

Prince William County Comprehensive Plan
Glossary
DRAFT August 2022

Access: The ability of the traveler to reach desired destinations, which may vary based upon travel mode or development patterns.

Accessibility: The extent to which facilities are barrier free and usable by all people, or a measure of the ability or ease of all people to travel among various origins and destinations.

Accessible Housing: An accessible home is one which enables an individual to do what he or she needs and desires to do as independently as possible. For some, access may be as simple as adding grab bars and a tub seat in the bathroom. For wheelchair users, access may require ramping entrances, widening doorways, lowering counters, adding lever or loop-style hardware to doors and drawers, and modifying storage areas.

Accessory Dwelling Unit: An Accessory Dwelling Unit is an attached or a detached residential dwelling unit that provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons and is located on a lot with a primary residence.

Administrative Support Facilities: Structures that house specialized functions, such as personnel, evidence storage, and crossing guards. They may house both sworn officers and civilian support personnel. These facilities may be of variable size but supplement the space needs of district police stations at a ratio of 250 square feet per sworn officer employed by the County.

Affordable Housing: means, as a guideline, housing that is affordable to households with incomes at or below the area median income, provided that the occupant pays no more than 30 percent of his gross income for gross housing costs, including utilities.

Agriculture and Forestry (AF): This classification is designed to protect and enhances agricultural and forestry land as an economic and environmental resource. This district encourages agricultural uses and forest preservation accommodated by a primary residential use. This district is designed to encourage conservation and proper use of large tracts of real property in order to assure available sources of agricultural products, to assure open spaces within reach of concentrations of population, to conserve natural resources, prevent erosion, and protect the environment; and to assure adequate water supplies.

Alleyway: A privately maintained travelway primarily designed to provide a secondary access to the side or rear of properties whose primary frontage is on another street. Alleys may be allowed on single family residential, multi family, townhouse/single family attached, and commercial uses of village center developments.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): A law passed by Congress in 1990 that makes it illegal to discriminate against people with disabilities in employment, services provided by state and local governments, public and private transportation, public accommodations, and telecommunications.

Animal Control Bureau: A police location that houses animals, provides administrative space for personnel, and provides places for citizen visits in order to evaluate animals for possible adoption.

Architectural Review Board (ARB): The ARB was established by the Prince William Board of County Supervisors on the 4th day of August 1981. The ARB shall protect the character of a historic overlay district and fulfill duties, governed by the terms of Part 502 of the Zoning Ordinance, a part of the Prince William County Code, and Section 15.2-2306 of Virginia State Code of Laws, as they may be amended or revised.

Area Agency on Aging: A County agency responsible for advocating, educating, and implementing programs and services for older adults and their families in Prince William County, Manassas, and Manassas Park. [Refer to this guide](#) for quick descriptions programs and services.

Area Median Income (AMI): Area Median Income ("AMI") is the average income of persons and families living in a defined geographical area. This area could be a county or group of counties in rural areas or a Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") in urban areas. The AMI for the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") adjusted for household size, is determined and published annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). The local AMI is used to determine individuals' and families' qualifications for various Federal and state assistance programs, including affordable housing programs.

The income bands typically fall into the following categories:

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|-----------------|----------------------|
| • Below 30% AMI | Extremely Low Income |
| • Below 50% AMI | Very Low Income |
| • Below 80% AMI | Low Income |
| • 80%-100% AMI | Moderate Income |
| • 100% - 120% | Above Median Income |
| • Above 120% | High Income |

Area, Gross Land: A measure of the total area of a parcel or property in square feet or acres including portions that are used for right-of-way and open space. When calculating density, the total gross area does not include Environmental Resources areas.

Arterial Street: An Arterial street is designed to convey major movements of traffic within or through the County. It interconnects the principal traffic generators within the County and, in extremely rare instances, provides direct access to individual abutting parcels. There are two (2) types of arterial classifications:

Minor Arterial: A street designed for intra-county circulation and designation of neighborhood boundaries. It generally does not penetrate identifiable neighborhoods. Access to neighboring development is achieved by good design and the appropriate

intersection spacing established in this section. Generally, traffic volumes are under fifteen thousand (15,000) vehicles per day.

Principal Arterial: A street designed primarily for through traffic and intra and intercounty movement. Access to the abutting land is minimized and is consolidated into service roads, shared accesses, and designated intersections. Almost all fully and partially controlled access facilities are part of this functional class. Principal arterials also include a sidewalk/shared-use path for nonmotorized traffic. Generally, traffic volume exceeds fifteen thousand (15,000) vehicles per day.

Arts & Entertainment Overlay (ARTs): This overlay provides opportunities for a pedestrian friendly access to arts, cultural and entertainment venues supported by retail, dining, creating and exploring opportunities.

Assisted Living Facility (ALF): Assisted-Living Facilities (ALFs) are designed to accommodate people who need help with daily care, who can live independently but need assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., assistance with eating, bathing, grooming, dressing, and home management activities.) but not as much help as a nursing home provides. ALFs provide support services such as personal care, transportation, meals, housekeeping, and laundry.

Avenue: An Avenue serves to connect boulevards and streets to through boulevards. It provides access to businesses and residential areas as a primary function.

Bike Lane: Delineated bike-only travel zones used to create a safe and dependable route for cyclist, not blocked by pedestrians and not sharing the travel lane with cars.

Blueways: Rivers, lakes, or streams with public access for recreation that includes fishing, nature observation, and opportunities for boating.

Boulevard: A Boulevard has the highest density of destinations, activity, and mix of modes. Because of the close proximity of destinations, pedestrians and street activity are common. It is intended to have on-road bicyclist and pedestrian crossings; therefore, traffic should move at a lower speed than on a Through Boulevard.

Brownfield: A brownfield is an industrial or commercial property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties increases local tax bases, facilitates job growth, utilizes existing infrastructure, takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment.

Bus Types:

Commuter: A bus designed for use in longer-distance service with relatively few stops.

Express: A bus that operates a portion of the route without stops or with a limited number of stops

Feeder: Transit services whose routing and scheduling are designed to transport riders to another, longer-distance transit service (usually but not exclusively rail service), as a means of reducing reliance on driving to access the longer distance transit service. Bus feeders are well suited to situations where parking at stops / stations served by the longer distance transit service is in short supply and/or where there is an explicit desire to encourage shared ride transportation access to such stops / stations combining limitations on parking supply and parking pricing to achieve a desired policy outcome.

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT): BRT combines the features of conventional buses and a rapid transit system, such as metro rail. Passengers pay their fares when they enter the station, rather when they board the bus. BRT buses feature low floors and multiple doors and stop frequently at designated station platforms. BRT typically operates on dedicated right of way, including dedicated bus lanes, exclusive lanes, and queue-jumping lanes at intersections.

Bus Shelter: A building or other structure constructed near a bus stop that provides seating and protection from the weather for the convenience of waiting passengers.

Bus Stop: A place where passengers can board or exit from the bus.

Canopy: The leaf area of a tree.

Canopy Coverage: The area underneath the dripline of a tree, group of trees, or forest.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): The CIP is the capital infrastructure component of the County's fiscal plan, an important part of the County's Five-Year Budget Plan, and an implementation tool for the Comprehensive Plan.

Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR): This is an emergency first aid procedure for a victim of cardiac arrest. It is part of the chain of survival, which includes early access (to emergency medical services), early CPR, early defibrillation, and early advanced care.

Center for Watershed Protection: Founded in 1992, the Center for Watershed Protection is a nonprofit 501C3 corporation that provides local governments, activists, and watershed organizations around the country with the technical tools for protecting streams, lakes, and rivers. The Center has developed and disseminated a multi-disciplinary strategy to watershed protection that encompasses watershed planning, watershed restoration, stormwater management, watershed research, better site design, education and outreach, and watershed training.

Chesapeake Bay Resource Protection Area (RPA): Land area at or near the shoreline that contains sensitive features that play an important role in protecting water quality from nonpoint source pollution through the ecological and biological processes they perform. These areas are also sensitive to any impacts and can be easily damaged, resulting in degraded water quality. Under the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, the following land areas must be designated as Resource Protection Area:

- Tidal wetlands;

- Nontidal wetlands connected by surface flow to tidal wetlands or perennial tributary streams;
- Tidal shores;
- A 100-foot-wide buffer area located adjacent to and landward of perennial tributary streams and the other above RPA features

Circulator Transit Services: Transit services whose routing and scheduling are designed to serve localized travel and lessen the dependency on automobiles for short distance trips. PRTC's OmniLink routes are a form of "circulator transit service", though such services can be even more localized in nature (e.g., a service linking job sites and lunch-time business establishments beyond walking distance of the job sites). Such services can be publicly or privately sponsored depending on the circumstances – a service restricted to only certain employees benefiting a single or a selected group of employers would have to be privately sponsored.

Coastal Plain: The physiographic province generally located to the east of Interstate 95. These soils formed in fluvio-marine sediments of sand, silt, clay and gravel. They may exhibit engineering characteristics that may require development techniques not used in other areas of the County.

Commercial (COM): The purpose of this classification is to provide for commercial areas to serve surrounding residential neighborhoods and the larger community. Access to commercial uses in the T-3 transect should be along major roadways and T-2 transect should be limited to abutting arterial or collector roadways, except where inter-parcel connections are provided between abutting commercial sites.

Complete Streets: A planning concept whereby policies are put in place at the governmental level for streets to be designed and operated so that the entire right-of-way can enable safe, attractive, and comfortable access and travel for all users, including motorists, bicyclists, transit riders, and pedestrians.

Connected and Autonomous Vehicles (CAV): Vehicles that utilize interoperable networked wireless communications among vehicles, the infrastructure, and passengers' personal communications devices to potentially create a safer transportation environment and reduce travel times.

Connectivity: The provision of multiple, parallel, and redundant travel ways within a network to provide for integration, mobility, and access.

Conservation Areas: Land areas set aside for natural and/or cultural resource protection that are protected by easements, code, or ordinance restrictions, or federal, state, or County designation. The primary purpose is to protect, research, and manage significant natural and/or cultural resources. Passive recreation may be allowed within conservation areas. Decisions about the management of conservation areas and what activities are to be permitted within them will be based on site evaluations, research, and empirical data to determine whether the proposed practices or uses are compatible with resource protection.

Conservation Residential (CRes): This classification provides for areas of residential developments characterized by compact cluster development patterns. These areas offer a range of housing types that are smaller than conventional rural and suburban homes and are located on smaller lots. Residential Cluster development concentrates development on a limited footprint within a larger site at higher densities, while permanently conserving surrounding natural resources, cultural resources, and open space.

Context Sensitive Solutions: A collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders in providing a transportation facility that fits its setting. It is an approach that leads to preserving and enhancing scenic, aesthetic, historic, community, and environmental resources, while improving or maintaining safety, mobility, and infrastructure conditions.

Cost-Burdened Household: Cost-burdened households or individuals as those “who pay more than 30 percent of their income (gross income) for housing” and “may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.” Severe cost-burden is defined as paying more than 50 percent of one’s income on housing.

County Home Ownership Programs: Prince William County administers homeownership assistance programs which provide down-payment and closing cost assistance.

County Registered Historic Site (CRHS): This is a Long-Range Land Use classification that identifies important cultural resources, including architectural, archaeological, and historical resources and is intended to protect said cultural resources.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED): A set of principles developed by the National Crime Institute for the design of buildings and sites in a way that can prevent or reduce crime.

Critical Groundwater Area (CRA): This is an area identified with significant ground water declines and/or water quality degradation. Boundaries of a critical ground water area are configured based on the natural hydro-geologic boundary of an aquifer. The designation recognizes the existence of a water quality or quantity problem and encourages local interests to develop a plan of action to address the problems. This is a non-regulatory program, which focuses on conservation and education programs, such as tax incentives for the installation of water conservation practices.

Cultural Heritage: Cultural resources, history, and practices such as farming, medicinal arts, crafts, industry, social and religious traditions, arts and literature, military traditions and skills, woodcraft and other human activities that help present generations know and understand the people, places and events that came before them.

Cultural Resource: Is a tangible entity significant for its cultural association (s) and integrity. They are categorized as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, buildings, structures, districts, museum objects (human-made objects), archival materials, ethnographic resources, and cemeteries.

Design and Construction Standards Manual (DCSM): A regulatory document of standards which apply to land development in the County, specifically the requirements applicable to the production,

review, and approval of site development plans and plats, and construction in accordance with those documents.

District Police Stations: Structures comprising major functional organization components of the Police Department including an Operations Division, a Criminal Investigations Division, and/or an Administrative Division. These provide office space for both sworn officers and civilian support personnel and serve a defined geographic area of the County.

DRPT Multimodal System Design Guidelines: A set of transportation design standards developed by the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation ("DRPT") for implementation within urban areas and applied through approvals from Virginia Department of Transportation.

Dwelling Unit: A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one family, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

Multifamily Dwelling: Multifamily dwelling shall mean a building or portion thereof containing more than two dwelling units and not classified as a single-family attached dwelling with not more than one family occupying each dwelling unit.

Single-Family Attached Dwelling: A group of two or more interrelated single-family dwelling units.

Single-Family Detached Dwelling: A standalone residential building entirely surrounded by open space or yards.

Efficiency Apartment: An efficiency apartment is a small living area with a bathroom and a kitchenette. These are usually more affordable than other apartments as rentals or to purchase because the living space kitchen and bedroom are all contained in one room.

Electric Vehicle Charging Station: Designated equipment incorporated into parking facilities which allows for the recharging of electric vehicles.

Electric Vehicles (EV): Vehicles that primarily use battery stored electricity instead of traditional fossil fuels.

Emergency Medical Service (EMS): A service providing pre-hospital (or out-of-hospital) acute care to patients with illnesses and injuries. The most common and recognized EMS type is an ambulance organization. The aim of an EMS is to provide treatment to those in need of urgent medical care, with the goal of either satisfactorily treating the malady, or arranging for timely removal of the patient to the next point of definitive care.

Environmental Constraints Analysis (ECA): A report required with a rezoning or special use permit application mapping natural site conditions to aid in the identification and protection of significant environmental resources.

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Environmental Resource (ER): All 100-year floodplains, Resource Protection Areas, areas with 25 percent or greater slopes, areas with 15 percent or greater slopes in conjunction with soils that have severe limitations, soils with a predominance of marine clays, public water supply sources, wetlands, and critically erodible shorelines and stream banks.

Equity Emphasis Areas (EEA): Locations characterized by high concentrations of low-income individuals, people of color, and individuals that English is not their primary language where special planning considerations should be made for multimodal projects.

Equity: A commitment to action to promote justice and fairness when developing public policy, resource allocations, programs, regulations, enforcement of laws, and institutional cultures resulting in access and equitable opportunities for all residents, businesses, visitors, and employees.

Fairfax Water: Fairfax Water serves the Northern Virginia communities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Loudoun, Prince William, and Alexandria. Fairfax Water is one of two sources of potable water for Prince William County.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): An agency under the U.S. Department of Transportation, whose mission is to reach the next level of safety and efficiency and to demonstrate global leadership in how they safely integrate new users and technologies into our aviation system..

Federal Communications Commission (FCC): An independent United States government agency, directly responsible to Congress. The FCC is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): An agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"). FEMA's purpose is to coordinate the response to a disaster which has occurred in the United States which overwhelms the resources of local and state authorities.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): A major agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation ("DOT"). FHWA is charged with the broad responsibility of ensuring that America's roads and highways continue to be the safest and most technologically up to date. The FHWA provides financial and technical support for constructing, improving, and preserving America's highway system.

Fire and Rescue System: Prince William County fire and rescue service is provided through a combination career and volunteer system. Within this system, career members and volunteer organizations, make up the fire and rescue service, collectively work together to staff fire stations, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Both services are under the administrative direction of the Fire and Rescue System.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR): the measurement of a building's floor area in relation to the size of the lot/parcel that the building is located on.

Food Desert: locations of consisting of a low-income census tract where a substantial number or substantial share of residents does not have easy access to a supermarket or large grocery store, as defined by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Forest Resources: Those trees, from individual trees in a parking lot to large populations of trees in expansive native forests, along with their associated plant and animal communities, that provide ecological, environmental, social and economic benefits.

George Mason University (GMU): A state-supported four-year university, based in Fairfax, Virginia, with a satellite campus in Prince William County.

Grade Progression Ratio Method: The Grade Progression Ratio Method used in PWCS, is the weighted average of historical grade progression ratios. The calculated ratio for each grade level is multiplied by its corresponding grade level cohort for a particular year to project subsequent year's enrollment.

Green Infrastructure: Green Infrastructure is our nation's natural life support system – an interconnected network of waterways, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitats, and other natural areas; greenways, parks and other conservation lands; working farms, ranches, and forests; and wilderness and other open spaces that support native species, maintain natural ecological processes, sustain air and water resources, and contribute to the health and quality of life for America's communities and people.

Groundwater Recharge Zone: The process by which water, from rainfall, snowmelt, and other sources such as streams and rivers, flows into a water-bearing geologic formation is known as recharge. The land surface from which a particular geologic formation is recharged is known as that formation's recharge area or zone.

Hamlets: A compact area with a small-scale mix of uses (including residential, commercial, civic/institutional, and potentially other land uses) that serve as small-scale centers in the rural landscape that encompass an area that is approximately a 1/8-mile radius around a central crossroads.

Health District/Health Department: Prince William Health District ("PWHD") is part of the State of Virginia's Department of Health. It provides services to residents in Prince William County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. PWHD operates a wide variety of programs including food sanitation, health menace abatement, rabies and communicable disease control, West Nile Virus surveillance, swimming pool sanitation, onsite sewage disposal evaluation and permitting, well permitting, ground water sampling and monitoring, and tourist establishment sanitation. The District protects public health by preventing the transmission of disease through food, water, and sewage, and works closely with other agencies to protect the environment.

Heritage Corridors: Linear swaths of land that connect or contain resources of cultural significance and may contain trails and/or roadways with interpretive signage linking cultural sites are part of a Countywide system of continuous open space corridors. The corridors may be historic routes themselves, or modern routes that connect sites of cultural interest.

High-Capacity Transit (HCT): Term used to describe a number of transit alternatives which allow for the movement of a large volume of passengers such as Metrorail, commuter rail such as VRE, light rail, and Bus Rapid Transit/Street Cars.

High Occupancy Toll (HOT) Lane: Designated lanes that allow vehicles that do not meet occupancy requirements to pay a toll to use the lane. Variable pricing is used to manage the lane to ensure reliable performance is maintained at all times.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane: A lane dedicated for use by vehicles with multiple passengers. This lane may be exclusive to qualifying vehicles at all times or during certain travel periods, as denoted by signage. The minimum number of people per car is denoted on highway signage as HOV-2, HOV-3, etc.

Highly Erodible Soils: These soil types are identified on a map that is a component of the environment chapter. The information is derived from maps of United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service "Soil Survey of Prince William County, Virginia", dated August 1989. The erosion factor for soil types indicated in this soil survey is one of the measures used to describe the physical and chemical properties of soils. Soils with high erosion factors are those that are more susceptible to sheet and rill erosion by water, particularly once exposed.

Highly Permeable Soils: These soil types are identified on a map that is a component of the Environment chapter. The information is derived from maps of United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service "Soil Survey of Prince William County, Virginia", dated August 1989. The permeability factor for soil types indicated in this soil survey is one of the measures used to describe the physical and chemical properties of soils. Soils with high permeability are those that have a higher estimated rate of downward movement of water when the soil is saturated. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems, septic tank absorption fields, and construction where the rate of water movement under saturated conditions affects soil behavior.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS): This is a comprehensive and continuous national survey intended to represent "a complete resume of the builder's art", ranging in type and style from the monumental and architect-designed to the utilitarian and vernacular, including a sampling of our nation's vast array of regionally and ethnically derived building traditions. This program provides standards for documenting these resources.

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER): This was established in 1969 by the National Park Service, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress to document historic sites and structures related to engineering and industry. Appropriate subjects for documentation are individual sites or objects, such as a bridge, ship, or steel works, or larger systems, like railroads, canals, electronic generation and transmission networks, parkways and roads. This program provides standards for documenting these resources.

Historic High Sensitivity Areas: These areas of the County are reflected on a map in the Cultural Resources Section. Areas shown as “Historic High-Sensitivity” are general locations where there is suspected presence of significant historic resources, but where exact locations or boundaries are unknown.

Historical Commission: The Prince William County Historical Commission was established by the Board of County Supervisors in 1965, per Chapter 2, Article 5 of the Prince William County Code, for the purpose of advising and assisting the Board of County Supervisors in its efforts to identify and preserve sites and structures throughout the County that are significant in the history of the County.

Homeless: An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; as well an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Homeless Shelter: Shall mean a facility providing temporary housing primarily to indigent, needy, homeless, or transient persons, may also provide secondary services, such as counseling, vocational training, etc.

Housing Preservation and Development Fund (HPDF): This fund was established by the Board of County Supervisors and is managed jointly by the Office of Housing and Community Development and the Finance Department to foster the development of new housing units that are affordable to low and moderate-income households.

Housing Tenure: Refers to the financial arrangements under which someone has the right to live in a house or apartment. The two types of housing tenure include renter-occupied and owner-occupied housing.

Housing-Unit Method: The housing-unit method of forecasting student population by establishing a relationship between housing units and student enrollment. The relationship is calculated for a specific geography in PWC by dividing the number of students residing in the geographic region by the number of existing housing units. In PWCS, the resulting value is referred to as a Student Generation Factor.

Industrial (I): The purpose of the industrial classifications is to provide areas for a range of industrial and employment uses which promote a diverse tax base, encourage economic vitality, and support at place employment. Retail/retail service uses may be located to support the needs of those employed within the greater industrial area. Within an industrial designated area, the more intense uses shall be located in the core of the area and transition to less intense uses at the periphery. Data centers and distribution and fulfillment centers are discouraged in I-T2.

Innovative Intersection: Non-traditional types of at-grade intersections designed to optimize traffic flow in a particular location.

Interchange: An intersection of two roadways where the through traffic lanes are vertically separated by grade (i.e., one roadway travels over or under the other). Turn movements between intersecting roadways occurs via ramps.

Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area: A congressionally designated national heritage area comprised of a 180-mile corridor from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania through Maryland and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia to Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters: All waters of the United States and surface waters of the Commonwealth regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

Level of Service Standards (LOS): Comprehensive Plan chapters that address facilities and services provided by the County to its residents and businesses: Community Education, Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Safe and Secure Communities, Technology and Connectivity, Transportation and Utilities. The departments responsible for these services have established levels of service (LOS) standards, which are standards by which each agency measures the quality of the service it provides.

Life Support

Basic Life Support (BLS): A specific level of pre-hospital medical care provided by trained responders, including emergency medical technicians, in the absence of advanced medical care. Basic Life Support consists of a number of life-saving techniques focused on the “ABC’s of pre-hospital emergency care as follows: airway – the protection and maintenance of patient airway including the use of airway adjuncts such as an oral or nasal airway; breathing – the actual flow of air through respiration, natural or artificial respiration, often assisted by emergency oxygen; and circulation – the movement of blood through the beating of the heart or the emergency measure of CPR. A BLS transport unit in the County is personnel equipped for transport with emergency medical services BLS equipment with staffing of at least one operator who shall, at a minimum, have a valid motor vehicle operator’s license issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia or another stated with reciprocity and have successfully completed an approved emergency vehicle operator’s course training or equivalent and one or more personnel meeting the BLS-certification standards of the County.

Advanced Life Support (ALS): A treatment consensus for cardiopulmonary resuscitation in cardiac arrest and related medical problems. The main algorithm of ALS, which is invoked when actual cardiac arrest has been established, relies on the monitoring of the electrical activity of the heart on a cardiac monitor. Depending on the type of cardiac arrhythmia, defibrillation is applied, and medication is administered. Oxygen is administered and endotracheal intubation may be attempted to secure the airway. At regular intervals, the effect of the treatment on the heart rhythm, as well as the presence of cardiac output, is assessed. An ALS transport unit in the County is personnel equipped for transport with emergency medical services ALS equipment, with staffing of at least one Basic Life Support (“BLS”) and at least one ALS provider meeting the certification standards of the County.

Light Rail: Lightweight passenger rail cars operating singly (or in short, usually two-car, trains) on fixed rails in right of way that is not separated from other traffic for much of the way. Light rail vehicles are driven electrically with power being drawn from overhead electric line via a trolley or pantograph. Also known as “streetcar,” “tramway,” or “trolley car.”

Limited Access: Access onto roadway restricted to grade separated interchanges. No at-grade access is allowed.

Local Street: A local street represents the lowest category of the functional classification system. Its primary function is to provide direct access to individual abutting parcels. Its traffic is local in nature and extent, rather than intra-county, intercounty, or regional. Generally, traffic volume should not exceed seven thousand (7,000) vehicles per day.

Long-Range Land Use Map (Land Use Map): A map that is a component of the Land Use Chapter that illustrates existing and potential development by land use classifications. This map, together with a general description of the classifications, provides general guidance in determining the level of consistency between a development request and designated long range land use.

Low Impact Development or Low Impact Design (LID): Techniques which may be used in lieu of, or in combination with traditional stormwater management to manage the storm run-off from a development with the goal of maintaining or replicating the pre-development hydrologic regime.

Low-income household: Any individual or family whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the area median income for the locality in which the housing development is being proposed. State Code 15.2-2305.1

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC): The Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (“LIHTC”) program is sponsored by the US Treasury Department and administered by Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA) in Virginia. The program provides a federal income tax credit to private individuals, investors, or corporations who participate in the construction or redevelopment of low-income housing. The credits are taken annually over a period of ten (10) years.

Major Collector Street: A Major Collector street has the primary function to provide intra-neighborhood linkages and aggregate traffic, carrying it to the arterial system. It may also traverse a neighborhood, distributing trips to ultimate destinations and, in rare instances, provide direct access to individual abutting parcels. Generally, traffic volume should range from seven thousand one (7,001) vehicles per day to fifteen thousand (15,000) vehicles per day.

Management and Government Information Center (MAGIC): A special collection and information service located at the Chinn Park Regional Library. MAGIC’s collection focuses on County and State government information and publications.

Market Rate Housing: Market-rate housing are homes that are available in the private market. They do not receive any public subsidies or have any limits on who can live there based on income.

Master Zoning Plan (MZIP): A graphic depiction of a development proposal, required with a rezoning for a planned district rezoning. A Master Zoning Plan demonstrates how the development

proposal will be cohesive, ensures the efficient use of property, efficient traffic circulation, and preservation of open space and sensitive environmental and historical features. The Master Zoning Plan is intended to guide the progress of a Planned Development District by identifying designated areas where compatible uses are proposed. Upon approval, the Master Zoning Plan shall determine the general layout of the development, the uses permitted in the land bays shown on the master zoning plan, and the general size and capacity of public improvements shown (but not their specific location, unless so proffered).

Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO): These are responsible for planning, programming, and coordination of federal highway and transit investments in urbanized areas. The MPO for the Washington area is the Transportation Planning Board of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A geographical region with a relatively high population density at its core and close economic and labor force commuting links throughout a region, defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget ("OMB"), and used by the Census Bureau and other federal government agencies for statistical purposes.

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOC or COG): A regional organization that connects leaders across the Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. borders to help shape strong communities and a better region by sharing information and developing solutions to the region's major challenges.

Missing Middle Housing: Missing middle housing describes homes residences between detached single-family and large multi-family buildings, such as live/work units, bungalows, and small-scale multi-family buildings. These types of homes add variety to the housing supply, support walkable places, and blend in with single-family neighborhoods.

Mixed Use (MU): Mixed-use classification include both residential and commercial uses planned and developed in a comprehensive, coordinated manner and arranged in pedestrian-friendly blocks. These mixed-use areas are locations for neighborhood, community commercial, entertainment destinations, and public facilities directly accessible to surrounding neighborhoods through multimodal connections. Mixed-use communities are envisioned to create a sense of place within a wide variety of context sensitive place types focused on a spectrum of intensity ranging from a hamlet to an urban town center.

Mobile Home: Mobile home refers to a dwelling unit of vehicular, portable design built on a permanent chassis and designed to be moved from one site to another and to be used without a permanent foundation.

Mobile Home Park: Mobile home park any site, lot, field, or tract of land, upon which is located or intended to be located two or more occupied mobile homes, and which may include other vehicles or enclosures for use as a part of the equipment for such park.

Mobility: An integrated and connected multimodal network of safe, affordable, and reliable transportation options.

Multimodal: Describes a transportation system element that provides opportunities for modal transfers and use of multiple transportation modes.

National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO): An association of 91 major North American cities and transit agencies formed to exchange transportation ideas, insights, and practices and cooperatively approach national transportation issues.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant at the local, state or national level in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. A set of criteria is used to evaluate resources for inclusion. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Natural Resources: Biotic (living organisms such as plants, animals, fungi, bacteria, etc.) and abiotic components (non-living things such as soils, rock, water, air, light, chemical compounds, etc.) and the communities, landscapes and ecosystems that they make up.

Neighborhood Housing Rehabilitation Program (NHRP): The NHRP program is designed to offer financial assistance to owner-occupied residents of Prince William County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park to correct health and safety issues as well as to increase energy efficiency within their properties. The County, as an Urban Entitlement, receives Community Development Block ("CDBG") funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to finance this program. Households with incomes at or below 50 % percent of area median income will receive priority for assistance.

Occoquan Policy: A policy in the Virginia Administrative Code for the State Water Control Board that protects the Occoquan watershed from point source pollution. The Occoquan Policy specifically regulates jurisdictional domestic sewage and sets forth requirements for high performance regional treatment plants. The policy was adopted pursuant to authority vested in the State Water Control Board by § 62.1-44.15 of the State Water Control Law.

Occoquan Reservoir Protection Area (ORPA): The purpose of this classification is to protect the Occoquan Reservoir by limiting development to 1 dwelling unit per 5 acres in areas with sensitive environmental features including but not limited to; areas with 25 percent or greater slopes, areas with 15 percent or greater slopes in conjunction with soils that have severe limitations, soils with a predominance of marine clays, public water supply sources, wetlands, and critically erodible shorelines and stream banks that could impact the water quality of the Reservoir.

Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Laboratory (OWML): The Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Laboratory ("OWML"), Manassas, is responsible for making determinations in a number of areas critical to the ongoing management of water quality in the Occoquan watershed, situated on the southwestern periphery of the Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C. The basin encompasses six political subdivisions, including portions of four counties, and the entire land area of two

independent cities. OWML determines the suitability of reclaimed water for indirect discharge into a public water supply.

Office Mixed Use (OMU): The purpose of this classification is to provide for areas of low-to high-rise, offices or research and development activities. Projects developed in this classification shall be for office use, with retail and retail service uses discouraged as a stand-alone structure. Office development areas is encouraged to be in accordance with the Illustrative Guidelines for Office Development, provided as a supplement to the Community Design Plan chapter of the Comprehensive Plan and available from the Planning Office.

Open Space: Land that is not dominated by man-made structures. It preserves natural or cultural resources, provides for passive recreation, is used for cultivated fields or forests, or exists in a natural and undeveloped state. Open space may include nature preserves, historic sites, farms, parks, forests, floodplains, wetlands, etc., and may include some structures, parking areas, roads, trails, and facilities that support the use of the land.

Open Space Corridors: Continuous systems of open space. These corridors include environmentally sensitive lands and natural resources requiring protection from disturbances and development, and lands needed for open space and passive recreational uses such as trails and blueways. Open Space corridors include drainage-ways and stream channels, floodplains, wetlands, steep slopes, and other resource features, and are part of a Countywide system of continuous open space corridors.

Paratransit: Comparable transit service required by the Americans with Disabilities Act for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed route transportation systems.

Park and Ride Lot (Commuter Lot): Allows commuters to park their vehicles or bikes at a convenient location and then finish their commute using alternative transportation modes such as carpool, vanpool, bus, train, bike, or walking.

Parks: Lands set aside for recreation use and/or the preservation and management of natural and cultural resources. Parks consist of active recreation, passive recreation, and natural open space areas.

Parkway: A street designed primarily for through traffic and intracounty movement. Access to abutting land is achieved at designated intersections, rather than curb cuts, travelways and entrances. This facility is designed as a scenic urban linear park containing a wide grass median with landscape plantings and/or woodland conservation areas on each side. The landscape design is intended to be consistent along its route to define and enhance the visual integrity of the roadway. The facility also includes a sidewalk/shared-use path for non-motorized traffic. Generally, traffic volume exceeds fifteen thousand (15,000) vehicles per day

Paved Shoulder: The paved portion of the roadway to the right of the edge stripe that extends the service life of the roadway by reducing edge deterioration and provides a space for temporary storage of disabled vehicles and can significantly improve the safety convenience of bicycles and motorist along such routes.

Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon: A signal design that focuses on improving safety by warning and controlling traffic at unsignalized locations to better assist pedestrians in crossing the street at marked crosswalks.

Perennial Stream: As defined by the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Division (CBLAD), a perennial stream is a body of water that flows in a natural or man-made channel year-round during a year of normal precipitation. This includes, but is not limited to streams, estuaries, and tidal embayment's and may include drainage ditches or channels constructed in wetlands or from former natural drainage ways, which convey perennial flow. Lakes and ponds, with perennial streams flowing into, out of, or through them, are a part of the perennial stream. Generally, the water table is located above the streambed for most of the year and groundwater is the primary source for stream flow.

Placetypes: provides the design intent, parameters as well as key planning elements related to how each place will be developed—with a desirable mix of land uses, public spaces, roads, parking, and other infrastructure.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): These are a class of organic compounds with 1 to 10 chlorine atoms attached to biphenyl and a general chemical formula of $C_{12}H_{10-x}Cl_x$. Most of the 209 congeners of PCB are colorless, odorless crystals. The commercial mixtures are clear viscous liquids (the more highly chlorinated mixtures are more viscous, for example, Aroclor 1260 is a “sticky resin”). Although the physical and chemical properties vary widely across the class, PCBs have low water solubilities and low vapor pressures. They are soluble in most organic solvents, oils, and fats. PCBs are very stable compounds and do not degrade readily.

Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC): This is a multi-jurisdictional agency representing Prince William and Stafford Counties and the cities of Manassas, Manassas Park, and Fredericksburg. PRTC provides commuter bus service along the I-95 and I-66 corridors to points north (“OmniRide”), and local bus services in Prince William County and the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park (“OmniLink”). It also offers OmniMatch, a free ridesharing service. In addition, VRE is operated by PRTC in partnership with the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (“NVTC”) to provide commuter rail service along the Manassas and Fredericksburg lines, connecting to transit providers at stations in Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (PHNST): A multi-purpose trail that is planned to connect historical and recreational sites in the eastern portion of Prince William County that is part of a larger regional trail planned to run from the Northern Neck of Virginia to West Virginia.

Prehistoric High Sensitivity Area: These areas of the County are reflected on a map in the Cultural Resources Section. Areas shown as “Prehistoric High-Sensitivity Areas” are general locations where there is suspected presence of prehistoric resources, but where exact locations or boundaries are unknown.

Prince William County Planning Commission (PC): The Prince William County Planning Commission is a panel of eight residents appointed by the Board of County Supervisors to advise the Board on land use and development issues in the County.

Prince William County Residential Traffic Management Guide: Guiding document created in partnership with VDOT to encourage residential development to implement traffic management concepts and policies related to calming measures, access, parking, and safety.

Prince William County School Board: The Prince William County School Board makes the policies that govern the school division. There are eight members on the School Board, one from each magisterial district and an at-large member who serves as chairman. Prince William County residents elect their School Board representatives, who serve four-year terms. The policies developed by the School Board for the operation of the school division cover instruction, administration, personnel, students and other areas.

Prince William County Schools (PWCS): PWCS is the second largest of 132 school divisions in the Commonwealth of Virginia and the 36th largest school division in the country.

Private Side Street: a privately maintained street intended for urban residential areas with on street parking and islands for landscaping.

Proffer: Voluntary commitment from a landowner or developer to mitigate or eliminate the impact of new development on neighboring properties and the County. Such commitments may include the construction of certain improvements, contributions intended to mitigate development impacts, or assurances to develop the property subject to specified conditions where appropriate and consistent with the applicable laws.

Protected Open Space: Land that is protected from development with perpetual conservation or open space easement or fee ownership, held by the federal, state, or local government or a nonprofit organization for natural resource, forestry, agriculture, wildlife, passive recreation, historic, cultural, or open space use, or to sustain water quality and living resources values.

Public Facility Review (PFR): Public facilities may be located in any zoning district in the County subject to Section 15.2-2232 of the Code of Virginia and in accordance with Section 32-201 et. seq. of the Zoning Ordinance.

Public Land (PL): This Long-Range Land Use classification identifies public land within the County in order to provide an indication of existing and planned public facilities, institutions, or other government installations.

Public Parks: Those lands owned, leased, or secured under easement or use agreement by a government body, including, but not limited to, the Federal government, Commonwealth of Virginia, Prince William County, and other local jurisdictions for the benefit of the citizens and managed for recreation and resource protection purposes.

Recreation:

Active Recreation: Uses involving development of parkland to provide facilities including the construction of buildings, fields, courses, and other related infrastructure to support recreational activities. Examples include baseball, soccer, volleyball, tennis, basketball, and

other sports requiring managed fields, courts, swimming pools, tracks, or indoor program or classroom space.

Passive Recreation: Uses that generally require or result in little or no alteration of the landscape and produce little or no light, noise or visual intrusion on their surroundings. Passive uses may require trails, small footprint buildings for restrooms or visitor centers, parking, etc. Examples may include hiking, jogging, birding, photography, nature study, fishing, canoeing or kayaking (depending on the access needs), biking, and horseback riding.

Recreational Resources: Any facility or land designated for recreational use.

Redevelopment Overlay District: This zoning overlay district is intended to promote and perpetuate the continued economic viability of older commercial neighborhoods which are experiencing economic decline.

Resident Curator Program (RCP): this is a program designed to preserve historic properties by offering long-term leases to qualified tenants who agree to rehabilitate and maintain these historic resources.

Residential Neighborhood (RN): This land use designation is to primarily accommodate residential uses throughout the County. The density associated with this classification is based on the transect which provides the number of dwelling units per acre. Connections and pedestrian amenities should still be a priority for development design. These areas should also include parks, trails, and open space integrated into the development in appropriate locations.

Residential Planned Community (RPC): This is both a zoning district and Long-Range Land Use designation allowing a planned development of greater than or equal to 500 contiguous acres in areas of the County where sanitary sewers, sewage disposal facilities, adequate highway access and public water supply are assured. Within such planned communities, the location of all residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental and uses, school sites, parks, playgrounds, recreational areas, commuter parking areas, and other open spaces should be controlled in such a manner as to permit a variety of housing accommodations and land uses in orderly relationship to one another. The overall population density permitted in an RPC district should not exceed 11 persons per acre.

Ride Hailing Service: A service, usually app-based, which allows passengers to hire a driver to take them to an intended destination.

Ridesharing: A form of transportation, other than public transit, in which more than one person shares in the use of the vehicle to make a trip.

Right-of-way (ROW): The land over which a public road, rail line, or bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure is built.

Roadway Plan: A map that is a component of the Mobility Chapter that depicts existing roadways and locations for planned new facilities all of which have ultimate functional classifications as to type of road. This map is supported by Table 2 in the Mobility Chapter.

Roundabout: An unsignalized circular intersection of two or more roadways where the entering traffic yields to circulating traffic.

Rural Rustic Road Program: A program first enacted in 2002 by the General Assembly of Virginia with the goal to pave existing unpaved roads while leaving trees, vegetation, side slopes, and open drainage abutting the roadway, undisturbed to the maximum extent possible.

Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC): A special collection devoted to genealogy and local history with a focus on Virginia and Prince William County and located at Bull Run Regional Library.

Safe Drinking Water Act: The Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA") was passed by Congress in 1974. It is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. Under SDWA, the Environmental Protection Agency sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards.

Safe Routes to School: A comprehensive program to plan, develop, and implement projects to enable and encourage children, including those with disabilities, increase safety and encourage a healthy and active lifestyle from an early age.

Satellite Police Stations: Police locations within a specific neighborhood/community where police officers have a place to work and have the ability to educate, interact, and engage the public on a variety of policing issues.

Scenic Byways Program: A program enacted in 1966 by the Virginia General Assembly to designate roadways that have relatively high aesthetic or cultural value, leading to or within areas of historical, natural or recreational significance.

School Capacity:

Planning Capacity: The planning capacity of a school facility provides an estimate of the number of students who can be housed in a school based on averaged education program need and staffing.

Program Capacity: The program capacity of a school facility provides an estimate of the number of students who can be housed in a school based on the specific educational program currently utilized at the school facility. This is considered a more accurate and representative means of calculating an elementary school facility's capacity, based on the actual "program" in place at the school.

School Division: The category in which the Virginia Department of Education places public schools based on their respective geographic jurisdiction in which administrative authority is governed by a local school board.

Secondary Street Acceptance Regulations (SSAR): Provides guidelines and rules for newly constructed streets to meet in order to be accepted for maintenance by VDOT.

Service Authority: The Prince William County Service Authority was created by a resolution of the Board of County Supervisors in 1983. The Authority is chartered by the State Corporation Commission and is an independent public body responsible for providing a comprehensive Countywide drinking water and water reclamation system.

Shared Use Path: Trails designated for walking, jogging, and bicycling. They are often constructed with asphalt, but may also be concrete, boardwalk, or crushed stone. Shared use paths may be located adjacent to a roadway or separated, near a stream, wetland, or other natural areas. Shared use paths are considered one of the most comfortable bicycle facilities, suitable for riders of all skill levels.

Sidewalk: Paved walkway exclusively for pedestrians adjacent to streets. Sidewalks should be a minimum of 5' in width though 6'- 8' is preferred in urban areas.

Significant Non-RPA Stream: A stream that at a minimum has a defined channel, sorted substrate, groundwater input, and supports aquatic life. Significant Non-RPA Streams shall be determined based on the following criteria:

1. Significant streams will generally score greater than 18 points (if no flow is present) or 21 points (if flow is present) when assessed with the County's preferred stream assessment protocol during the Perennial Flow Determination ("PFD") process and;
2. The determination of a stream's significance will further include consideration of the channel condition, riparian buffer condition, in-stream habitat, presence of wetlands and springs, and overall condition of the contributing watershed.

Six-Year Highway Primary and Interstate Road Improvement Plan: Provides for road improvements to roads with route numbers lower than 600 including interstates. Unlike the secondary plan the Six Year Primary Plan requires Prince William County to compete with the rest of Northern Virginia for funding. Annually the BOCS establishes the County's priorities by adopting a resolution which is sent to the CTB before its public hearing.

Six-Year Secondary Road Improvement Plan: This plan establishes priorities for improvements on roads with route numbers of 600 or higher. State funding is allocated each year following a required joint public hearing by VDOT and BOCS.

Slugging: A term used to describe a unique form of commuting found in the Washington, DC metropolitan area that is sometimes referred to as "Instant Carpooling", "Casual Carpooling", or "Spontaneous Carpooling". In slugging, a car needing additional passengers to meet the required three-person high occupancy vehicle ("HOV") minimum picks up passengers at a known slugging location and drives them to their destination.

Small Area Plan: Small area plans direct growth to key locations throughout the County. They provide greater emphasis on detailed planning, visioning, economic development, and design in order to develop plans that represent each study area with its own character, vision, and implementation strategy. These small area plans include components and analysis to guide development:

- Strategic plan implementation;
- Design guidelines;
- Economic development analysis;
- Level of service analysis; and
- Implementation and phasing plans.

Soil and Water Conservation District: The Prince William Soil and Water Conservation District provides leadership in the conservation of soil, water, and related resources to all Prince William County citizens through technical assistance, information, and education. The District accomplishes this mission by administering the Virginia Agricultural Best Management Practice Cost-Share Program in the county and developing and administering educational programs to youth and adults. The District plays a role in the larger objective of improving water quality not only in local watersheds, but also in the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay Watersheds.

Soils with Severe Limitations: Soils identified in the Design and Construction Standards Manual as Category III soils.

Spark: Supporting Partnerships and Resources for Kids is the Education Foundation for Prince William County Public Schools.

Special Population Groups: Population groups including the physically and mentally disabled, the homeless, and low-income.

Specimen Tree: A tree having a diameter, measured at four and one half (4.5) feet above the ground, of thirty (30) inches or more, or a tree having a diameter measuring seventy five percent (75%) or more of the diameter of the current state champion of that species; includes County and state champion trees.

Student Generation Factor: The resulting value of the number of students residing in the geographic region divided by the number of existing housing units.

Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP): A multi-agency approach to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on public roads, coordinate a framework for addressing the most serious traffic safety problems, and develop statewide goals and critical emphasis areas with the goal to reach the vision of Toward Zero Deaths Virginia.

Strategic Plan: 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 Supervisors' four-year term.

Prince William County's 2021-2024 Community Strategic Plan: The Prince William County's 2021-2024 Community 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 Supervisors' four-year term. The strategic plan is updated every four years.

Strategically Targeted Affordable Roadway Solutions (STARS): Program administered by VDOT Transportation and Mobility Planning Division to develop comprehensive, innovative transportation solutions to relieve congestion bottlenecks and solve critical traffic and safety challenges throughout the Commonwealth in a cost-effective way.

Street: A street serves to connect to Avenues, Boulevards, or Through Boulevards and is intended for more residential urban areas with lower traffic volumes than the Avenue.

Subdivision Ordinance: Chapter 25 of the Prince William County Code regulating the division or redivision of a parcel of land into lots or parcels for the purpose of transfer of ownership or site development.

Subsidized Housing: A generic term covering all federal, state, or local government programs that reduce the cost of housing for low- and moderate-income residents. Housing can be subsidized in numerous ways—giving tenants a rent voucher, helping homebuyers with down payment assistance, reducing the interest on a mortgage, providing deferred loans to help developers acquire and develop property, giving tax credits to encourage investment in low- and moderate-income housing, authorizing tax-exempt bond authority to finance the housing, providing ongoing assistance to reduce the operating costs of housing and others. Public housing, rental assistance like Housing Choice Vouchers (formerly known as Section 8), and developments that use Low-Income Housing Tax Credits are examples of subsidized housing. Subsidized housing can range from apartments for families to senior housing high-rises. Subsidized simply means that rents are reduced because of a particular government program.

Sustainability: Sustainability is the principle to create and maintain conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony through the incorporation of the economic, social, and environmental needs of present and future generations.

Sustainable Growth: Incorporation of the principles of sustainability into the plans, practices, policies, and partnerships of the County to ensure the harmonious growth of present and future generations.

Sworn Officers: Employees appointed to the Police Department as a full-time, regular, and salaried police officers.

Targeted Industries: Targeted industries are a list of industries that reflect the investment and employment goals of the County's economic development program as adopted by Board Resolution. The Department of Economic Development uses the list to develop specific marketing efforts. The list is updated periodically to reflect the changing economy of Northern Virginia and the Washington metropolitan area.

Telecommunications Act of 1996: This act of Congress was an overhaul of the 1934 act. The purpose of this act is to promote competition and reduce regulation in order to secure lower prices and higher quality services for American telecommunications consumers and encourage the rapid deployment of new telecommunications technologies.

Towards Zero Deaths: A national strategy to eliminate roadway fatalities through a sustained decline in transportation-related deaths and serious injuries.

Town Center (TC): This classification provides a mix of uses arranged in a pedestrian-friendly urban form. These centers are locations for regional commercial and entertainment destinations, as well as access to amenities for adjacent residential and employment centers. Streets are interconnected and multi-modal with parking located behind buildings. Short blocks with shallow setbacks and on-street parking are appropriate to promote development of a pedestrian-oriented and fully integrated mixed-use community where public facilities and services can be efficiently provided and where environmental characteristics are sensitively considered. This is a subset of the mixed-use classification consisting of the form and elements associated with the T-5 transect.

Town Center-Urban (TC): This classification provides a mix of uses arranged in a pedestrian-friendly urban form. These centers are locations for regional commercial and entertainment destinations, as well as access to amenities for adjacent residential and employment centers near transit. Streets are interconnected and multi-modal with parking located behind buildings. Short blocks with shallow setbacks and on-street parking are appropriate to promote development of a pedestrian-oriented and fully integrated mixed-use community where public facilities and services can be efficiently provided and where environmental characteristics are sensitively considered. This is a subset of the mixed-use classification consisting of the form and elements associated with the T-6 transect.

Transect: a consistent scale of density and intensity of a development and the whole complement of streets, buildings, and open space that goes along with that level of intensity. Transects cover the entire range of development in the rural to urban spectrum.

Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA): A study conducted to assess the impact of traffic generated by a new land use or change in use on the existing or future road network, and to provide mitigation measures to reduce impacts of proposed development.

Trails: Designated routes on land or water with public access for recreation or transportation purposes such as walking, jogging, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, mountain biking, canoeing, kayaking, and backpacking. For safety or other management purposes, some Prince William public trails and blueways may be restricted to particular uses. Trails may be located on land or water bodies of any size including, but not limited to, urban, suburban, subdivided, and rural land. Depending upon factors, such as user demographics, topography, and connective value, trails are classified into one of eight categories:

1. Major Regional Trail: A major trail that connects to trails outside the County, such as the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and the Virginia Bikeway. Surface and width vary depending upon the terrain and regional uses.
2. On-Road Bicycle Route: Designated bike lane or signed bike route on road surface.
3. Major Paved trail: Concrete or asphalt trail, 8 feet or more in width.
4. Minor Paved Trail: Concrete or asphalt trail, 4 to less than 8 feet in width.
5. Multi-Use Trails: Minor paved trail with a parallel natural surface or stone dust trail.
6. Natural Surface or Stone Dust Trail: Stone dust, wood chip, or packed soil, usually 6 – 8 feet in width.

7. Stream Valley Trail: Trail in a stream valley, surface and width vary depending upon the terrain.
8. Trails belonging to adjacent Jurisdictions

Training Facilities: Areas for classroom and field instruction for public safety agencies. They may include classrooms, administrative space, training simulators, burn buildings, firearm ranges, and driver-training facilities for public safety recruits and experienced staff.

Transit: Transportation mode alternatives that are designed to move groups of people. Such modes may include, but are not limited to, metro rail, commuter rail, bus, bus rapid transit, ridesharing, carpooling, van pooling, “slugging”, and ferry.

Transit Center: A premium transit station featuring elements to serve multiple transit vehicles, boarding and exiting passengers, waiting passengers, and modal transfers. May feature amenities including retail space, climate control, and/or ridesharing stands.

Transit Corridor: General route alignment such as a roadway or rail right-of-way, which includes a service area that would be accessible to the transit system, and infrastructure that supports the Countywide transit network.

Transit Supportive Development: Development and/or redevelopment that promotes and accommodates walking, cycling, transit, and automobile travel collectively to create a balanced, sustainable transportation system.

Transit District (TD) The purpose of this land use overlay designation is to provide opportunities for residential uses within an underlying zoning district that does not offer residential as primary or secondary uses. This overlay district is only applicable in the districts indicated on the Long-Range Land Use Map.

Transitional Housing (HUD Definition): Transitional housing is a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate support services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living. The housing is short-term, typically less than 24 months. In addition to providing safe housing for those in need, other services are available to help participants become self-sufficient.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): A set of measurable, monitorable, and enforceable strategies for reducing traffic congestion while promoting alternative forms of transportation on the existing and future transportation network. A TDM plan is required for mixed-use higher intensity activity centers when trip generation credits or reductions are proposed in conjunction with a proposed development.

Transportation Management Area (TMA): The Federal Transit Administration (“FTA”) and the Federal Highway Administration (“FHWA”) designated all urbanized areas (“UZAs”) with populations greater than 200,000 (determined by the 2000 Census), as Transportation Management Areas (“TMAs”). A TMA is responsible for developing a Traffic Congestion Management Plan (“TCM”) focusing on travel demand reduction and operational management strategies.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD): Transit-oriented development brings compact, mixed-use development within walking distance of transit. TOD features vibrant streetscapes, pedestrian-oriented built forms, and land use-characteristics that make it convenient and safe to walk, cycle, and use public transport.

Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZ): The geographic unit of analysis in a four-step model for travel demand.

Transportation Congestion Management (TCM): Strategies and programs which address management of both the demand and the capacity of the highway system fall into the broad category of transportation congestion management ("TCM").

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): A set of measurable, monitorable, and enforceable strategies for reducing traffic congestion while promoting alternative forms of transportation on the existing and future transportation network. A TDM plan is required for mixed-use higher intensity activity centers when trip generation credits or reductions are proposed in conjunction with a proposed development.

Transportation Planning Board (TPB): The National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board ("TPB") is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization ("MPO") for the region and plays an important role as the regional forum for transportation planning. The TPB prepares plans and programs that the federal government must approve in order for federal-aid transportation funds to flow to the Washington region.

Unique Habitats of Special Concern: Rare and exemplary natural communities as identified by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation ("DCR") Natural Heritage Division as habitat for natural heritage resources. These areas play a crucial role in the future survival of the natural communities and rare species they support. Examples include threatened or endangered plants or animals, rare or state significant natural plant communities, and significant geologic formations and features.

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): HUD administers programs that provide housing and community development assistance. The Department works to ensure fair and equal housing.

United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico (MCBQ): Marine Corps Base Quantico is called the "Crossroads of the Marine Corps" and trains every U.S. Marine Corps officer serving in the Marines. It also houses research and training centers for the Federal Bureau of Information and Drug Enforcement Agency. It covers approximately 93 square miles (nearly 55,148 acres) and straddles four jurisdictions: Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier Counties and the Town of Quantico.

Universal Design: Universal design is a way of configuring an environment so that anyone-with or without a disability can access it easily and fully.

University Village Overlay (UV): The purpose of this land use overlay designation is to provide a mix of uses arranged in a pedestrian-friendly form adjacent to a university or College. The village

centers are locations for commercial, institutional and residential uses to support GMU and nearby employment centers. Streets are interconnected and multi-modal with parking located behind buildings. Short blocks with shallow setbacks and on-street parking are appropriate.

Upper Occoquan Service Authority (UOSA): The purpose of this authority is to acquire, finance, construct, operate, and maintain facilities for the abatement of pollution resulting from certain portions of the Occoquan River. This authority controls a major sewage treatment plant in Centreville, Virginia. The plant discharges into Bull Run, a major tributary of the Occoquan River in Fairfax County. The authority is made up of two members residing in and appointed by the governing bodies of each of the four political subdivisions – Manassas, Manassas Park, Fairfax County, and Prince William County.

Urban Streets: Streets that are designed to create safe movement for all users including transit, motor vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians within urban centers of the county. All urban streets in urban centers shall be designated to accommodate the needs of users who want to access or pass through the community, neighborhood, surroundings or areas planned as urban centers.

Usable Open Space: Usable open space is open space that can be used for active or passive recreational purposes that is outside of environmentally sensitive land, stormwater facilities, resource protection area, wetlands, steep slopes, or 100-year floodplain.

Very-Low-Income Household: means any individual or family whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of the area median income for the locality in which the housing development is being proposed. State Code 15.2-2305.1

Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) and Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) vouchers: HUD-VASH is a collaborative program between HUD and the VA which combines HUD housing vouchers with VA supportive services to help Veterans who are homeless, and their families, find, and sustain permanent housing.

Viewshed: A viewshed is an area of land, water, and other environmental elements that is visible from a fixed vantage point. The term is used widely in such areas as urban planning, archaeology, and military science. In urban planning, for example, viewsheds tend to be areas of particular scenic or historic value that are deemed worthy of preservation against development or other change. The preservation of viewsheds is a goal in the designation of open space areas, green belts, and community separators.

Villages: A compact area with a mix of uses (including residential, commercial, civic/institutional, and potentially other land uses) that encompass an area that is approximately a 1/2-mile radius around a central crossroads and serves as a focal point for the surrounding rural area. Distinguished by their compact development patterns and distinct sense of place.

Virginia American Water: Virginia American Water oversees both water and wastewater service for the residents of Dale City area of Prince William County. The sources of the drinking water, which are purchased from Fairfax Water Authority, are the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers. Each day on average, Prince William District customers use 4.39 million gallons of water, which travels through

184.2 miles of pipes of all sizes. Prince William District wastewater operations (formerly Dale Service) serve approximately 20,000 customers - a population of about 50,000 people. The system comprises two wastewater treatment plants with a combined capacity of 9.2 million gallons per day, and approximately 170 miles of sewer main.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (VDCR/DCR): A state agency that works with Virginians to conserve, protect, and enhance their lands and improve the quality of the Chesapeake Bay, rivers, and streams; promotes the stewardship and enjoyment of natural, cultural and outdoor recreational resources; and ensures the safety of Virginia's dams.

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ): DEQ is the environmental agency in the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is responsible for administering laws and regulations related to air quality, water quality, water supply, renewable energy and land protection.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR/DHR): A state agency that is the State Historic Preservation Office, headed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Its mission is to foster, encourage, and support the stewardship of Virginia's historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources.

Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT): A state agency reporting to the Secretary of Transportation, DRPT works closely with VDOT, which is responsible for highways, as well as other transportation agencies responsible for aviation and ports. Each of DRPT's three primary areas of activity (rail, public transportation, and commuter services) focus on the movement of people and goods throughout Virginia.

Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT): A state agency that is responsible for building, maintaining, and operating the state's roads, bridges, and tunnels and through the Commonwealth Transportation Board it provides funding for airports, seaports, rail, and public transportation.

Virginia Groundwater Protection Steering Committee: The Virginia Groundwater Protection Steering Committee is a consortium of ten state agencies, and one federal, that regularly exchange information about groundwater issues in Virginia and make that information available to the public through a web site and annual published reports.

Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR): This is the State's official list of properties important to Virginia's history. The register was established by the State in 1966 and is managed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. It uses the same criteria as the National Register of Historic Places to evaluate resources for inclusion.

Virginia Marine Resource Commission (VMRC/MRC): A state agency that serves as stewards of Virginia's marine and aquatic resources, and protectors of its tidal waters and homelands. It is comprised of four divisions: Marine Police, Fisheries Management, Habitat Management, and Administration and Finance.

Virginia Outdoors Plan (VOP): The state's official document regarding land conservation, outdoor recreation and open space planning. It helps all levels of the public and private sectors meet needs

pertaining to those issues. The plan provides guidance for the protection of lands through actions of the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation ("VLCF"), and the plan is required in order for Virginia to take part in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund ("LWCF") program.

Virginia Railway Express (VRE): A joint project of the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission and the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission to provide commuter rail service along the Manassas and Fredericksburg lines, connecting to transit providers at stations in Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Vtrans Vulnerability Assessment: Virginia's statewide transportation plan. It is prepared for the Commonwealth transportation Board ("CTB") by the Office of intermodal Planning and Investment ("OIP"). Vtrans lays out the overarching vision and goal for transportation in the Commonwealth and plans to achieve those goals.

Walkshed: The walking distance from a transit station as measured by the most direct route provided. May be used to measure reductions to estimated automobile trip generation and density that may be served by transit.

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA): A regional agency empowered (1) to plan, develop, finance, and cause to be operated improved transit facilities, in coordination with transportation and general development planning for the Washington Metropolitan Transit Zone, as part of a balanced regional system of transportation, utilizing to their best advantage the various modes of transportation; (2) to coordinate the operation of the public and privately owned or controlled transit facilities, to the fullest extent practicable, into a unified regional transit system without unnecessary duplicating service; and (3) to serve such other regional purposes. Prince William County currently has no metro rail stations.

Waterfront (WTFT): The purpose of this land use overlay designation is to provide opportunities for a mix of residential and non-residential uses near waterways. This district should be pedestrian friendly with access to the waterfront, parks areas, and marinas. This district contains a blend of single-family attached or multi-family with commercial uses such as retail, dining, and other public and private uses.

Wellhead Protection Program: This is a strategy designed to protect drinking water supplies by managing the land surface around a well where activities might affect the quality of the water. The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 requires each state to develop Wellhead Protection Programs.

Wetlands: Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstance do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil (known as hydrophytes). Soils developed under these saturated conditions are considered to be hydric soils. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Workforce Housing: While no common standard exists, workforce housing typically refers to providing homes for middle-income service workers, such as police officers, teachers, and nurses, in close proximity to their jobs, who may not qualify for some housing subsidies. Workforce housing

(sometimes referred to as middle-income or moderate-income housing) is housing for individuals and families typically earning between 60% and 120% AMI.

Zoning Ordinance: Chapter 32 of the Prince William County Code for the purpose of promoting health, safety, order, prosperity, the conservation of natural and historic resources, and the general welfare of the public. In addition, a Zoning Map of Prince William County is an integral part of the Zoning Ordinance.