



2013 POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

A Citizen's Guide to County Finances

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013
Prince William County, Virginia

Dear Citizens of Prince William County, Virginia:

We are pleased to present this Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) of Prince William County (the County) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

The information contained in this report was derived from the County's *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* (CAFR), which was prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The County's financial statements have been audited by Cherry Bekaert LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants, and received an unqualified opinion. This opinion means that the County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The CAFR, which is available at the County's internet website, your local library, or by contacting the Prince William County Department of Finance, includes more than 200 pages of detailed County financial statements, notes, schedules and reports.

The Popular Annual Financial Report is issued as a means of communicating condensed and simplified financial and statistical information to the County's citizens and other interested parties. Because this report seeks to condense County financial information, it does not comply with GAAP and generally accepted reporting requirements for government entities. Financial information relating to the County School Board, Convention & Visitors' Bureau and the Adult Detention Center are omitted, as this report focuses solely on the finances of the primary government of the County.

As you review the Popular Annual Financial Report, please feel free to share any questions, concerns, or recommendations you may have with us. We value your input and look forward to the opportunity to address any comments you may have.

Respectfully,

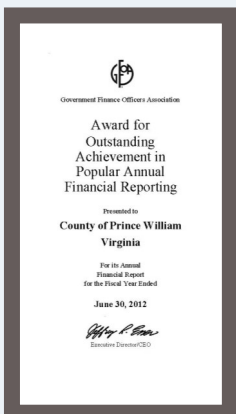


Melissa S. Peacor
County Executive



Steven A. Solomon
Director of Finance

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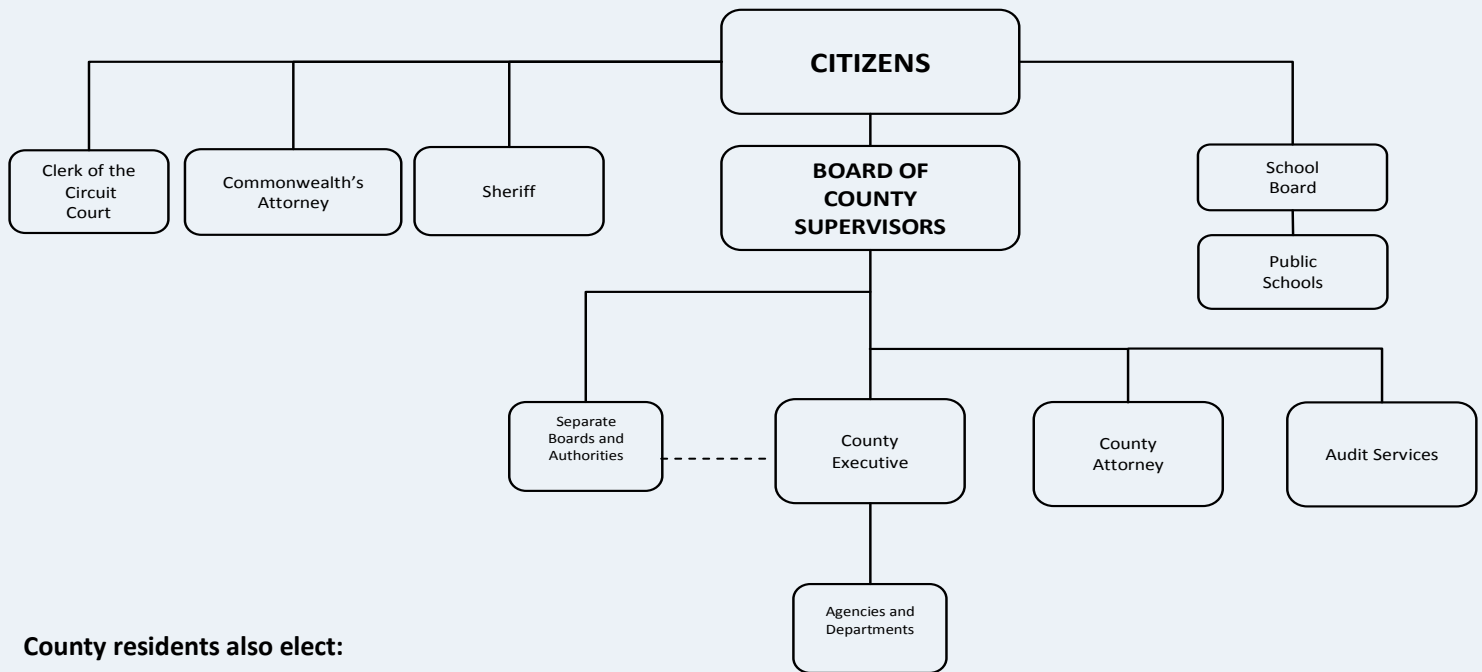
This report is designed to guide you in understanding how your County government works, and how public monies are managed and spent. You will learn:

- ◆ How much money is coming in and from what sources
- ◆ How that money is budgeted
- ◆ How the money is spent for the benefit of the residents and the community

This Popular Annual Financial Report is considered a best practice by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), which is the authority on best practices in governmental accounting and financial reporting. Prince William County has received the GFOA's award for this publication for the last seven years, and expects to continue to meet the GFOA's standards with this publication.

Since 1972, the County has operated under the County Executive form of government. The policy-determining body of the County is an eight-member Board of County Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors are elected by the citizens of Prince William County for four year terms and represent one of the seven Magisterial Districts in the County. The eighth member of the Board is elected at-large by County residents to serve a four-year term as Chairman. The last election for Board of County Supervisors was held on November 8, 2011. The Board is responsible for determining major policies of the County and determining how funds should be spent in ways that best benefit the residents of the County.

Prince William County Government Organization



County residents also elect:

- ◆ The Clerk of the Circuit Court for a term of eight years.
- ◆ The Commonwealth's Attorney for a term of four years.
- ◆ The Sheriff for a term of four years.
- ◆ The Prince William County School Board which is comprised of eight members - one from each of the Magisterial districts and one at-large member. The School Board oversees the operation of public schools in the County and is independent from the Board of County Supervisors, as required by Virginia state law. The County's General Fund covers the local share of the cost of operating the public school system. The School Board appoints a Superintendent to administer the operations of the County's public schools. The School Board members each serve a term of four years.

The Board of County Supervisors appoints:

- ◆ The County Executive, who acts as the County government's chief administrative officer. The County Executive implements Board policies, provides organizational leadership for addressing major issues, directs business and administrative procedures, and recommends department heads for appointment by the Board.
- ◆ The County Attorney, who provides legal guidance to the government.
- ◆ Members of several separate boards and authorities, who administer the operations of certain services, such as human services, and the public library system.

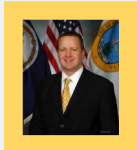
The Judges of the Circuit Court, the General District Court, and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court are appointed by the Virginia General Assembly.

Representing You

Your elected board member represents you and your Magisterial district. Residents are always welcome to attend the Board of County Supervisor meetings to express their concerns, comments, and opinions directly to the Board.

The Board of County Supervisors usually meet at 2 p.m. on the first, second and third Tuesdays of each month, with meetings also at 7:30 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays. The Board meets in the Board Chambers located at the administrative offices of the County:

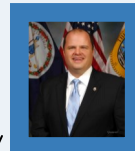
McCoart Building
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, VA 22192



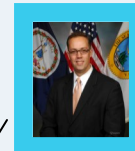
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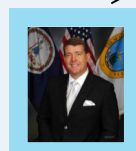
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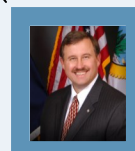
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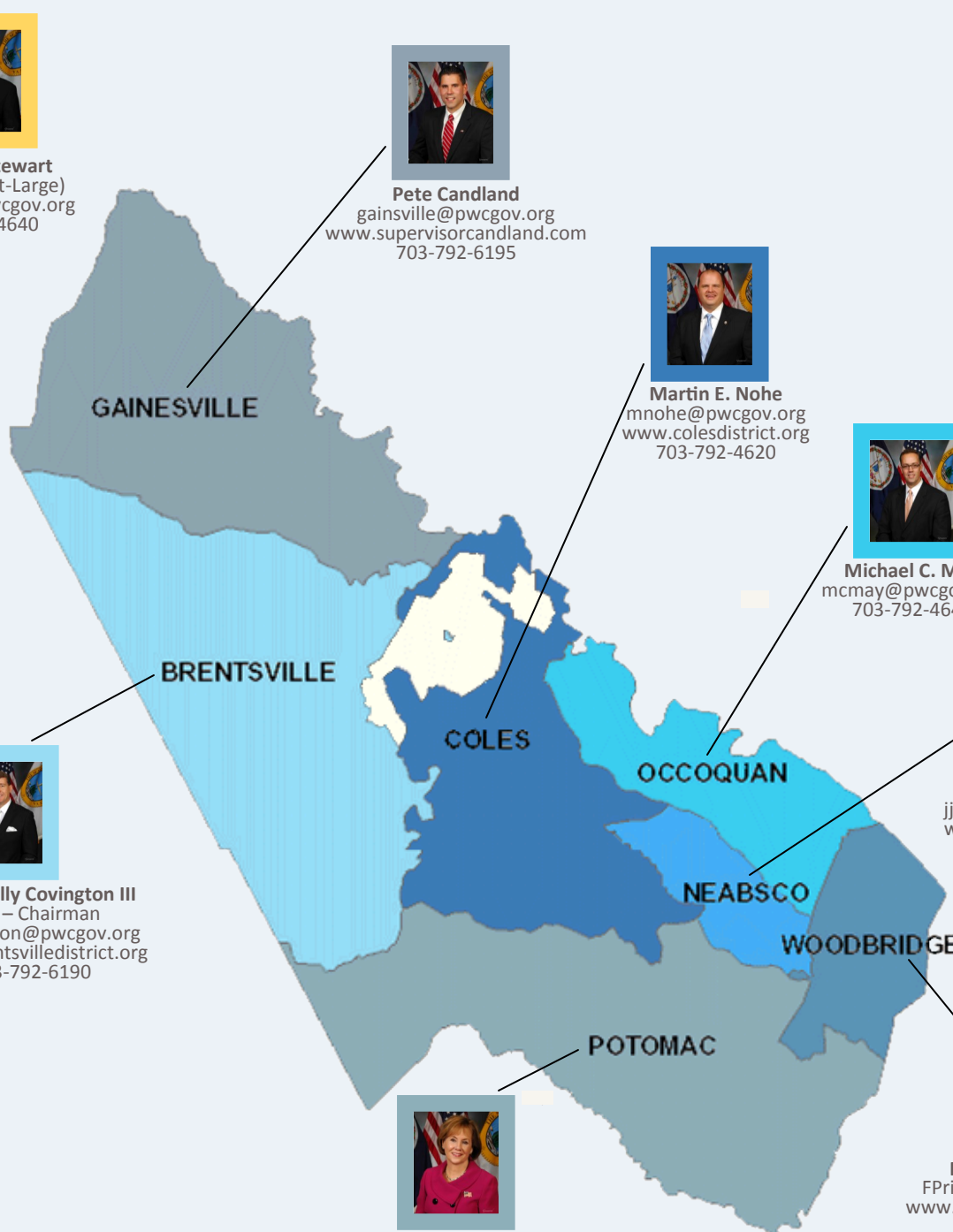
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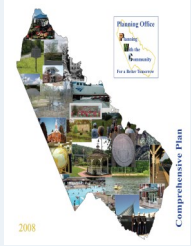


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The Board of County Supervisors makes decisions about service delivery and resource allocation based on the policy guidance of the Prince William County Comprehensive Plan and the four year Strategic Plan. These plans form the basis for developing the Annual Fiscal Plan each year.

The Comprehensive Plan



The Comprehensive Plan is a general guide to the location, character, and extent of proposed or anticipated land use, including public facilities. *Section 15.2-2223* of the Virginia Code requires every governing body to adopt a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the territory within its jurisdiction. Comprehensive plans are required to be reviewed every five years, to ensure that the plan is responsive to current circumstances and that its goals are still supported by the citizenry.

The Comprehensive Plan for Prince William County contains a clear strategy for responsible, fiscally-sound residential and economic growth to produce a vibrant, prosperous, stable, "livable" community.

The Strategic Plan

Prince William County also adopts a four year Strategic Plan designed to help the County achieve its long-term vision. The Strategic Plan goals focus on the areas of Economic Development and Education, Human Services, Public Safety and Transportation. The Strategic

2013-2016 Strategic Plan Vision Statement



Prince William County is a community of choice with a strong, diverse economic base, where families and individuals choose to live and work and businesses choose to locate.



Plan provides crucial policy guidance for decisions affecting the community and its citizens during the Board of County Supervisors' four-year term.

The 2013-2016 Strategic Plan was approved and adopted by the Board on January 22, 2013.

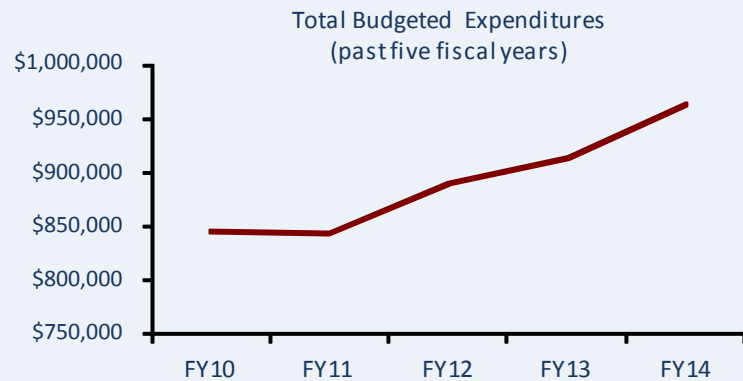
The Annual Fiscal Plan /The Budget

As required by Virginia state law, the County must adopt a balanced budget for each fiscal year. The County Executive must submit a proposed fiscal plan to the Board of County Supervisors on or before April 1st. After an extensive budget review, deliberation process, and public hearings to receive citizen input, the Board of County Supervisors formally approves the Adopted Fiscal Plan. The Fiscal Plan must be adopted on or before May 1 of each year.

Public hearings are your opportunity to participate in the County's budgeting process. Hearings are advertised on the County website at www.pwcgov.org. Visit regularly to stay informed!

In conjunction with the Fiscal Plan, the County also prepares a six year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) which is also adopted by the Board of County Supervisors.

The budget allocates resources for the General Fund, which is the main fund used to account for most of the County's revenue and expenditures. Expenditures are budgeted for the following areas: General Government, Administration, Judicial Administration, Planning and Development, Public Safety, Education, Parks and Libraries, Human Services, General Debt and Capital Improvement Plan.



The 2014 General Fund budget provides an increase of 4.9% over the prior year's budget. This includes a transfer to Prince William County Schools of \$470.8 million, a 5.7% increase from the prior year. This also included an increase in Public Safety to fund additional police officers to fully staff the Middle School Resource Officer program. The fiscal year 2014 adopted rate for current real estate taxes is \$1.181 per \$100 of assessed value. The average residential tax bill in FY 14 is \$3,392. The residential tax rate for fiscal year 2014 has decreased by \$.1049 to \$1.181 from the fiscal year 2013 rate of \$1.2859.

County Population Statistics

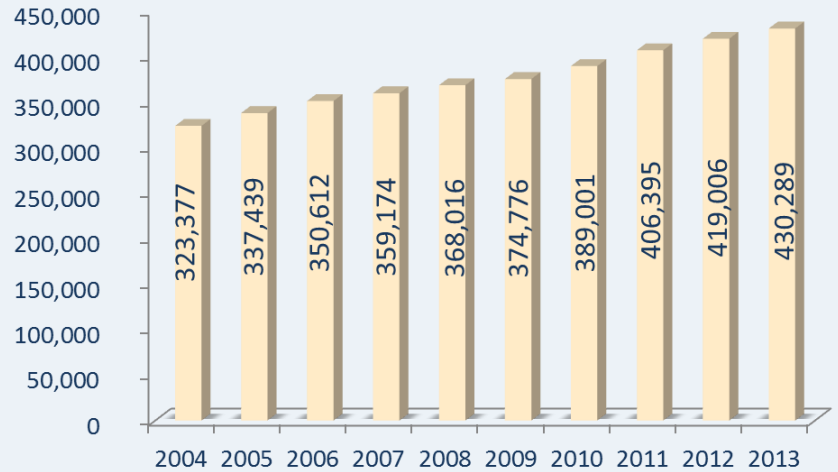
Today, Prince William County is a diverse and dynamic community. Encompassing an area of 348 square miles (222,615 acres), 18.8% of which is federally-owned land. The County's population has grown at an average annual growth rate of 3.2% during the last decade and 3.5% over the last five years and is expected to continue to grow at a steady pace.

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division: Table 1: Annual Estimates of Resident Population for Counties in Virginia April 1, 2000 – July 1, 2010 and for April 1, 2011– July 2012.

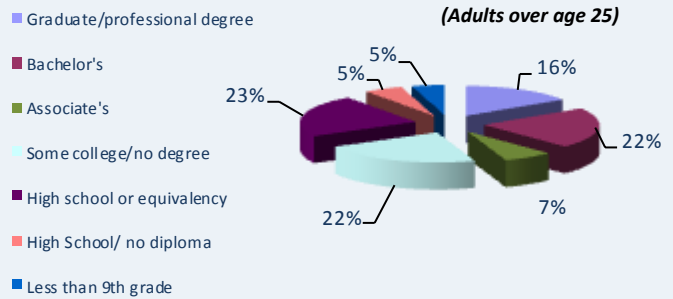
The population in Prince William County is relatively young with only 7.6% over the age of 65 and nearly one third under the age of 20. County residents come from many different backgrounds, races, and ethnicities. Our community places a high value on education as 45% of adults over age 25 have earned undergraduate, graduate, and or associates degrees, and another 22% have some college education.

Source: US Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey
 Note: Hispanic population is an ethnic designation, not a racial designation. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Prince William County Population

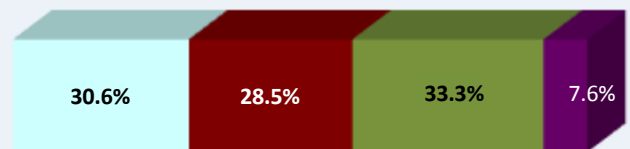


Education

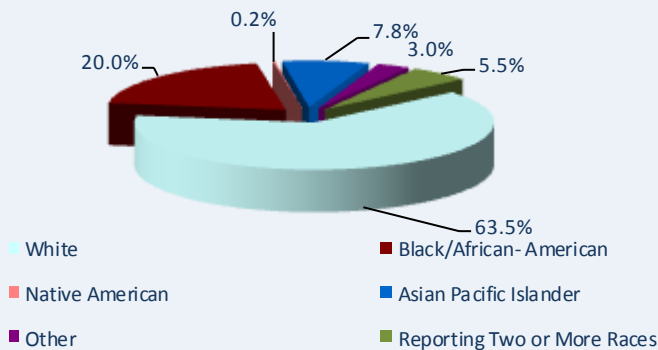


Age

Under 20 years 20-39 40-64 65+



Race



Ethnicity

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Hispanic/Latino Origin (any race) | 20.5% |
| Non-Hispanic/Latino Origin (any race) | 79.5% |

A Great Place to be Today!

Forbes magazine named Prince William County the fourteenth richest county in America based on median income for 2010-2011.

America's Promise Alliance named Prince William County one of America's 100 Best Communities for Young People in 2010.

The International City/County Management Association (ICMA) recognized the County's innovative programs to mitigate the impact of home foreclosures.

The **Design/Build Institute of America** named Prince William County the nation's top road builder.

Economic Outlook and Trends

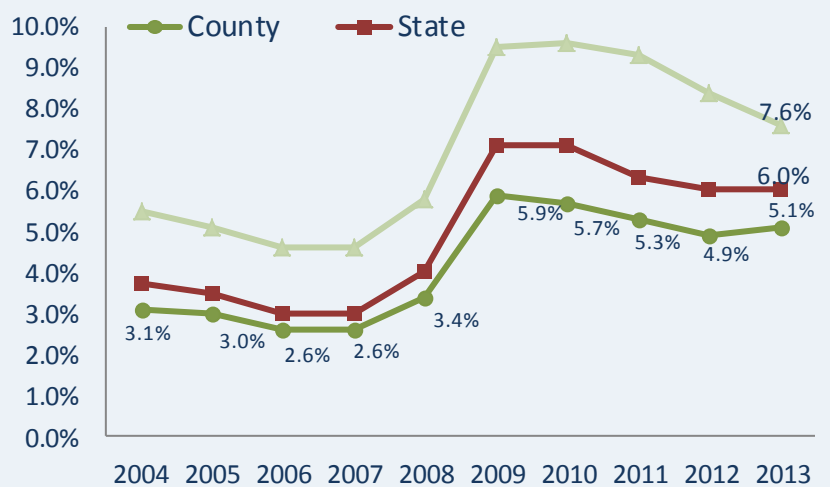
As the nation continues to recover from the economic downturn, Prince William County's economy and residential housing market appear to be strengthening in most areas. The residential real estate market is improving as the average sold price, number of sales and average days on the market indicators are favorable as compared to the prior year. The number of foreclosures in the County is declining, and local retail activity and net vehicles added in the County are increasing. The community and the Board of Supervisors have made decisions prior to and during the recession that now allow the County to take advantage of low interest rates and invest in infrastructure and capital projects at a time when many other localities are reducing or stopping investment in these areas. These decisions have ensured that the County will continue to meet its Strategic Plan goals and remain a desirable community for current and future residents and businesses.

Throughout the past decade, the County's unemployment rates have mirrored state and national rate. However, the County's rates have been at consistently lower levels. The County had an unemployment rate of 5.1% and a civilian labor force of 234,000 as of June 2013, according to the Virginia Employment Commission. This represents an increase in the unemployment rate from 4.9 percent in June 2012 and a decrease in civilian labor force from 236,000 in June 2012.

The graph to the right shows the portion of the Civilian Labor Force in Prince William County attributed to both employed and unemployed individuals per the Virginia Employment Commission.

As the County's population has grown over the last decade, the total civilian work force has grown accordingly from 183,000 to 234,000 - an average growth rate of 2.8%. The vast majority of County residents are employed. In 2010, the portion of unemployed persons reached the highest levels in the ten year period. However, the number of unemployed persons has declined since then as the economy stabilizes and begins to recover from the recession.

National, State, and County Unemployment Data



Employed vs. Unemployed Persons In Prince William County



Property Taxes

The major source of funding for the County comes from you - residents and businesses - in the form of real estate and personal property taxes.

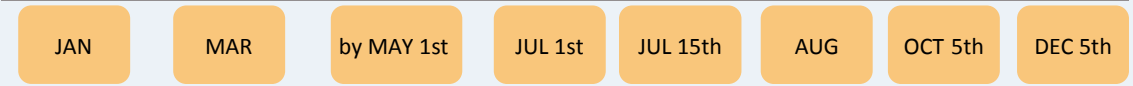
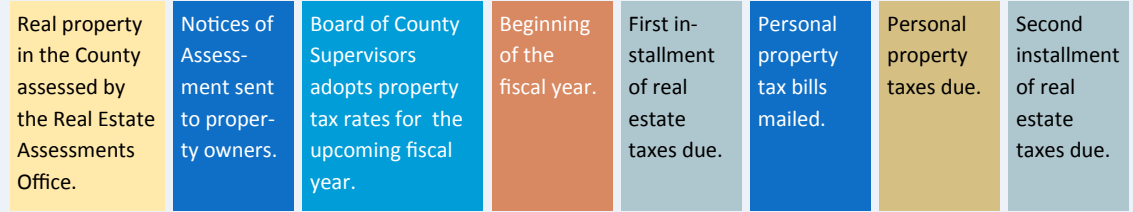
Your total real estate tax bill includes specific levies and fees based upon your property's assessed value, physical address, and type of property.

Your property's assessed value is determined each calendar year by the Real Estate Assessments Office. Additional levies and fees included in your tax bill are the fire levy, gypsy moth and mosquito control levy, solid waste fee, and storm water management fees. The greatest portion of the real estate tax bill is the Countywide Real Estate Tax Levy.

The County also collects property taxes at rates outlined in the table below. Make sure to inform the County of changes in your personal property so that you are taxed appropriately.

All tax and fee rates are adopted by the Board of County Supervisors for each fiscal year after careful consideration of the impact these rates will have on County residents. The Board seeks to adopt tax rates that generate sufficient revenues to continue to provide essential services in the most efficient and effective manner.

Prince William County Taxing Timeline



CALCULATING YOUR REAL ESTATE TAX BILL (FY 2013)

Assessed Property Value
(at January 1, 2012)

÷ \$100

× Tax Rate

=

Total Property Tax

Fiscal Year 2013 Tax Rates

| Real Estate Taxes | Tax rate (per \$100 of assessed value) |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| County Wide Real Estate | \$1.209 |
| Fire and Rescue Levy | \$0.0744 |
| Gypsy Moth Levy | \$0.0025 |
| Solid Waste/Storm Water Fees | Fee (in dollars) |
| Single Family | \$70.00/\$37.10 |
| Townhouse | \$63.00/\$27.84 |
| Mobile Home | \$56.00/\$27.84 |
| Multi-family (Apartment or Condo) | \$47.00/\$27.84 |
| Business and/or Non-residential | \$70.00 per SFE */ \$18.02 per 1,000 SF* |

| Personal Property Taxes | Tax rate (per \$100 of assessed value) |
|--|---|
| General Class: vehicles, certain trailers, motorcycles | \$3.70 |
| General Class: business equipment, furniture, fixtures | \$3.70 |
| Heavy Equipment and Machinery | \$3.70 |
| Mining and Manufacturing Tools | \$2.00 |
| Mobile Homes | \$1.181 |
| Computer Equipment used in a trade/business | \$1.25 |
| Research and Development | \$1.00 |

* SF = Square Feet of impervious area.

*SFE = Square Footage (Estimate), where a SFE = 1.3 tons of waste.

Principal Real Estate Payers

(Assessed values expressed in millions)

| Tax Payer | Assessed Value |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| VA Electric & Power Company | \$ 756 |
| Northern Virginia Electric Co-op | 271 |
| Verizon South, Inc. | 156 |
| Woodbridge Station Apartments, LLC | 136 |
| Washington Gas Light Company | 101 |
| Mall at Potomac Mills, LLC | 97 |
| Stellar Chatsworth LLC | 97 |
| TR Rollings Brook Corp | 95 |
| Prince William Square Investors LLC | 94 |
| Manassas Owner LLC. | 75 |
| | <u>\$ 1,878</u> |

The adopted tax rates have fluctuated in the last decade in response to economic circumstances facing the County. Real estate values in Prince William County underwent a period of extensive growth between 2002 and 2007, as the population expanded and housing construction increased rapidly, and a period of decline between 2008 and 2011. The January 2008 real estate assessments (2009 as pictured below) saw declining values of nearly 9% from the previous year and assessments reached their lowest point in January 2010 (2011 as pictured below). During this time, the County faced plummeting property values and a rise in foreclosures. The Board responded by increasing the real estate tax rate in order to keep revenue at a level sufficient to support continuing services. The January 2011 assessment (2012 as pictured below) increased 7% from the prior year, indicative of a real estate market that is beginning to recover. For fiscal year 2013, the Board of Supervisors strove to keep real estate tax bills lower than they were six years ago (in actual dollars; not adjusted for inflation), as economic recovery continues.

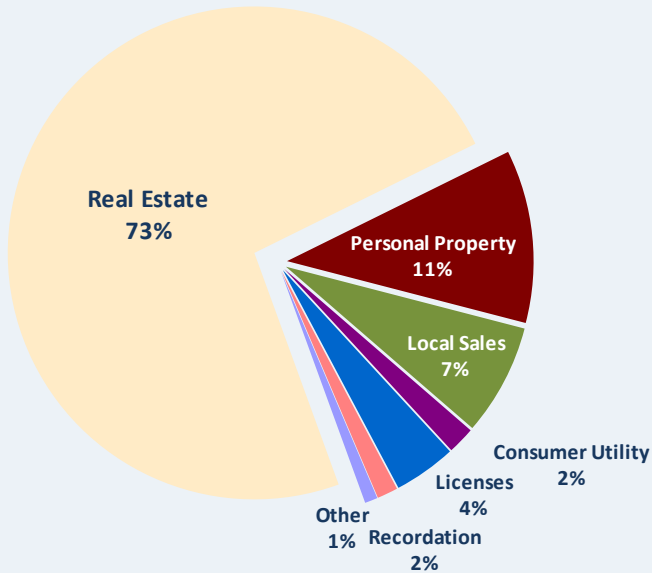
Assessed Real Estate Value v. Real Estate Tax Rate



(Assessed values expressed in millions; tax rates are per \$100 of assessed value.)

Types of Tax Revenue

Total Tax Revenue = \$753,534



Taxes provide the largest portion of total County Revenues, with real estate and personal property taxes accounting for 84% of tax revenues. In addition, the County also receives a 1% local sales taxes on retail sales, consumer utility taxes, which are remitted to the County by utility companies who collect the tax from customers, and recordation taxes, which are collected for recording interest in property in the County land book.

Property tax revenues experienced a 5% increase from the prior year, which is indicative of a recovering real estate market. Local sales taxes also so rose by 6% indicating increased consumer spending and confidence. Recordation taxes also increased by 28% over the prior year.

Intergovernmental Revenue makes up the second largest source of County revenues, comprising \$175,062 or 17% of total revenue. Intergovernmental revenues include monies received through grants from the Federal government or the Commonwealth of Virginia. Grant funding typically is accompanied by restrictions on how, when and why the funds can be spent. Taxes, together with Intergovernmental Revenue comprise 88% of total County revenues.

Amounts collected for various permits and licenses such as building permits or dog licenses are included in **Permits, Fees, and Licenses**.

Fines and Forfeitures are amounts collected for various violations of local ordinances and regulations, such as for parking tickets.

From Use of Money and Property describes amounts earned on investment of funds.

The County also collects fees from the public for certain services rendered, such as court fees and solid waste fees, which are known as **Charges for Services**.

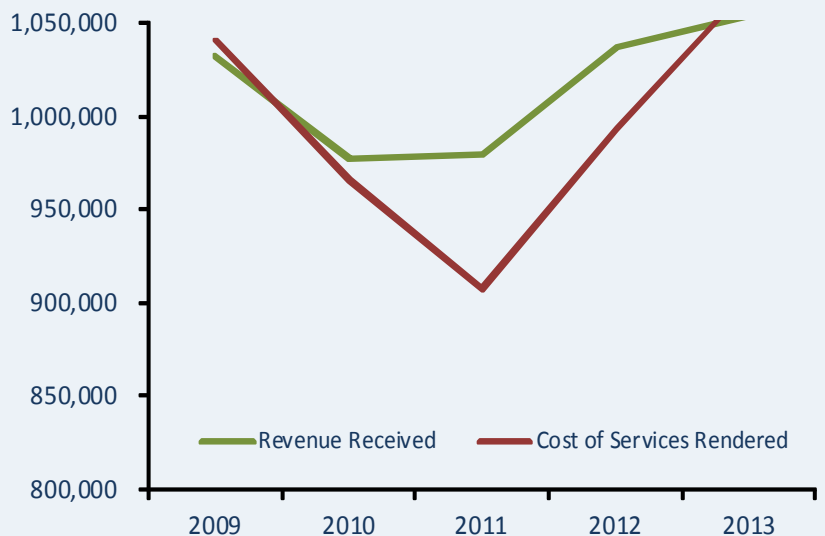
Other revenues include amounts received from other miscellaneous sources, such as donations and other miscellaneous sources of funds.

Revenues Received

| | <u>Restated</u> | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>(all amounts expressed in thousands)</i> | <u>2013</u> | <u>2012</u> |
| Taxes | \$ 753,534 | \$ 713,985 |
| Permits, Fees & Licenses | 16,354 | 13,836 |
| Fines & Forfeitures | 3,260 | 3,435 |
| From Use of Money & Property | (1,657) | 20,859 |
| Charges for Services | 55,700 | 53,565 |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 175,062 | 203,122 |
| Other Revenue | 52,057 | 28,025 |
| Total Revenues Received | \$ 1,054,310 | \$ 1,036,827 |

The graph below depicts County revenues and spending over the past five years. County revenues reached their peak in fiscal year 2009, as the January 1, 2008 real estate assessments reached a historical high. Spending declined from fiscal year 2010 to 2011, as the County made specific efforts to trim and refocus the budget in response to economic difficulties. Revenue and spending for fiscal year 2013 reflect the continuing economic recovery and the position the County is in to provide vital services to a growing community in the near present and in the future.

Revenue v. Spending over Time



Spending decisions are made in order to achieve the goals and outcomes outlined in the Prince William County Comprehensive and Strategic Plans and to benefit the community and Prince William County citizens. The table below details County spending by functional areas.

Services Rendered

| | 2013 | Restated 2012 |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>(all amounts expressed in thousands)</i> | | |
| Education | 463,154 | 406,022 |
| Public Safety | 234,880 | 215,366 |
| Health & Welfare | 75,909 | 75,217 |
| Public Works | 72,924 | 55,538 |
| Community Development | 53,726 | 52,318 |
| Interest on Long-Term Debt | 43,086 | 43,178 |
| Parks, Recreational & Cultural | 34,077 | 54,999 |
| General Government Administration | 37,932 | 40,151 |
| Judicial Administration | 19,524 | 18,222 |
| Total Governmental Activities | 1,035,212 | 961,011 |
| Proprietary Activities | 35,621 | 32,709 |
| Total Services Rendered | 1,070,833 | 993,720 |

Description of Services Rendered

Education includes student instruction, maintenance and operation of the schools, other facilities, buses and equipment.

Public Safety includes law enforcement, traffic control, fire and rescue services, correction and detention, and protective inspections.

Health & Welfare includes the local health department, mental health, mental retardation, and substance abuse programs, as well as welfare and social services.

Public Works includes maintenance and repairs of existing transportation facilities, sanitation and waste removal, and maintenance of the County's general buildings and grounds.

Community Development includes long and short range planning for physical, social, economic, and environmental issues.

Interest on Long-Term Debt refers to long-term borrowings to the County.

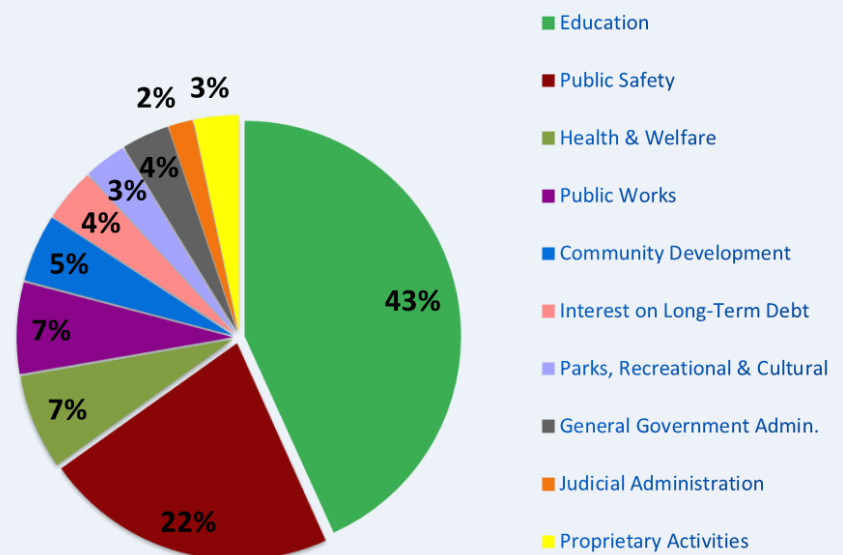
Parks, Recreational & Cultural includes maintenance and operation of parks, recreation facilities, historical landmarks, libraries, and other cultural facilities.

General Government Administration includes legislative, financial, and election activities.

Judicial Administration includes support of the court system, including the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Office of the Sheriff and the Commonwealth's Attorney.

Proprietary Activities refer to the costs associated with operation of the County Landfill and Innovation Technology Park.

Costs by Service Category (FY 2013)



Overall spending increased 8% from the prior year, with the most substantial increase in Education. In fiscal year 2012, the County issued about \$46 million in debt to support School construction projects, while in the current year \$66 million of such debt was issued as the school system undertakes more capital projects in response to growing student enrollment. County support to the school system increased as a result of the overall growth in County revenues. Public works and public safety expenses increased in the current year as well, while general government expenses declined.

Though the total cost of governmental activities was \$1,035,212, the amount provided by taxpayers is significantly less. Several governmental activities are supported by grants and contributions from the federal and state governments, through user fees and charges for services, and through other revenues, such as earnings on investments.

The Statement of Financial Position, otherwise known as the Balance Sheet, provides information about the resources available and the obligations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year for the primary government. The Statement of Net Assets also provides a snapshot of the County's health at the end of the fiscal year.

| <i>(all amounts expressed in thousands)</i> | <u>2013</u> | <u>2012</u> <u>Restated</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Resources/ Assets | | |
| Cash | 702,172 | 741,908 |
| Investments | 23,387 | 20,083 |
| Receivables | 61,618 | 58,271 |
| Property & Equipment | 517,029 | 496,276 |
| Other Assets | 48,576 | 29,269 |
| Total Resources | 1,352,782 | 1,345,807 |
| Obligations/Liabilities | | |
| Amounts Owed to | | |
| Employees and Vendors | 33,931 | 30,320 |
| Short-term Debt | 142,336 | 143,140 |
| Long-term Debt | 936,428 | 928,640 |
| Other Liabilities | 249,473 | 236,570 |
| Total Obligations | 1,362,168 | 1,338,670 |
| Net Assets/(Deficit)** | (9,386) | 7,137 |

**** Net Assets/(Deficit)** *The deficit shown indicates that the primary government has long-term commitments that are greater than currently available resources, but does not indicate that the County does not have resources to meet its obligations. The deficit is caused when the County takes on long-term debt on behalf of the School Board and the Adult Detention Center. The related assets are owned and reported by these entities in their separately issued financial statements. When the financial position of all of the entities are combined, financial obligations do not exceed financial resources.*

Net assets of the primary government at June 30, 2013 decreased \$16,523 from June 30, 2012. This decrease is due primarily to the consolidation of the Park Authority into Prince William's primary government. The graph below depicts the County's financial position over the last five years. The net deficit has been declining over the years.

Resources

Cash consists of monies held in County bank accounts which are available to pay for financial obligations and services rendered.

Investments are amounts placed in accounts earning higher returns but not immediately needed to pay current expenses and obligations.

Receivables are amounts owed to the County from various sources which are expected to be collected.

Property & Equipment represents land, buildings, vehicles, equipment, and other items of high value owned by the County and expected to be used in the conduct of County business for more than one year.

Other Assets include items such as prepaid expenses, inventory, etc.

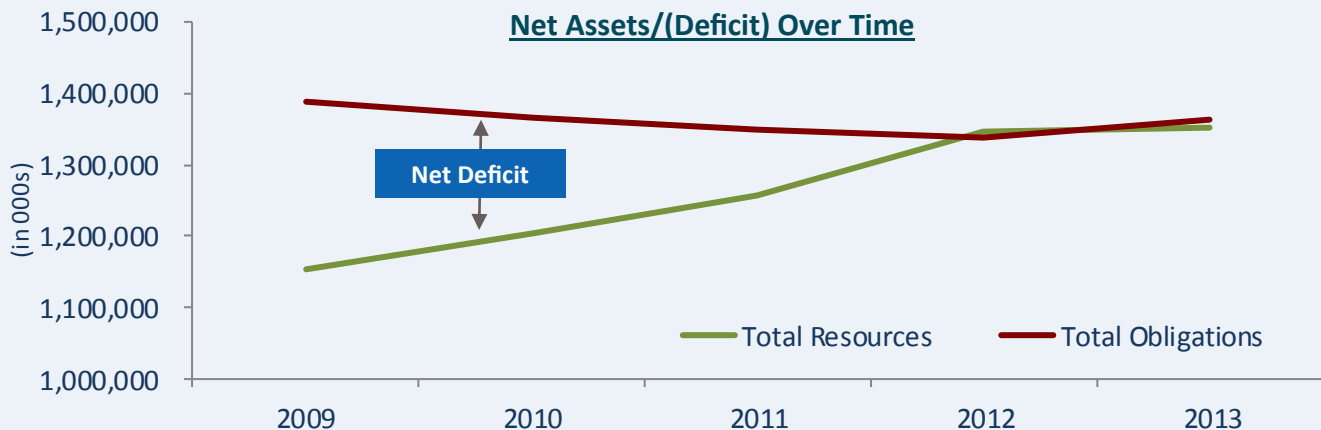
Obligations

Amounts Owed to Employees and Vendors are monies which are obligated to be paid within the next year to employees and others who provide goods and services to the County.

Short-term Debt is the portion of amounts borrowed by the County that is due within one year.

Long-term Debt is the portion of the amounts borrowed by the County that is due beyond one year.

Other Liabilities represent all obligations beyond those specifically listed, such as amounts due to other government units, deferred revenues, etc.



Debt

The County borrows money to fund major projects or purchase assets that will benefit the citizens of the County. The County typically sells or issues bonds to investors who will be paid back with interest at a later time. Issuing debt allows the County to spread repayment for major projects over many years, thereby ensuring that the cost is shared by future taxpayers who will benefit from such projects when they are completed. The County typically issues debt to finance road projects, school construction and renovation projects, parks projects, and other general projects throughout the County.

The County has no legal limitations on the amount of debt it can issue. However, the Board has adopted certain financial policies limiting the amount of tax-supported debt outstanding to no more than 3% of assessed value of taxable property and annual debt service payments to no more than 10% of County revenues.

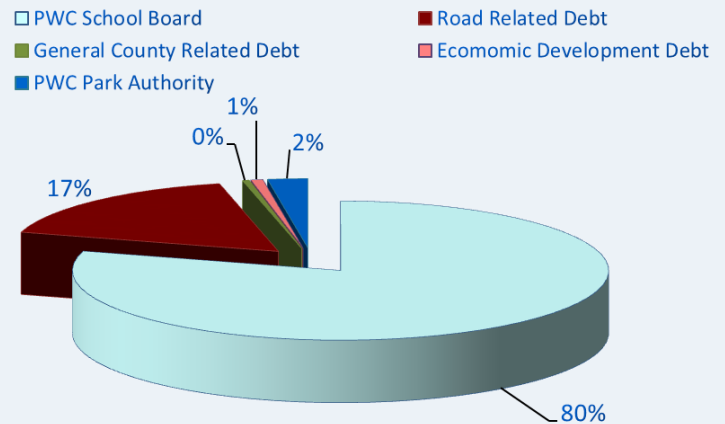
The County adopted *Principles of Sound Financial Management* in 1988 and amends its *Principles* through the Board of County Supervisors. Following these *Principles* has enhanced the County's image and credibility with the public, credit rating agencies and investors. The County has sufficient working capital and maintains a margin of safety to address emergency needs or unexpected declines in revenue.

At year end, the County had total debt and other obligations of \$1,036,782 of which \$734,466 is related to general obligation and revenue bonds designated for roads, parks, schools, and other general County projects. The graphic on the right illustrates the portion of total outstanding bond debt related to these areas.

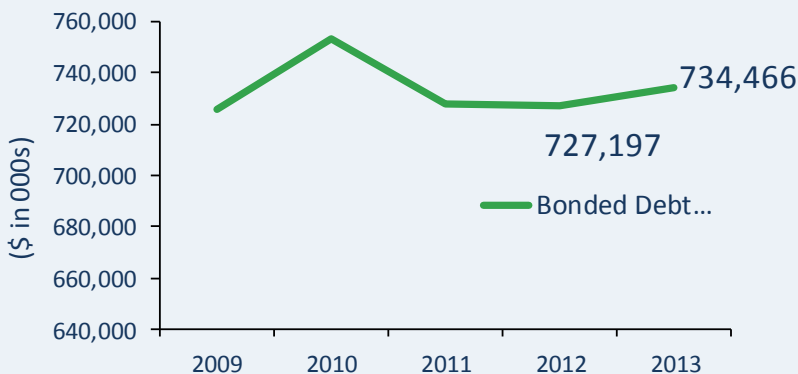
The remainder is for other obligations which include lease obligations, compensated absences to employees, unpaid claims related to health insurance, workers' compensation, and liability for future costs of closing the landfill.

Prince William County has a **AAA bond rating** from the three major credit rating agencies (**Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch**). The AAA bond rating is awarded to fewer than 1% of jurisdictions in the country and is the highest rating awarded to a local government. Achievement of this rating is based on sound and fiscally conservative financial management and the County's economic climate. These ratings allow the County to finance projects at the best and lowest interest rates available to local governments, resulting in great cost savings to the County.

Outstanding Bond Debt



Outstanding Bond Debt over Time



The County's total outstanding bond debt at June 30, 2013 increased 2% from June 30, 2012. During the year, the County issued \$65,675 on behalf of the School Board for the purpose of financing various school projects. In addition, principal payments of \$69,858 were made on existing debt.

Prince William County continues to be in a position where it can invest in its infrastructure and capital projects to ensure we remain a place where people want to live and businesses want to relocate. Some of the initiatives and projects completed in fiscal year 2013 are highlighted below.

Education

The school division continued to address changing student enrollment patterns through additions and renewals of existing schools this year. Renewals were on schedule and within budget at Potomac High, Pattie and Washington Reid Elementary. And School additions were completed



Potomac High School



Pattie Elementary



Loch Lomond Elementary



Penn Elementary

at Benton and Potomac Middle Schools at Penn, Sinclair, Sudley, Mullen, Loch Lomond, Westridge and Occoquan Elementary Schools.

Community Development

The Balls Ford Road Compost Facility was completed in FY13. This project provided an improved brush grinding area as well as new Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collections area. The project has provided enhanced customer and driver safety at the facility.



Transportation

The County has made progress towards its goal of building a multimodal transportation network for improved vehicular and pedestrian travel.

During fiscal year 2013, the following transportation projects were completed:



[Telegraph Road Commuter Parking Lot Phase 1](#) - Five hundred new parking spaces were constructed on the old Potomac-Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC) bus garage property on Telegraph Road.

[Old Bridge Road \(Mohican Road to Dillingham Square\)](#) - A pedestrian sidewalk was installed along the northern side of Old Bridge Road between Dillingham Square and Mohican Road.



[University Boulevard \(Wellington Road to Rollins Ford Road\)](#) - This project constructed a new two-lane roadway between Wellington Road and Rollins Ford Road.



The County continues to make great strides in attracting more business and jobs and to be a dynamic and growing community.

[Prince William County was ranked:](#)

****# 8** in Job Growth nationally from 2000-2011 by CNN's Money Magazine

****#17** on CNN's *Where the Jobs Are List* for 2011.

****# 7** Wealthiest counties in the United States by the Census Bureau based on 2011 data.

<http://www.pwcgov.org>



The Prince William County Government website is your one stop portal for all things related to your County!

Prince William County Government currently has several Social Media outlets to help us connect with our citizens and to exchange news and information about County government programs and services. Please visit our Facebook page and follow us on Twitter! Watch local videos on YouTube and send your favorite PWC pictures to Flickr. Let's stay in touch!



<http://www.facebook.com/pwcgov>

<http://www.twitter.com/pwcgov>

<http://www.youtube.com/princewilliamcounty>

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/>

Also, visit the websites of the Prince William County Public Schools and the Prince William County Department of Parks and Recreation to learn important information about the school system and the recreational activities for young and old around the County!

<http://www.pwcs.edu>



- ◆ Apply for licenses, permits, and jobs.
- ◆ View your real estate information and latest assessment information.
- ◆ Access County Board of Supervisor meeting agendas and watch County Board of Supervisors meetings live!
- ◆ Pay fees, tax bills and court payments.
- ◆ View the latest announcements, events and stories about what is going on around the County.
- ◆ Learn about the history of Prince William County and the demographics of the County.
- ◆ Sign up for emergency alerts and notifications.
- ◆ Access County financial documents including the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the Comprehensive Plan, the Strategic Plan, and the Annual Fiscal Plan, and other accountability reports.

AND SO MUCH MORE!

<http://www.pwcparks.org>





PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

ONE COUNTY COMPLEX COURT

PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA 22192-9201

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