

1st Quarter Revenue and Expenditures



REPORT

FY 2018



1st Quarter FY 2018

Revenues

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

The FY 2018 Adopted Budget estimates general revenues at \$959.9 million.

As of the first quarter, general revenues are expected to produce a surplus of \$8.7 million from the adopted FY 2018 budget by June 30, 2018, as follows:

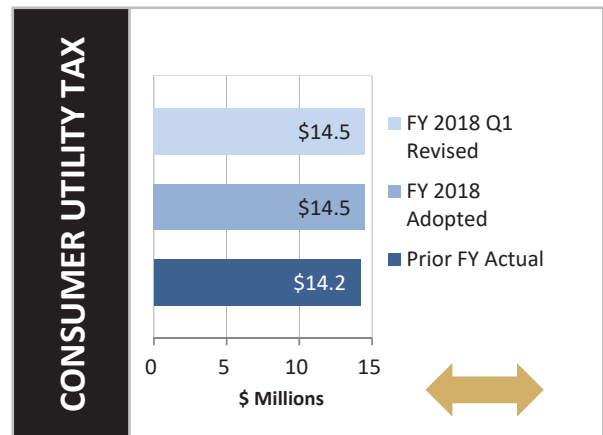
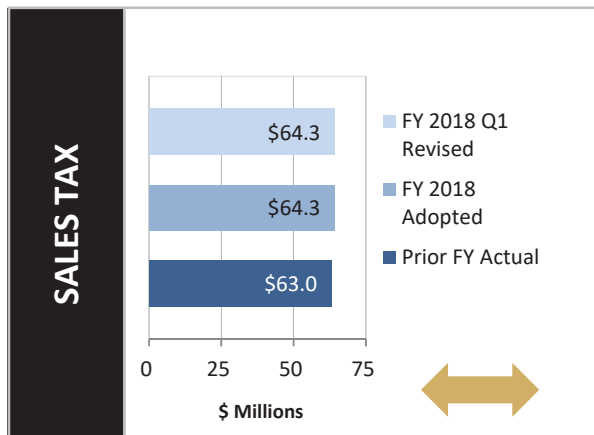
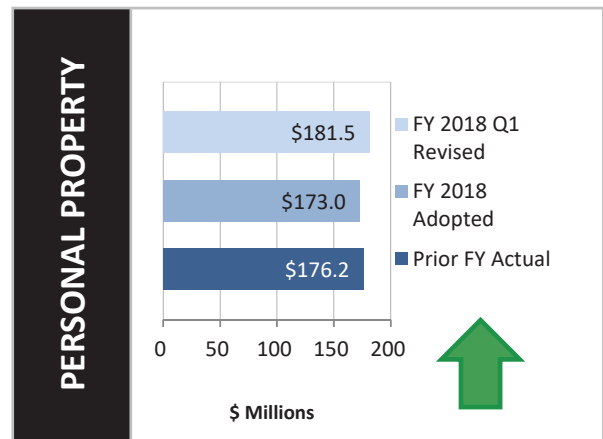
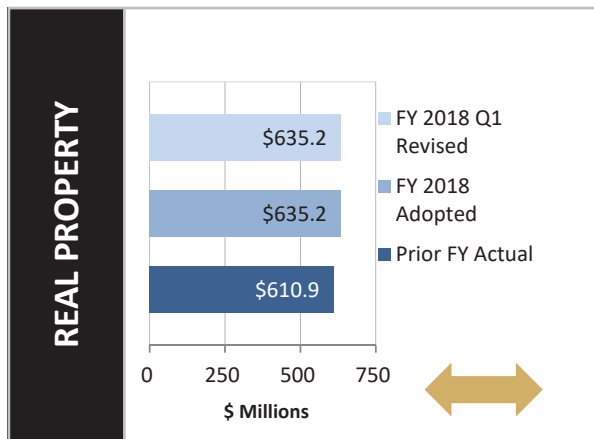
Category of General Revenues	Prior Year FY 2017 Year-End	FY 2018		\$ change from Adopted	% change from Adopted
		Adopted	Q1 Revised		
Real Property Taxes	\$610,930,020	\$635,247,459	\$635,247,459	\$0	0.00%
Personal Property Taxes	176,193,993	172,990,000	181,490,000	8,500,000	4.91%
Sales Tax	63,021,936	64,260,000	64,260,000	-	0.00%
Consumer Utility Tax	14,195,902	14,520,000	14,520,000	-	0.00%
Communications Tax	17,035,603	17,200,000	17,200,000	-	0.00%
BPOL Tax	25,340,993	25,795,000	25,795,000	-	0.00%
Investment Income	9,417,266	9,628,000	9,628,000	-	0.00%
All Other	21,019,115	20,251,000	20,437,000	186,000	0.92%
Total General Revenues	<u>\$937,154,828</u>	<u>\$959,891,459</u>	<u>\$968,577,459</u>	<u>\$8,686,000</u>	0.90%

Revenues At-A-Glance

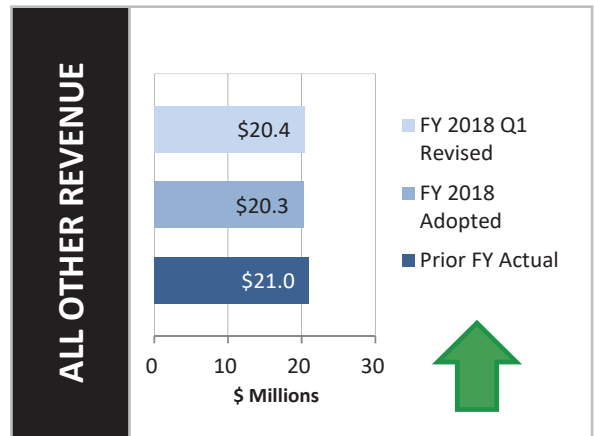
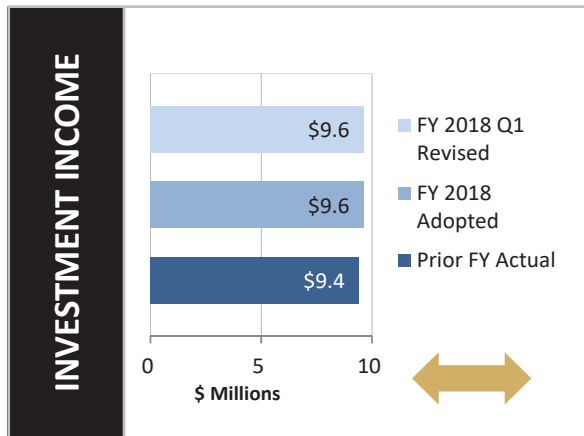
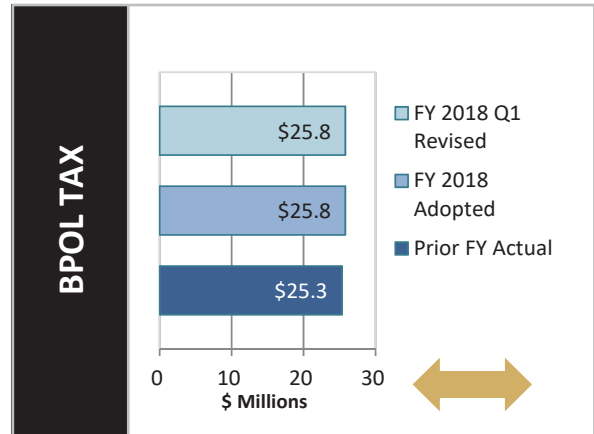
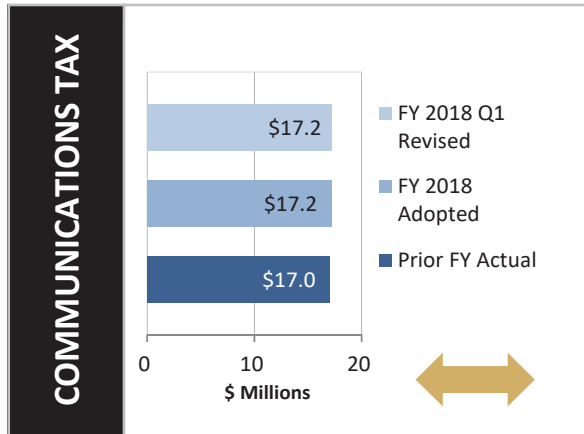
Variances from the FY 2018 Adopted Budget are as follows:

Personal Property tax revenue is projecting an \$8.5 million surplus. This adjustment reflects an increase over the FY 2017 actual revenue as well as increases in new taxable business tangible property, mainly from data centers, as well as an increase in the number of additional vehicles with higher values. Over the last four complete tax years, the number of additional vehicles in the county has increased, on average, by approximately 12,000 vehicles annually.

All Other Revenue is comprised of fifteen revenue sources estimated to be less than \$5 million each. A net surplus of \$186 thousand is projected for FY 2018 led by an increase of \$256 thousand from the reclassification of heavy equipment rental to the daily equipment rental, tax on deeds and an increase (decrease in revenue) of Interest Paid to Vendors of \$70 thousand.












Revenues At-A-Glance (cont.)












Looking Ahead

Economy At-A-Glance

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

Indicator			Explanation	Trend (Y-O-Y)
CPI (Inflation) (unadjusted year/year)	2.2% <i>(Sep 2017)</i>	1.5% <i>(Sep 2016)</i>	Reflects changes in the purchasing power per unit of money	
GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	+3.0% <i>(Q3 2017)</i>	+2.8% <i>(Q3 2016)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the U.S. economy	
Stock Market:				
S&P 500	2,519.36 <i>(09/30/17)</i>	2,268.23 <i>(09/30/16)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the U.S. stock market	
Dow Jones	22,405.09 <i>(09/30/17)</i>	18,308.08 <i>(09/30/16)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the U.S. stock market	
Federal Funds Rate	1.06% <i>(09/30/17)</i>	0.29% <i>(09/30/16)</i>	Indicator of return on investments	
Unemployment Rate*:				
National (seasonally adjusted)	4.2% <i>(Sep 2017)</i>	4.9% <i>(Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of overall health of U.S. job market	
State (seasonally adjusted)	4.1% <i>(Sep 2017)</i>	4.1% <i>(Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of overall health of VA job market	
Region (not seasonally adjusted)	3.0% <i>(Sep 2017)</i>	3.5% <i>(Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of overall health of NoVA job market	
Prince William County (not seasonally adjusted)	3.3% <i>(Sep 2017)</i>	3.8% <i>(Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of overall health PWC of job market	

* Bureau of Labor Statistics - U3

Indicator			Explanation	Trend (Y-O-Y)
National Retail Sales	+1.6% <i>(M/M Sep 2017)</i>	+0.7% <i>(M/M Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of relative health of U.S. economy	
# Employment Establishments:				
State	261,613 (+3.6%) <i>(Q1 2017)</i>	252,532 <i>(Q1 2016)</i>	Indicator of overall health of VA economy, businesses & job market	
Region	89,910 (+0.8%) <i>(Q1 2017)</i>	89,161 <i>(Q1 2016)</i>	Indicator of overall health of NoVA economy, businesses & job market	
Prince William County	9,057 (+2.1%) <i>(Q1 2017)</i>	8,869 <i>(Q1 2016)</i>	Indicator of overall health of PWC economy, businesses & job market	
Sales Tax Growth:				
State	+2.7% <i>(FYTD Sep 2017)</i>	+0.2% <i>(FYTD Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of relative health of VA economy	
Prince William County	+3.0% <i>(FYTD Sep 2017)</i>	+4.2% <i>(FYTD Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of relative health of PWC economy	
State Revenue Collections	+4.1% <i>(FYTD Sep 2017)</i>	+3.6% <i>(FYTD Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of relative health of VA economy	
National Automobile Sales <small>(seasonally adjusted at annual rates)</small>	18.5M <i>(Sep 2017)</i>	17.7M <i>(Sep 2016)</i>	Indicator of consumer purchasing power	
Commercial Vacancy Rates: Prince William County	5.8% <i>(Q3 2017)</i>	5.2% <i>(Q3 2016)</i>	Indicator of overall health of PWC businesses and commercial market	

National, State, and Local Trends

National Consumer confidence, business investment, and trade comprise 85% of economic activity. A healthy job market, low personal debt, and increasing wages have positively affected consumer confidence. A slowdown in the growth of government regulations and the prospects of tax reform have increased business investment and confidence. And, trade has been positively affected by the weaker dollar and better growth globally. Therefore, the national economy had strong momentum prior to the devastating back-to-back hurricanes Harvey and Irma.

The Consumer Price Index, a common measure of inflation, has registered softer performances than desired over the prior few months. However, after hitting an eight-month low of 1.6% in June, the last three months have consistently increased, ending the quarter at 2.2%. Recent stronger wage growth and lower unemployment should help allay fears at the Federal Reserve that inflation is too low. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the broadest measure of economic activity, rose 3.0% in the third quarter, as domestic sectors showed some evidence of temporary moderation due to storms. These hurricanes distorted the employment report in September, with the leisure and hospitality sector accounting for most of the decline. The resultant damages from lost sales and production slightly impacted real GDP. After expanding at a 3.1% pace in the second quarter, GDP growth slowed to a 3.0% pace in the third quarter. The storms also caused volatility in initial claims for unemployment. Consumer spending reflected moderation consistent with the slower pace of real disposable income and a modest hurricane effect. For investment, equipment was solid but structures fell with another real hit for residential investment (hurricane impact in Texas and Florida). Lastly, the government sector showed a second quarter of decline in state and local spending.

Although the unemployment rate is at or below the widely accepted definition of full employment, wage increases and inflation continue to remain unusually modest. As a result of the hurricanes, jobs data has received most of the attention. Nonfarm employment declined by 33,000 in September. If the initial estimates are not revised, this ends the longest string of monthly gains in nonfarm employment (Wells Fargo Securities, LLC). However, there was an upward revision to previous months' data on average hourly earnings that should not be overlooked. Average hourly earnings are now up 2.9% year-to-year, up from 2.6% six months earlier. This matches well with high consumer sentiment and a substantial improvement in household finances, projecting increased consumer spending later this year. Retail sales rose 1.6% month-over-month in September 2017 (Trading Economics). This is the biggest increase since March 2015, as the hurricanes resulted in increased sales of motor vehicles and higher prices, lifting receipts at gasoline stations. September was a strong month for light vehicle sales. Light trucks are a hot segment, as consumers continue to choose new crossovers and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) over sedans. Replacement demand from the hurricanes should continue the rest of the year, relieving some inventory pressure on dealer lots.

Both the Dow and S&P set multiple record highs in 2017, with the climb continuing. The S&P closed its sixth consecutive monthly improvement in September. The Federal Reserve announced in September that it will begin its balance sheet roll off in October. In its updated projections, the Federal Reserve kept its call for one more hike this year and three more in 2018. It also lowered the long-term rate from 3.00% to 2.75%. This level of federal funds rate is neither expansionary nor contractionary and keeps the economy operating on an even keel. This neutral rate may rise over time with the continuing recovery; however, the underperformance of retail sales and inflation is proving to slow this process.

Monthly FedSpeak showed officials remain divided on the nature of inflation weakness. Inventory of both new and existing homes for sale remains near historic lows. Additionally, pending home sales fell a larger-than-expected 2.6% in August, the fifth drop in the past six months and a sign that existing home sales will likely continue to slide during the next few months. As a result of this lean inventory

environment, home price growth has been firm. The S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller National Home Price Index rose again in July and is up 5.9% over the year, continuing the steady price gains of 5%-6% seen over the past few years. Housing starts fell 4.7% in September, the apparent result of the September storms and another big drop in multi-family activity (Vining Sparks). Building permits also disappointed, with the primary weakness residing in the multi-family sector. Multi-family has proven to be very rate sensitive and reaching supply capacity. Prices, rates, financial innovation, and income growth affect housing affordability. Presently, prices are increasing faster than income, lowering the consumers' affordability, especially for first time buyers.

State Governor Terry McAuliffe announced that fiscal year-to-date September general fund revenue collections rose 4.1%. These collections exceeded the annual forecast of 2.7% growth. Total general fund revenue collections rose 5.5% in the month of September, primarily a result of growth in payroll withholding, sales taxes, and corporate income tax payments. September completes the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 and is a significant month for revenue collections. Not only are estimated payments from individuals, corporations, and insurance companies due, but regular monthly collections of withholding and sales taxes are also remitted. Net individual income tax and sales tax comprise 88% of general fund revenues. Through the first quarter of the fiscal year, collections of net individual income tax rose 2.9% from the same period last year. Likewise, collections of sales and use taxes (reflecting August sales), rose 5.0% in September, and 2.7 % on a year-to-date basis.

Virginia's economy showed some signs of improvement in recent months, with payroll employment growing slightly and household conditions remaining stable. However, housing market reports were mixed. Virginia's total payroll employment grew slightly in August (0.1%) as firms added 2,200 jobs in the month. Year-over-year, total employment figure in Virginia grew 1.5%. The seasonally adjusted unemployment has hovered at low rates between 3.7% and 3.9% for the past eight months. Virginia issued 2,786 new residential permits in August, up 4.4% from the prior month, but down 6.2% from August 2016. Housing starts totaled 27,300 in August, down 15.5% from the prior month, and down 13.0% on a year-over-year basis. According to CoreLogic Information Solutions, Virginia home values appreciated 0.1% in July and 2.7% since July 2016.

Over the past few years, sequestration and federal dysfunction have hampered Virginia's economy and affected revenue collections. To break this cycle, the goal of diversifying Virginia's economy and laying a foundation for long-term economic growth was created, generating positive economic results.

Local The Prince William County economy appears, for the most part, to be healthy and the primary back drop that frames this outlook (relatively low gas prices, low interest rates, improving job market, and affordable housing relative to neighboring counties) is not expected to change dramatically over the near term. The residential real estate market is growing in terms of average sold price and units sold year-to-date 2017 compared to year-to-date 2016. Unemployment in the County remained low and below the national rate. Latest at-place employment data from the Virginia Employment Commission (1st Quarter 2017) indicates a two-year growth in establishments of 9.1%. During that same time period, at-place employment grew 5.8%, and average weekly wages grew 7.8%. The Prince William economy appears overall to be healthy, with expectations of continued growth in the coming year.

Prince William County Real Estate Market At-A-Glance

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

Indicator			Explanation	Trend (Y-O-Y)
Average Sales Price (MRIS)	\$371,427 (+2.1%) (Sep 2017)	\$363,634 (Sep 2016)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
# of Homes Sold	5,990 (+4.4%) (CYTD Sep 2017)	5,740 (CYTD Sep 2016)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
Average # of Days on Market	36 (-16.3%) (Sep 2017)	43 (Sep 2016)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
# of Occupancy Permits Issued	1,777 (-39.8%) (2016)	2,951 (2015)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	
Ratio of Homes on the Market to Homes Sold	2.3 (-4.2%) (Sep 2017)	2.4 (Sep 2016)	Indicator of relative health of housing market	

Residential Sales Activity According to the Metropolitan Regional Information Systems (MRIS) sales data on September 30, 2017, the average residential sales price of \$371,427 is a 2.1% increase over September 2016. The number of sales for the month of September 2017 totaled 561, a decrease of 6.0% when compared to September 2016. This is counter to the year-to-date increase of 4.4%, indicating a recent slowdown when compared to the total nine months. When comparing September 2017 with the five-year average, closed sales of 561 compare to the five-year average of 548, depicting very little change. Overall, September 2017 compared to September 2016, the County's residential market is mixed, and tight inventories continue. Active listings and units closed decreased, and the average sold price increased. Active listings of 1,305 compare to the five-year average of 1,596, and the months of supply in September 2017 of 3.3 months compare to the five-year average of 4.3 months. Through this five-year period, tight inventories contributed to pushing average home prices higher and average days on the market lower. As noted above, the number of residential occupancy permits decreased 39.8% year-over-year. Although the single family and townhouse categories increased, new permits issued for multi-family decreased from 1,849 in 2015 to 559 in 2016. This decrease, primarily in apartments (multi-family rental), resulted in a year-over-year drop from 1,599 in 2015 to 296 in 2016. The multi-family rental building sector saw strong growth following the housing market crash around 2010 and has now leveled off as rents are peaking and the gap between the cost of renting and the cost of purchasing is narrower.

Commercial Sector For the quarter ending September 2017, according to Costar Realty Group (Costar), the County's commercial inventory included 45.6 million square feet (sq. ft.) of space in 2,041 buildings, with 2.66 million sq. ft. of vacant space. During the extended recovery from 3rd quarter 2010 to 3rd quarter 2017, the overall vacancy rate across all combined categories decreased from 11.5% to 5.8%. Additionally, vacancy rates moved lower in each individual category: office, flex, industrial, and retail. During the same period, inventory increased 5.8% from 43.1 million sq. ft. to 45.6 million sq. ft. The County's commercial sector has progressively improved in all aspects and positive trends are anticipated going forward. However, it should be noted that although the current rent per sq. ft. is higher than the five-year average, and the current vacancy rate is lower than the five-year average, the current sales price per sq. ft. of \$116 is still lower than the five-year average of \$174.



1st Quarter FY 2018

Expenditures

General Information

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

The County's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30. The BOCS adopted a FY2018 general fund budget of \$1.12 billion.

- \$548.1 million adopted School transfer, in accordance with the County-Schools revenue sharing agreement.
- \$570.0 million adopted County government general fund budget, including transfers.

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

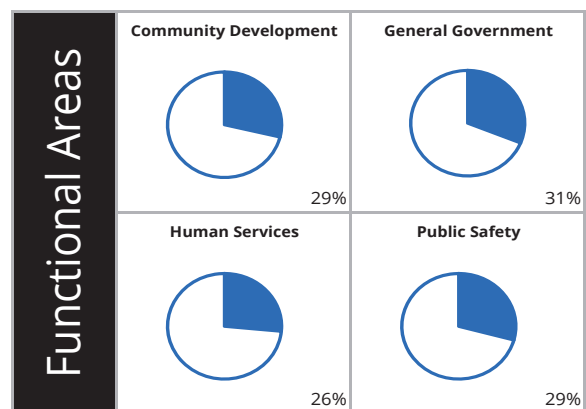
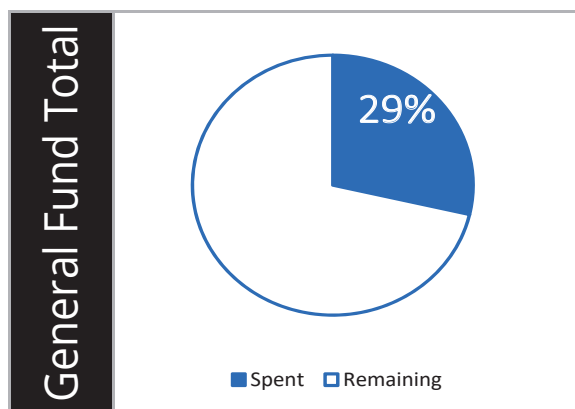
County agencies may have revenue sources other than local taxes that support the general fund expenditure budget. These include charges for services, federal and state revenue, court fines, and fees.

First Quarter Summary

1. **Change in General Fund Reporting** - This report includes only unrestricted general fund expenditures. It does not include restricted funds within the general fund such as Transient Occupancy Tax designated for tourism, proffers, grants, or criminal forfeitures.
2. **Revised FY2018 Budget** - As of September 30, 2017, the revised County government unrestricted general fund budget, excluding transfers, was \$524.4 million.
3. **First Quarter General Fund Expenditures and Projections** - As of September 30, 2017, 33.6% of the expenditure budget was spent. Excluding Non-Departmental and Debt Service, which are not indicators of direct County agency operations, agencies spent 28.6% of the operating expenditure budget. Current projections indicate 99.0% of the County government's general fund expenditure budget will be expended by year-end.

Percent of Budget Spent (Including Non-Departmental and Debt Service)	Percent of Budget Spent (Excluding Non-Departmental and Debt Service)
33.60%	28.60%

4. **Pay Periods Per Quarter** - The number of pay periods differ by quarter. The first quarter included an additional two-week pay period. This additional payroll means most agencies will have salary and benefit actuals that are higher than expected through the first quarter. In addition, retiree health benefit costs of \$1.9 million were charged for the entire fiscal year in the first quarter, further increasing salary and benefit costs.
5. **Information Technology Charges** - Information technology costs for the entire fiscal year were billed in the first quarter. Therefore, Internal Services expenditures will be higher than normally anticipated for the first quarter.
6. **Other Notable Agency Variances** - Other notable variances are reported based on the Spent % column on the following pages. Encumbrances are not included in the report.




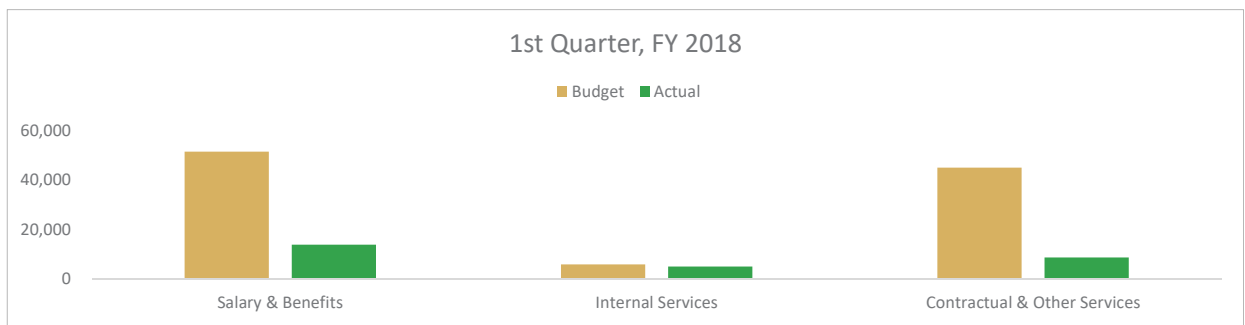
Community Development Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Departments & Agencies

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

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Community Development	Salary & Benefits	51,638.86	13,776.92	
	Internal Services	5,765.86	4,981.31	
	Contractual & Other Services	45,057.32	8,661.32	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(7,349.75)	(91.95)	
	TOTAL		95,112.30	




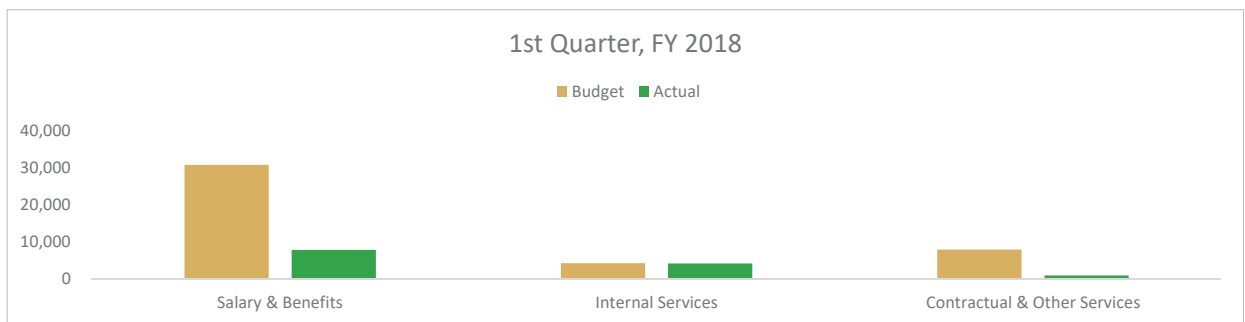
General Government Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Departments & Agencies

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

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
General Government	Salary & Benefits	30,850.99	7,897.97	
	Internal Services	4,278.95	4,215.48	
	Contractual & Other Services	7,937.64	941.52	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(1,820.37)	(227.10)	
	TOTAL		41,247.22	




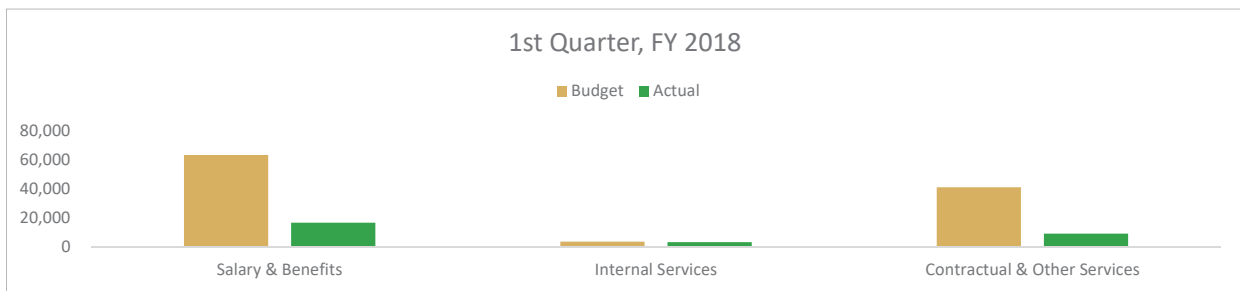
Human Services Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Departments & Agencies

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

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Human Services	Salary & Benefits	62,929.84	16,343.08	
	Internal Services	3,351.70	3,098.08	
	Contractual & Other Services	40,800.95	8,866.68	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(168.30)	0.00	
	106,914.18	28,307.84	26.48%	




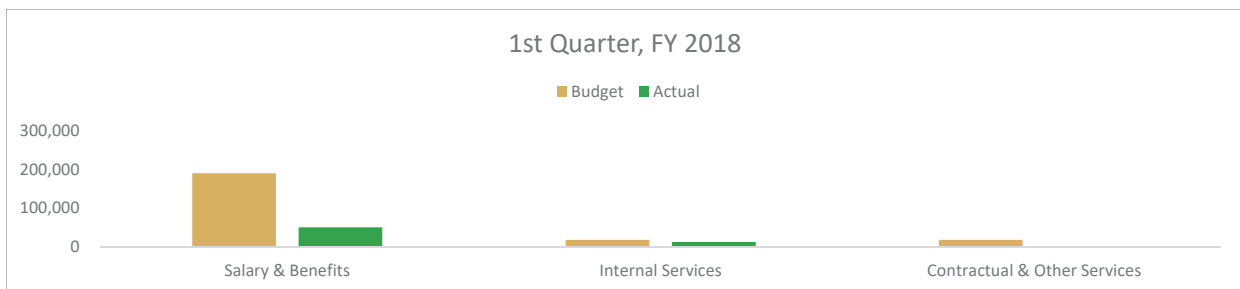
Public Safety Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)


Departments & Agencies

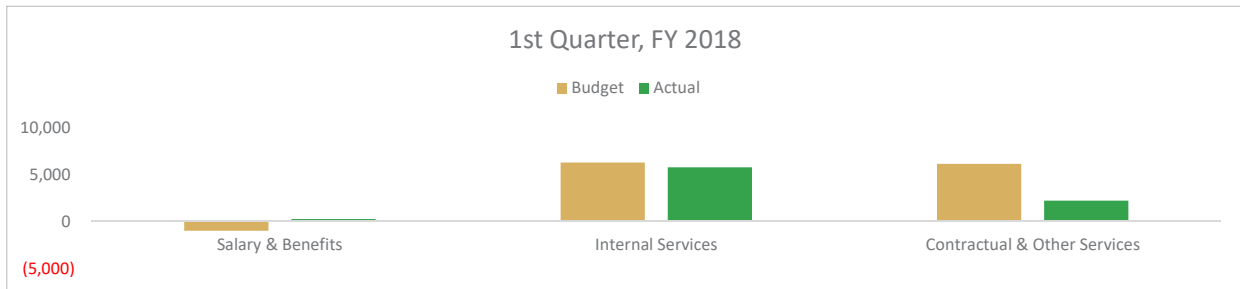
- Circuit Court Judges
- Fire & Rescue
- Magistrates
- Clerk of the Circuit Court
- General District Court
- Police
- Commonwealth's Attorney
- Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court
- Public Safety Communications
- Criminal Justice Services
- Juvenile Court Service Unit
- Sheriff

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Public Safety	Salary & Benefits	190,644.78	50,966.31	
	Internal Services	18,861.48	13,299.30	
	Contractual & Other Services	18,226.79	1,667.63	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(1,637.61)	0.00	
	226,095.44	65,933.24	29.16%	




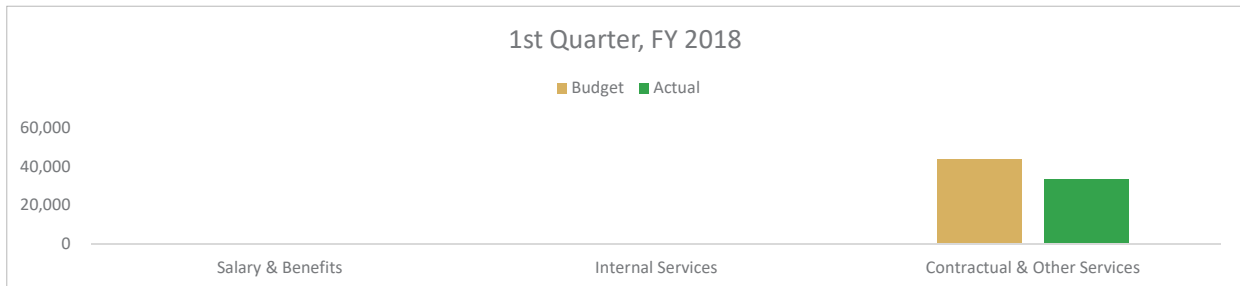
Non-Departmental

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Non-Departmental	Salary & Benefits	(1,003.04)	241.70	
	Internal Services	6,276.97	5,741.52	
	Contractual & Other Services	6,121.92	2,217.56	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(42.63)	257.98	
		11,353.22	8,458.75	









Debt Service

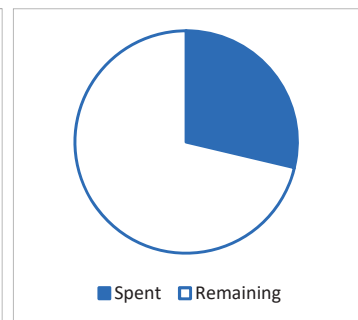
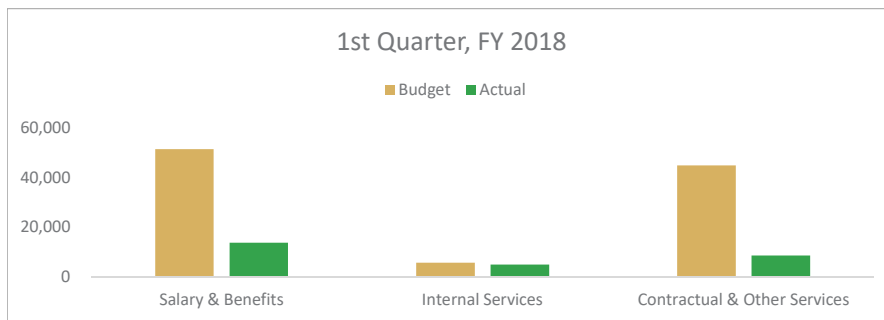
Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Debt Service	Salary & Benefits	0.00	0.00	
	Internal Services	0.00	0.00	
	Contractual & Other Services	43,649.55	33,092.19	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		43,649.55	33,092.19	



Community Development Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Economic Development	Salary & Benefits	1,608.95	434.44	
	Internal Services	50.69	49.15	
	Contractual & Other Services	1,287.53	426.44	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(63.61)	0.00	
	2,883.56	910.03	31.56%	
Library	Salary & Benefits	13,752.95	3,534.25	
	Internal Services	1,072.68	1,039.35	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,050.92	508.09	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(371.34)	0.00	
	17,505.21	5,081.70	29.03%	
Parks & Recreation	Salary & Benefits	18,973.16	5,252.38	
	Internal Services	1,058.23	1,004.04	
	Contractual & Other Services	11,747.41	2,780.56	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(599.84)	0.00	
	31,178.97	9,036.98	28.98%	
Planning	Salary & Benefits	1,090.12	296.13	
	Internal Services	2,217.62	2,211.62	
	Contractual & Other Services	577.95	12.59	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(7.17)	0.00	
	3,878.51	2,520.35	64.98%	
Public Works	Salary & Benefits	13,160.51	3,311.70	
	Internal Services	1,223.98	577.44	
	Contractual & Other Services	25,886.50	4,460.41	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(3,580.71)	(91.95)	
	36,690.28	8,257.61	22.51%	
Transportation	Salary & Benefits	3,053.19	948.02	
	Internal Services	142.66	99.70	
	Contractual & Other Services	2,507.01	473.22	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(2,727.08)	0.00	
	2,975.77	1,520.94	51.11%	











Notable Variances

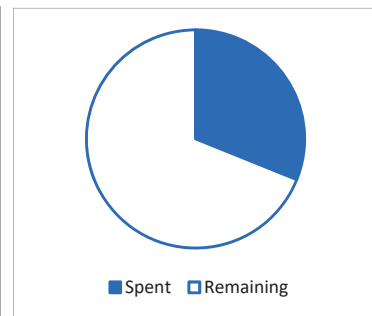
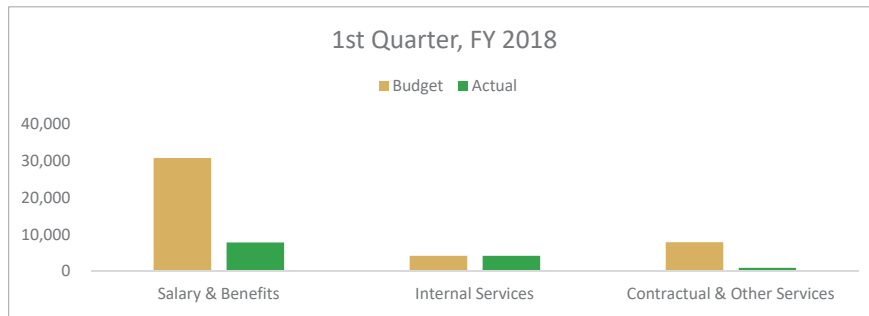
- Planning** - The department has a disproportionate amount of its budget in the Internal Services series due to being the countywide host for the Geographic Information System (GIS). Excluding the Internal Services series, Planning expenses are on target.
- Transportation** - Most personnel costs are cost-recovered from capital projects. Adjusting for the time lag, Transportation expenses are on target.

General Government Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Board of County Supervisors	Salary & Benefits	3,021.59	713.91	
	Internal Services	127.70	127.54	
	Contractual & Other Services	1,943.44	384.54	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(112.29)	0.00	
	4,980.44	1,225.99	24.62%	
County Attorney	Salary & Benefits	3,658.86	952.16	
	Internal Services	88.28	87.85	
	Contractual & Other Services	190.23	(131.83)	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(175.90)	0.00	
	3,761.46	908.18	24.14%	
Elections	Salary & Benefits	1,091.34	315.36	
	Internal Services	80.60	80.69	
	Contractual & Other Services	596.26	76.43	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(50.06)	0.00	
	1,718.14	472.48	27.50%	
Executive Management	Salary & Benefits	3,510.07	894.59	
	Internal Services	111.32	106.16	
	Contractual & Other Services	499.87	55.40	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(92.50)	0.00	
	4,028.76	1,056.16	26.22%	
Finance	Salary & Benefits	14,398.24	3,692.63	
	Internal Services	3,231.93	3,174.24	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,887.32	436.00	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(871.92)	(113.87)	
	20,645.57	7,188.99	34.82%	
Human Resources	Salary & Benefits	2,781.27	704.00	
	Internal Services	572.63	572.68	
	Contractual & Other Services	606.36	106.78	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(462.08)	(113.23)	
	3,498.18	1,270.23	36.31%	
Human Rights Office	Salary & Benefits	709.31	208.45	
	Internal Services	23.14	23.14	
	Contractual & Other Services	56.51	7.53	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(14.76)	0.00	
	774.21	239.12	30.89%	
Management & Budget	Salary & Benefits	1,680.30	416.87	
	Internal Services	43.36	43.18	
	Contractual & Other Services	157.65	6.67	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(40.86)	0.00	
	1,840.46	466.72	25.36%	

General Government Functional Area *(Continued)*



Notable Variances

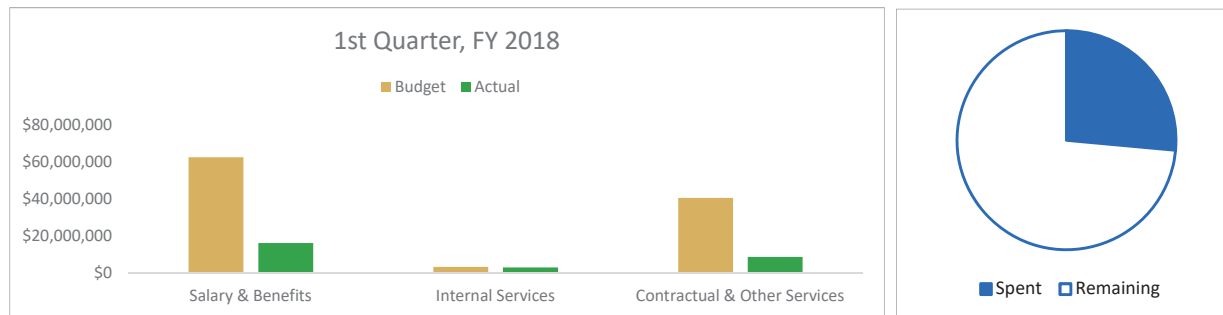
- Finance** - The department has a disproportionate amount of its budget in the Internal Services series due to being a countywide host for general government systems. Excluding the Internal Services series, Finance expenses are on target.
- Human Resources** - The department has a disproportionate amount of its budget in the Internal Services series due to being a countywide host for general government systems. Excluding the Internal Services series, Human Resource expenses are on target.

Human Services Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Aging	Salary & Benefits	2,363.60	606.92	
	Internal Services	152.82	125.49	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,500.60	2,005.24	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(141.73)	0.00	
	5,875.29	2,737.65	46.60%	
Community Services	Salary & Benefits	31,452.68	8,253.40	
	Internal Services	1,840.91	1,710.59	
	Contractual & Other Services	11,731.28	1,657.07	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(6.41)	0.00	
	45,018.46	11,621.06	25.81%	
Cooperative Extension Service	Salary & Benefits	706.84	131.13	
	Internal Services	80.83	80.83	
	Contractual & Other Services	56.07	2.62	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(20.17)	0.00	
	823.57	214.59	26.06%	
Public Health	Salary & Benefits	314.47	49.91	
	Internal Services	33.44	25.03	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,049.77	1,442.01	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	3,397.68	1,516.95	44.65%	
Social Services	Salary & Benefits	28,092.25	7,301.73	
	Internal Services	1,243.71	1,156.13	
	Contractual & Other Services	22,463.23	3,759.74	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	51,799.19	12,217.59	23.59%	

Human Services Functional Area *(Continued)*



Notable Variances

- Aging** - Spending is higher due to full fiscal year funding of \$1.4 million for Birmingham Green paid during 1st quarter.
- Public Health** - Expenditures include 1st and 2nd quarterly disbursements to the State.







Public Safety Functional Area

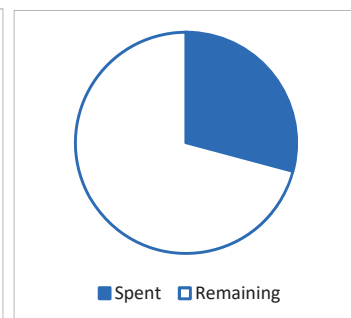
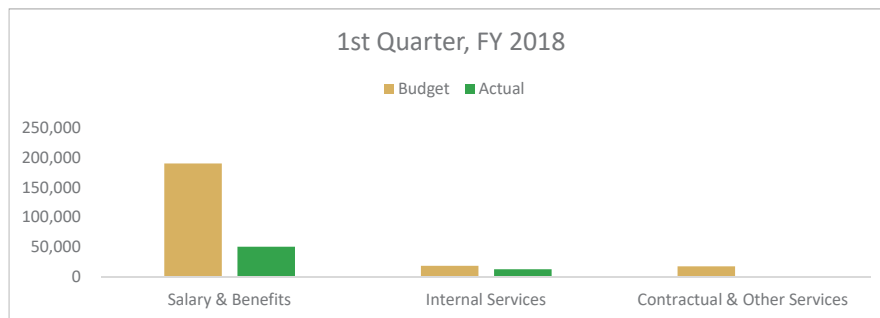
(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Circuit Court Judges	Salary & Benefits	673.36	211.10	
	Internal Services	27.38	27.38	
	Contractual & Other Services	38.36	6.33	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	739.09	244.81	33.12%	
Clerk of the Court	Salary & Benefits	3,599.71	893.25	
	Internal Services	150.46	150.46	
	Contractual & Other Services	395.36	20.04	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(96.67)	0.00	
	4,048.85	1,063.75	26.27%	
Commonwealth Attorney	Salary & Benefits	5,464.03	1,388.74	
	Internal Services	141.99	137.21	
	Contractual & Other Services	195.61	41.01	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	5,801.63	1,566.96	27.01%	
Criminal Justice Services	Salary & Benefits	3,619.73	907.45	
	Internal Services	170.50	157.43	
	Contractual & Other Services	513.75	85.46	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(86.43)	0.00	
	4,217.56	1,150.34	27.28%	
Fire & Rescue	Salary & Benefits	75,364.34	19,757.61	
	Internal Services	6,265.58	5,067.41	
	Contractual & Other Services	6,459.34	502.82	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(963.19)	0.00	
	87,126.08	25,327.84	29.07%	
General District Court	Salary & Benefits	65.53	18.11	
	Internal Services	27.59	27.59	
	Contractual & Other Services	184.67	14.62	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	277.79	60.32	21.71%	

Public Safety Functional Area *(Continued)*


(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

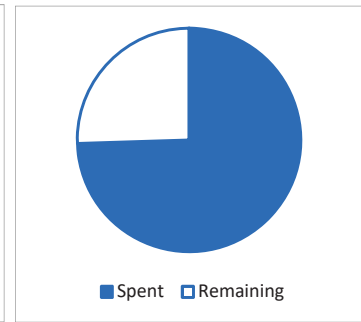
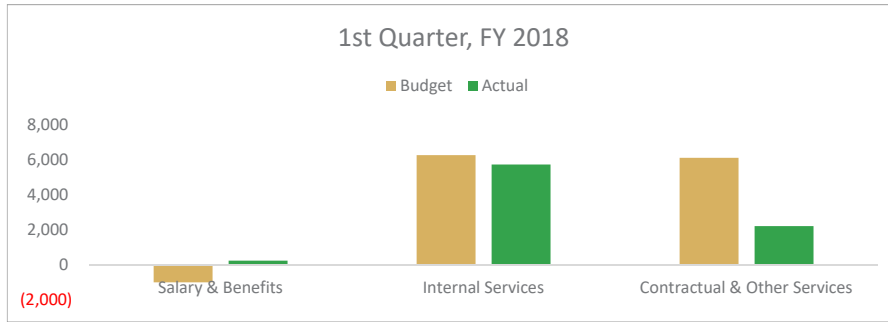
Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court	Salary & Benefits	0.00	0.00	
	Internal Services	24.09	24.09	
	Contractual & Other Services	93.10	0.08	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	117.19	24.17	20.63%	
Juvenile Court Services Unit	Salary & Benefits	588.88	151.37	
	Internal Services	81.40	74.42	
	Contractual & Other Services	203.53	32.23	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(7.94)	0.00	
	865.87	258.02	29.80%	
Magistrates	Salary & Benefits	108.28	23.89	
	Internal Services	15.35	15.35	
	Contractual & Other Services	10.23	2.11	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	133.86	41.35	30.89%	
Police	Salary & Benefits	82,138.63	22,899.70	
	Internal Services	10,814.24	6,916.55	
	Contractual & Other Services	8,217.95	775.32	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	101,170.82	30,591.57	30.24%	
Public Safety Communications	Salary & Benefits	9,692.21	2,150.77	
	Internal Services	294.07	281.25	
	Contractual & Other Services	1,327.20	88.84	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(247.07)	0.00	
	11,066.40	2,520.87	22.78%	
Sheriff	Salary & Benefits	9,330.07	2,564.30	
	Internal Services	848.84	420.17	
	Contractual & Other Services	587.69	98.77	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(236.30)	0.00	
	10,530.30	3,083.24	29.28%	



Non-Departmental

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Non-Departmental	Salary & Benefits	(1,003.04)	241.70	
	Internal Services	6,276.97	5,741.52	
	Contractual & Other Services	6,121.92	2,217.56	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(42.63)	257.98	
	11,353.22	8,458.75	74.51%	




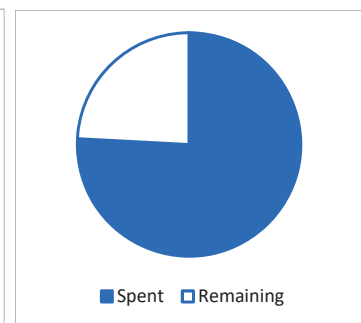
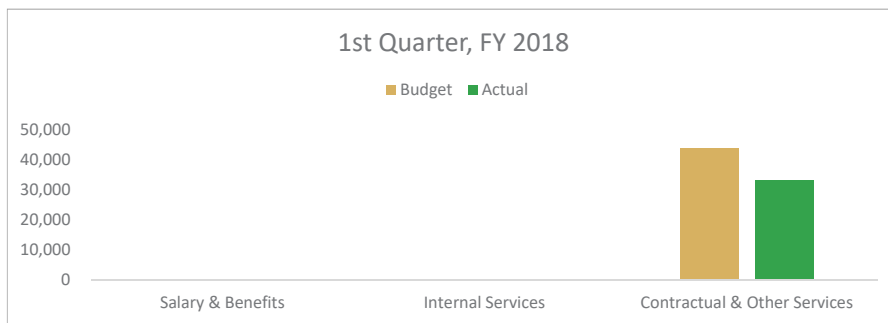
Notable Variances

- Non-Departmental** - The following payments are made during the first quarter of the fiscal year:
 - Self Insurance Workers Compensation (\$4.4M), Self-Insurance Casualty Pool (\$1.3M), and Property and Miscellaneous insurance premiums (0.3M)
 - Hylton Performing Arts Center Contribution (\$1.9M)

Debt Service

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
Debt Service	Salary & Benefits	0.00	0.00	
	Internal Services	0.00	0.00	
	Contractual & Other Services	43,649.55	33,092.19	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	43,649.55	33,092.19	75.81%	



Notable Variances

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



Prince William County

Department of Finance
Office of Management and Budget
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Prince William, VA 22192
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