portion of Prince William County
- **Independent Hill** - Serving Independent Hill and the Central Portion of Prince William County
- **Lake Ridge** - Serving Lake Ridge and the Eastern Portion of Prince William County
- **Nokesville** - Serving Nokesville and the Southwestern Portion of Prince William County

Historical Sites

Outside of the state and federal park lands listed earlier, which have historical value, Prince William County has invested funds for the renovation and restoration of several historical sites in Prince William County.

Ben Lomond Historic Site

The Ben Lomond house is a two-story Federal-style house originally constructed in 1832. It was used as a field hospital during the first and second battles of Manassas during the Civil War.

Bennett School

Built in 1909, Bennett School served as a public school until the 1970's.

Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre

The Brentsville Courthouse was constructed in 1822 and was the County's fourth courthouse.

Rippon Lodge

Built by Richard Blackburn, circa 1745, additions were later made in 1800 and 1924. The home overlooks the Neabsco Creek and Potomac River.

Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park

This 133 acre Civil War heritage park was the site of intense fighting on October 14, 1863. Confederate troops attacked Union forces entrenched along the railroad line causing heavy casualties. The site is being developed for public use. This includes an interpretive trail to highlight the battle as well as the two Confederate mass graves associated with an 1862 encampment.