

FY2024

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024



County of Prince William, Virginia Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

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*As of June 30, 2024

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Organization of the County Government



The Board of County Supervisors

Deshundra Jefferson, Chair Kenny A. Boddye, Vice Chair Victor S. Angry Andrea O. Bailey Margaret Angela Franklin Tom Gordy Yesli Vega Bob Weir

December 16, 2024

Madam Chair, Members of the Board of County Supervisors, And Residents of the County of Prince William, Virginia:

We are pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the County of Prince William (the "County") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The report presents fairly the financial position of the County, including its discretely presented component units in all material respects and demonstrates compliance with applicable legal and contractual provisions. This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the County. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all information presented in this report. A comprehensive internal control framework designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient, reliable information for the preparation of the County's financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) is in place to provide a reasonable basis for making these representations. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh the benefits, the County's comprehensive framework of internal controls, by design, provides reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. As management, we assert, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The County's financial statements are audited by Cherry Bekaert LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditors concluded that there is a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the County's financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The independent auditor's report is the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the County's financial statements is part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of major federal award programs. The results of the Single Audit are reported in the compliance report, issued subsequent to the ACFR.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal complements the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The County's MD&A can be found immediately following the independent auditor's report.

Profile of the Government

Prince William County, located in Northern Virginia, approximately 35 miles southwest of Washington, D.C., encompasses an area of 348 square miles, of which 18.8 percent is federally owned land. As the second most populous jurisdiction in Virginia, the 2020 U.S. Census placed the County's population at an estimated 482,204 persons or 158,525 households. The County comprises almost 7.6 percent of the greater Washington-Metropolitan region's population, which stands at close to 6.4 million persons according to the 2020 U.S. Census.

Prince William's location in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area and the availability of excellent transportation options in the region is a catalyst for growth in the County, which continues to provide numerous economic advantages. Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 1 connect the County with Washington, D.C. to the north and Richmond, Virginia to the south. Interstate 66 connects the western portion of the County with Washington, D.C. to the east and Interstate 81 to the west. Route 234/Prince William Parkway links Interstate 66 in the west with 7,000



acres designated for industrial and commercial growth. Prince William Parkway provides easy access to Interstate 95 and prime development locations through the eastern portion of the County. The County has several freight and passenger rail service alternatives available to its citizens and businesses. CSX and Norfolk Southern Railway provide freight service to the County. Amtrak passenger trains provide inter-city service to points up and down the eastern seaboard from stations in the Town of Quantico and the City of Manassas. The Virginia Railway Express provides passenger service to and from the District of Columbia from four stations within the County. Dulles International Airport, Reagan National Airport, and Manassas Regional Airport provide air transportation within easy access of the County. Within the County's boundaries are the independent cities of Manassas and Manassas Park and the incorporated towns of Dumfries, Haymarket, Occoquan, and Quantico. The cities and towns elect their own mayors and councils but rely on the County government for some services.



The County exercises local governing powers granted to it by the Virginia General Assembly. Since 1972, the County has operated under the County Executive form of government, as provided in Section 15.2-500 et seq. VA Code Ann. The governing policy-determining body of the County is an eight-member Board of County Supervisors (Board). Residents in each of the County's seven magisterial districts elect one member of the Board to serve a term of four years. The eighth member of the Board, elected at-large by County residents, serves a four-year term as Chair. The Chair and current board members took office in January 2024, following an election held on November 7, 2023, and serve until December 31, 2027.

The County provides a full range of local government services including police, fire and rescue, court administration, education, planning, development, economic development and tourism services, libraries, parks and recreational services, health and social services, public improvements, and general administration. The County's School Board and Adult Detention Center both have a financial benefit/burden relationship with the County and are reported as discretely presented component units, with the School Board issuing separately audited financial statements. A legally separate water and sewer service authority, the Prince William County Service Authority, provides sanitation services. User charges and bond financings are the primary funding sources for the Service Authority's operations and capital needs. The Authority is solely responsible for its outstanding debt and is not a component unit of the County. Local and commuter transportation services, OmniLink, OmniRide and the Virginia Railway Express (VRE), are managed and operated by the Potomac & Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC), a joint venture between Prince William and Stafford Counties and the Cities of Manassas, Manassas Park, and Fredericksburg. Note (1A) in the notes to the financial statements discloses additional information on discretely presented component units and all other related organizations, joint ventures, and jointly governed entities.

The County's annual Adopted Budget for all governmental and enterprise funds serves as the foundation for financial planning, stewardship and control and is an integral part of the County's system for results-oriented government. The Board-adopted Principles of Sound Financial Management and the Financial and Program Planning Ordinance outline pertinent policies governing the budgeting process. During July through November, all agencies and departments are required to report on prior fiscal year performance, including achievement of adopted agency/department outcomes and service levels to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, analysis, and recommendations. Agency and department directors meet with staff from OMB and the Office of Executive Management (OEM) to review prior year performance and upcoming fiscal year goals, objectives, activities, outcomes, and service levels. If needed, agencies and departments are required to submit budget requests and updates to performance targets to OMB in early December. The County Executive presents a proposed budget to the Board on or before March 1 of each year for the fiscal year beginning July 1. After an extensive review and deliberation process and a minimum of two public hearings to receive resident input, the Board makes its decisions on the proposed budget and adopts a budget by April 30. The education component of the budget must be adopted on or before May 15, and the non-education component must be adopted before July 1 of each year in accordance with the Code of Virginia.

The County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) is required by the Principles of Sound Financial Management and the Code of Virginia and demonstrates accountability to both residents and bondholders. The ACFR is prepared in accordance with accounting requirements promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and in accordance with the *Uniform Financial Reporting Manual*, issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts (APA) and the guidelines established by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) in its Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Award Program. The ACFR provides both detailed and summary level reports on the financial and economic state of Prince William County.

Local Economy

Prince William County's fundamental strengths rest on a community of residents with a rich cultural identity and an enviable standard of living, marked by the County's proximity to high quality employment opportunities, education, healthcare and leisure activities. The County demographer¹ estimates the population at 496,322 as of second quarter 2024, a nearly three percent increase over the 2020 U.S. Census total of 482,204. Population growth is expected to rise steadily, supported by County services that promote high quality living standards, a generally stable and diverse labor force, and capacity to expand residential development. By 2050, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) projects the County's population will grow to almost 580,000. As the most diverse jurisdiction in Virginia and the 10th most diverse in the United States, Prince William County represents a "melting pot" of diverse cultures, races, religions, and ethnicities. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2022 American

¹ Source: Prince William County GIS: https://demographics-pwcgov.hub.arcgis.com/pages/population-estimates

Community Survey², approximately 26.3 percent of the population are of Hispanic or Latino origin, 37.1 percent of residents are white, 20.0 percent are black or African American, and 9.7 percent are Asian. Approximately 26.2 percent of the County's population is under the age of 18, while 17.1 percent is 60 or above. Prince William County continues to maintain its family-oriented tradition, reflected by 27.9 percent of households containing married-couple families with children under 18 years old. An estimated 47.2 percent of employed residents work within Prince William County, while 44.0 percent are employed outside the County. The mean travel time to work is 37.1 minutes. Prince William County's median household income of \$131,047 is 45.7 percent above the statewide median of \$89,931 and 7.9 percent higher than the Washington D.C. metropolitan region median of \$121,469.

In the early days of fiscal year 2024, a U.S. recession of some form leading into the end of the prior calendar year seemed nearly inevitable as a long line of financial markets pundits leaned into the theory that monetary policy works with long and variable lags. Many believed the consequences of an aggressive interest rate hiking campaign by the Federal Reserve to quash inflation would surely begin to extract a toll on consumption and the labor market. But despite the Federal Reserve's monetary policy stance, which some market observers have defined as restrictive given the current rate of inflation, the economy has continued to grow at a healthy pace. Such has been the plight when attempting to understand the economic impacts throughout the post-pandemic cycle. While the pace of hiring and economic growth has gradually decelerated, recession calls have largely been scrapped as inflation has fallen without the rapid economic slowdown and higher unemployment forecast by many economists. But despite relatively positive sentiment emanating from economists and investors, a state of well-being is often cultivated through a lens of subjective interpretation. The simple fact is not all Americans are prospering, as evidence of a two-track economy has slowly emerged. Depleted savings, increased reliance on revolving credit, rising auto loan defaults, an increase in the duration of unemployment, and more Americans working multiple jobs are early signs of economic weakness that deserve consideration when assessing the breadth of a downturn in future economic activity.

The County's leadership team is committed to not deviate from practices that place Prince William County in an elite class of municipalities, maintaining ratings of Aaa/AAA/AAA from the three major credit rating agencies, as staff navigates an evolving economic climate. Identifying the County's strengths and vulnerabilities, combined with developing robust planning around various economic scenarios, engaging staff, and maintaining financial agility, will remain key areas of focus amid a period of slower economic growth, stubborn inflation, and potential market volatility.

The Prince William County economy is an important component of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area economy, which is arguably one of the most dynamic in the world. Increasingly key to this dynamic economy is the abundance of technology infrastructure, namely low-cost electricity, and cable fiber, which has propelled Northern Virginia to the forefront of America's largest data center market. Currently, the Northern Virginia region is home to the highest number of data centers in the nation and the world. With the unpredictable nature of federal budgets, this rapidly flourishing industry is proving critical to diversifying the region's economy, which has historically relied on federal government spending to support growth. While Northern Virginia remains the world's largest data center market, development is starting to migrate south.

While the data center industry presents an opportunity for the County to diversify its revenue base, residential real estate tax collections remain the primary source of revenue receipts. Nearly 78 percent of the County's real estate tax base (including apartments) consists of residential housing. Slightly over 19 percent is comprised of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and public service properties and less than one percent is undeveloped land. As home values and investment in the community have increased, the Board of County Supervisors has been able to decrease the tax rate while sustaining the level and quality of services expected by residents. Below is a five-year history of the real estate tax rate per \$100 of assessed value. Notably, for FY 2025, the Board further lowered the real estate tax rate to \$0.92 per \$100 of assessed value, under the \$1 dollar mark.

² Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Prince_William_County,_Virginia?g=050XX00US51153

FY 2024	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020
\$0.966	\$1.03	\$1.115	\$1.125	\$1.125

While mortgage rates have declined sharply since early July, housing affordability challenges, which show no signs of immediate relief for homebuyers, have remained persistent. At the time of this writing, Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Survey indicated the average 30-year fixed rate mortgage stood at 6.2%, a decline of approximately 1.0% from the 2024 high-mark set back in early May. Freddie Mac recently noted that "Mortgage rates have fallen more than half a percent over the last six weeks and are at their lowest level since February 2023. Rates continue to soften due to incoming economic data that is more sedate. But despite the improving mortgage rate environment, prospective buyers remain on the sidelines, as they negotiate a combination of high house prices and persistent supply shortages." Virginia Realtors' monthly Flash Survey indicated the organization's Buyer Activity Index decreased to 44 in June from 51 the prior month. Approximately 20% of realtors assessed buyer activity in their local market as "high" or "very high", while roughly 32% rated buyer activity as "low" or "very low". A sperate index produced by Virginia Realtors that measures realtors' opinions about market performance three months forward decreased to 49 in June versus 51 in May. Approximately 25% of survey participants thought buyer activity over the next three months would be strong in their respective markets while 26% indicated buyer activity would decline.

Category	June 2024	June 2023	Increase/(Decrease)
Median Sold Price	\$635,000	\$550,000	15.5%
Units Sold	541	560	(3.4%)
Active Listings	476	412	15.5%
Average Days on Market	10	11	(9.1%)
New Listings	547	507	7.9%

Source: MarketStats by Bright MLS

A leading indicator of housing market conditions is new building permit activity. From 2019 through 2023, permits issued for new construction have averaged 1,316 per year. Peak permit activity occurred in 2019, driven primarily by a surge in multi-family projects. On average, single-family permits issued represented nearly 41 percent of all activity for calendar years 2019 through 2023.

Calendar Year	Single Family	Townhouse	Condo/Apartment	Total
2019	690	434	952	2,076
2020	738	581	164	1,483
2021	533	565	181	1,279
2022	373	432	126	931
2023	360	362	89	811
2024 (Jan-Jun)	218	237	38	578

Source: Prince William Co. Development Services

Prince William County's commercial real estate sector profile remained relatively stable throughout FY 2024, led primarily by the industrial sector. According to Costar Realty Group (Costar), the vacancy rate on June 30, 2024, was 3.5 percent, a slight increase of 0.2 percent from year-end fiscal 2023. Total rentable building area (RBA) remained in a range of 55.4 - 56.2 million square feet. Virginia Realtors Q2 2024 commercial real estate report summarized the Commonwealth's office, retail and industrial markets as follows: "The office market in Virginia continues to adapt to changing demand conditions as hybrid work schedules are translating to smaller office footprints in some job markets around the state. Absorption continues to trend negative, and construction has been sluggish...Virginia's retail market had a solid second quarter. Absorption was positive, rents are climbing, and vacancy inched downward...Virginia's industrial market had a relatively slow second quarter. Absorption was flat overall, with several key regional markets experiencing negative absorption."

Personal Property Tax, the most significant single revenue source following Real Estate Tax, generated a substantial increase over the prior fiscal year, rising approximately 22.7 percent. Revenue growth was propelled by elevated values for new and used vehicles during tax year 2023, driven by inflationary impacts and lean, but improving, new-vehicle inventory levels. Furthermore, an increase in new taxable business tangible property, led by continued growth in the data center industry, also contributed to the gain. Local Sales Tax rose over the previous fiscal year, increasing approximately 2.6 percent. Robust and consistent spending behavior within the County, a strong labor market, and a relatively healthy level of aggregate consumer savings for higher income earners all combined to support the trajectory of local sales tax receipts. Business, Professional and Occupational License (BPOL) Tax and Food and Beverage Tax outperformed original expectations as well, increasing roughly 12.4 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively. The same factors that drove sales tax collections buttressed BPOL and Food and Beverage Tax collections.

Prince William County's labor market retained a relatively healthy profile during FY 2024, highlighted in part by a modest increase in the unemployment rate to 2.9% from 2.8% at the end of the prior fiscal year. Over the final quarter of FY 2024, data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated the labor force increased to 260,727 from 258,139 and the number of employed residents rose by 1,220. The total number of unemployed citizens increased by 1,368. While the availability of granular data to assess the health of the County's job market at a sector level is limited, a leading indicator that can be utilized to measure labor market conditions are initial claims for unemployment insurance. During the quarter, average initial claims per month decreased to 422 versus a per month average of 491 over the prior quarter. Considering the trajectory of claims over the quarter, a reasonable conclusion can be made that evidence of broad-based labor market weakness has remained subdued.

According to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, at-place employment in Prince William County grew 3.4 percent to 141,104 in the 1st quarter of 2024 from 136,495 versus one year prior. Establishments of employment in the County decreased 8.8 percent to 10,558 in the 1st quarter of 2024 compared to 11,580 the previous year. By comparison, Washington D.C. Metropolitan area establishments contracted by 3.1 percent and statewide establishments shrank by 9.5 percent over the same period. The largest employers in the County are Prince William County Schools, Prince William County Government, the U.S. Department of Defense, Walmart, and Sentara Healthcare/Potomac Hospital Corporation. Average weekly wages in Prince William County rose 2.8 percent to \$1,134 during the 1st quarter of 2024 versus \$1,103 for the same period one year prior. In contrast, average weekly wages in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan area increased 5.6 percent to \$1,986 from \$1,880, while Virginia weekly wages increased 5.2 percent to \$1,554 from \$1,477 over the same time frame.

With the core of Prince William County's general fund revenues supported by residential property tax, personal property tax and sales tax, the County depends heavily on its housing stock and consumer spending to maintain its prosperity and levels of local government services. While the County's economy has demonstrated buoyancy in the post-pandemic period, a high level of uncertainty remains around the future path of economic growth against a backdrop of stubborn inflation and a softening labor market. County leadership continues to closely monitor economic conditions in both the nation and the Commonwealth, as well as regionally and locally. County leadership has also evaluated the County's liquidity to meet its obligations and believes sufficient liquidity exists without the need to access external funding for operations. County staff are confident that strong financial policies and practices and a sufficient general fund balance position Prince William County to effectively manage the uncertainty of current and future economic conditions.

Long-Term Financial Planning

The County adopted its Principles of Sound Financial Management in 1988, with the most recent update to these long-standing Principles occurring in July 2024. The Principles establish a foundation for the fiscal strength and stability of Prince William County government and provide overarching guidance for prudent fiscal management. In 1989, the Board also codified a Financial and Program Planning Ordinance. The purpose of this ordinance was to provide a framework for planning government services, allocating resources to those services, and providing accountability for achievement of budgeted service levels. Adhering to these Principles and the Ordinance has

enhanced the County's image and credibility with the public, investors, and credit rating agencies. In fact, each year the County Executive reports on the County's compliance with the Principles to the Board.

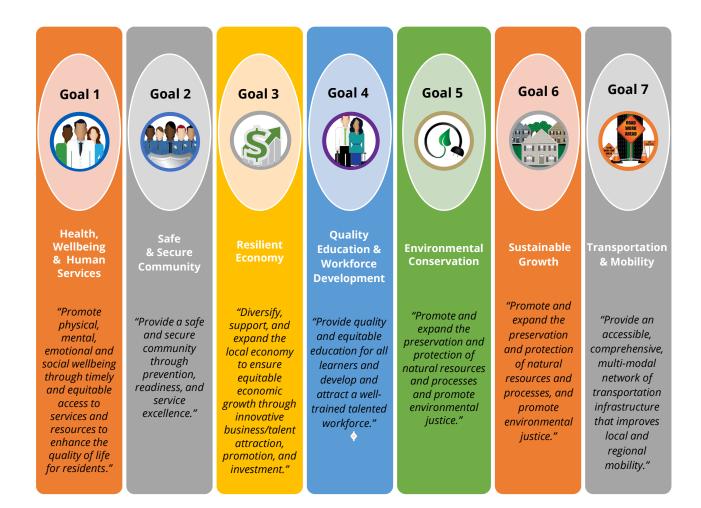
Credit ratings link strongly to the financial management of a local government and the economic climate. The County seeks to consistently maintain a strong financial position as evidenced by its "AAA/Aaa" status from the three major credit rating agencies, a distinction only 53 counties hold nationwide and a measure that less than one percent of the roughly 19,000 local governments throughout the country have achieved. The triple-AAA/Aaa ratings are also reflective of the County's position as a key economic engine in the Washington-metropolitan area. The County's superior bond ratings and outstanding credit affirms its status as a fiscally responsible and sound local government.

A significant factor in the County's "AAA" bond rating from Fitch Ratings, "Aaa" bond rating from Moody's Investors Service and "AAA" bond rating by S&P Global Ratings is the Board's and management's consistency in implementing and adhering to multi-year financial plans, a practice that requires regular long-term financial planning of operating and capital requirements for general government and enterprise operations. As outlined in the Financial Planning and Program Ordinance and the Principles of Sound Financial Management, five-year revenue and expenditure projections are presented to the Board during the annual budget process. This projection process helps the Board gauge the multi-year impacts of fiscal decisions and weigh the corresponding implications of tax rates and other revenue sources. A five-year budget plan prepared by the Prince William County Schools combined with the five-year budget plan prepared by the County give a total picture of the General Fund requirements. The Board approved the most recent five-year budget plan in April 2024 for fiscal year 2025 to fiscal year 2029. Integral to the establishment of five-year plans is the County-School Revenue Sharing Agreement, originally adopted by the Board of County Supervisors and the County School Board in 1998. The current Agreement splits the County's General Revenues, 57.23 percent to the School System and 42.77 percent to the County.

The Adopted Budget implements the Board's policy guidance and works to achieve the community's Vision and Strategic Goals. The Board's adopted vision acknowledges that individuals, families, and businesses make a calculated decision to locate in the County. However, the reasons they come and the expectations they bring with them for how the County should evolve are wide-ranging. The Vision set forth in the County's Strategic Plan states:

"Prince William County is a diverse community striving to be healthy, safe, and caring with a thriving economy and a protected natural environment."

The Board has identified that accountability, communication and engagement, equity & inclusion, innovation, and integrity are essential and consistent factors that families, individuals, and businesses rely upon when choosing to locate in the County and are therefore guiding values used in the development of their Strategic Plan. The adopted strategic goal areas included in the 2021-2024 Strategic Plan (adopted in July 2021) are Health, Wellbeing, & Human Services, Safe & Secure Community, Resilient Economy, Quality Education & Workforce Development, Environmental Conservation, Sustainable Growth, and Transportation & Mobility—with objectives, action strategies, and key performance indicators for each goal area. This Plan is used to guide decisions about resource allocation in the FY 2025 through FY 2029 annual budgets. The goal statements associated with each of these seven goal areas are as follows:



For the past several decades, the County has independently conducted regular community surveys to gauge resident satisfaction with existing services, including overall satisfaction with the quality of life and identify areas for improvement. More than half of residents surveyed assigned top scores to the quality of services provided by the County and the overall quality of life within the County. Results of these surveys help the County make decisions and achieve the strategic vision of being a healthy, safe, and caring community with a thriving economy and a protected natural environment.

Each year, the County prepares a six-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP), adopted by the Board, and included in the Adopted Budget. The CIP specifies the capital improvements and construction projects scheduled for funding over the next six years to maintain or enhance the County's capital assets and delivery of services. The County's adopted policy documents, including the Strategic Plan, the Comprehensive Plan, and the Principles of Sound Financial Management guide the development of the CIP.

Capital improvement projects over the next six years for the County government total approximately \$1.35 billion. The major projects address transportation, community development, human services, public safety and technology infrastructure and improvements, all key focus areas of the County's Strategic Plan. The fiscal year 2054-2030 CIP provides \$779.2 million for transportation roadway and sidewalk improvement projects; \$88.8 million for human services projects, namely a new Crisis Receiving Center, Juvenile Services Center, an eastern Homeless Navigation Center; \$16.4 million for countywide space initiatives, technology improvements, underground tank replacements, Woodbridge Library/Senior Center and environmental sustainability efforts; \$282.9 million for public safety projects, including \$27.8 million for the expansion of the Public Safety Training Center, \$210.7 million for the renovation and expansion of the Judicial Center, \$18.4 million for a new Fire & Rescue Station 27, and \$26.0 million for

renovations/rebuilds at existing fire & rescue stations; \$180.2 million for community development projects, including \$57.9 million for various parks and recreation projects such as improvements/expansions at Howison Park, Doves Landing Park, Neabsco District Park, Fuller Heights Park, Locust Shade Park, Hellwig Park, and the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail as well as other greenway and park facility improvements; \$52.6 million for landfill related capping and lining projects; \$36.5 million for watershed management projects; and \$33.2 million for various building and facility capital maintenance projects. ci

The fiscal year 2025 capital projected expenditures for the County government are estimated at \$233.1 million. Funding sources for County projects include the general fund and capital reserve, debt, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and other state/federal revenues, fire levy, stormwater management and solid waste fees, proffers, recordation tax revenue designated for transportation, Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) and other miscellaneous sources.

The School Division also prepares a multi-year CIP, a management tool for planning future facility projects, including school additions and renovations, and new school facilities. The School Division's final CIP totals approximately \$962.7 million for fiscal years 2025 to 2029.

Relevant Financial Policies

As outlined in the Principles of Sound Financial Management, current expenditures are funded with current revenues and other resources. The County does not balance the current budget at the expense of meeting future years' expenditures, nor shall unassigned General Fund balance be used to finance current operations, except in emergencies. Furthermore, the County is required to maintain healthy reserves, with a 2 percent of general fund revenue "Revenue Stabilization Reserve" requirement and a 7.5 percent of general fund revenue "Unassigned Fund Balance" requirement, both designed to position the County with sufficient working capital and a margin of safety to withstand local and regional emergencies, economic shocks, and unexpected declines in revenues without borrowing. A new "Data Center Revenue Stabilization Reserve" was established by the Board in 2024, designed to shelter the County from declines in tax revenues from the fast-growing data center industry. In addition, the Principles require the County maintain a capital reserve with a minimum balance of two percent of the current capital projects fund appropriations included in the Adopted Six-Year Capital Improvement Program. This reserve is designed to provide working capital and a margin of safety to withstand unexpected, but necessary, project cost overruns without additional borrowing. Finally, the County maintains a \$3 million "Economic Development Opportunity Fund Reserve" providing a source of working capital that can be used to incentivize economic development in key targeted industries. This reserve supports the Board's "Resilient Economy" strategic goal of growing the commercial tax base.

Major Initiatives

The County's major initiatives focus on achieving its Strategic Goals. Some of the highlighted initiatives of the Strategic Goal areas are as follows:



Health, Wellbeing and Human Services – The FY 2025 Adopted Budget supports vital services for vulnerable families and individuals, including the financing and operating costs for the newly acquired Crisis Receiving Center (CRC) which will provide capacity and access for adolescents and adults experiencing mental health and substance use crises, thereby reducing time to treatment.

The FY 2025 Adopted Budget creates an affordable housing/dwelling unit program pursuant to developing a housing ordinance for affordable dwelling units and creating a housing trust fund for executing the ordinance. The budget includes staffing for the new office in the Office of Housing and Community Development as well as annual contributions to the affordable housing trust reserve for future use. The FY 2025 contribution to the affordable housing trust reserve is \$5.5 million and the total contributions programmed in the adopted five-year plan is \$26.0 million. Community partner organizations serving the County are also supported with \$4.1 million in the FY 2025 Adopted Budget. Capital improvement funding is provided in the Six-Year CIP for the Juvenile Service Center to include the construction of a new 41,000 square-foot services facility and a new 19,000 square-foot youth shelter.

The new facilities will be constructed in two phases, with the services facility as phase one and the youth shelter as phase two. The new facilities will be co-located on the same site, which will allow for greater collaboration among staff and increase operational efficiencies by combining shared services, e.g., food, laundry, maintenance, and medical. The Six-Year CIP also includes funding to support the capital build-out of the CRC. The CRC will provide adult behavioral health crisis services, including 16 short-term crisis beds and 16 23-hour observation recliners, The CRC will provide youth behavioral crisis services, including eight crisis beds and eight 23-hour recliners. The CRC includes additional square footage to fully expand youth services in the future. Finally, funding is included for a new eastern end, approximately 30,000 square feet, Homeless Navigation Center (HNC). The HNC will provide overnight, temporary, emergency sheltering and wrap-around services for up to 50 adults experiencing homelessness. A homeless Drop-In Center program will also be part of the programming. The new facility will provide for increased cooperation and coordination between community partners to address individuals' needs, thereby decreasing the number of people experiencing homelessness.

Wellbeing is largely impacted by one's quality of life and the Strategic Plan calls for the County to enhance multigenerational community enrichment and community engagement that contribute to a healthy community. Parks and recreation facilities are an essential service in Prince William County and are often a standard indicator for measuring quality of life. The abundance, variety, and quality of recreational offerings often correlates with how a community ranks on livability in citizen satisfaction surveys. In addition to fostering physical and emotional well-being, communities leverage parks and recreation facilities to tell a community's story, create a sense of place, and bridge social divides. The Prince William County Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) manages 5,000+ acres of parkland comprised of more than 80 park properties and 60+ miles of trails. DPR operates a diverse portfolio of recreational facilities, services, and programs, hosting many patrons annually and providing unique leisure experiences for residents of all ages, abilities, and recreational interests. During 2022-2023, the Board allocated over \$17 million of ARPA funding to various park related capital projects. Completed or substantially completed during FY 2024 were several ARPA funded projects including a shelter replacement at Birchdale Park Playground, parking lot paving at Catharpin Park, and improvements to Splashdown Waterpark and Brittany Park as well as the Occoquan Greenway Segment 3 Bridge, a locally funded project.

Parks are so important to residents that voters approved a \$41 million park bond referendum on November 5, 2019, along with the mobility bond referendum. \$20 million was approved for countywide trail, open space, and accessibility projects. \$6 million each was approved for Fuller Heights Park expansion, improvements to Howison Park and the construction of a new community park -- Neabsco. Finally, \$3 million was approved for the construction of artificial turf fields at Hellwig Park. The debt service for these planned park bond projects is planned in the County's Adopted Budget and Five-Year Plan.



Safe & Secure Community - The Board's ongoing commitment to keeping the community safe and secure is evident in the FY 2025 Adopted Budget. The budget includes the creation of a new Office of Youth Services to coordinate community-based prevention, intervention, and diversion services in collaboration with both the County's Community Safety Initiative and Prince William County Schools.

Services will be provided to disconnected and low-, moderate-, and at-risk youth. This office was created in response to the Juvenile Justice Improvement Project Report accepted by the Board in December 2021. \$6.4 million is included for the Police Department staffing plan. This initiative provides twenty sworn positions consisting of thirteen Police Officers, three Master Police Officers, one Police Sergeant, two Police First Sergeants, one Police Lieutenant, and three civilian positions. Total budgeted expenditures include vehicles, one-time equipment, training, and technology costs associated with these positions. There are an additional twenty sworn officers, and three civilian positions programmed in FY 2026 of the Five-Year Plan. The FY 2025 Budget also includes funding for one-time capital equipment and facility upgrades critical for the continuity of the Adult Detention Center operations. Facility upgrades and the replacement of aging capital components and equipment include Central HVAC upgrades, IT Server Room Waterproofing, Cooling Tower Motor Replacement, Flooring Replacement, Maintenance Equipment Replacement, and Transport Van. Approximately \$12.1 million is included for apparatus and vehicle replacements as well as sinking fund contributions for the fire and rescue system and funding is included to hire and train ten full-time equivalent positions to staff the medic unit at the new Fire and Rescue Station 27, slated to open in July 2026. Lastly,

\$15.4 million is included in the FY 2025 Adopted Budget to incorporate the articles contained in the ratified Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) with Prince William County Police Association (PWCPA) and the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF). The County's bargaining representatives began negotiations with the representatives of both the IAFF and the PWCPA in June 2023. In early October 2023, the County reached a tentative CBA with both the IAFF and the PWCPA. The PWCPA ratified their CBA on October 19, 2023 and the IAFF ratified their CBA on October 26, 2023. The BOCS ratified both CBAs on January 16, 2024.



Resilient Economy – Prince William County has become a hub of steady economic growth and business stability, driven by a well-crafted, multifaceted economic development strategy. This approach supports a dynamic, resilient, and diverse economy that broadens the commercial tax base, creates sustainable, well-paying jobs, and enhances quality of life for all residents. With over 10,000

businesses operating locally, the County has seen a remarkable 30% increase in business growth over the past decade. Since 2014, Prince William County has also added more than 24,000 jobs, bringing the total number of local employment opportunities to over 140,000.

Our Strategic Targeted Industry Program Approach - The Department of Economic Development and Tourism (the Department) leads the County's economic growth strategy, with a focus on attracting and retaining companies within key "targeted industries"—sectors identified for their high potential economic impact based on current and projected market trends. These targeted industries include, but are not limited to, life sciences and biotechnology; medical networks; information communication technology; federal government contracting; corporate facilities; retail and destination tourism; and supply chain logistics and last-minute distribution.

Through this targeted approach, the Department has successfully attracted and supported companies making significant capital investments and creating thousands of well-paying jobs in the County. From July 2014 to July 2024, the Department collaborated with companies to complete 283 projects, of which 207 (81%) were in targeted industries. These companies collectively committed approximately \$16.9 billion in investments and planned to add over 9,536 jobs to the County's economy.

Nurturing Life Sciences and Biotechnology - Over the past decade, Prince William County has cultivated a thriving ecosystem for life sciences, establishing itself as an emerging hub within the Greater DC metro area. This journey began in 2014, when the Department initiated efforts to attract and support life sciences companies, ultimately overseeing 63 projects involving new locations and expansions. These initiatives represent approximately \$476 million in committed investments and over 701 new jobs added to the local economy.

Recognizing the region's need for accessible wet laboratory space for early-stage companies, the County launched the Prince William Science Accelerator in 2014. This 9,000-square-foot public-private facility in Innovation Park, Manassas, offers nine fully built-out wet lab spaces, tailored to meet each tenant's needs in an innovative environment conducive to entrepreneurial research and product development. Refurbished in 2024 and repositioned as Endeavor 234, the incubator space now supports eight promising start-ups.

As the life sciences ecosystem continued to expand, the demand for additional wet lab space increased, particularly among Endeavor 234 graduates. In response, the County partnered with Holladay Properties to open the Northern Virginia Bioscience Center in 2022—a 30,000-square-foot facility designed to provide advanced commercial wet lab space for early-stage life sciences ventures. Currently, the NOVA Bioscience Center is home to four tenants, including two Endeavor 234 alumni, collectively leasing fifty percent of the facility. Through these strategic developments, Prince William County has nurtured a robust life sciences ecosystem poised for continued growth and innovation in the years to come.

Catching the Innovation: Placemaking Picks Up the Pace - Innovation Park's journey as a center of life sciences and technology began with its founding in the late 1990s, anchored by George Mason University's Science and Technology Campus. This partnership laid the foundation for a dynamic, collaborative environment, combining the university's research strengths with the County's vision for economic development. Initially, the park's primary goal

was to promote high-impact research and attract companies in fields like life sciences, biotechnology, and information technology, leveraging Mason's expertise as a launchpad.

Over time, the park's growth accelerated, drawing major players such as American Type Culture Collection, Corning Life Sciences, and the Mason/NIH BSL-3 Biomedical Research Laboratory. As Innovation Park evolved, new clusters emerged, including a forensic science and criminal justice cluster anchored by the FBI Northern Virginia Resident Agency and the Virginia Department of Forensic Science's Northern Laboratory. Today, more than 50 companies operate within Innovation Park, collectively employing approximately 3,500 people. Since 2014, the Department has played a key role in supporting this growth, facilitating projects with 97 companies that announced approximately \$7 billion in intended investment and over 1,500 new jobs at Innovation Park.

Now, the next phase of Innovation Park is underway with the construction of Innovation Town Center and University Village, a master-planned, mixed-use community that includes two million square feet of commercial space and 2,662 residential units. Beginning with the construction of student housing, this project fulfills a long-held vision to create a vibrant, integrated community around the George Mason University campus. This new phase cements Innovation Park's role as a centerpiece of Prince William County's commitment to placemaking, blending commercial, residential, and academic elements into a cohesive community for work, learning, and innovation.

Engineering a Data Center Backbone - Data centers are attracted to the County due to ample developable land, reliable power and water access, and a strategic location outside major disaster zones. Today, Prince William County plays a pivotal role in the Northern Virginia data center market—the largest in the world. As of August 2024, the County was home to 48 data center buildings encompassing 9.2 million square feet of operational space, with an additional 11 buildings under construction, representing approximately three million square feet of future data center capacity. Since 2014, data center companies have announced investments totaling approximately \$16.3 billion, creating nearly 1,932 new jobs.

Recognizing the growing importance of this sector, the County has designated nearly 9,700 acres as a Data Center Opportunity Zone Overlay District, aimed at supporting continued data center expansion. In a proactive move to align development with future needs, the County has also initiated a zoning text amendment process to review and refine these zone boundaries. This commitment underscores the County's role as a critical infrastructure hub, meeting the ever-increasing demands of the digital economy and positioning itself as a leader in the global data center industry.

Positioning Government Contracting Growth - Prince William County's strategic location, just 20 miles from Washington, D.C., offers unique opportunities for growth, especially for companies in the federal contracting sector. Proximity to major federal agencies, contractors, and military installations like Marine Corps Base Quantico and Fort Belvoir, along with access to attractive, cost-competitive office real estate—particularly along the I-95/US 1 Corridor—makes the County an ideal destination for federal contracting operations.

Since 2014, the Department has supported 24 federal contracting projects, with companies announcing plans to invest approximately \$373 million and create around 888 new jobs. These assets position Prince William County as a prime location for growth, providing federal contractors with the infrastructure, resources, and access needed to thrive.

Building Programs for a Resilient Business Community - While Prince William County celebrates its success in attracting targeted industries, it understands that creating a strong, resilient, and inclusive economy also requires a focus on broader community-building and placemaking efforts. To achieve this, the County has identified redevelopment, small businesses, and entrepreneurship as essential drivers of economic vitality.

Since 2019, the Department has developed dedicated programs to support these areas, helping to transform underutilized spaces, empower local entrepreneurs, and foster a thriving small business environment. These

initiatives are designed not only to strengthen the local economy but also to create vibrant, interconnected communities where businesses and residents alike can flourish.

The Department's Redevelopment and Revitalization program is strategically focused on creatively re-imagining and revitalizing the County's built environment, aligning with the vision set forth in the County's comprehensive plan. Redevelopment and revitalization require vision, commitment, coordination, and strategic partnership to breathe new life into established areas, such as the I-95/US Route 1 Corridor, Sudley Road/I-66 Corridor, Opportunity Zones, Small Area Plans, and a Mixed-use Zoning District. These projects present unique placemaking opportunities that go beyond economic growth; they enrich the community by enhancing existing infrastructure, amenities, and public spaces. In doing so, these redevelopment efforts increase tax revenues, create jobs, and ultimately contribute to a higher quality of life for all County residents.

Completed projects include:

- Belmont Logistics Woodbridge (2024)
- Sprouts Supermarket Manassas (2023)
- Amazon Fresh Manassas (2023)
- 95 East Distribution Center Woodbridge (2023)

Ongoing projects include:

- Quartz District (mixed-use town center) Dale City
- Riverside Crossing (mixed-use town center) North Woodbridge
- Potomac Shores (mixed-use town center) with VRE Station House and parking garage Dumfries
- I-95 Commerce Center Dumfries

Prince William County has made affordable housing a priority, recognizing it as essential to sustainable economic development and community well-being. By focusing on affordable housing, the County is ensuring that workers across income levels can live closer to their jobs, reducing commute times, improving quality of life, and enhancing productivity.

This commitment to affordable housing strengthens the County's ability to attract and retain a diverse workforce, which fuels business growth and competitiveness by providing companies with access to the skilled talent they need to thrive. By prioritizing affordable housing, Prince William County is investing in economic resilience, social equity, and a vibrant community that benefits both businesses and residents.

Recent projects include:

- Park Landing Woodbridge
- The Landing @ Mason's Bridge Woodbridge
- Jefferson Plaza Woodbridge

In 2019, the Department launched its Small Business Development program, prioritizing education, resources, and community building for Prince William County's small business ecosystem. Through a collaborative agreement with the Mason Small Business Development Center (SBDC), the program delivers no-cost educational workshops, expert counseling, and essential resources to equip small business owners with the tools they need to thrive. To date, the Mason SBDC has provided 4,533 counseling sessions to local entrepreneurs, fostering over \$50 million in capital formation and creating 694 new jobs.

Building on this foundation, the Department expanded its support in 2020 by recruiting a dedicated Small Business Development Manager focused on working closely with local businesses. The Department is now adding a second manager to enhance outreach and assistance. Since the program's inception, the Department has directly supported 2,493 small business owners in their efforts to start, sustain, and grow, contributing to a robust and connected business community.

High-growth startups drive innovation and economic development, and the IGNITE Startup Grant exemplifies Prince William County's commitment to fostering entrepreneurial growth. Launched as a pilot in 2020 with Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding, the IGNITE program awarded \$600,000 to local startups across 2021 and 2022. Building on this success, the program was relaunched in 2023 with new funding from ARPA and a strategic award tier of up to \$100,000 for startups demonstrating successful performance metrics. In 2024, more than \$400,000 was granted through the program to eligible entrepreneurs and the IGNITE program has since become a cornerstone in establishing a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem within the County, supporting novel technologies and sound business practices as foundational elements of economic development.

Attracting Visitors with Destination Marketing - Tourism plays a key role in the County's economy, boosting local revenue and enhancing the quality of life for current and future residents, as well as workforce. This sector enriches the community with amenities, recreational options, and attractions that bolster regional appeal, making Prince William County a Top 10 locality in Virginia for visitor spending.

According to a 2022 Tourism Economics study for the Virginia Tourism Corporation, Prince William County ranks 8th out of 133 Virginia municipalities, with travel-related expenditures generating over \$674 million and supporting more than 5,300 jobs. This robust tourism sector continues to exceed revenue projections, with transient occupancy tax revenues reaching \$5.52 million in fiscal year 2023 and \$5.13 million in fiscal year 2024, reinforcing the sector's contribution to the County's long-term growth and prosperity. Attractions such as the National Museum of the Marine Corps, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Jiffy Lube Live Amphitheater, and Potomac Mills Mall draw hundreds of thousands of visitors annually, supporting a tourism economy poised for significant growth over the next decade.

The expansion of tourism directly aligns with the County's strategic goals to create vibrant community spaces and recreational options, which contribute to a high quality of life. Projected growth across segments like military and government travel, business tourism, sports events, leisure, and social occasions will continue to attract both visitors and long-term residents. With a lodging capacity of 54 hotels offering over 5,000 rooms and three more hotels scheduled to open by 2025, the County is prepared to meet the rising demand. Future investments in attractions will not only serve visitors but also enhance amenities for residents, strengthening community identity and engagement.

Outdoor and cultural offerings are central to the County's community-oriented approach to tourism. Prince William County's outdoor assets include over 38 square miles of public green space—the largest in the Washington, DC metropolitan area—featuring 155 miles of trails, golf courses, state parks, and scenic water recreation options. Arts and cultural attractions, like the Hylton Performing Arts Center and a flourishing craft beverage scene with over 23 wineries, distilleries, and breweries, provide diverse entertainment that enriches both the visitor experience and local lifestyle.

The County's expanding role as a sports tourism destination, highlighted by recent major events such as the 2024 Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) Solheim Cup and youth sports tournaments, promotes community-building and boosts local spending. Exceptional transportation infrastructure, including proximity to two major international airports and convenient access via interstates and rail, enhances the County's accessibility and appeal to both residents and tourists.

Prince William County's forward-looking tourism strategy is also bolstered by recent developments: an agritourism and arts overlay district, new investments in the lodging, dining, and retail sectors, and plans for large-scale attractions like a \$400 million+ gaming emporium in Dumfries. Additionally, nearly a dozen new event venues make the County a prime location for weddings, meetings, and social occasions, attracting event-based tourism that supports local businesses.



Quality Education & Workforce Development - Over the years, the Board of County Supervisors has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to a quality public school system in Prince William County. The School Board has adopted a vision where "Every student will graduate on-time with the knowledge, skills and habits of mind necessary to create a thriving future for themselves and their

community" with a commitment to (1) learning and achievement for all, (2) positive climate and culture, (3) family and community engagement and (4) organizational coherence. The School Division is organized to focus on meeting the needs of its students and employees while managing 100 schools and education centers, along with numerous administrative and support facilities, serving students in grade pre-kindergarten through twelve. Governed by an eight-member elected School Board, Prince William County Schools is the second largest of 131 school divisions in Virginia and the 34th largest school division in the country and employs over 16,000 teachers, administrators, and support personnel. The current School Board members were elected in November 2023 and serve a four-year term beginning January 1, 2024. The September 2024 student enrollment count for all Prince William County Schools is 90,709 students, down 482 students from FY 2024 to FY 2025.

The School Division's FY 2025 Adopted Budget includes \$81 million to address compensation across the school system, \$20 million for operating costs associated with new students and new schools, \$4 million for school repairs and renovations, and \$48 million in strategic investments in all four commitments. These investments include many new full-time positions such as teacher assistants, reading specialists, administrative interns, social workers, contracted school security officers, community safety officers, bus service attendants, data analysts, telehealth coordinator, assistant directors of student activities, and a parent liaison as well as magnetometer security staffing supplements, case management stipends, international faculty, and 800 MHz radio replacements.

The School System remains committed to providing a world-class education to its students and is a state leader in producing better student achievement results at a lower taxpayer cost. As testament to the quality of education received by students in Prince William County, 92 schools earned Virginia accreditation for the 2023-2024 school year based on recent performance measures, according to Virginia Department of Education (VDOE). Three schools received accreditation with conditions. Schools can achieve academic benchmarks for each indicator by using their current performance, their pooled three-year average, or by showing significant improvement over the prior year. Based on their performance, schools are awarded a designation of accredited, accredited with conditions, or accreditation denied. Two Prince William County elementary schools earned VDOE's Highest Achievement Award for 2024-2025 under their Exemplar School Recognition Program, an honor held by only 92 of the Commonwealth's 1,823 schools, and five high schools earned the Continuous Improvement Award. VDOE also recognized 13 Prince William County Public Schools (PWCS) as 2024 Virginia Purple Star schools, including eight first-time designees and five renewals. These newly designated schools join 39 existing PWCS Purple Star schools, bringing the total to 47. The Virginia Purple Star Designation is awarded to military-friendly schools that have demonstrated a major commitment to students and families connected to our nation's military. This impressive achievement means that nearly half of all County schools now hold the Purple Star Designation. The U.S. Department of Education named one elementary school in Prince William County a 2024 National Blue Ribbon School. The National Blue Ribbon Schools Program recognizes public and private elementary, middle, and high schools based on their overall academic excellence or their progress in closing achievement gaps among students and is an achievement held by only 356 schools across the nation and eight in Virginia for 2024.

The Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) recognized 13 Prince William County schools for the 2023-2024 school year as Virginia Naturally Schools. As the Commonwealth's official environmental education school recognition program, DWR's Virginia Naturally School program honors exemplary efforts undertaken to increase environmental awareness and stewardship among K-12 students. In addition, the U.S. Department of Education recognized two County elementary schools as 2024 Green Ribbon Schools, the only two schools in Virginia chosen for this award based on high achievement in the three U.S. Department of Education Green Ribbon Schools (ED-GRS) Pillars: reducing environmental impact and cost, improving health and wellness, and providing effective environmental education.

The School Division's 94.3% on-time graduation rate for 2023-2024 exceeds both the state and national averages. 61.4% of Advanced Placement exams taken by Prince William County students during the 2023-2024 school year yielded a score of three or higher. In fact, the School System's 2024 graduates were awarded more than \$123 million in scholarships, a \$4 million increase over the scholarships awarded to the class of 2023. The School Division also reported positive gains in Standards of Learning (SOL) pass rates, outperforming state averages for 2023-2024.

The School Division opened the first three-story elementary school in Prince William County for the 2023-2024 school year, Innovation Elementary School. The beautiful, state-of-the-art school in the Brentsville magisterial district, serves students in Pre-K through fifth grade and reduces overcrowding in the Sudley corridor of Prince William County. Construction was also completed on the Independent Hill Garage, the School Division's newest fleet facility located on Joplin Road, and a new practice field turf was installed at Brentsville High School. Roof replacements were completed at Forest Park and Osbourn Park High Schools and a roof replacement is in progress at Rippon Middle School. Renovation projects completed include construction at Hylton High School, Parkside Middle School, Signal Hill Elementary School, and Bristow Run Elementary School. Renovations at Cedar Point and Swans Creek Elementary Schools are currently in progress and expected to be completed by fall 2025. Upcoming renovations include Graham Park Middle School and Brentsville Transportation Center. Minor projects are also scheduled for Gar-Field, Osbourn Park, and Woodbridge High Schools. Currently under construction is a new Woodbridge area elementary school. Emerging projects over the next five years include a 30-classroom addition to The Nokesville School, a new Potomac Shores area elementary school, additions to Pennington Traditional School and Washington-Reid Elementary School, renovations at Ann Ludwig School, replacement of the Global Welcome Center, and a new 14th high school. Other projects included in the School Division's CIP include Division-wide security upgrades, HVAC projects, LED lighting replacements, and solar installations as well as window replacements at Parkside Middle School, a roof replacement at Bull Run Middle School, and renovations at Fred M. Lynn Middle School and Vaughan Elementary School. In September 2024, the School Board celebrated the groundbreaking on a replacement building for Occoquan Elementary School. Once complete (scheduled for beginning of 2026, the new modern facility will be the County's first "Net-Zero" school, featuring solar arrays on the roof and site canopies, an HVAC mechanical system using geothermal wells, and natural daylight optimized to all learning spaces with solar glare control.

The Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO) awarded Prince William County Public Schools (PWCS) the Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting (COE) for the fiscal year 2023. This award represents a significant achievement and recognizes that the County's School System meets the program's high standards for financial reporting and transparency.



Environmental Conservation – The County's 2021–2024 Strategic Plan promotes the preservation and protection of the natural environment as the foundation for public health, welfare, and quality of life. Approximately \$1.2 million was included in the FY 2025 Adopted Budget for investment in watershed improvements. This initiative addresses the County's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

permit requirements for permit cycle deadlines in 2028. The deadline to comply with required reductions in nitrogen, phosphorous, and sediments has accelerated eighteen months from December 30, 2029 to June 30, 2028. County watershed capital projects included in the CIP are stream restorations, best management practices, stormwater management facility retrofits, culvert modifications, channel improvements, and drainage improvements to reduce flooding and erosion problems and/or improve water quality within countywide watersheds. Design and construction for watershed improvement projects occur on a phased basis as specific projects are identified in watershed studies, and through the inspection process or based on complaints received. Planned and ongoing projects for FY 2025-2030 are in the Bull Run Watershed, Broad Run Watershed, Neabsco Creek Watershed, Occoquan River Watershed, Powells Creek Watershed, and Quantico Creek Watershed. One-time funding is also included for Phase 2 of the Flood Resiliency Assessment to implement the findings and start detailed analysis and studies of areas needing action and further development as identified in the initial risk assessment of the existing stormwater system.



Sustainable Growth – It is vital that future growth be planned in a sustainable manner while also preserving the County's rich and diverse cultural history. An important objective in the County's 2021-2024 Strategic Plan is to promote the sustainable consumption of energy and natural resources to ensure the health of current and future generations. The FY 2025 Adopted Budget includes funding

for a new Environmental Program Manager in the Office of Environmental & Energy Sustainability. This newly created position will begin to implement the County's Community Energy and Sustainability Master Plan. The primary focus of the position will be on creating and maintaining the Adaptive Management system for analyzing progress towards the Climate Mitigation and Resiliency goals, including assessment of greenhouse gas emissions, renewable and fossil energy mix, and climate resiliency metrics for major projects in the County.



Transportation & Mobility – Transportation is an important issue for the residents of Prince William County. The Department of Transportation coordinates local, regional, and state efforts to improve the flow of traffic and the ways County residents and visitors get around, including implementing measures that protect drivers and pedestrians. As the population of the region continues to grow,

the County finds ways to fund and/or build the needed transportation infrastructure within the community. Transportation initiatives completed or substantially completed during fiscal year 2024 include the widening of Balls Ford Road from two lanes to four lanes from Groveton Road to Route 234 Business; construction of an interchange at the intersection of Prince William Parkway and Brentsville Road; improvements to Fuller Road and Fuller Heights Road; widening of Neabsco Mills Road from two lanes to four lanes from Route 1 to Dale Boulevard; improvements to the section of Route 1 (Featherstone to Marys Way) from a four-lane undivided highway to a six-lane undivided highway; extension of University Boulevard from its current terminus at Edmonston Drive to Sudley Manor Drive; improvements at the intersection of Prince William Parkway and University Boulevard; and construction of the 1,400 space Potomac/Neabsco Mills commuter parking garage.

Prince William County is a member of the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA), an authority created by the General Assembly in 2002. This nine-member authority; made up of the Counties of Prince William, Arlington, Fairfax, and Loudoun as well as the Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; offers a common voice for Northern Virginia on transportation and other issues that confront the region. The NVTA is tasked with preparing an unconstrained long-range regional transportation plan (the most recent is the TransAction 2040 Plan) for Planning District 8, including transportation improvements of regional significance. As a result of fees and taxes imposed by legislation passed by the General Assembly, the NVTA receives earmarked revenue for projects dedicated to relieving congestion in Northern Virginia and participating jurisdictions are privy to a portion of such revenues. NVTA transportation funding is split into two categories -- projects with regional congestion relief benefits constitute 70 percent of the NVTA funds and the remaining 30 percent of NVTA funds are transferred directly to participating localities for urban or secondary road construction, capital improvements that reduce congestion, projects included in TransAction 2040 or its future updates and/or for public transportation purposes. In the fiscal years 2025-2030 CIP, the County's allocated 70 percent and 30 percent funding, totaling \$366.4 million, has been programmed to support NVTA eligible County-managed road projects.

Transportation remains a top priority for residents and businesses alike as more than 73 percent of voters approved a \$355 million mobility bond referendum on November 5, 2019. All approved mobility referendum projects (Devlin Road widening, Minnieville Road/Prince William Parkway interchange, Old Bridge Road/Route 123 intersection, Route 28 Bypass and Summit School Road/Telegraph Road improvements) have funding to complete design and/or begin right-of-way acquisitions. The debt service to construct these mobility bond projects is planned in the County's Adopted Budget and Five-Year Plan. Funding for the Minnieville Road/Prince William Parkway interchange project was substituted with NVTA 30% funding in lieu of debt issuance.

The \$779.2 million transportation CIP for fiscal years 2025-2030 aims to further advance the transportation & mobility strategic goals by including \$83.5 million for the extension of University Boulevard from Devlin Road to Wellington Road; \$150.7 million for improvements to Route 1 from Brady's Hill Road to Route 234; \$273.4 million for a new Route 28 Bypass; \$19.3 million for improvements to Old Bridge Road and its intersections at Gordon Boulevard and Occoquan Road; \$31.2 million for the intersection of Prince William Parkway and Old Bridge Road; \$0.8 million

for sidewalk improvements to Old Bridge Road from Oakwood Drive to Forest Hill Road; \$31.2 million for the extension of Summit School Road and widening of Telegraph Road; \$57.1 million for the widening of Devlin Road; \$3.2 million for improvements to the Long Park intersection; \$9.4 million for the Rollins Ford Road roundabout; \$74.9 million for an interchange at Minnieville Road and Prince William Parkway; \$25.5 million for North Woodbridge mobility improvements at Annapolis Way and Marina Way; \$2.1 million for Ellicott Street (Occoquan Greenway Connector); \$5.0 million for Van Buren Road North extension; \$1.1 million for sidewalk improvements to Sudley Manor Drive; \$1.2 million for the expansion of the Horner Road Park & Ride lot; \$1.5 million for sidewalk improvements to Old Carolina Road from Walter Robinson Lane to Heathcoat Boulevard; \$1.3 million for sidewalk improvements to Prince William Parkway; \$0.4 million for various magisterial district transportation projects; \$0.2 million for Token Forest Drive sidewalk improvements; \$0.2 million for the Pageland Lane right turn lane; and \$6.0 million for mobility, connectivity and traffic safety.

Awards and Acknowledgments

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Prince William County for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This was the 43rd consecutive year that the County has received this prestigious award. To earn a Certificate of Achievement, the County must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report consistent with GFOA's reporting guidelines. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that the FY 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and will be submitted to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for a certificate as well.

Prince William County received the GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2023. This was the 38th consecutive year that the County has received this prestigious award. To receive this award, the governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as a financial plan, as an operations guide and as a communications device.

The results of the County's Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 are still pending with GFOA. However, we believe it continues to meet the Award for Outstanding Achievement program's requirements. This award program is designed to encourage local governments to extract information from their Annual Comprehensive Financial Report to produce high quality popular annual financial reports specifically designed to be readily accessible and easily understandable to the public and other interested parties without a background in public finance.

Many staff members in the Finance Department's Financial Reporting and Control Division prepared this report and we thank them for their efforts. This report satisfies both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. Staffs' hard work, professional dedication, and continuing efforts to improve the quality of this report are a direct benefit to all that read and use it, such as bondholders, the investment community, businesses, taxpayers, and grantor agencies. We would also like to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the County's departments and agencies throughout the year in the efficient administration of the County's financial operations. This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report reflects the County's commitment to the residents of Prince William County, the Board of County Supervisors, and the financial community to provide information in conformance with the highest standards of financial accountability and stewardship.

In Service,



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Christopher J. Shorter County Executive Michelle of attreed

Michelle L. Attreed Chief Financial Officer





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

County of Prince William Virginia

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2023

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Organization of Prince William County Government

Since 1972, the County has operated under the County Executive form of government, as provided in Section 15.2-500 et seq. VA Code Ann. The policy-determining body of the County is an eight-member Board of County Supervisors. Residents in each of the County's seven magisterial districts elect one member of the Board to serve a term of four years. The eighth member of the Board, elected at-large by County residents, serves a four-year term as Chair.

The Chair and magisterial district board members took office in January 2024, following an election held on November 7, 2023, and serve a four-year term until December 31, 2027.

Chair, At-Large	Occoquan District
Deshundra Jefferson	Kenny A. Boddye, Vice Chair
Neabsco District	Potomac District
Victor S. Angry	Andrea O. Bailey
Woodbridge District	Brentsville District
Margaret Angela Franklin	Tom Gordy
Coles District	Gainesville District
Yesli Vega	Bob Weir

The Board appoints a County Executive to act as the County government's chief administrative officer. The County Executive serves at the pleasure of the Board, implements its policies, provides organizational leadership for addressing major issues, directs business and administrative procedures, and recommends department heads for appointment by the Board. The Board also appoints a County Attorney to provide legal guidance to the government.

An eight-member School Board is responsible for the operation of public schools in the County. The members are elected and serve a term of four years. The Board appropriates funds from the County's General Fund for the local share of the cost of operating the public schools. Operations of the School Board, however, are independent of the Board and the County administration as prescribed by Virginia law. A Superintendent, appointed by the School Board, administers the operations of the County's public schools.

The Board also appoints the members of several separate boards and authorities to administer the operations of certain services.

Along with the Board, County residents elect three constitutional officers -- the Clerk of the Circuit Court for a term of eight years, and the Sheriff and Commonwealth's Attorney each for terms of four years. The Virginia General Assembly appoints the Judges of the Circuit Court, the General District Court, and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Unlike most other Virginia counties, County residents do not elect a Treasurer and a Commissioner of the Revenue. The Chief Financial Officer, appointed by

the Board based on a recommendation of the County Executive, carries out the responsibilities of these officers.

The administrative offices of the County are located at the McCoart Administrative Building, One County Complex Court, Prince William, Virginia, 22192. The County's central telephone number is (703) 792-6000. TTY users may call (703) 792-4733 or the Virginia Relay Center at (800) 828-1120. The County's official home page is located at www.pwcva.gov.

PRINCE WILLIAM — COUNTY

Organization Chart

Legend

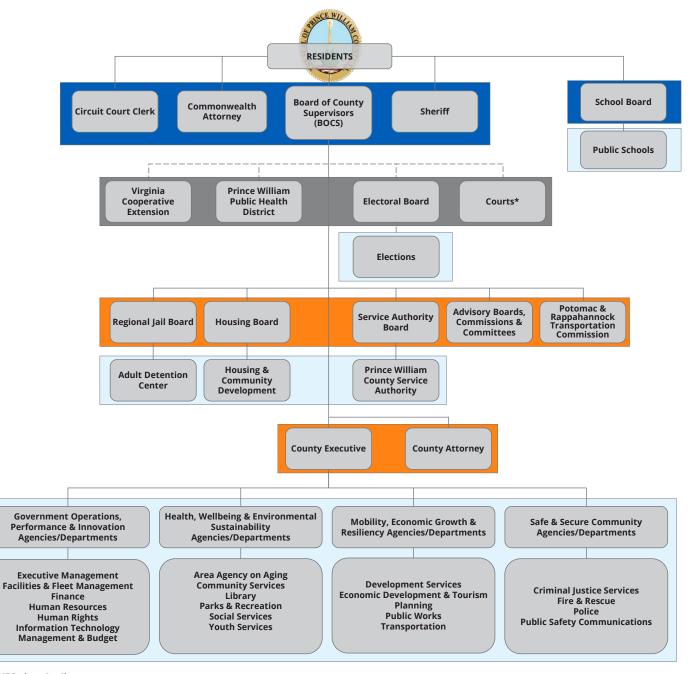
Elected Officials/Constitutional Officers
State Agencies and Services

Appointed by BOCS

County Agencies and Departments

Notes:

- Circuit Court Judges, General District Court, Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court, Juvenile Court Service Unit, and Magistrates
- -- Dotted lines are state and local services not directly accountable to the BOCS



FY2025 Budget - Org Chart





FINANCIAL SECTION

Report of Independent Auditors

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Basic Financial Statements

Required Supplementary Information

Supplementary Information



Report of Independent Auditor

To the Board of County Supervisors County of Prince William, Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Prince William, Virginia (the "County"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns* (the "Specifications"), issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Our responsibilities under those standards and Specifications are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Specifications will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

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The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Specifications we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
 or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include
 examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Introductory and Statistical Sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 16, 2024, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Tysons Corner, Virginia December 16, 2024

Cherry Bekaert LLP



Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in millions)

Prince William County's 2024 fiscal performance continues to demonstrate the successful adherence to its Principles of Sound Financial Management and to achieve the goals defined in the Strategic Plan. This report provides accountability to the County residents on the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan adopted by the Board of County Supervisors. This section of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents our discussion and analysis of the County's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the County's financial statements, which follow this section. All amounts in the discussion and analysis, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in millions of dollars. Throughout this section of the report, the primary government is referred to as the "County", and the "Total Reporting Entity" is the County and component units combined. Due to the material relationship between the County and its component units (School Board and Adult Detention Center), the Total Reporting Entity information more accurately reflects the comprehensive financial operations of Prince William County.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial section of this annual report consists of four parts – Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), the Basic Financial Statements, other Required Supplementary Information, and an optional supplemental information section that presents combining statements for nonmajor governmental funds, internal service funds, fiduciary funds, and discretely presented component units; budget and actual schedules for the nonmajor governmental funds; and debt obligation schedules. The basic financial statements present different views of the County:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the County's overall financial position.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual operations of the County government, reporting in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - The governmental funds statements reflect how general government services, like public safety, are financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.
 - Proprietary fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as the landfill.
 - Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the County acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources belong,

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The total reporting entity, which includes component units, has positive net position of \$2,137 at June 30, 2024, which represents an increase of \$341 or 19.0 percent from the prior year.
- The total cost of the County's governmental programs increased by \$204, or 11.8 percent, to \$1,934 during fiscal year 2024, while the County's total revenues increased \$157, up 8.3 percent, to \$2,051.
- Net position of governmental activities increased to 77, or 337.5 percent, from an unfavorable \$32 in the prior year. The County's total costs in governmental activities increased \$204 or 12.0 percent from prior year, while program revenues decreased by \$40 or 9.3% and tax revenues increased by \$190 or 13.3%.
- At June 30, 2024, the County had \$1,070 of debt outstanding, including \$906 related to assets recorded by its component units and other entities. Accordingly, liabilities and deferred inflows of the County's governmental activities at June 30, 2024 were less than assets and deferred outflows by \$77 (net position).
- Total net position of the County's business-type activities increased by \$8 to \$81 or 9.6% as revenues exceeded expenses this year.
- At the end of the current year, the unassigned fund balance was \$124, 38.9 percent of the total general fund's fund balance. The unassigned fund balance increased 11.9 percent from the prior year. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in general fund revenues during the fiscal year.
- General fund revenues exceeded budget by \$42; alternatively, expenditure savings of \$30 under budget helped to provide additional available resources to fund the County's reserves in accordance with the Principles of Sound Financial Management for future appropriation.
- As of January 1, 2024, (the assessment date pertinent to real estate taxes supporting fiscal year 2024) the total assessed values of taxable property increased by 13.7 percent compared to the prior year, with residential values accounting for 72.0 percent of the total assessed values. Real estate taxes contributed 45.9 percent of the total revenues for the primary government of the County during fiscal year 2024.

such as the County's pension and other post-employment benefit plans; the special welfare program; and the community service board payees, and housing federal self-sufficiency payee programs for certain recipients of welfare, mental health and housing

The financial statements also include note disclosures that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this financial section are arranged and related to one another. In addition to these required elements, the financial statements include a supplemental information section with combining statements that provide details about the County's nonmajor governmental funds, internal service funds, fiduciary funds and discretely presented component units, each of which are combined and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements.

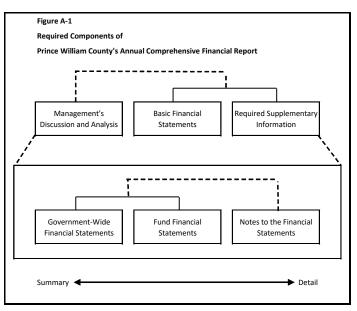


Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the County's financial statements, including the scope and the types of financial information presented. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

	Major Fe	Figure A-2	and Fund Financial Statements	
		,	Fund Statements	
	Government-Wide Statements	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire County government (except fiduciary funds) and the County's component units	The activities of the County that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as police, fire, and community development	Activities the County operates in a manner similar to private businesses such as, the Landfill, Innovation Technology Park, and Parks & Recreation	Instances in which the County is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources, such as the retirement plan for County employees
			Statement of Net Position	
Required Financial	Statement of Net Position	Statement of Net Position	Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Statements	Statement of Activities	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	Statement of Cash Flows	Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources measurement focus	Modified accrual basis of accounting and current financial resources measurement focus	Accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus	Accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus
Type of Deferred Outflow/Inflow, Asset/Liability Information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long- term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter, no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short- term and long-term; the County's funds do not currently contain capital assets although they could
Type of Inflow/Outflow Information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the County's most significant funds—not the County as a whole. Funds are accounting tools the County establishes to control and manage money for specified purposes (e.g., Streets & Roads capital projects fund) or to show that it is properly using specific revenues, such as, taxes and grants (e.g., Transportation Districts or Housing special revenue funds).

The County's funds are organized into three broad categories:

- Governmental Funds—Most of the County's basic services are included in various governmental funds, which focus on:
 - 1) How cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out; and
 - 2) The balances left at year-end that are available for spending.

Consequently, the financial statements of the governmental funds provide a detailed view that focuses on fiscal accountability and the financial resources currently available to support the County's programs in the near future. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, a detailed reconciliation provides additional information that explains the relationship (or differences) between the statements.

The County's governmental fund balances are categorized into five classifications based upon constraints imposed upon the use of the resources – non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

- <u>Proprietary Funds</u>—Services for which the County charges customers a fee, for the purpose of recovering costs, are generally reported in proprietary funds.
 - The County's enterprise funds are the same as its business-type activities; but provide more detail and additional information.
 - The County uses internal service funds to report activities that provide supplies and services for the County's other programs and
 activities—such as the County's Intra-County Services Fund.
- <u>Fiduciary Funds</u>—The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employee's pension plans. The County is also responsible for other assets through a trust arrangement that can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. As the fiduciary, the County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These activities are excluded from the County's government-wide financial statements, because the County cannot use these assets to finance its own operations.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements are derived from the fund financial statements, and report information about the County as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the government's assets and deferred outflows of resources, as well as its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. All of the revenues and expenses related to the current fiscal year are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

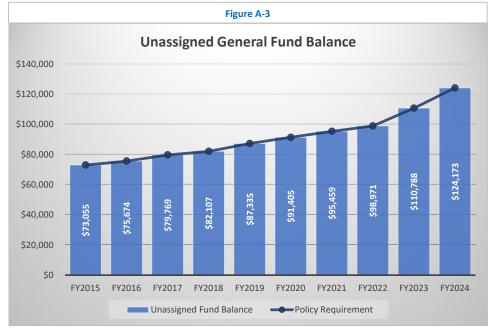
The two government-wide statements report the change in the County's net position. Net position, the difference between the County's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, is one way to measure the County's financial health. Over time, significant increases or decreases in the County's net position are an indicator of improving or deteriorating financial health, respectively. To assess the overall health of the County, one must consider additional factors, such as changes in the County's property tax base, economic environment, and financial policies in place to preserve the health of the County during economic downturns.

The government-wide financial statements of the County are divided into three distinct categories:

- Governmental Activities—Most of the County's basic services are included here, such as police, fire, public works, transportation, community development, and general government administration. Property and other taxes and state and federal grants are the primary funding source of these activities. Additionally, the County's internal service funds, such as, Fleet Management, Construction Crew, and Data Processing are predominantly used to provide goods and services to the funds and departments of the County and are included in governmental activities.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u>—The County's Landfill, Innovation Technology Park, and Parks and Recreation enterprise operations comprise the County's business-type activities. The County charges fees to customers to cover the costs of these operations.
- Component Units—The County includes two other entities in its report—the Prince William County School Board and the Adult Detention
 Center. Although legally separate, these entities are considered to be "discretely presented component units" because the County is
 financially accountable for their operations. The financial data of these entities are reported in separate columns from the primary
 government in the government-wide financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Board adopted its Principles of Sound Financial Management (Principles) in 1988 and amended its Principles in July 2024. Following these Principles has enhanced the County's image and credibility with the public, credit rating agencies, and investors. Section 1.02 of the Principles requires a General Fund unassigned fund balance of 7.5 percent of the current year's General Fund revenues, a level that has been maintained since 2006. The purpose of the unassigned fund balance is to provide the County with sufficient working capital, and to maintain a margin of safety to address emergency needs or unexpected declines in revenue. The County has done an excellent job achieving and maintaining its minimum fund balance requirement since establishment. Figure A-3 shows the County's unassigned General Fund balance as compared to the policy requirement.



Additions to the unassigned fund balance come from a combination of revenues over projections and current year expenditure savings.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As the County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$597, an increase of \$138 with the combined fund balance in the prior year.

- The County's General Fund balance increased \$46.6, or 17.1 percent, while revenues increased \$178 or 12.1 percent to \$1,656. The increase primarily was fueled by increases in general property and other local taxes which increased by 12.2 and 4.7 respectively. The general property tax increase was due to increases in assessed values of residential real estate from the prior year, while the increase in other local taxes was mainly due to the food and beverage taxes. This increase was offset by higher expenditure increases year over year.
- The Capital Projects Streets & Roads fund balances, which tends to fluctuate from one year to the next due to the accumulation and subsequent expenditure of funds for major capital improvement projects, increased by \$21 or 48.9 percent during the current year due to the expenditure of funds on numerous projects.
- The financial results as detailed in the governmental funds demonstrate the County's accountability to its strategic goal areas of Health,
 Wellbeing, & Human Services, Safe & Secure Community, Resilient Economy, Quality Education & Workforce Development, Environmental
 Conservation, Sustainable Growth, and Transportation & Mobility aligned to address the impact of population growth and increased needs
 of the community.
 - ♦ Debt service costs decreased slightly by \$2 or 1.5 percent during fiscal year 2024 to \$142. The County continued its mobility goal of alleviating congestion by investing \$133 in the construction of various streets and roads during fiscal year 2024. Upon completion, these road projects will be transferred to and become assets of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
 - ♦ The County's general fund support to the School Board was \$703 compared with \$677 in the prior year. This represents a 3.9 percent increase as the County dedicated funding to reduce class sizes.

Proprietary Funds

Unrestricted net position of the Landfill decreased slightly by \$3.9 in fiscal year 2024. Unrestricted net position of the nonmajor funds increased \$3 with increases in revenues of Parks and Recreation offset by an increase in contractual services costs. Charges for services decrease by \$3 while operating expenses remained relatively flat year over year. See the Statement of Cash Flows, for the proprietary funds for more detailed information.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the Board of County Supervisors revised the County's budget several times. These budget amendments predominantly fall into two categories:

- Amendments to appropriations approved shortly after the beginning of the year to reflect budget re-appropriations from the prior year.
- Increases in appropriations based on supplemental funding sources.

After these adjustments, budgetary expenditures were \$30 lower than the final budget amounts and budgetary revenues exceeded the final budget by \$42. These two factors, combined with the effect of transfers to other funds, resulted in a increase in the total fund balance of the General Fund, of \$47 during the fiscal year. The most significant revenue variances were related to other local taxes (\$23 higher than final budget) and general property taxes (\$34 higher than final budget) resulting from increases in assessed values. Actual expenditures were lower in all categories, most notably public safety and health and welfare. Spending in response to the pandemic has wound down in these areas.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Net Position

The total reporting entity net position increased from the prior year balance of \$1,796 by \$341 or 19.0 percent to \$2,137.

Governmental Activities

Net position of the County's governmental activities increased \$109 or 340.6 percent to \$77 during the year. The surplus net position of the primary government results largely from the County's increased revenues for real and personal property taxes. While debt is reflected as an obligation of the primary government of the County, the related assets are recorded by the entities to which the capital projects are donated. These donations are planned as part of the County's capital improvement program to further its quality education and workforce development, transportation and mobility, safe and secure community, and sustainable growth strategic goals, and thereby increase services and improve the quality of life in Prince William County.

As of June 30, 2024, the County has \$1,070 of outstanding bonded debt (compared with \$976 as of June 30, 2023) of which \$961 is related to assets donated to other entities as follows:

- \$890; Prince William County School Board
- \$56; Commonwealth of Virginia
- \$19; Prince William County Adult Detention Center

This represents 89.9 percent of the County's total general obligation and other long-term debt. Because the County does not retain ownership of the related assets which, therefore, are not presented on the County's Statement of Net Position, this debt liability (less any unspent proceeds) reduces the County's total net position and represents a less favorable picture as compared to governments that do not extensively fund the capital assets of other entities.

Consequently, the debt used to finance the purchase or construction of assets recorded by other entities results in a deficit in net position of governmental activities of the County. Additionally, as discussed in the analysis of the County's governmental funds, revenues and expenditures of the County's governmental activities increased compared to those of the prior year.



			Table A-1 Net Position					
	Governmental	Activities	Business-Type	Activities	Total Primary G	overnment	Total Reporting (Including Cor Units)	mponent
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current assets and other	\$ 1,178	1,276	73	61	1,251	1,337	2,263	2,142
Capital assets	826	746	50	53	876	799	2,851	2,758
Total assets	2,004	2,022	123	114	2,127	2,136	5,114	4,900
Deferred outflows of resources	125	143	1	1	126	144	440	394
Other liabilities	597	806	5	8	602	814	871	1,022
Non-current liabilities	1,390	1,307	37	33	1,427	1,340	2,364	2,206
Total liabilities	1,987	2,113	42	41	2,029	2,154	3,235	3,228
Deferred inflows of resources	65	84	1	1	66	85	182	270
Net position:								
Net investment in capital assets	662	669	48	49	710	718	2,767	2,678
Restricted	180	148	39	29	219	177	362	362
Unrestricted	(765)	(849)	(6)	(5)	(771)	(854)	(992)	(1,244)
Total net position	\$ 77	(32)	81	73	158	41	2,137	1,796

Business-Type Activities:

The net position of the County's business-type activities increased 11.5 percent to \$81 in fiscal year 2024 compared to \$73 in the prior year. The results of the County's business-type activities are attributable to the activities discussed in the analysis of the County's proprietary funds.

The changes in the governmental activities net position and the business-type net position of the County combined to create an overall increase in net position of the primary government of \$117 during fiscal year 2024.

The component units (Prince William County School Board and Adult Detention Center) are a significant portion of the total reporting entity, the assets of which represent 58.4 percent of the total reporting entity. Component unit net position increased 12.8 percent to \$1,979 during 2024, with an increase in funding of from the County as well as increased funding from the State. The net position of the primary government of \$158 combined with the net position of the component units of \$1,979 resulted in total net position for the total reporting entity of \$2,137.

Changes in Net Position

Table A-2 and the narrative that follows consider the operations of governmental and business-type activities separately. See Figures A-5, A-6 and A-7 for the revenue percentages and net costs for governmental activities.

Revenues for the County's governmental activities increased by \$150 or 8.1 percent to \$2,012, and total expenses increased 11.2 percent to \$1,903, which, after considering the effect of transfers, resulted in a \$108 increase in net position during the current year, compared to \$163 increase in the prior year.

Tax revenues account for 73.4 percent of revenues related to governmental activities (see Figure A-5). Tax revenues increased by \$145 or 10.9 percent, driven mainly to an increase in real estate tax revenues from \$869 in fiscal year 2023 to \$941 in fiscal year 2024. The increased assessed value of property continues to push real estate tax revenues higher during fiscal year 2024. Increased levels of support received from both the state and federal government coupled with gains on investment market values helped to mitigate the impact of the rising costs of vital services provided by the County. These outcomes are attributable to a more positive real estate market than the County has experienced over the past few fiscal years, with residential real estate values, which make up 72.0 percent of total assessments. Commercial and industrial values increased by 45.7 percent, while apartment real estate values were relatively flat year over year.

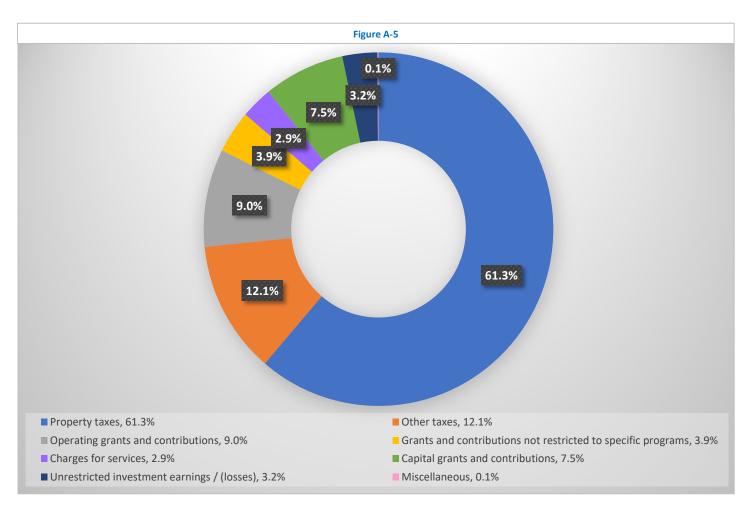
		C	Table A						
	Gov		Business-Typ	e Activities	Total Pri	-	Total Reporti (Including Co Units	mponent	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Program revenues:									
Charges for services	\$	59	57	36	31	95	88	129	118
Operating grants and contributions		180	220	-	-	180	220	461	527
Capital grants and contributions		151	153	-	-	151	153	151	176
General revenues:									
Taxes:									
Real property		941	869	-	-	941	869	941	869
Personal property		291	229	-	-	291	229	291	229
Other taxes		244	233	-	-	244	233	244	233
Payment from primary government		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012	828
Grants and contributions not									
restricted to specific programs		79	78	-	-	79	78	710	655
Unrestricted investment (losses) earnings		65	18	2	-	67	18	97	20
Miscellaneous		2	5	1	1	3	6	12	15
Total revenues		2,012	1,862	39	32	2,051	1,894	4,048	3,670
Expenses:									
General government administration		106	138	-	-	106	138	106	138
Judicial administration		39	33	-	-	39	33	39	33
Public safety		432	386	-	-	432	386	432	386
Public works		23	145	24	23	47	168	47	168
Health and welfare		177	156	-	-	177	156	177	156
Education		859	685	-	-	859	685	859	685
Parks, recreational, and cultural		68	36	7	6	75	42	75	42
Community development		153	77	-	2	153	79	153	79
Interest on long-term debt		46	43	-	-	46	43	46	43
Component units		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,773	1,605
Total expenses		1,903	1,699	31	31	1,934	1,730	3,707	3,335
Excess/(deficiency)in net position									
before transfers		109	163	8	1	117	164	341	335
Transfers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in net position		109	163	8	1	117	164	341	335
Net position, beginning of year		(32)	(195)	73	72	41	(123)	1,796	1,461
Net position, end of year		77	(32)	81	73	158	41	2,137	1,796
			. ,					-	

The County generally uses the positive net position to finance the continuing operations of the Landfill, Innovation Technology Park and Parks and Recreation Enterprise Funds.

The total reporting entity net position increased by \$341 in fiscal year 2024. Factors impacting the change in net position include total revenues of \$4,048 (10.3 percent higher than fiscal year 2023) which exceeded total expenses of \$3,707, (11.2 percent higher than expenses of the prior year).

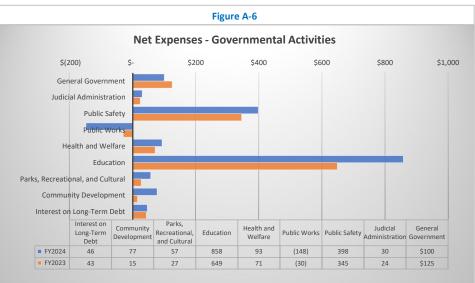
The County's Primary Government total revenues increased to \$2,051 (see Table A-2). The County's total revenue is divided into three major sources: 73.4 percent of every dollar raised comes from some type of tax; 20.4 percent of revenues come from federal, state, and local aid; charges for services comprise 2.9 percent and the remaining 3.3 percent is from other sources.

The total cost of all County programs and services increased by \$204 or 11.8 percent to \$1,934. The County's expenses cover a range of services, with 66.8 percent related to public safety and education (see Table A-2). Quality education, workforce development, and safe and secure community are significant goal areas in the Strategic Plan.



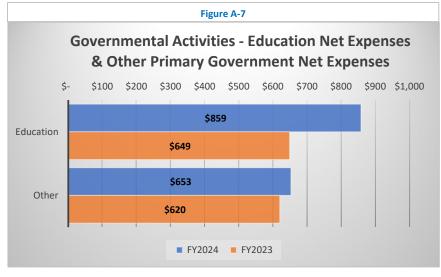
Personal property tax revenues produced a 27.4 percent increase from \$228 in fiscal year 2023 to \$291 in fiscal year 2024. The food and beverage tax increased 9.7% accounted for nearly all of the increase in 'Other taxes' as shown in Table A-2. Operating grants and contributions remained flat year over year, while capital grants and contributions decreased slightly by 1.3 percent. Investment gains incurred in fiscal year 2024 were \$67, up from \$18 in fiscal year 2023.

Education remains the biggest expense for governmental activities. The School Board receives 57.23 percent of general revenues per the revenue-sharing agreement with the County. The Board of County Supervisors created the class size reduction grant to assist the School Board in complying with maximum class -sizes permitted under Virginia law. The grant provided up to one million dollars in addition to the revenue sharing agreement with the County. Student enrollment as of September 2024, as reported to the Virginia Department of Education, for all Prince William County Schools is 90,709 students, increasing by 1,504 students, from fiscal year 2023.



Net expenses for Public Works decreased by \$118. General Government saw reductions in net expenses year over year, while Public Safety, Education, Parks & Recreation, Community Development and Health & welfare increased year over year partially due to the County's compensation policy changes implemented in fiscal year 2023.

Other functions and programs remained relatively consistent with prior year levels. Figures A-6 and A-7 present the net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities and intergovernmental aid) of each of the County's nine functions/programs. The net cost reflects the financial burden that was placed on the County's taxpayers by each of these functions.



The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$1,903. Some of the costs were paid by:

Other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions of \$331.

Those who directly benefited from the programs by paying charges for services \$59.

Business-Type Activities

Revenues of the County's business-type activities increased by \$7 to \$39 and expenses of \$31 stayed the same year over year (refer to Table A-2). Factors contributing to these results include:

 Charges for services of \$36, increased for Landfill, and remained relatively flat for Parks and Recreation

and Innovation Park.

- Expenses remained flat year over year across all business-type activities.
- These conditions contributed to a net income before transfers of \$8, increase of \$7 from fiscal year 2023.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the total reporting entity had invested \$2,851 in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, library collections, infrastructure, right-to-use assets and construction in progress (see Table A-3). This amount represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of \$93 or 3.4 percent, over fiscal year 2023. The Primary Government had invested \$876 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Accumulated depreciation remained stable between fiscal year 2023 and 2024.

More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note 8 to the financial statements.

Major Capital Asset Additions

This year's major County capital asset additions included the following:

County's Capital Assets							
	Total Primary Government						
		2024	2023	2024	2023		
Land and Contruction in Progress Buildings and other capital	\$	305	237	485	417		
assets, net of depreciation and amortization		571	562	2,366	2,341		
Total Capital Assets	\$	876	799	2,851	2,758		

- The County's capital project activities
 for fiscal year 2024 included \$14 expended for building and improvement sites and \$6 for equipment.
- The School Board reported capital asset increases of \$18, which included decreases to construction in progress projects of \$3, \$87 increase in buildings and improvements to sites with the completion of major renovations at 3 schools, \$4 increase in land for the purchase of new building sites.
- The Adult Detention Center (ADC) component unit's assets had a minimal decrease of \$3 with the completion of improvement projects.

Long Term Debt And Other Obligations

At year-end the County's governmental activities had total debt and other obligations of \$1,527, of which, bonded debt outstanding represented \$1,070, all of which is backed by the full faith and credit of the government. Of the County's bonded debt, \$101 represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds).

The County's total debt and obligations increased to \$1,565 during the current fiscal year. The key components of the current year activities were the issuance of school-related debt totaling \$135, an increase of \$10 due to accounting report changes for subscription liabilities, while net pension and OPEB decreased by \$8 during the fiscal year. More detailed information about the County's long-term debt is presented in Note 12 to the financial statements.

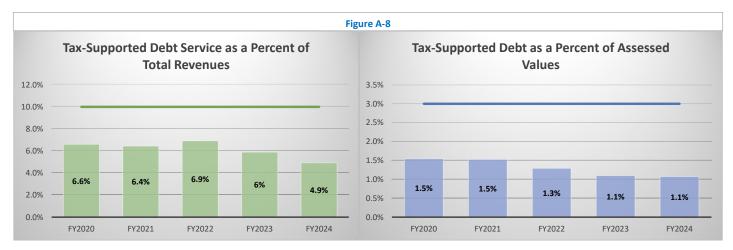
Bond Ratings

The County maintained ratings of AAA from Fitch Ratings, Aaa from Moody's Investors Services and AAA from S&P Global. These ratings are the highest ratings awarded to a local government and is an achievement held by less than one percent of local governments nationwide.

		T	able A-4						
	Cou	nty's Long-Term	Debt and Oth	er Obligations					
	Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities Total Primary Governm								
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023		
General obligation bonds:									
Tax-exempt bonds	\$	819	761	-	-	819	761		
Taxable bonds		150	160	-	-	150	160		
Revenue tax-exempt bonds		101	55	2	3	103	58		
Total bonded debt		1,070	976	2	3	1,072	979		
Capital debt obligation		26	35	-	-	26	35		
Surplus distribution payable		2	2	-	-	2	2		
Lease & subscription liabilities		48	38	-	-	48	38		
Net pension & OPEB liabilities		202	210	3	3	205	213		
Unpaid losses and related liabilities		31	29	-	-	31	29		
Compensated absences		54	52	-	-	54	52		
Unamortized premium		94	97	-	-	94	97		
Accrued closure liability		-	-	33	27	33	27		
Total long-term debt and other obligations	\$	1,527	1,439	38	33	1,565	1,472		

Limitations on Debt

The Commonwealth imposes no legal debt limitation on counties. Except for VPSA general obligation issuances, a referendum must be approved by the voters prior to the issuance of new money general obligation bonds. The County established a self-imposed limit on its total bonded debt of 3% of the net assessed valuation of taxable property. The County includes general obligation bonds, appropriation debt supported by tax revenue, and School Board bonds in its determination of total bonded debt. Additionally, there are several limitations and restrictions contained in the various bond indentures. As of June 30, 2024, the amount of tax-supported debt outstanding represented 1.1 percent of the total assessed valuation of taxable real and personal property of \$105 billion at January 1, 2023, which is the valuation date to determine fiscal year 2024 tax revenues. Annual debt service payments during fiscal year 2024 represented 4.9 percent of total revenues in compliance with the County's Principles (as depicted in Figure A-8, below). See Table 14 in the Statistical Section for further explanation of the calculations.



ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The key economic factors affecting the County include the following:

- In response to the COVID-19 global pandemic, the federal government made funding available through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) to continue to aid localities in their response to the health crisis and economic recovery. Expenditures of this federal funding are subject to audit by the grantor under the Uniform Guidance, *Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 200*, and the County is contingently liable to refund amounts received in excess of allowable expenditures. In the opinion of the County's management, no material refunds will be required as a result of expenditures disallowed by the grantor. See the results of the Single Audit in the County's Compliance Report for further information, which will be issued at a later date.
- The County is monitoring the economic impacts of the increasing inflation, having hit a 40-year high in recent months, and the possibility of an economic downturn. The impact of this on property values and associated tax revenues will continue to be monitored as the budget for the upcoming fiscal year is developed.
- The Board of County Supervisors decreased the real estate tax rate to \$0.0966 per \$100 of assessed value in fiscal year 2024.
- The real estate tax base has increased from \$82.8 billion supporting fiscal year 2023, to \$93.3 billion for fiscal year 2024, which is an increase of 12.6 percent.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to demonstrate the County's accountability for the money received. Questions about this report or inquiries for additional information may be addressed to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, 1 County Complex Court, Prince William, Virginia, 22192-9201 or financedirectorsoffice@pwcva.gov.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Basic Financial Statements include all funds, discretely presented component units and notes to provide an overview of the financial position and results of operation for the County as a whole. They also serve as an introduction to the more detailed statements and schedules that follow.

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

		Prin	nary Government			
		Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
ASSETS						- 1 - 3 - 3 - 3
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	978,360	28,174	1,006,534	766,788	1,773,322
Cash held by other fiscal agents		-	-	-	2,130	2,130
Investments		23,485	-	23,485	-	23,485
Property taxes receivable, net		15,975	-	15,975	-	15,975
Accounts receivable, net		31,216	1,324	32,540	8,089	40,629
Lease receivable		2,999	159	3,158	-	3,158
Interest receivable		10	-	10	-	10
Due from other governmental units		87,165	47	87,212	62,349	149,561
Due from primary government		-	-	-	31,594	31,594
Investment in direct financing leases		2,027	-	2,027	-	2,027
Inventory		804	3,547	4,351	7,719	12,070
Advances and prepaid items		1,375	20	1,395	16	1,411
Net OPEB assets		5,475	-	5,475	12,709	18,184
Restricted assets:						
Temporarily restricted:						
Restricted cash and temporary investments		18,105	39,729	57,834	120,827	178,661
Restricted investments		1,250	-	1,250	-	1,250
Water and sewer availability credit		9,289	-	9,289	-	9,289
Capital assets:						
Land and construction in progress		271,530	33,335	304,865	180,628	485,493
Buildings and other capital assets, net						
of depreciation		554,685	16,910	571,595	1,793,932	2,365,527
Total assets	_	2,003,750	123,245	2,126,995	2,986,781	5,113,776
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Loss on refundings		19,118	4	19,122	-	19,122
Deferred outflows related to pensions		85,731	904	86,635	278,953	365,588
Deferred outflows related to OPEB		20,022	210	20,232	34,851	55,083
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	124,871	1,118	125,989	313,804	439,793
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable		113,745	744	114,489	26,598	141,087
Wages and benefits payable		15,561	196	15,757	145,399	161,156
Due to other governmental units		2,310	-	2,310	1,524	3,834
Due to component units		31,594	-	31,594	-	31,594
Accrued interest		14,212	27	14,239	-	14,239
Deposits and escrows		52,783	56	52,839	_	52,839
Prepaid taxes		118,507		118,507	-	118,507
Unearned revenue		109,259	2,984	112,243	47,736	159,979
Retainage		1,391	-	1,391	5,206	6,597
Noncurrent liabilities:		,		,	-,	-,
Due within one year		137,245	854	138,099	41,742	179,841
,						
Due in more than one year		1,389,843	37,456	1,427,299	937,563	2,364,862

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

		Prir	nary Government	t		
	Gov	vernmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred inflows related to leases		2,953	155	3,108	-	3,108
Deferred inflows related to pensions		45,258	501	45,759	84,904	130,663
Deferred inflows related to OPEB		16,802	106	16,908	31,056	47,964
Total deferred inflows of resources		65,013	762	65,775	115,960	181,735
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets		661,827	47,799	709,626	1,937,437	2,765,608
Restricted for:						
Capital projects		-	38,960	38,960	107,770	28,185
Net OPEB assets		5,475	-	5,475	12,709	18,184
Special levy districts		45,779	-	45,779	-	45,779
Development fee services		15,525	-	15,525	-	15,525
Housing		9,259	-	9,259	-	9,259
Transient occupancy tax		11,964	-	11,964	-	11,964
Grantor's / deed tax		44,404	-	44,404	-	44,404
Internal service fund		11,475	-	11,475	-	11,475
Public safety		5,411	-	5,411	-	5,411
Grants		9,525	-	9,525	-	9,525
Donations		12,215		12,215	-	12,215
Water and sewer availability credit		9,289	-	9,289	-	9,289
Education		-	-	-	140,068	140,068
Parks and Recreation		-	769	769	-	769
Unrestricted		(764,990)	(6,244)	(771,234)	(219,127)	(990,361)
Total net position / (deficit)	\$ 	77,158	81,284	158,442	1,978,857	2,137,299

A The sum of the columns does not equal the Total Reporting Entity column by a difference of \$909,666 because the debt related to the School Board (\$890,417) and the debt related to the Adult Detention Center (\$19,249) is reflected in the primary government's general governmental activities rows reducing the Net Investment in Capital Assets. The Total Reporting Entity column matches the asset with the debt and reports the net amount in the component unit on the Net Investment in Capital Assets. The Net Investment in Capital Assets also increased by School Board's unspent bond proceeds of (\$118,545) with a corresponding decrease in the Restricted Capital Projects row.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

		_	Pi	rogram Revenue	s		Net (Expense) Revenue
			Charges for	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and	_	Total Primary G Governmental	Government Business-Type
Functions / Programs		Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions		Activities	Activities
Primary Government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government administration	\$	105,212	1,605	3,705	-		(99,902)	-
Judicial administration		39,350	1,516	7,965	-		(29,869)	-
Public safety		432,308	9,154	13,399	11,931		(397,824)	-
Public works		22,925	11,281	20,638	139,445		148,439	-
Health and welfare		176,365	1,319	81,625	-		(93,421)	-
Education		859,370	_	1,023	-		(858,347)	-
Parks, recreational and cultural		67,606	8,568	1,606	33		(57,399)	-
Community development		153,371	25,945	50,507	-		(76,919)	-
Interest on long-term debt		46,135		-	_		(46,135)	_
Total governmental activities	_	1,902,642	59,388	180,468	151,409	· –	(1,511,377)	-
Business-type activities:								
Public works		24,158	27,619	152	_		_	3,613
Parks, recreational and cultural		6,847	7,155	-	_		_	308
Community development		181	1,467	_	_		_	1,286
Total business-type activities		31,186	36,241	152		-		5,207
Total business-type activities		31,100	30,241	132			-	3,207
Total primary government	\$	1,933,828	95,629	180,620	151,409	-	(1,511,377)	5,207
Component Units:								
School Board	\$	1,717,147	31,914	262,108	120		-	-
Adult Detention Center		56,421	1,002	18,655	-		-	-
Total component units	\$	1,773,568	32,916	280,763	120	-	-	-
Total reporting entity	\$	3,707,396	128,545	461,383	151,529	: -	(1,511,377)	5,207
	Ge	neral revenues:						
	T	axes:						
		Real property				\$	941,486	-
		Personal proper	ty				291,398	-
		Local sales					95,687	-
		Consumer's utili	ty				14,658	-
		Business, profes	sional and occu	pational licenses	(BPOL)		38,922	-
		Food and bevera	age				45,096	-
		Recordation					11,460	-
		Motor vehicle lie	censes				12,610	-
		Other local taxes	5				24,553	-
	Pay	ments from prim	ary governmen	t			-	-
	Gra	nts and contribut	ions not restric	ted to specific pr	ograms:			
		Federal revenues					86	-
	:	State revenues					68,151	-
		Local revenues					9,529	-
		estment income					65,460	1,628
		scellaneous					1,692	841
		nsfers					(354)	354
		Total general reve	nues and trans	fers		_	1,620,434	2,823
		Change in net po				_	109,057	8,030
	NF	T POSITION, begi					(31,899)	73,254
		T POSITION, end				s –	77,158	81,284

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

and Changes in Net Position

Total Component Units Reporting Functions / Programs Primary Government: Governmental activities: (99,902) - (99,902) General government administration	
Governmental activities:	
(99 902) - (99 902) General government administration	
(29,869) - (29,869) Judicial administration	
(397,824) - (397,824) Public safety	
148,439 - 148,439 Public works	
(93,421) - (93,421) Health and welfare	
(858,347) - (858,347) Education	
(57,399) - (57,399) Parks, recreational and cultural	
(76,919) - (76,919) Community development (46,135) - (46,135) Interest on long-term debt	
(46,135) - (46,135) Interest on long-term debt (1,511,377) - (1,511,377) Total governmental activities	
(1,311,377) - (1,311,377) Total governmental activities	
Business-type activities:	
3,613 - 3,613 Public works	
308 - 308 Parks, recreational and cultural	
1,286 - 1,286 Community development	
5,207 - 5,207 Total business-type activities	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(1,506,170) - (1,506,170) Total primary government	
Component Units:	
- (1,423,005) (1,423,005) School Board	
- (36,764) (36,764) Adult Detention Center	
- (1,459,769) (1,459,769) Total component units	
(1,506,170) (1,459,769) (2,965,939) Total reporting entity	
General revenues:	
Taxes:	
941,486 - 941,486 Real property	
291,398 - 291,398 Personal property	
95,687 - 95,687 Local sales 14,658 - 14,658 Consumer's utility	
14,658 - 14,658 Consumer's utility 38,922 - 38,922 Business, professional and occupational licenses	(PDOL)
45,096 - 45,096 Food and beverage	(BPOL)
11,460 - 11,460 Recordation	
12,610 - 12,610 Motor vehicle licenses	
24,553 - 24,553 Other local taxes	
- 1,012,366 1,012,366 Payments from primary government	
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific p	ograms:
86 1,162 1,248 Federal revenues	-0 -
68,151 625,139 693,290 State revenues	
9,529 5,726 15,255 Local revenues	
67,088 30,497 97,585 Investment income	
2,533 9,057 11,590 Miscellaneous	
<u> Transfers</u>	
1,623,257 1,683,947 3,307,204 Total general revenues and transfers	
117,087 224,178 341,265 Change in net position	
41,355 1,754,679 1,796,034 NET POSITION, beginning of year	
158,442 1,978,857 2,137,299 NET POSITION, end of year	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Governmental Funds

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

		General Fund	Streets & Roads	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS		Cenerarrana	110000	141143	
Equity in pooled cash and investments \$	5	621,981	64,109	242,006	928,096
Restricted cash and temporary investments		22	18	2,654	2,694
Property taxes receivable, net		15,558	-	417	15,975
Accounts receivable, net		17,454	299	8,501	26,254
Due from other governmental units		30,162	55,526	1,476	87,164
Investment in direct financing leases		2,027	-	-	2,027
Inventory		369	-	21	390
Lease receivable		3,009	-	-	3,009
Total assets \$		690,582	119,952	255,075	1,065,609
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable \$	5	87,771	13,048	8,534	109,353
Wages and benefits payable		14,767		507	15,274
Due to other governmental units		407	1,843	60	2,310
Deposits and escrows		52,739	-	42	52,781
Prepaid taxes		107,523	-	10,985	118,508
Unearned revenue		96,804	-	12,455	109,259
Retainage		22	18	1,352	1,392
Total liabilities	_	360,033	14,909	33,935	408,877
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows related to unavailable taxes		6,543	-	518	7,061
Deferred inflows related to leases		2,953	-	-	2,953
Deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements		-	-	5,702	5,702
Deferred inflows related to unavailable transportation revenues	S	-	41,996	-	41,996
Deferred inflows related to direct financing arrangements		1,845	-	-	1,845
Total deferred inflows of resources		11,341	41,996	6,220	59,557
FUND BALANCES					
Non-spendable		369	-	21	390
Restricted		9,998	-	132,395	142,393
Committed		147,441	63,047	82,578	293,066
Assigned		37,227	-	-	37,227
Unassigned		124,173		(74)	124,099
Total fund balances Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources		319,208	63,047	214,920	597,175
and fund balances \$	s	690,582	119,952	255,075	1,065,609

Exhibit 3

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position		Exhibit 4
June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)		
Fund balancestotal governmental funds (Exhibit 3)	\$	597,175
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit 1) are different because: Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, used in governmental		
activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds (excludes \$14,949, related to Internal Service Fund assets, which is included in Internal Service Fund net position below).		811,266
Deferred outflows of resources are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred loss on refundings		19,118
Deferred outflows related to pensions (excludes \$2,882 related to Internal Service Fund) Deferred outflows related to OPEB (excludes \$594 related to Internal Service Fund)		82,849 19,428
Deferred inflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures:		
Deferred inflows related to unavailable taxes		7,061
Deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements		5,702
Deferred inflows related to unavailable transportation revenues		41,996
Deferred inflows related to direct financing arrangements		1,845
Deferred inflows related to pensions (excludes \$1,594 related to Internal Service Fund)		(43,664)
Deferred inflows related to OPEBs (excludes \$308 related to Internal Service Fund)		(16,494)
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge costs of certain activities such as insurance, fleet operations, and data processing to individual funds. The assets and		
liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position. (Exhibit 7)		57,655
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather, is recognized		
as an expenditure when due (excluding \$204 related to Internal Service Fund)		(14,008)
Sewer and water availability credits were not recognized in the governmental funds, but rather,		
are recognized as an expenditure when used		9,289
Assets are not due in the current period, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Lease receivables, including interest Net OPEB assets		5,475
Lang tarm liabilities, including hands payable, are not due and payable in the surrent navied		
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds (Note 9):		
Pension and OPEB obligations (excludes \$6,905 related to Internal Service Fund) Bonds payable	\$ (194,950) (179,183)	
School bonds payable	(890,417)	
Capital debt liabilities	(26,010)	
Lease liabilities	(35,889)	
Software subscription liabilities (excludes \$9,110 related to Internal Service Fund)	(2,988)	
Compensated absences (excludes \$2,223 related to Internal Service Fund)	(52,184)	
Operating settlement - School Board	(31,594)	
Premiums on bonds issued	 (94,320)	
Total long-term liabilities	 	(1,507,535)
Net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 1)	\$	77,158

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

		General Fund	Streets & Roads	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
General property taxes	\$	1,158,410	-	75,496	1,233,906
Other local taxes	•	233,984	-	9,001	242,985
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses		1,783	-	25,530	27,313
Fines and forfeitures		2,453	-	-	2,453
From use of money and property		39,659	2,783	6,106	48,548
Charges for services		13,050	-	16,572	29,622
Intergovernmental revenues:					
Federal		32,828	38,594	52,211	123,633
State		151,887	54,993	4,669	211,549
Local		9,529	49,678	-	59,207
Donations		10,119	-	99	10,218
Miscellaneous		1,942	2,362	3,912	8,216
Total revenues		1,655,644	148,410	193,596	1,997,650
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government administration		102,905	-	1,119	104,024
Judicial administration		38,647	-	-	38,647
Public safety		349,362	-	54,315	403,677
Public works		9,067	-	308	9,375
Health and welfare		166,923	-	584	167,507
Education		703,395	-	-	703,395
Parks, recreational and cultural		68,189	-	376	68,565
Community development		12,726	-	67,764	80,490
Debt service:					
Principal retirement		100,045	-	-	100,045
Interest and other debt costs		41,798	-	-	41,798
Capital outlays		-	133,382	205,251	338,633
Total expenditures		1,593,057	133,382	329,717	2,056,156
Excess (deficiency) of revenues under expenditures		62,587	15,028	(136,121)	(58,506)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in		65,831	29,689	64,898	160,418
Transfers out		(81,961)	(23,966)	(51,963)	(157,890)
Issuance of debt		-	-	184,995	184,995
Premium on debt		-	-	9,053	9,053
Other miscellaneous financing sources		200	-	41	241
Total other financing sources (uses), net		(15,930)	5,723	207,024	196,817
Net change in fund balances		46,657	20,751	70,903	138,311
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		272,551	42,296	144,017	458,864
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	319,208	63,047	214,920	597,175

Exhibit 6 Page 1 of 2

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Net change in fund balancestotal governmental funds (Exhibit 5)		\$	138,311
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets: Add capital acquisitions (excludes \$7,691 related to assets included in Internal Service Fund net position below) Add donated equipment for public safety Add donated infrastructure for public works Add donated equipment for parks, recreation and cultural Subtract depreciation and amortization (excludes (\$4,142) related to assets included	\$ 114,541 115 12,067 33		
in Internal Service Fund net position below)	(50,461	<u> </u>	76,295
In the Statement of Activities, only the gain / (loss) on capital assets is reported, while in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the capital asset disposal.			(231)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the Funds:			
Add revenues recognized for the water and sewer availability credits refunded			(111)
Add amortized premiums			11,648
Add current year's deferred inflows related to direct financing arrangements Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to direct financing arrangements	1,845 (2,690	<u>)</u>	(845)
Add current year's deferred inflows related to unavailable transportation revenue Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to unavailable transportation revenue	41,996 (57,881	<u>)</u>	(15,885)
Add current year's deferred inflows related to uncollectible tax billings (Note 3) Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to uncollectible tax billings	7,061 (8,083	<u>)</u>	(1,022)
Add current year's deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements	5,702 (3,135	<u>)</u>	2,567
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayments reduce long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities (Note 9):	100.015		
Add debt principal repayment Subtract premium	100,045 (9,053)	
Subtract issuance of debt	(184,995	<u> </u>	(94,003)

Exhibit 6 Page 2 of 2

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Change in

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current		
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Amortized bond refunding losses		(2,885)
Add prior year lease liabilities	29,374	
Subtract current year's lease liabilities	(35,889)	(6,515)
Add prior year's subscription liabilities, restated (excludes \$5,322 for Internal Service Fund)	3,716	
Subtract current year's subscription liabilities (excludes \$9,110 for Internal Service Fund)	(2,990)	726
Add prior year operating settlement - School Board	17,938	
Subtract current year's operating settlement - School Board	(31,594)	(13,656)
Add prior year's net pension activities (excludes \$4,563 for Internal Service Fund)	121,915	
Subtract current year's net pension activities (excludes \$3,844 for Internal Service Fund)	(105,295)	16,620
Add prior year's net OPEB activities (excludes \$1,523 for Internal Service Fund)	40,046	
Subtract current year's net OPEB activities (excludes \$1,486 for Internal Service Fund)	(42,062)	(2,016)
Add prior year's accrued interest liability (excludes \$115 for Internal Service Fund)	13,063	
Subtract current year's accrued interest liability (excludes \$204 for Internal Service Fund)	(14,008)	(945)
Add prior year's compensated absences liability (excludes \$2,066 for Internal Service Fund) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (excludes \$2,223 for Internal	50,122	
Service Fund)	(52,184)	(2,062)
Internal Services funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain services to individual funds. The net revenue / (expense) of the internal service funds are reported with governmental activities:		
Add Internal Service Fund's change in net position (Exhibit 8)		3,066
ange in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ 109,057

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 7
Page 1 of 2

		Business-Type A	Governmental		
		Landfill	Nonmajor Funds	Total	Activities - Internal Service Funds
ASSETS	_	Lanum	ruius	Total	rulius
Current assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	10,521	17,653	28,174	50,264
Restricted cash and temporary investments	·	38,960	769	39,729	15,411
Investments		, -	-	, -	23,485
Accounts receivable, net		1,222	102	1,324	4,961
Due from other governmental units		47	-	47	-
Inventory		7	3,540	3,547	413
Lease receivable		159	-	159	-
Advances and prepaid items		-	20	20	1,375
Total current assets	_	50,916	22,084	73,000	95,909
Noncurrent assets: Restricted investments Capital assets:		-	-	-	1,250
Land and construction in progress Buildings and other capital assets,		29,685	3,650	33,335	801
net of depreciation		15,865	1,045	16,910	14,148
Total noncurrent assets		45,550	4,695	50,245	16,199
Total assets	_	96,466	26,779	123,245	112,108
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Loss on refunding		-	4	4	-
Deferred outflows related to pensions		845	59	904	2,882
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	_	191	19	210	594
Total deferred outflows of resources	_	1,036	82	1,118	3,476
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable		542	202	744	4,393
Wages and benefits payable		101	95	196	286
Accrued interest		-	27	27	204
Subscription liabilities		-	-	-	2,791
Deposits and escrows		-	56	56	-
Unearned revenues		2,892	92	2,984	-
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR		-	-	-	7,927
Current portion of surplus distributions payable		-	-	-	150
Current portion of bonds payable		-	822	822	-
Current portion of compensated absences	_	29	3	32	158
Total current liabilities	_	3,564	1,297	4,861	15,909

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 7
Page 2 of 2

	Business-Type A	Governmental Activities -		
		Nonmajor		Internal Service
	Landfill	Funds	Total	Funds
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Accrued closure liability	33,198	-	33,198	-
Subscription liabilities	-	-	-	6,318
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	-	-	23,457
Surplus distributions payable	-	-	-	1,375
Bonds payable, net of current portion	-	1,628	1,628	-
Net pension liabilities	1,504	107	1,611	5,132
Net OPEB liabilities	558	52	610	1,772
Compensated absences	381	28	409	2,064
Total noncurrent liabilities	35,641	1,815	37,456	40,118
Total liabilities	39,205	3,112	42,317	56,027
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to leases	155	-	155	-
Deferred inflows related to pensions	467	34	501	1,594
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	98	8	106	308
Total deferred inflows of resources	720	42	762	1,902
NET POSITION				
Net investments in capital assets	45,550	2,249	47,799	5,840
Restricted for:	•	•	•	,
Capital projects	38,960	-	38,960	_
Golf Operations	, -	769	, 769	-
Self-Insurance Casualty Pool	-	-	-	1,858
Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	_	-	_	9,617
Unrestricted	(26,933)	20,689	(6,244)	40,340
Total net position \$	57,577	23,707	81,284	57,655

Exhibit 8

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

		Business-Type A	Governmental		
			Nonmajor		Activities - Internal Service
		Landfill	Funds	Total	Funds
OPERATING REVENUES:	-	Landini	Tunus	Total	- Tulius
Charges for services	\$	27,619	8,622	36,241	142,972
From use of money and property	*	3	-	3	
Intergovernmental revenues:		_		_	
Federal		31	_	31	_
State		121	_	121	_
Miscellaneous		758	_	758	4,779
Total operating revenues		28,532	8,622	37,154	147,751
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Personnel expenses		5,876	1,719	7,595	19,141
Contractual services		5,028	4,085	9,113	30,126
Materials / supplies		4,312	774	5,086	9,827
Depreciation and amortization		2,865	168	3,033	4,142
Costs from sale of land		2,005	133	133	7,172
Closure expenses		5,756	-	5,756	_
Claims and premiums		3,730	_	5,750	69,032
OPEB costs			_	_	5,238
Losses and loss adjustment expenses			_	_	8,572
Other		321	24	345	802
Total operating expenses		24,158	6,903	31,061	146,880
Operating income		4,374	1,719	6,093	871
NON-OPERATING REVENUES / (EXPENSES):					
Interest income and investment losses		762	866	1,628	5,284
Interest and other debt costs		-	(125)	(125)	(213
Gain on sale of capital assets		80	-	80	6
Total non-operating revenues		842	741	1,583	5,077
Income before transfers		5,216	2,460	7,676	5,948
TRANSFERS:					
Transfers in		-	1,615	1,615	499
Transfers out		(1,261)	· -	(1,261)	(3,381)
Total transfers, net		(1,261)	1,615	354	(2,882)
Change in net position		3,955	4,075	8,030	3,066
NET POSITION, beginning of the year		53,622	19,632	73,254	54,589
NET POSITION, end of the year	\$	57,577	23,707	81,284	57,655

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 9
Page 1 of 2

	_	Business-Type A	Governmental		
		l andfill	Nonmajor	Tatal	Activities - Internal
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	_	Landfill	Funds	Total	Service Funds
Cash received from customers	\$	23,640	8,497	32,137	151,803
Cash received / (paid) from / (to) other entities	Ţ	962	-	962	(3,189)
Payments for claims and premiums		-	_	-	(81,241)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(9,663)	(5,243)	(14,906)	(39,817)
Payments to employees for services		(6,076)	(1,701)	(21,333)	(19,714)
Payments of closure expenses		(2)	(=): ==;	(2)	(==), = :,
Net cash provided by operating activities	_	8,861	1,553	10,414	7,842
The country operating accounts	_	0,001	1,333	10,414	7,042
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Surplus distributions paid		_	_	-	(130)
Proceeds from lease receivable		(1)	-	(1)	-
Transfers in		-	1,615	1,615	499
Transfers out		(1,261)	-	(1,261)	(3,381)
Net cash provided / (used) by non-capital financing	_				
activities	_	(1,262)	1,615	353	(3,012)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING					
ACTIVITIES:					
Acquisition of capital assets		(889)	(90)	(979)	(7,703)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets		80	-	80	6
Principal paid on bonds, leases, subscriptions, and					•
other debt		_	(797)	(797)	3,787
Interest paid on bonds, leases, subscriptions, and other			, ,	, ,	•
debt costs		-	(134)	(134)	(124)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(809)	(1,021)	(1,830)	(4,034)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from maturities of investments		-	-	-	45
Purchases of investments		-	-	-	(1,815)
Interest and dividends received on investments	_	762	850	1,612	11,017
Net cash used by investing activities	_	762	850	1,612	9,247
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,552	2,997	10,549	10,043
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	_	41,929	15,425	57,354	55,632
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$_	49,481	18,422	67,903	65,675
	_				

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 9 Page 2 of 2

		Business-Type Ac	rise Funds	Governmental	
			Al		Activities -
			Nonmajor		Internal
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH		Landfill	Funds	Total	Service Funds
PROVIDED / (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income	\$	4,374	1,719	6,093	871
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization		2,865	168	3,033	4,142
Change in assets:					
(Increase) / decrease in:					
Accounts receivable		(913)	(4)	(917)	444
Due from other governmental units		52	-	52	419
Inventory		7	95	102	(5)
Lease Receivable		(158)	-	(158)	-
Advances and prepaid items		-	-	-	(126)
Change in deferred outflows of resources:					
(Increase) / decrease in:					
Loss on refunding		-	1	1	-
Deferred outflows related to pensions		197	5	202	748
Deferred outflows related to OPEB		(29)	(8)	(37)	(87)
Change in liabilities:					
Increase / (decrease) in:					
Accounts payable and personnel costs		29	32	61	632
Due to other funds		-	(344)	(344)	-
Unearned revenues		(3,066)	(150)	(3,216)	-
Deposits and escrows		-	28	28	-
Accrued closure liability		5,754	-	5,754	-
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR		-	-	-	2,221
Other noncurrent liabilities		(167)	19	(148)	(556)
Change in deferred inflows of resources:					
Increase / (decrease) in: Deferred inflows related to leases		155		155	
Deferred inflows related to leases Deferred inflows related to pensions		(248)	(10)	(258)	(896)
Deferred inflows related to Deferred inflows related to OPEB		(248) 9	(10)	(258) 11	(896)
Total adjustments		4,487	(166)	4,321	6,971
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>, —</u>	8,861	1,553	10,414	7,842
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Ť <u> </u>	0,001	1,000	10, 114	7,072

Exhibit 10

Fiduciary Funds

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Other	
	Post-Employment Benefits	
	(OPEB) and Pension	Custodial
	Trust Funds	Funds
ASSETS	 	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ -	497
Cash held by other fiscal agents	-	78
Restricted cash	1,151	-
Accounts receivable, net	-	2
Restricted investments:		
Money market mutual funds	1,571	-
Equity investments	122,304	-
Real asset investments	2,591	-
Fixed income investments	71,096	-
Diversified investments	4,992	-
Life insurance annuity	 23,475	
Total investments	226,029	-
Total assets	 227,180	577
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	4,512	6
Escrow and deposits	 <u>-</u>	390
Total liabilities	 4,512	396
NET POSITION		
Net position restricted for pensions	85,165	-
Net position restricted for OPEB	137,503	-
Net position restricted for other purposes	 -	181
Total net position	\$ 222,668	181

Exhibit 11

Fiduciary Funds

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

		Other	
		Post-Employment	
		Benefits	
		(OPEB) and Pension	Custodial
		Trust Funds	Funds
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Member	\$	2,235	-
Employer	•	10,332	-
Total contributions		12,567	
Collections on behalf of individuals for progra	ms	-	444
Sales taxes collected for other governments		-	860
Investment income:			
Interest and dividends		6,000	14
Net appreciation in fair value of investment	S	16,090	-
Total investment loss		22,090	14
Less: investment expenses		(319)	-
Net investment income		21,771	14
Total additions		34,338	1,318
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension and OPEB payments		8,554	-
Refund of members' contributions		410	-
Administrative expenses		459	-
Payments on behalf of individuals for progran	ns	-	431
Payments of sales taxes to other government	s	-	860
Total deductions		9,423	1,291
Change in net position		24,915	27
NET POSITION, beginning of year		197,753	154
NET POSITION, end of year	\$	222,668	181

Component Units

Combining Balance Sheet

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 12 Page 1 of 2

	Prince William County School	Adult Detention	Tabel
ASSETS	Board	<u>Center</u>	Total
Equity in pooled cash and investments \$	742,618	24,170	766,788
Cash held by other fiscal agents		2,130	2,130
Accounts receivable, net	6,355	1,734	8,089
Due from other governmental units	62,299	50	62,349
Due from primary government	31,594	-	31,594
Inventory	7,719	-	7,719
Advances and prepaid items	16	-	16
Net OPEB assets	11,687	1,022	12,709
Restricted assets:			
Restricted cash and temporary investments Capital assets:	120,827	-	120,827
Land and construction in progress	180,597	31	180,628
Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,700,859	93,073	1,793,932
Total assets	2,864,571	122,210	2,986,781
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	272,203	6,750	278,953
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	33,813	1,038	34,851
Total deferred outflows of resources	306,016	7,788	313,804
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	26,476	122	26,598
Wages and benefits payable	144,820	579	145,399
Due to other governmental untis	1,524	-	1,524
Unearned revenues	47,736	-	47,736
Retainage	5,206	-	5,206
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	41,394	348	41,742
Due in more than one year	920,385	17,178	937,563
Total liabilities	1,187,541	18,227	1,205,768
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	81,373	3,531	84,904
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	29,252	1,804	31,056
Total deferred inflows of resources	110,625	5,335	115,960

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Component Units

Combining Balance Sheet

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 12 Page 2 of 2

NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	1,844,333	93,104	1,937,437
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	107,770	-	107,770
Net OPEB Asset	11,687	1,022	12,709
Food and nutrition services	84,839	-	84,839
Grants	41,903	-	41,903
Student activities	9,827	-	9,827
Other purposes	3,499	-	3,499
Unrestricted	 (231,437)	12,310	(219,127)
Total net position	\$ 1,872,421	106,436	1,978,857

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 13 Page 1 of 2

Component Units

Combining Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Program Revenues

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
School Board:				
Instruction	\$ 1,093,376	3,089	203,939	120
Support services	616,141	26,995	53,171	-
Interest on long-term debt	938	-	-	-
Business-type activities	2,888	1,830	-	-
Education foundation	3,804	-	4,998	_
School Board Total	 1,717,147	31,914	262,108	120
Adult Detention Center	 56,421	1,002	18,655	
Total component units	\$ 1,773,568	32,916	280,763	120

Net (Expense) / Revenue and Changes in Net Position

_	School Board	Adult Detention Center	Total	Functions / Programs
				School Board:
	(886,228)	-	(886,228)	Instruction
	(535,975)	-	(535,975)	Support services
	(938)	-	(938)	Interest on long-term debt
	(1,058)	-	(1,058)	Business-type activities
	1,194		1,194	Education foundation
	(1,423,005)	-	(1,423,005)	School Board Total
	-	(36,764)	(36,764)	Adult Detention Center
_	(1,423,005)	(36,764)	(1,459,769)	Total component units
				General revenues:
\$	975,843	36,523	1,012,366	Payment from primary government
	1,162	-	1,162	Federal revenues
	625,139	-	625,139	State revenues
	-	5,726	5,726	Local revenues
	29,458	1,039	30,497	Investment earnings
	9,008	49	9,057	Miscellaneous
	1,640,610	43,337	1,683,947	Total general revenues
	217,605	6,573	224,178	Change in net position
	1,654,816	99,863	1,754,679	NET POSITION, beginning of year
\$	1,872,421	106,436	1,978,857	NET POSITION - end of year

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

NOTE (1) - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The County of Prince William, Virginia (the County) prepares its financial statements, commonly known as the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The accounting and financial reporting framework and significant accounting principles and practices utilized by the County are discussed in subsequent sections of this note. The remaining notes are organized to provide explanations, including required disclosures, of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Principles Used to Determine the Reporting Entity A.

The County is organized under the County Executive form of government, as provided for by Commonwealth of Virginia (the Commonwealth) law. Under this form of government, the policies concerning the financial and business affairs of the County are determined by the Board of County Supervisors (the Board). The Board is composed of eight elected members who serve four-year terms. The Board appoints a County Executive who is the government's chief administrative officer and executes the Board's policies and programs. The accompanying financial statements include the County's primary government and component units over which the County is financially accountable. Financial accountability is based primarily on operational or financial benefit/burden relationships with the County (as distinct from legal relationships).

Due to restrictions of the State Constitution relating to the issuance of municipal debt, the County created public trusts to finance County services with revenue bonds or other non-general obligation financing. Financing services provided by these public trusts are solely for the benefit of the County. Public trusts created to provide financing services are blended into the County's primary government although retaining separate legal identity. Component units that do not meet the criteria for blending are reported discretely.

Illustration 1-1 illustrates potential component units and the reporting method in the County's ACFR.

Illustration 1-1
Potential Component Units

The following are blended component units included due to a financial benefit/burden relationship where the two Boards are substantially the same:

Prince William Parkway District Exercise the powers and duties enumerated in the Code of Virginia related to the

transportation improvement district.

Route 234 Bypass District Authorized by the Code of Virginia and established by Board resolution. Set the appropriate

tax rate to fund improvements within the district and act on transportation matters within

the district

The following separate legal entities are blended component units as the County has a financial benefit/burden relationship a majority of the Board is appointed by the County, and it is an integral part of the County's operations:

Authorized by the Code of Virginia and licensed by the State Corporation Commission. Self-Insurance Group Workers' **Compensation Association**

Make available a long-term, stable source of cost-effective workers' compensation

insurance protections for participating members.

Self-Insurance Group Casualty Pool Authorized by the Code of Virginia and licensed by the state Corporation Commission.

Make available a long-term, stable source of cost-effective casualty insurance protection

for participating members.

Prince William Self-Insurance Group Workers' Compensation Association and the Prince William Self-Insurance Group Casualty Pool, issue separately audited financial statements. Copies of these financial statements may be obtained by writing to the Prince William County Finance Department, Office of Risk & Wellness Services, 4360 Ridgewood Center Drive, Suite 201, Prince William, Virginia 22192.

Illustration 1-1 (cont'd) **Potential Component Units**

The following are discretely presented component units that are separate from the County where the County can impose its will through the approval of each component unit's budget:

Prince William County School Board

Authorized by the Code of Virginia and established by Board resolution to provide educational services to the County's citizens. The School Board cannot issue bonded debt and receives a large portion of its operating funds from the County. The County makes policies government the school division.

The School Board issues separately audited financial statements. Copies of these financial statements may be obtained by writing to the School Board's Finance Division, P.O. Box 389, Manassas, Virginia 20118 or at https://www.pwcs.edu/departments/finance/ accounting/finance reports.

Adult Detention Center (ADC)

Authorized by the Code of Virginia. Establish policy for operation of Prince William County-Manassas regional adult detention center, providing care and confinement for County and adjoining city prisoners. ADC does not issue separately audited financial statements.

The following are jointly governed organizations where none of the inclusion criteria were met:

District Home Board Agreement between the five northern Virginia jurisdictions (Prince William County, Fairfax

County, Loudoun County, Fauquier County, and City of Alexandria) pursuant to the Code of

Virginia. Establishes policy for operations of two district homes.

Northern Virginia Health Center

Commission

Board resolution created a commission for the operation of a nursing home pursuant to the Code of Virginia. Develops and establishes policies for the operation of a nursing home. Service agreement between five northern Virginia jurisdictions (Prince William County, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, Fauquier County, and City of Alexandria).

Northern Virginia Special Education

Regional Program

Agreement between Prince William County Schools and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park to foster cooperation in the development and delivery of special education

programs and other appropriate educational services.

Governor's School @ Innovation Park Agreement between Prince William County Schools and the Cities of Manssas and

> Manassas Park to deliver an advanced and intensive program in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) for selected high school juniors and seniors.

Manassas Regional Airport Agreement between Prince William County and the City of Manassas for the establishment

and operation of a regional airport.

The following are related organizations where none of the inclusion criteria were met:

Industrial Development Authority (IDA) Authorized by the Code of Virginia and established by Board resolution. Promotes industry

and economic development by inducing businesses to locate or remain in the State and County. They do not have taxing authority but can issue tax-exempt conduit debt with the Board's approval to provide alternative financing arrangements for outside enterprises for the benefit of the County. These obligations are not County debt but are funded by revenues received from the benefitting enterprises. More information about the IDA can

be found at https://www.pwcida.org/.

Service Authority Authorized by the Code of Virginia and established by Board resolution. Provides water and

> sewer utilities to the County residents and businesses. On December 11, 2012, the Service Authority assumed the County's remaining debt service balance due to the Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority, a regional joint venture that supplements the County's water and sewage capacity, and created a non-cash credit for the County to use to purchase

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 1-1 (cont'd) **Potential Component Units**

The following are related organizations where none of the inclusion criteria were met: (cont'd)

Service Authority (cont'd)

water and sewer availability or any Service Authority assets for sale. As of June 30, 2024, the County had a balance of \$9,289. More information about the IDA can be found at https://www.pwcida.org/.

Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training

Academy (NVCJTA)

Established by Board resolution to construct an Emergency Vehicle Operations Center in which the County has a 30% interest. In exchange for using the Center and taking advantage of the savings from refunding debt by the Loudoun County IDA, the County has agreed to pay a portion of their total debt service and portion of their operating expenses. The County has no role in managing the NVCJTA.

Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA)

Authorized by the Code of Virginia. NVTA is funded by a portion of the State's retails sales and use tax revenues, transient occupancy tax, and grantor's/deed tax. Thirty percent (30%) of these revenues are to be distributed to participating jurisdictions on a pro rata basis for local transportation projects. Seventy percent (70%) are to be used by the NVTA to fund regional transportation projects. More information about the NVTA can be found at https://thenovaauthority.org.

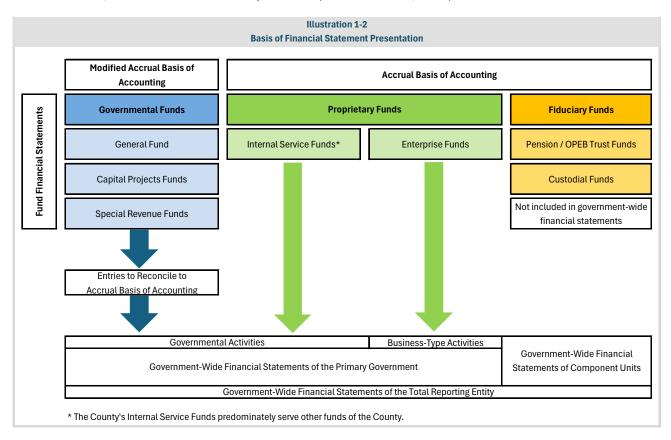
The following are joint ventures where there is an ongoing financial responsibility, but no ongoing financial interest and no explicit and measurable equity interest is deemed to exist:

Potomac & Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC)

Joint venture between Prince William County and Stafford County, the Cities of Manassas, Manassas Park, and Fredericksburg. Manages and operates OmniRide (regional) and OmniLink (County-wide) bus system as well as the Virginia Railway Express (VRE), the regional train system. Operations are funded by the State 2% Motor Fuel Tax. Each jurisdiction has a representative on the PRTC Board. The County also funds PRTC's lease payments. Copies of PRTC's financial statements may be obtained by writing to PRTC Finance Division, 14700 Ptoomac Mills Road, Woodbridge, Virginia 22192 or at https://www.omniride.com.

B. Basis of Presentation

The basic financial statements include both fund financial statements which are based on major individual funds, and government- wide financial statements, which are based on the County as a whole (see Illustration 1-2, below).



Fund Financial Statements:

At the most basic level, the financial transactions of the County are recorded in individual funds. Each fund is self-balancing set of accounts that comprise of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance/net position (including reserves), revenues and expenditures/expenses related to a specific group of activities of the government. Emphasis is on major funds in the governmental or proprietary categories. GAAP sets forth minimum criteria for the determination of major funds. The nonmajor funds in each category are combined in a column in the fund financial statements and detailed combining schedules and individual fund statements. The following major funds are used by the County:

Governmental Funds:

The focus of governmental fund measurement in the fund financial statements is based on the determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following is a description of the major governmental funds of the County:

- General Fund The General Fund is the primary operating unit of the County and accounts for its numerous primary services including the County's primary services (Police, Fire, Public Works, Community Development, Debt Service, etc.). It accounts for all financial resources and services of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Streets and Roads Capital Projects Fund The Streets and Roads Capital Projects Fund is used to account for the resources and expenditures related to the construction of sidewalks and roads within the County.

The governmental fund financial statements are presented using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner which GAAP has prescribed as the most appropriate to (a) demonstrate legal and covenant compliance, (b) demonstrate the source and use of liquid financial resources, and (c) demonstrate how the County's actual experience conforms to the legally adopted budget. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and

basis of accounting than the governmental activities column on the government-wide financial statements, reconciliations are presented which briefly explain the adjustments necessary to reconcile the governmental fund financial statements to the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary Funds:

The focus of proprietary fund measurement is based on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows, which is similar to a business enterprise. The following is a description of the major proprietary fund of the County:

• Landfill Fund – The Prince William County Landfill provides refuse disposal services.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Landfill Fund, the Innovation Technology Park Fund, Parks & Recreation Fund, and the internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses of the enterprise funds and internal service funds include the costs of providing services, such as personnel, contracting and supplies, as well as depreciation. Additionally, landfill closure costs are included in operating expenses of the Landfill Fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The County's enterprise funds, presented in the proprietary fund financial statements, are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The County's enterprise funds use the services of the internal service funds, and these transactions are not eliminated when producing the government-wide statements.

In addition to the major funds discussed above, the County reports on the following internal service fund types:

- The County operates a construction crew, an information technology program, and a fleet maintenance facility.
- In addition, the County operates four self-insurance funds three for risk management services that provide insurance for workers' compensation, general liability, and other insurance needs of the County and the Adult Detention Center (ADC), and one that provides health insurance for eligible participating County employees.

The County's internal service funds (which typically provide services to other funds of the government) are presented in a consolidated column in the proprietary funds' financial statements. Since the principal users of these services are the County's governmental activities, the financial statements of the internal service funds are consolidated into the governmental activities' column in the government-wide financial statements. The effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. The excess revenues or expenses for the funds are allocated to the appropriate functional activity in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the government acting as a trustee or custodian for entities external to the governmental unit. Trust funds and custodial funds are the two types of fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds activities include resources held in a custodial capacity. They are presented using the economic resource measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

- Supplemental Pension Plan (SPP) Trust Fund The County accounts for a defined benefit trust to provide Supplemental Pension Plan benefits to sworn and uniformed police officers, fire fighters and Sheriff and Adult Detention Center personnel.
- Lenth of Service Award Program (LoSAP) Pension Trust Fund The County accounts for a length of service award program that provides benefits for certified volunteer fire department and rescue squad members.
- Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund The County uses this fund to account for post-employment benefits other than pensions for eligible employees of the County and to account for post-employment benefits that provide death, disability, and healthcare benefits for public safety employees and volunteer fire department and rescue squad members.
- Custodial Funds The County accounts for receipts and disbursements of monies for certain County welfare, mental health services
 and federal self-sufficiency program recipients as well as shares a portion of the sales taxes collected with the Towns of Dumfries,
 Quantico, Occoquan, and Haymarket.

The County's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type (OPEB and Pension trust funds, and custodial funds). Since by definition, assets of these funds are held for the benefit of a third party (pension participants, other post-employment benefit

participants, private parties, etc.) and cannot be used to satisfy obligations of the County, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements. Separate financial statements are not issued for the SPP Trust Fund, LoSAP Trust Fund and OPEB Master Trust Fund.

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) report information on all the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The focus of the government-wide financial statements is more on sustainability of the County as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from activities of the fiscal period. As a rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely, to a significant extent, on fees and other charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the County's discretely presented component units.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental and business-type activities columns are presented on a consolidated basis by column and are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, which incorporates long-term assets as well as noncurrent liabilities. Inter-fund balances between governmental funds and inter-fund balances between enterprise funds are included in the government-wide statement of net position.

The government-wide Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given functional category (public safety, public works, etc.) or business-type activity (landfill, etc.) are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific functional category or business-type activity. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given functional category or business-type activity and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meet the operational or capital requirements of a particular functional category or business-type activity. Taxes and other items that are not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

C. Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures / expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied. The government-wide financial statements, the proprietary fund financial statements, the fiduciary fund financial statements, and the component unit financial statements are presented on an accrual basis of accounting. The governmental fund financial statements are presented on a modified accrual basis of accounting.

Accrual Basis of Accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting. Revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, meaning that to be considered revenue of the reporting period, the amount must be both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers the availability period for all significant revenue sources to be 60 days after the end of the current fiscal period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts.

Property taxes billed prior to fiscal year end, but not collected within 60 days after year-end, are reflected as deferred inflows of resources. Derived tax revenues, such as, sales and utility taxes that are collected by the Commonwealth or utility companies, and subsequently remitted to the County, are recognized as revenues and receivables when the underlying exchange transaction occurs, which is generally two months preceding receipt by the County. Licenses, permits and fines are recorded as revenues when received. Intergovernmental revenues, consisting primarily of Federal, State, and other grants for the purpose of funding specific expenditures, are recognized when earned or after all eligibility requirements have been satisfied, except for Streets and Roads Capital Projects Fund that considers the availability period for all significant revenue sources to be 60 days after the end of the current fiscal period. Revenues from general-purpose grants are recognized in the period to which the grant applies. Interest earnings are recorded as earned.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt is recognized when due.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets for all governmental funds of the Primary Government and discretely presented component units of the County are adopted by the Board annually on a non-GAAP basis which excludes the effects of fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of investments (see Note 1.G).

Project length financial plans are adopted for all capital projects funds. However, the County's Capital Improvement Plan is a five-year plan identifying which projects the County is planning on initiating and the Board budgets and appropriates project length budgets for new capital projects for the first year of the Plan. In mid-February, the County Executive submits to the Board, a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

The Board holds work sessions to review the proposed budget and conducts two public hearings to obtain taxpayer comments. The budget is legally adopted by the Board within the timelines stipulated by the Code of Virginia § 15.2-2503, as amended.

The Board appropriates the budget on an annual basis. During the year, several supplemental appropriations are necessary. The Board adopts resolutions for supplemental appropriations that increase or decrease the adopted budget. Departmental expenditures may not exceed Board approved appropriations, which lapse at the end of the year.

The Board appropriates available balances from one fiscal year to the next resulting from projected surplus revenues and budget savings generated during the year through departmental spending control efforts. The Board also authorizes the Director of Finance to administratively reduce the amount of available balances approved should the actual funds to support the appropriation be insufficient after completion of the County's year end closing cycle.

The budget is controlled at certain legal as well as administrative levels. The Code of Virginia requires the County to annually adopt a balanced budget. The Board's Annual Adopted Budget resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the department level (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations). Management approves budget transfers of any amount between major expenditure categories within departments and in certain limited cases these are reviewed by the Board. Budget transfers of twenty thousand dollars or more between departments are approved by the Board. The Board approves resolutions for supplemental appropriations that increase or decrease (amend) the original budget. Only the Board can amend the budget. All budgets and appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Annual transfers out are appropriated in the General and Special Revenue Funds for the component units of the County. Expenditures in all governmental funds of the County were within authorized budget limitations. Where required, the governmental fund financial statements provide budgetary comparison schedules that demonstrate compliance at the legal level of budgetary control.

E. Cash and Investments

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, all cash on hand, deposits, and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, as well as the County's cash management pool, are grouped into equity in pooled cash and investments. These pooled cash and investments, as well as restricted cash and temporary investments, are cash and cash equivalents.

The County invests in an externally managed investment pool, the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), which is not SEC-registered. The Treasury Board of the Commonwealth of Virginia has regulatory oversight of the LGIP, which is managed as a "2a-7 like pool". The portfolio securities are valued by the amortized cost method with maturities of thirteen months or less. The fair value of the County's position in the LGIP is the same as the value of the pool shares. The LGIP does not have any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals.

The County maintains a single cash and investment pool for use by all funds and component units, except for the SPP Trust Fund, certain enterprise and internal service funds, the School Board Student Activity Fund, the School Education Foundation, and the Community Services Board Payee Accounts. Each fund participates on a dollar equivalent and daily transaction basis. Interest is distributed monthly based on average daily cash balances. A "zero balance account" mechanism provides for daily sweeps of deposits made to the County's checking accounts, resulting in an instantaneous transfer to the investment account. Hence, the majority of the County's funds are always invested.

Bond proceeds are maintained to comply with the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 or as required by various bond indentures.

Investments are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices. Interest earnings are allocated monthly to the respective funds based on the percentage of each fund's average daily balance of cash investments in the total pool. See Note 2 for more information.

F. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value was estimated for each class of financial instrument for which it was practical to estimate fair value. Fair value is defined as the price in the principal market that would be received for an asset to facilitate an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Market participants are assumed to be independent, knowledgeable, able, and willing to transact an exchange and not acting under duress. Fair value hierarchy disclosures are based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value.

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). Adjustments to transaction prices or quoted market prices may be required in illiquid or disorderly markets to estimate fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets.

Level 2 – inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, significant other observable inputs, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and market-corroborated inputs.

Level 3 – inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable for the asset or liability and are based on the best available information.

G. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventory is valued at cost for all governmental funds and at lower of cost or market for all other funds using the first-in, first-out method. Inventory in governmental funds, internal service funds, and enterprise funds consist of consumable supplies, except for inventory in Innovation Technology Park Fund, which consists of land held for sale to be sold to attract new businesses to the County that fulfill a specific target industry initiative. The cost is recorded as an expenditure / expense at the time individual inventory items are consumed. Reported inventories for governmental funds are offset equally by a non-spendable fund balance, which indicates they do not constitute available expendable resources, even though they are a component of assets.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the government-wide and fund financial statements. Items are expended / expensed in the period they are used.

H. Due from Other Funds, Component Units and Governmental Units

Noncurrent portions of long-term inter-fund loans receivable (reported in due from accounts in the asset section) and amounts due from other governments are equally offset by a committed fund balance account, which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation.

I. Compensated Absences

In governmental funds, the cost of vacation and sick pay benefits (compensated absences) is recognized when payments are made to employees. A liability for all governmental funds vested accrued vacation and sick pay benefits is recorded as noncurrent liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position. Proprietary funds accrue vacation and sick leave benefits in the period they are earned.

J. Self-Insurance and Health Insurance Long-Term Liabilities

The County and the Adult Detention Center component unit participate in the Prince William Self-Insurance Group Casualty Pool (the Pool) and Workers' Compensation Association (the Association), which provide casualty insurance and workers' compensation protection for the members. Only the County and its component units are participants. The County provides three self-insured health insurance program options to its employees. Estimated liability for claims payable includes estimates of losses on claims reported and actuarial determinations of claims incurred but not reported.

K. Capital Assets

The cost of capital assets acquired for general government purposes is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds and as an asset in the government-wide financial statements to the extent the County's capitalization threshold has been met. Capital assets acquired by proprietary funds are recorded as assets in both the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary fund financial statements to the extent the County's capitalization threshold has been met. The County capitalizes assets (tangible) costing at least ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) not funded by a grant or five-thousand dollars (\$5,000) if grant funded and having an estimated useful life longer than one year. The County capitalizes right-to-use leases, right-to-use subscription information technology

arrangements, and software purchases costing at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value as of the date of donation.

Maintenance, repairs, and minor renovations are charged to operations when incurred. Expenditures that materially increase values, change capacities, or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement, the cost and related accumulated depreciation is eliminated from the respective accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is included in the determination of change in net position for the period.

The County does not capitalize streets and roads as these are transferred to and become property of the Commonwealth of Virginia upon completion.

Capital assets of the primary government and the Adult Detention Center component unit are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of purchased, donated, and leased assets as follows:

Infrastructure	10-50 years
Buildings	20-40 years
Improvements to sites	2-50 years
Equipment	2-20 years
Vehicles	3-10 years
Library collections	5 years
Other Intangible assets	5-15 years

Right-to-use assets are amortized over the term of their arrangements.

Depreciation on the County's solid waste landfill liner system is calculated based on the percentage of the landfill liner's capacity used each year.

Impaired capital assets that are no longer used are reported at the lower of carrying value or fair value. An asset is considered impaired if both (a) the decline in service utility of the capital asset is large in magnitude and (b) the event or change in circumstance is outside the normal life of the capital asset.

For more information on capital assets, see Note 8.

L. Leases

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

The County uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the County generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

Lessor: The County is a lessor in leases of real estate. The County recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received.

The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term. The lease term includes the non-cancellable period of the lease. The lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is comprised of fixed payments from the lessee.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

M. Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are reported in a separate section, immediately following assets, on the Statements of Net Position.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that benefit future period(s) and will be recognized in future periods as an expenditure/expense when they are used. Prince William County has the following deferred outflows of resources: deferred loss on refundings and deferred outflows related to pensions and OPEB.

Deferred inflows of resources are reported in a separate section, immediately following liabilities, on the Statements of Net Position. Deferred inflows represent an acquisition of net assets that will be used in future reporting periods and will be recognized as revenues in future periods. Prince William County has the following deferred inflows of resources: unavailable taxes, unavailable settlements, unavailable transportation revenues, direct financing arrangements, lease revenues, pensions, and OPEB.

N. Pensions and OPEB

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Prince William County's defined benefit pension plans and the additions to/deductions from the County's defined benefit pension plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), SPP and LoSAP Plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 12 for more information.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability and asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County's VRS OPEB Plans and the additions to/ deductions from the Prince William County's OPEB Master Trust Fund net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the VRS, Prince William County Premium Plan, Prince William County Retiree Health Insurance Credit Plan (RHICP) and Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 13 for more information.

O. Net Position

Net Position is comprised of the following categories from most restrictive to least restrictive in nature presented in the government-wide, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds statements:

- Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, offset by the outstanding debt related to capital assets.
- Restricted net position represents restricted assets offset by related liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those
 assets.
- Unrestricted net position is the residual classification for net position.

P. Fund Balance

Fund Balance is comprised of the following categories from most restrictive to least restrictive in nature presented in governmental funds including special revenue and capital projects funds statements:

- Non-spendable fund balances represent amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or are legally
 or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balances represent those portions of fund balance which have constraints placed upon their use by either external sources or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation for future use, such as, unspent bond proceeds, cash equivalents, grants, debt service, net pension and/or other post-employment benefits assets, and revenues from Special Revenue funds.
- Committed fund balances represent resources that have been legally designated by the Board of County Supervisors for a specific purpose, such as, various reserves. These funds can only be established, modified, or rescinded by the Board for a specific use in a separate legal action. They must be budgeted and appropriated by the Board before use.
- Assigned fund balances represent an assignment of fund balance occurring only through the encumbrance of funds for specific
 future transactions identified during the current fiscal year and are not related to transactions captured in restricted or committed
 fund balances. Balances shown as assigned represent encumbrances that would otherwise be unassigned if not previously

encumbered.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for governmental funds.

Q. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, the recording of purchase orders, contracts, and other mandatory commitments for the expenditure of monies to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in all governmental funds. Department directors have the authority to approve such encumbrances. The County Executive has the authority to modify or rescind any fund balance assignment per §100.12(D)2. (a) of the County's Purchasing Regulations. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance, depending on the source of funding and/or the specific constraints on the funds encumbered, since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Encumbrances are re-appropriated each year by Board resolution. For more detailed information, see Note 10.

R. Deferred Loss on Debt Refundings

Losses resulting from advance or current refundings of debt in government-wide and proprietary statements are deferred and recognized over the shorter of the life of the new debt or the remaining life of the old debt. The amount is deferred and reported as a loss on refunding and is recognized as a component of interest expense.

NOTE (2) - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A. Cash Deposits

All cash of the County is maintained in accounts collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the Act), §2.2- 4400 through 2.2-4411 of the Code of Virginia. Under the Act, qualified public depositories shall elect to secure deposits by either the pooled method or the dedicated method. Every qualified public depository shall deposit with a qualified escrow agent eligible collateral equal to or in excess of the required collateral. If any qualified public depository fails, the collateral pool becomes available to satisfy the claims of governmental entities. The Commonwealth Treasury Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with the collateralization and reporting requirements of the Act. Funds deposited in accordance with the requirements of the Act are considered fully secured and are not subject to custodial credit risk.

B. Investments

1. County Investments

Code of Virginia §2.2-4501 through 2.2-4600 authorizes the County to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof; obligations of the Commonwealth or political subdivisions thereof; obligations of other states not in default; obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank; "prime quality" commercial paper; negotiable certificates of deposits and negotiable bank notes; corporate notes; banker's acceptances; overnight, term and open repurchase agreements; money market mutual funds; the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP); non-negotiable certificates of deposit and deposits with federally insured banks and savings institutions that are qualified to accept public deposits. However, in some instances, the County's own investment policy is more stringent as to authorized investments as discussed below.

Bond proceeds shall be invested in accordance with the requirements and restrictions outlined in bond documents. Bond proceeds shall be invested in the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP) (or its equivalent) or in individual portfolios that aid local governments in the investment of bond proceeds and the preparation of rebate calculations in compliance with treasury arbitrage rebate regulations in accordance with the Code of Virginia requirements and the County's own investment policy.

The County and its discretely presented component units' investments are subject to interest rate, credit, custodial and concentration of credit risks as described below:

Interest Rate Risk – As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, the County's investment policy states that at the time of purchase, the weighted average maturity of the portfolio as a whole may not exceed five (5) years. Further, the County may not directly invest in securities maturing in more than ten (10) years from the date of purchase (unless the investment is maturity matched to long term cash flow requirements).

The weighted average maturity for the PWSIG Workers' Compensation Association and Casualty Pool portfolios may not exceed three (3) years except where to the extent that assets are purchased specifically for collateral deposits with the Commonwealth of Virginia as

required by the SCC. The final maturity of any individual security may not exceed five (5) years from the time of purchase, except where an asset is matched to a specific obligation of the PWSIG.

Illustration 2-1 reflects the fair value and weighted average maturity (WAM) of the County's investments as of June 30, 2024.

	June 30, 20	J24		
Investment Type			Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years
Primary Government, School Board, and ADC				
Money Markets and Money Market Mutual Funds	:			
Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	\$	339,287		0.003
State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP)		119,847		0.003
First American Funds Money Market		11,085		0.003
Other Money Market		912		0.003
NOW Accounts		48,803		0.003
Commercial Paper		4,961		0.148
Certificate of Deposits		10,784		0.425
U.S. Treasury Notes		31,977		1.827
U.S. Government Agency Securities		807,440		3.600
Corporate Bonds		267,384		2.181
Municipal Bonds		322,851		3.784
Total Primary Government, School Board, and ADC			1,965,331	
Total Reporting Entity Investments			\$ 1,965,331	2.431

WAM expresses investment time horizons, the time when investments become due and payable, in years, weighted to reflect the dollar size of the individual investments within an investment type. The portfolio's WAM is derived by dollar-weighting the WAM for each investment type. For purposes of the WAM calculation, the County assumes that all its investments will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk – State statutes authorize the County to invest in various instruments as described above. The County's Investment Policy provides for investment in obligations of other states and political subdivisions outside of the Commonwealth of Virginia rated at least AA by two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). County policy permits investment in negotiable certificates of deposit issued by domestic banks and domestic offices of foreign banks provided a minimum of two of the following ratings are present: at least P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, at least A-1 by Standard and Poor's, or at least F1 by Fitch Ratings. The County may also invest in corporate notes provided a minimum of two of the following ratings are present: at least Aa by Moody's Investors Service, at least AA by Standard and Poor's, or at least AA by Fitch Ratings. Furthermore, the County will only invest in money market or mutual funds with a rating of AAA by at least one NRSRO; "prime quality" commercial paper that has received at least two of the following ratings: at least Prime-1 by Moody's Investors Service, at least A1 by Standard & Poor's, or at least F1 Fitch Ratings Inc., provided that at the time of any such investment the issuing corporation has a net worth of at least \$50 million and the net income of the issuing corporation, or its guarantor, has averaged \$3 million per year for the previous five years and all existing senior bonded indebtedness of the issuer, or its guarantor, is rated A or its equivalent by at least two of the following: Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings Inc.; and banker's acceptances with U.S. banks or domestic offices of international banks provided that the bank's assets exceed \$500 million or \$1 billion respectively.

Bond proceeds must be invested in accordance with the requirements and restrictions outlined in bond documents. As such, bond proceeds, per County policy, are exempt from portfolio composition, individual issuers, and maturity limitations set forth in the Investment Policy.

It is the PWSIG's policy to invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, an agency thereof, or U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs); repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, an agency thereof, or GSEs; non-negotiable certificates of deposit and time deposits of Virginia banks and savings institutions federally insured to the maximum extent possible and collateralized under the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act; municipal debt with a rating of at least AA by one NRSRO, and a rating of at least AA by two NRSROs for municipal issuers outside of the Commonwealth of Virginia; negotiable certificates of deposit and negotiable bank deposit notes of domestic banks and domestic offices of foreign banks with a rating

of at least P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, and A-1 by Standard and Poor's; bankers' acceptances with major U.S. banks and domestic offices of international banks must have a rating of at least A-1 by Standard and Poor's and P-1 by Moody's Investors Service and the bank's assets exceed \$500 million or \$1 billion respectively; "prime quality" commercial paper rated by at least two of the following: P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, A-1 by Standard & Poor's or F-1 by Fitch Ratings Inc; corporate notes with at least two of the following ratings: Aa by Moody's Investor's Services and AA by Standard & Poor's; money market, mutual funds or the LGIP with a minimum credit rating of AAA by at least one NRSRO.

During the year, the County invested funds as authorized by the Code of Virginia §2.2-4501 through 2.2-4600 and in accordance with the respective investment policies.

The County's investment ratings as of June 30, 2024, are presented in illustration 2-2.

Illustration 2-2 Primary Government, School Board, and ADC Investment Credit Risk June 30, 2024					
Investment Torre	Condit Condito (Batina)	Credit Exposure as a % of Total			
Investment Type	Credit Quality (Rating)	Investments			
Money Markets and Money Market Mutual Funds:					
Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	AAA	17.26%			
State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP)	AAA	6.10%			
First American Funds Money Market	AAA	0.56%			
Other Money Market	AAA	0.05%			
NOW Accounts	Not applicable	2.48%			
Commercial Paper	A-1+	0.25%			
Certificate of Deposits	Not applicable	0.55%			
U.S. Treasury Notes	AA or higher	1.63%			
U.S. Government Agency Securities	AA or Higher	41.08%			
Corporate Bonds	AA+ or Higher	13.61%			
Municipal Bonds	A+ or Higher	16.43%			
	-	100.00%			

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counter party, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. However, the County's investment policy requires that all securities purchased by the County be properly and clearly labeled as an asset of Prince William County, collateralized, and held in safekeeping by a third-party custodial bank or institution in compliance with §2.2-4515 of the Code of Virginia. Therefore, the County has no custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk – To minimize credit risk, the County's Investment Policy seeks to diversify its portfolio by limiting the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in any one type of instrument at the time of purchase as follows: 100% for U.S. Government/Treasury Obligations, 100% for Federal Agencies/GSEs (not to exceed 40% for any one agency); 35% for any municipal issuance outside of the Commonwealth of Virginia (not to exceed 5% in any one issuer); 35% for "prime quality" commercial paper (not to exceed 5% in any one issuer); 40% for negotiable certificates of deposit (not to exceed 5% for any one issuer); 40% for bankers' acceptances (not to exceed 5% for any one issuer); 30% for repurchase agreements (not to exceed 30% with the County's primary bank and 10% with any other institution/dealer); 60% for money market funds (not to exceed 20% in any one money market fund); 35% for corporate notes (not to exceed 5% for any one issuer); 40% for non-negotiable certificates of deposit (not to exceed 15% for any one issuer); and no more than 50% in Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP).

The PWSIG Investment Policy seeks to diversify its portfolio by security type and by issuer by limiting the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested at the time of purchase in any one type of instrument as follows: 100% for U.S. Treasury and Agency securities; 50% municipal debt (not to exceed 10% per Virginia Issuer, 5% in any non-Virginia issuer and no more than 10% of non-Virginia issuance); 50% for repurchase agreements (not to exceed 20% per issuer); 30% for bankers' acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposit and / or negotiable bank deposit notes (not to exceed 5% per issuer); 35% for commercial paper (not to exceed 5% per issuer); 40% for nonnegotiable certificates of deposit (not to exceed 10% per issuer); 25% for corporate notes (not to exceed 10% per issuer) and 80% for money market funds/investment pools (not to exceed 40% per issuer).

2. Supplemental Pension Plan Investments

§51.1-803 of the Code of Virginia authorizes the County's Supplemental Pension Plan to invest its funds with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with the same aims. Such investments are not subject to custodial credit risk.

The County's Supplemental Pension Plan's investments are subject to interest rate, credit and concentration of credit risk as described below:

Interest Rate Risk – In accordance with state statute and the policy of the Supplemental Pension Plan (SPP), investments of the Plan are diversified to minimize the risk of large losses unless under the circumstances it is clearly not prudent to do so. The SPP contains primarily mutual fund type assets of varying characteristics. The specific content of each fund can change daily and is managed by the director / manager of each fund. Consequently, the ability to quantify interest rate risk at the SPP level is not possible.

Illustration 2-3 reflects the fair value and the duration of the County's SPP fixed income investments as of June 30, 2024. Weighted-average maturity expresses investment time horizons, the time when investments become due and payable, in years, weighted to reflect the dollar size of the individual investments within an investment type. Duration is a measure of a fixed income's cash flows using present values, weighted for cash flows as a percentage of the investment's full price. Modified duration estimates the sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Illustration 2-3 Supplemental Pension Plan Fair Value and Weighted Av June 30, 2024	erage Maturity/Dur	ation of Investme	ents
Investment Type		Fair Value	Weighted-Average Maturity(a)/ Modified Duration (b) (Years)
SPP Trust Fund Investments:			
Money Market Mutual Funds U.S. Treasury Notes US Government Agency Securities Corporate Bonds Tactical Asset Allocation Funds Equity Mutual Funds Real Assets Total Supplemental Pension Plan Trust Fund Investments	\$ \$	869 6,437 7,399 1,267 2,591 37,070 4,992 60,625	0.101 (a) 8.89 (b) 6.62 (b) 4.90 (b) Not applicable Not applicable

Credit Risk – The SPP investment policy is silent as to credit risk. The Board of Trustees is ultimately responsible for making the decisions that affect its investments. An independent investment advisor assists with the attainment of the Plan's objectives and monitors the SPP's compliance with stated investment policies. During the year, funds were invested in accordance with the investment policy statement.

The SPP's investment rating as of June 30, 2024, is presented in Illustration 2-4.

Illustration 2-4 Supplemental Pension Plan Credit Risk June 30, 2024					
Investment Type	Credit Quality (Rating)	Credit Exposure as a % of Total Investments			
SPP Trust Fund Investments:					
Money Market Mutual Funds	AAA	1.43%			
U.S. Treasury Notes	AAA	10.62%			
US Government Agency Securities	AAA	12.20%			
Corporate Bonds	A1 or higher	2.09%			
Tactical Asset Allocation Funds	Not rated	4.27%			
Equity Mutual Funds	Not rated	61.15%			
Real Assets	Not rated	8.23%			
	- -	100.00%			

Concentration of Credit Risk – The long-term objective of the SPP is to achieve a total return equivalent to or greater than the SPP's long-term benefit obligation over the time horizon. The Board of Trustees has adopted an asset allocation policy designed to achieve a return equal to or greater than the long-term objective. The excess return over the long-term objective is designed both to reduce the probability of missing the target return over the long-term and to provide for any future growth or benefit enhancements desired.

The Board of Trustees will seek to limit the overall level of risk, as defined by tracking error or the standard deviation of excess return, relative to the comparison benchmark and volatility, as measured by standard deviation, consistent with the chosen asset allocation policy.

Illustration 2-5 shows permissible asset classes, with target investment percentages.

	Illustration 2-5 Statement of Investment Pol Supplemental Pension Plan Concer June 30, 2024	•	
	Policy Target		Actual
Asset Class	Percent	Policy Range Percent (+/-)	Percentage
SPP Trust Fund Investments:			
Diversified	5%	5%	5%
Equity	60%	10%	61%
Real Assets	10%	5%	8%
Fixed Income	25%	5%	25%
Cash Equivalents	0%	0%	1%
	100%		100.00%

For Domestic Equity, International Equity and Real Assets the maximum weighting, on a fair value basis, in any one company for active Investment Managers is 5% of the portfolio value. Real Assets include investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), timber, commodities, multiple limited partnerships (primarily energy investments) and agriculture holdings. For domestic fixed income, international fixed income, hedge funds and cash equivalents the maximum weighting, on a fair value basis, in any one security for active Investment Managers is 2% of the portfolio value. This does not apply to U.S. government and agency issues. It is desirable to rebalance the portfolio periodically to minimize deviations from the asset allocation mix. The Plan shall be rebalanced in the event any individual asset class allocation differs from the permissible range described in the asset allocation.

Concentrations – As of June 30, 2024, the SPP's investments were in money market, bond and equity mutual funds and therefore not subject to concentration of credit risk.

3. Prince William County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Personnel Length of Service Award Program (LoSAP) Investments
The County has appointed a Board of Trustees to oversee certain policies and procedures related to the operation and administration of the LoSAP Trust and has the authority to invest the funds in the best interest of the Trust to satisfy the purpose of the Trust.
Illustration 2-6 reflects the fair value of the County's LoSAP Trust investments as of June 30, 2024.

Illustra LoSAP Fair Value and Weighted Aver June 3		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Maturity (a) / Modified Duration (b) (Years
LoSAP Trust Fund Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Funds	58	0.003
Life Insurance Funds - Mass Mutual Annuity	\$ 23,475	Not Applicable
	23,533	

Concentra on of Credit Ris — As of June 30, 2024, the LoSAP Trust's investments were 100% invested in an insurance annuity fund and are not subject to concentration of credit risk.

4. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Investments

The County has appointed a Finance Board (Trustees) pursuant to the Code of Virginia §15.2-1547 to oversee certain policies and procedures related to the operation and administration of the OPEB Master Trust. The Finance Board has the authority to implement the investment policy and guidelines in the best interest of the Trust to best satisfy the purposes of the Trust.

§51.1-803 of the Code of Virginia authorizes the County's OPEB Master Trust to invest its funds with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with the same aims. Such investments are not subject to custodial credit risk.

Illustration 2-7 reflects the fair value of the County's OPEB Master Trust fixed income investments as of June 30, 2024. Weighted- average maturity expresses investment time horizons, the time when investments become due and payable, in years, weighted to reflect the dollar size of the individual investments within an investment type. Duration is a measure of a fixed income's cash flows using present values, weighted for cash flows as a percentage of the investment's full price. Modified duration estimates the sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fair	tration 2-7 Value and V 30, 2024	Veighted Ave	erage M	aturity/Durati	ion of Investments
Investment Type				Fair Value	Weighted-Averag Maturity(a), Modified Duration (b) (Years
Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund	Investments	:			
Money Market Mutual Funds			\$	644	0.003(a)
Equity Mutual Funds				85,234	Not applicable
Bond Funds					
Baird Core Plus Bond	\$	15,031			5.90(b)
DoubleLine Core Fixed Income		5,922			5.95(b)
iShares Core total US Aggregate		10,841			6.09(b)
iShares 5-10 Year IG Corporate Bond		2,741			6.06(b)
MainStay MacKay High Yield Corp Bond Fund		2,309			3.60(b)
PGIM Total Return Bond		12,423			6.05(b)
Voya Intermediate Bond		6,726			6.40(b)
Total Bond Funds				55,993	
Total OPEB Master Trust Fund Investments			\$_	141,871	

The OPEB Master Trust's rating and credit exposure as of June 30, 2024, is shown in illustration 2-8.

	fits Master Trust (OPEB) Credit Risk e 30, 2024	
Investment Type	Credit Quality (Rating)	Credit Exposure as a % of Tota Investments
EB Master Trust Fund Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Funds	AAA	0.45%
Equity Mutual Funds	Not rated	60.09%
Bond Funds		
Baird Core Plus Bond	AA	10.59%
DoubleLine Core Fixed Income	Α	4.17%
iShares Core total US Aggregate	AA	7.64%
iShares 5-10 Year IG Corporate Bond	Α	1.93%
MainStay MacKay High Yield Corp	В	1.63%
PGIM Total Return Bond	AA	8.76%
Voya Intermediate Bond	Α	4.74%
		100.00%

Concentration of Credit Risk - The Permissible asset classes, with target investment percentages are shown in illustration 2-9.

Illustration 2-9 Statement of Investment Policy Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund Concentrations June 30, 2024

	Policy Target	Policy Range	
Asset Class	Percent	Percent	Actual Percent
OPEB Master Trust Fund Investments:			
Domestic Equity	39%	19% - 59%	51%
International Equity	21%	1% - 41%	9%
Other Growth Assets	0%	0% - 20%	0%
Fixed Income	40%	20% - 60%	39%
Other Income Assets	0%	0% - 20%	0%
Real Assets	0%	0% - 20%	0%
Cash Equivalents	0%	0% - 20%	1%
	100%	_	100.00%

No more than the greater of 5% or weighting in the relevant index (Russell 3000 Index for U.S. issues and MSCI ACWI ex-U.S. for non- U.S. issues) of the total equity portfolio valued at market may be invested in the common equity of any one corporation; ownership of the shares of one company shall not exceed 5% of those outstanding; and not more than 40% of equity valued at market may be held in any one sector, as defined by the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). Fixed income securities of any one issuer shall not exceed 5% of the total bond portfolio at time of purchase. The 5% limitation does not apply to issues of the U.S. Treasury or other Federal Agencies. Alternatives may consist of non-traditional asset classes such as hedge funds, private equity, real estate and commodities, when deemed appropriate. The total allocation to this category may not exceed 30% of the overall portfolio. For purposes of asset allocation targets and

limitations, single strategy hedge funds will be categorized under the specific asset class of the fund. On June 30, 2024, the OPEB Master Trust Fund's investments were in money market, bond and equity mutual funds and therefore not subject to concentration of credit risk.

There are no investments other than those issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government that represent 5% or more of the OPEB Master Trust fiduciary net position.

5. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments

Reconciliation of total cash and investments to the government-wide financial statements on June 30, 2024, is shown in Illustration 2-10.

	Illustration 2-10		
	Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to Government-Wide Financial Statements		
	June 30, 2024		
Invest	ments		
	Primary Government and Component Units	\$	1,965,331
	SPP Trust Fund		60,625
	LoSAP Trust Fund		23,533
	OPEB Master Trust Fund		141,871
Total I	nvestments		2,191,360
Add:	Cash on hand		41
	Deposits		15,204
Total (Cash and Investments		2,206,605
Less:	SPP Trust Fund's cash and investments		(61,776)
	LoSAP Trust Fund cash and investments		(23,533)
	OPEB Master Trust Fund cash and investments		(141,871)
	Custodial Funds equity in pooled cash and investments		(577)
Total F	Reporting Entity cash and investments	\$	1,978,848
		_	

				Total		
		Governmental	Type		Component	Reporting
		Activities	Activities	Total	Units	Entity
Primary Government, School Board, ADC						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments \$	5	978,360	28,174	1,006,534	766,788	1,773,322
Cash held by other fiscal agents		-	-	-	2,130	2,130
Investments		23,485	-	23,485	-	23,485
Restricted Cash and Temporary Investments		18,105	39,729	57,834	120,827	178,661
Restricted Investments		1,250	=	1,250	=	1,250
Total Cash and Investments \$	\$	1,021,200	67,903	1,089,103	889,745	1,978,848

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value was estimated for each class of financial instrument for which it was practical to estimate fair value. Fair value is defined as the price in the principal market that would be received for an asset to facilitate an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Market participants are assumed to be independent, knowledgeable, able and willing to transact an exchange and not acting under duress. Fair value hierarchy disclosures are based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value.

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Adjustments to transaction prices or quoted market prices may be required in illiquid or disorderly markets to estimate fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets.

Level 2 – inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and market-corroborated inputs.

Level 3 – inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable for the asset or liability and are significant to the fair value measurement. Fair values of the County's investment portfolio are estimated using unadjusted prices obtained by its investment manager from third

party pricing services, where available. For securities where the County is unable to obtain fair values from a pricing service or broker, fair values are estimated using information obtained from the County's investment manager.

The County has evaluated the various types of securities in its investment portfolio to determine an appropriate fair value hierarchy level based upon trading activity and the observability of market inputs. The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the County believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair values of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date. Due to the relatively short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents their carrying amounts are reasonable estimates of fair value.

Illustration 2-11 shows the fair value levels used by the County to value investments.

Fair Value - Pr	imary Gov	ration 2-11 ernment, School Bo e 30, 2024	pard and ADC		
			Fair Value	Measurement l	Jsing:
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Primary Government, School Board, ADC					
Investments by Fair Value					
US Treasury Notes	\$	31,977	31,977	-	-
US Government Agency		807,440	-	807,440	-
Corporate Bonds		267,384	-	267,384	-
Municipal Bonds		322,851	-	322,851	-
		1,429,652	31,977	1,397,675	-
Investments by Amortized Cost					
LGIP		339,287			
SNAP		119,847			
PFM Money Market		11,085			
Other Money Market Accounts		912			
Commercial Paper		4,961			
Certificate of deposits		10,784			
		486,876			
Cash and Cash Equivalents Now Acco	ounts	48,803			
Total	\$	1,965,331			

Illustration 2-12 shows the fair value levels used in the SPP Trust Fund, LoSAP Trust Fund and OPEB Master Trust Fund to value investments.

Illustration 2-12
Fair Value - Primary Government, School Board and ADC
June 30, 2024

Julie 30,	, 2024				
			Fair Value	Measuremen	t Using:
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fair Value - SPP Trust Fund	<u></u>				
Investments by Fair Value					
US Treasury Notes	\$	6,437	6,437	-	-
US Government Agency		7,399	-	7,399	-
Corporate Bonds		1,267	-	1,267	-
Tactical Asset Allocation Funds		2,591	2,591	-	
Equity Mutual Funds		37,070	37,070	-	-
Real Assets		4,992	-	-	4,992
		59,756	46,098	8,666	4,992
Investments by Amortized Cost		_			
Money Market Mutual Funds		869			
		60,625			
Fair Value - LoSAP Trust Fund					
Investments by Amortized Cost					
Money Market Mutual Funds		58			
Life Insurance Funds - Mass Mutual Annuity	,	23,475			
		23,533			
Fair Value - OPEB Master Trust Fund					
Investments by Fair Value					
Equity Mutual Funds		85,234	85,234	-	-
Bond Mutual Funds		55,993	-	55,993	-
		141,227	85,234	55,993	-
Investments by Amortized Cost		_			
Money Market Mutual Funds		644			
		141,871			
Total	\$ <u> </u>	226,029			
	-	<u> </u>			

Restricted cash and investments consist of a closure fund required by the Virginia Resource Authority (VRA) for the Landfill, unspent debt proceeds required to be used for capital projects, and retainages as depicted in Illustration 2-13.

	Illustration 2-13 Restricted Cash and Investmen June 30, 2024	nts	
		sh & Temporary tments	Restricted Investments
Primary Government			
General Fund:			
Retainage	\$	22 \$	-
Total General Fund		22	-
Streets & Roads Capital Projects Funds:			
Retainage		18	-
Total Capital Projects Funds		18	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:			
Bonds		1,302	
Retainage		1,352	-
Total Other Governmental Funds		2,654	-
Enterprise Funds:			
Landfill VRA Closure Fund		38,960	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		769	-
Total Enterprise Funds		39,729	-
Internal Service Funds:			
PWSIG		15,411	-
Insurance Pool Collateral		-	1,250
Total Internal Service Funds		15,411	1,250
Total Primary Government		57,834	1,250
Component Units			
School Board:			
School Bonds		118,545	-
Education Foundation		2,282	<u>-</u>
Total School Board		120,827	-
Total Component Units		120,827	-
Total Reporting Entity	\$	<u> 178,661</u> \$	1,250

NOTE (3) - PROPERTY TAXES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The County's real estate and personal property taxes are levied respectively of July 1, 2024, based on assessed values as of January 1, 2024, for all property located in the County. Real estate taxes are due in two installments: July 15, 2024, and December 5, 2024, and personal property taxes are due October 7, 2024. Real and personal property taxes are recorded as receivables and revenue, net of estimated uncollectible amounts, on their respective due dates. Any real and personal property taxes due but not collected within 60 days after the fiscal year-end are reflected as deferred inflows of resources. Penalties and interest are assessed on taxes unpaid by their due dates.

Assessed values are established at 100% of appraised fair value. The personal property tax is limited to vehicles and all business property. A valuation of all property is completed annually. The assessed value of real and personal property on January 1, 2023, upon which July 1, 2023, levy was based, was approximately \$95 billion.

Current real estate and personal property tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2024, were 91.8% and 98.9%, respectively of the July 1, 2023, tax levy. Real property taxes attach an enforceable lien on property if not paid on the due date. Collections received on or before June 30, 2024, related to property taxes due on July 15, 2024, of the following fiscal year are recorded as deferred inflows of resources on June 30, 2024.

The County calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data. Taxes receivable as of June 30, 2024, is detailed in Illustration 3-1.

	Illustration 3-1 Property Taxes Rece June 30, 2024			
		Gross Tax Receivable	Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	Net Tax Receivable
Real estate taxes	\$	9,915	5,237	4,678
Personal property taxes	_	22,651	11,354	11,297
Total	\$	32,566	16,591	15,975

Accounts receivables are recorded net of allowance for uncollectible accounts as shown in Illustration 3-2 as of June 30, 2024.

	Illustration 3-2 Accounts Receivable June 30, 2024	2		
		Component Un	its	
	Primary	School		Reporting
	 Government	Board	ADC	Entity Total
Accrued interest	\$ 7,201	-	-	7,201
Enterprise operations	1,915	-	-	1,915
Utility / consumption taxes	4,054	-	-	4,054
Transient occupancy taxes	2,147	=	-	2,147
Stormwater management fees	168	=	-	168
Other post-employment benefits	4,488	=	-	4,488
Other	 14,588	6,355	1,734	22,677
Total accounts receivable	 34,561	6,355	1,734	42,650
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,021)	-	-	(2,021)
Total Accounts Receivables, Net	\$ 32,540	6,355	1,734	40,629

NOTE (4) – LEASES

Leases Receivable: The County leases land and a building to third parties. The balance of these leases is reported in Governmental Activities as of June 30, 2024, and are detailed in Illustration 4-1.

		Gover	Illustra nmental Fund June 3	ds Le	ase Receiva	ables			
_	Lease Ter	r m						Revei	nues
_	Beginning	Ending	Discount Rate		Original Balance	Balance at June 30, 2024	Due Within One Year	Lease	Interest
Land (Cell Tower)	7/1/2021	11/30/2026	0.52%	\$	124	84	41	37	1
Land (Cell Tower)	7/1/2021	11/30/2031	1.03%		167	150	18	19	2
Land (Cell Tower)	7/1/2021	10/31/2028	3.57%		-	181	41	42	4
Building	7/1/2021	11/7/2038	1.33%		168	-	-	-	-
Building	6/1/2023	7/31/2026	2.91%		2,700	1,851	874	876	65
Land	7/1/2022	2/22/2041	1.64%		755	725	30	41	10
Land	7/25/2023	7/24/2028	2.70%		-	8	2	2	-
				\$	3,914	2,999	1,006	1,017	82

The County has real estate leases as a lessor for which the lease payments received are variable based on a percentage of gross revenue received on communication sites. Total inflows of resources recognized during the reporting period for variable payments not included in the lease receivable were \$274 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Lease Payable: The County has entered into lease agreements for office and building space with interest at rates ranging from 0.18% to 3.68% depending on the term of lease agreement. Illustration 4-2 is a summary by function of the lease liabilities related to these agreements as of June 30, 2024.

	Illustrat Governmental Fun June 30	ds Lease Liabilities		
	Commencement	Termination	Balance at June 30, 2024	Due Within One Year
Building leases:				
General government administration	7/1/2021	3/31/2031 \$	30,765	5,416
Public works	7/1/2021	1/31/2026	2,850	1,787
Health and welfare	7/1/2021	9/30/2023	65	52
Community development	7/1/2021	5/31/2023	2,209	724
Total lease liabilities		\$ -	35,889	7,979

The future minimum principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2024, were as follows:

	Governmental Activities							
Fiscal Year		Principal	Interest	Total				
2025	\$	7,979	608	8,587				
2026		6,849	509	7,358				
2027		4,538	421	4,959				
2028		3,460	349	3,809				
2029		3,043	282	3,325				
2030-2034		10,020	545	10,565				
	\$	35,889	2,714	38,603				
	_							

NOTE (5) - SOFTWARE-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS (SBITAS)

SBITA Payable: The County has entered into arrangements to utilize various subscription-based information technology software licenses. The agreements are presented with interest rates ranging from 1.60% to 2.76% depending on the terms of the agreement and the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement of the agreement term.

Illustration 5-1 is a summary by function of the SBITA liabilities related to these agreements as of June 30, 2024.

	Commencement	Termination	Balance at June 30, 2024	Due Within One Year
Software-Based Information Technology Agreements:				
General government administration	7/1/2022	4/30/2029 \$	9,109	2,791
Public safety	7/1/2022	6/30/2031	2,418	688
Parks & Recreation	7/1/2022	6/30/2026	571	276
Total SBITA liabilities		\$	12,098	3,755

The future minimum principal and interest agreement payments as of June 30, 2024, were as follows:

Governmental Activities							
Fiscal Year		Principal	Interest	Total			
2025	\$	3,755	233	3,988			
2026		3,734	138	3,872			
2027		2,531	65	2,596			
2028		1,262	30	1,292			
2029		389	18	407			
2030-2034		427	15	442			
	\$	12,098	499	12,597			

NOTE (6) - DUE FROM AND TO

Illustration 6-1 details the amounts due to other governmental units as of June 30, 2024.

		Illustration 6-1			
	DU	ie to Other Government	tal Units		
		June 30, 2024			
		Federal Government	Commonwealth	Other Localities	Total
Primary Government:	•				
General Fund	\$	54	-	353	407
Streets and Roads Capital Projects Fund		-	-	1,843	1,843
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		16	44	-	60
Total Governmental Funds		70	44	2,196	2,310
Total Primary Government		70	44	2,196	2,310
Component Units: School Board		1,524	-	<u>-</u>	1,524
Total Component Units	-	1,524	-	-	1,524
Total Reporting Entity	\$	1,594	44	2,196	3,834

Amounts due from other governmental units as of June 30, 2024, are detailed in Illustration 6-2.

Illustration 6-2 Due from Other Governmental Units June 30, 2024							
		Federal Government	Commonwealth	Other Localities	Total		
Primary Government:	-						
General Fund	\$	2,982	27,152	28	30,162		
Streets and Roads Capital Projects Fund		15,182	7,680	32,664	55,526		
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	_	1,410	67	-	1,477		
Total Governmental Funds	-	19,574	34,898	32,692	87,165		
Proprietary Funds:							
Landfill Enterprise Fund		-	-	47	47		
Total Proprietary Funds	_	-	-	47	47		
Total Primary Government	•	19,574	34,898	32,739	87,212		
Component Units:							
School Board		39,251	23,048	-	62,299		
Adult Detention Center	_	3	-	47	50		
Total Component Units		39,254	23,048	47	62,349		
Total Reporting Entity	\$	58,828	57,946	32,786	149,561		

Receivables/payables transactions between the primary government and component units are generally made for the purpose of providing operational support for the receiving fund. As of June 30, 2024, amounts reported as due from the primary government and due to the School Board component unit were \$31,594.

NOTE (7) – TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers are used to provide funding for operations and capital projects. Transfers move revenue from the fund the appropriated budget requires to collect it to the fund that the appropriated budget requires to extend it as well as use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to fund operations accounted for in other funds in accordance with the adopted budget. Illustration 7-1 details the transfers between funds for the year ended June 30, 2024.

		Illustr	ration 7-1	
		Inter-fu	nd Transfers	
	For	the Year Er	nded June 30, 2	024
Transfer to General Fund from:				Transfer from General Fund to:
Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund	\$	23,891	\$ 74,39	8 Streets & Roads – Capital Projects Fund
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		37,298	5,94	8 Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Landfill - Enterprise Fund		1,261		- Landfill - Enterprise Fund
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		-	1,61	5 Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Internal Service Funds		3,381		- Internal Service Funds
Total General Fund Transfers In		65,831	81,96	Total General Fund Transfers Out
Transfer to Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund from:				Transfer from Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund to:
General Fund		28,089	23,89	1 General Fund
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		1,600	7	'5 Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Total Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund Transfers In		29,689	23,96	Total Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund Transfers Ou
Transfer to Nonmajor Governmental Funds from:				Transfer from Nonmajor Governmental Funds to:
General Fund		52,257	37,29	8 General Fund
Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund		-	14,16	66 Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		12,566		- Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Internal Service Funds		75	49	9 Internal Service Funds
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds Transfers In		64,898	51,96	Total Nonmajor Governmental Fund Transfers Out
Transfers to Landfill Enterprise Fund from:				Transfers from Landfill Enterprise Fund to:
General Fund		-	1,26	1 General Fund
Total Landfill Enterprise Fund Transfers In		-	1,26	1 Total Landfill Enterprise Fund Transfers Out
Transfers to Nonmajor Enterprise Fund from:				Transfers from Nonmajor Enterprise Fund to:
General Fund		1,615		- General Fund
Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds Transfers In		1,615		- Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Transfers to Internal Service Funds from:				Transfers from Internal Service Funds to:
General Fund		-	3,38	1 General Fund
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		499		- Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Total Internal Service Funds Transfers In		499	3,38	1 Total Internal Service Funds Transfers Out
Total Primary Government Transfers In	Ś	162,532	\$ 162,5	32 Total Primary Government Transfers Out

NOTE (8) - CAPITAL ASSETS

Illustration 8-1 summarizes the changes in capital assets of the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2024.

	Governmental A	Illustration 8-1 ctivities – Changes in Capi	tal Assets		
		June 30, 2023	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	June 30, 2024
Governmental Activities					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$	159,786	17,173	(24)	176,935
Construction in progress		44,636	86,768	(36,809)	94,595
Total capital assets not being depreciated		204,422	103,941	(36,833)	271,530
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:					
Buildings and improvements to sites		419,722	14,918	(10)	434,630
Equipment		107,292	5,872	(1,199)	111,965
Vehicles		87,206	8,817	(1,680)	94,343
Infrastructure		258,957	12,067	-	271,024
Intangibles		60,942	1,045	-	61,987
Library collections		15,005	2,237	(1,529)	15,713
Right-to-use leased assets		44,351	14,790	(303)	58,838
Right-to-use software subscription assets		20,126	7,612	-	27,738
Total depreciable capital assets		1,013,601	67,358	(4,721)	1,076,238
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:					
Buildings and improvements to sites		(166,359)	(13,397)	-	(179,756
Equipment		(87,879)	(9,050)	1,199	(95,730
Vehicles		(56,294)	(8,154)	1,678	(62,770
Infrastructure		(82,341)	(5,736)	-	(88,077
Intangibles		(46,572)	(3,134)	-	(49,706
Library collections		(12,110)	(1,238)	1,529	(11,819
Right-to-use leased assets		(15,709)	(8,362)	90	(23,981
Right-to-use software subscription assets		(4,182)	(5,532)	-	(9,714
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization		(471,446)	(54,603)	4,496	(521,553
Total depreciable capital assets, net		542,155	12,755	(225)	554,685
Capital assets, net	\$	746,577	116,696	(37,058)	826,215

 $Depreciation\ and\ amortization\ expense\ was\ charged\ to\ the\ following\ functions\ of\ the\ governmental\ activities:$

General government administration	\$ 13,493
Judicial administration	849
Public safety	8,307
Public works	1,786
Health and welfare	245
Parks, recreational and cultural	4,240
Community development	21,541
Capital assets held by the internal service funds	 4,142
Total	\$ 54,603

Illustration 8-2 summarizes the changes in capital assets of the business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Illustration 8-2 Business-type Activities – Changes in Capital Assets							
		June 30, 2023	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	June 30, 2024		
Business-Type Activities:							
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	31,554	-	-	31,554		
Construction in progress		1,007	774	-	1,781		
Total capital assets not being depreciated		32,561	774	-	33,335		
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Buildings and improvements to sites		78,223	-	-	78,223		
Equipment		10,706	150	(19)	10,837		
Vehicles		3,249	55	(177)	3,127		
Infrastructure		1,566	-	-	1,566		
Total depreciable capital assets		93,744	205	(196)	93,753		
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings and improvements to sites		(65,808)	(1,890)	-	(67,698)		
Equipment		(5,679)	(856)	19	(6,516)		
Vehicles		(2,012)	(209)	177	(2,044)		
Infrastructure		(507)	(78)	-	(585)		
Total accumulated depreciation		(74,006)	(3,033)	196	(76,843)		
Total depreciable capital assets, net		19,738	(2,828)	-	16,910		
Capital assets, net	\$	52,299	(2,054)	-	50,245		

Illustration 8-3 summarizes the changes in capital assets of the Adult Detention Center component unit activities for the year ended June 30,2024.

	Illustration 8-3 Adult Detention Center Component Unit – Changes in Capital Assets					
		June 30, 2023	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	June 30, 2024	
Adult Detention Center:						
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land	\$	31			31	
Total capital assets not being depreciated		31	-	-	31	
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements to sites		131,541	-	-	131,541	
Equipment		3,369	1,283	(124)	4,528	
Vehicles		815	31		846	
Total depreciable capital assets		135,725	1,314	(124)	136,915	
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings and improvements to sites		(36,907)	(3,340)	-	(40,247)	
Equipment		(2,168)	(758)	124	(2,802)	
Vehicles		(732)	(61)		(793)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(39,807)	(4,159)	124	(43,842)	
Total depreciable capital assets, net		95,918	(2,845)	-	93,073	
Capital assets, net	\$	95,949	(2,845)	-	93,104	

Illustration 8-4 summarizes the construction in progress of governmental activities.

Illustration 8-4 Construction in Progress June 30, 2024							
		Amount Authorized	Expended to Date	Project Balance			
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT							
Neabsco-Potomac Commuter Garage	\$	53,074	39,995	13,079			
Crisis Receiving and Stabilization Center		34,282	10,127	24,155			
Public Safety Training Center		29,400	1,304	28,096			
Judicial Center Renovation		21,668	2,812	18,856			
Fire & Rescue Station 27		19,875	1,179	18,696			
Judicial Center Expansion		16,283	260	16,023			
Fire & Rescue Vehicles		14,925	14,925	-			
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail - Powells Creek Crossing		9,500	104	9,396			
Emergency Operation Center		8,600	1,935	6,665			
Howison Park Improvements		6,013	141	5,872			
Long Park Improvements		5,550	1,884	3,666			
Countwide Space Project		5,000	491	4,509			
Other Improvements and Equipment		4,184	1,788	2,396			
Hellwig Park Artifical Turf		3,563	316	3,247			
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trial - Featherstone Segment		3,498	879	2,619			
Courthouse Security System		3,309	3,216	93			
Juvenile Services Center		3,000	186	2,814			
Gar-field Fuel Tank Replacement		3,000	4	2,996			
Lake Ridge Park Cotton Mill Trail Improvements		2,500	107	2,393			
Dove's Landing Park Improvements		2,481	17	2,464			
Mike Pennington Scenario Based Training Center		2,204	1,008	1,196			
Homeless Navigation Center-East		2,000	1,725	275			

Illustration 8-4 (cont'd)
Construction in Progress
June 30, 2024

	Amount Authorized	Expended to Date	Project Balance
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT (cont'd)			
Locust Shade Maintenance Building Improvements	\$ 1,700	489	1,211
Cloverdale ADA Site Improvements (Phase I)	1,652	1,522	130
Catharpin Park Splashpad and Picnic Shelter	1,558	37	1,521
Occoquan Greenway	1,204	940	264
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail - Neabsco Creek Wetlands Boardwalk	1,204	628	576
Sharron Baucom Dale City Recreation Center Park Enhancements	1,097	64	1,033
Pat White Elevator	1,006	994	12
Long Park Sanitary Sewer Replacement	1,002	2	1,000
Park Entry Sign Refreshes	1,000	32	968
IT equpment	976	648	328
Joseph Reading Park Improvements	850	7	843
Broad Run Greenway	780	332	448
Catharpin Park Parking Lot Paving	750	366	384
Veterans Park Shelter Replacement	650	52	598
Neabsco Greenway	637	370	267
Judicial Center Building Management System Replacement	616	389	227
	600	192	408
Veterans Park Improvements Phase II	600	54	546
Fuller Heights Park Expansion	575	48	527
Braemar Park Improvements	555	8	547
Valley View Park Septic Tank Replacement	550		534
Broad Run Greenway Improvements		16	
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail-Rippon Landing	505	366	139
Cloverdale Comfort Station Improvements	500	409	91
Covered Storage - Parks	450	81	369
Ellis Baron Park	450	84	366
Valley View Trail Improvements	400	70	330
Splanshdown Waterpark Improvements	400	355	45
Howison Park Improvements	397	370	27
Cloverdale Park Improvements	352	347	5
Belmont Park Improvements	347	4	343
Fire Station 23 Fire Alarm System Upgrade	344	4	340
Indoor Sports & Events Center	310	306	4
Nokesville Park Diamond Baseball Field Enhancements	300	14	286
Fairmont Park Improvements	266	190	76
Fire Station 24 Fire Alarm System Upgrade	263	3	260
Fire Station 20 Fire Alarm System Upgrade	263	3	260
Jenkins Park Shelter and Trail Improvements	250	67	183
Ali Krieger Site Improvements	250	36	214
Fire Station 16 Fire Alarm System Upgrade	243	3	240
Marumsco Acres Park ADA Access	225	8	217
Catharpin Baseball ADA Sidewalk Improvements	160	141	19
Waterworks Picnic Area Upgrades	150	5	145
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail - Heritage Harbor	100	6	94
Pat White Fire Alarm Renovation	85	70	15
Catharpin Park - Phase 2	60	23	37
Orchard Bridge Park Field Improvements	 51	37	14
	\$ 280,592	94,595	185,997

Construction in progress for business-type activities as of June 30, 2024, is \$1,781. This amount was recorded in the Landfill enterprise fund and represents capital improvements at the Landfill complex, including the construction and installation of landfill liners and wetland mitigation to improve the landfill and protect public health, ground water and the environment.

Illustration 8-5 summarizes the changes in capital assets of the School Board component unit activities for the year ended June 30, 2024.

	School Board Comp	Illustration 8-5 onent Unit – Changes in Ca	apital Assets		
		June 30, 2023	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	June 30, 2024
School Board:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$	120,727	3,638	-	124,365
Construction in progress		59,135	60,217	(63,120)	56,232
Total capital assets not being depreciated		179,862	63,855	(63,120)	180,597
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:					
Buildings and improvements to sites		2,228,399	61,785	-	2,290,184
Equipment		56,206	5,213	(420)	60,999
Vehicles		119,312	621	(5,064)	114,869
Intangibles		5,840	-	-	5,840
Library collections		4,304	773	(467)	4,610
Right-to-use leased Assets		31,886	11,834	-	43,720
Total depreciable capital assets		2,445,947	80,226	(5,951)	2,520,222
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:					
Buildings and improvements to sites		(643,207)	(43,225)	-	(686,432)
Equipment		(44,731)	(2,164)	332	(46,563)
Vehicles		(63,104)	(8,170)	4,755	(66,519)
Intangibles		(5,287)	(332)	-	(5,619)
Library collections		(2,111)	(922)	467	(2,566)
Right-to-use leased Assets		(3,736)	(7,928)	=	(11,664)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization		(762,176)	(62,741)	5,554	(819,363)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	-	1,683,771	17,485	(397)	1,700,859
Capital assets, net	\$	1,863,633	81,340	(63,517)	1,881,456

NOTE (9) - CONDUIT DEBT, LONG-TERM LIABILITIES / DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

The following debt was issued during fiscal year 2024:

On September 26, 2023, the Board of County Supervisors approved Resolution No. 23-483 to authorize the issuance of one or more General Obligation School Bonds of the County sold by the Virginia Public School Authority (VPSA) in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$285,625 to finance various capital Schools improvement projects. On November 9, 2023, the County sold the VPSA Special Obligation School Financing Bonds Series VPSA 2023 in the amount of \$135,815 par.

On November 17, 2023, the County entered an Installment Purchase Contract with the Industrial Development Authority of Prince William County (IDA) as security for the IDA's issuance of \$32,800 tax-exempt par amount and \$16,380 federally taxable par amount of the IDA of Prince William County, VA Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2023A&B. The Authorization of the Installment Purchase Contract was approved by the Board on September 26, 2023, by Resolution Number 23-471. The bond proceeds provided funds for land, buildings, and cost of issuance for three County projects: the Crises Receiving Center, County Administrative Facilities, and the Public Safety Training Center. Payments due under the terms of the Installment Purchase Contract are subject to annual appropriation. The County has assumed all responsibilities for continuing disclosure.

Unless otherwise noted, the County offers its debt through public sales. Official Statements describing the terms, collateral, and remedies are prepared in conjunction with each sale and are reviewed by the County Attorney prior to the issuance of debt. Depending on the type of debt, different remedies may be pursuable under Virginia law. The County's Official Statements can be found on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's website at https://emma.msrb.org/.

Bonds Payable:

The majority of the County's bonds payable are general obligations of the County and are secured by its full faith and credit. Some of the County's bonds are subject to arbitrage, and as such, actuarial calculations are made, and liabilities are recorded annually.

The Commonwealth imposes no legal debt limitation on counties. Except for VPSA general obligation issuances, a referendum must be

approved by the voters prior to the issuance of new money general obligation bonds. The County established a self-imposed limit on its total bonded debt of 3% of the net assessed valuation of taxable property. The County includes general obligation bonds, appropriation debt supported by tax revenue, and School Board bonds in its determination of total bonded debt. Additionally, there are several limitations and restrictions contained in the various bond indentures. The County follows all such limitations and restrictions.

The County's general obligation bonds, which also include, the County's Build America Bonds (BABs), Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs), and refunding bonds are subject to the State Aid Intercept Provision as per §15.2-2659 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, which in the event of the County defaulting, provides the Commonwealth the ability to step in and work with the County to make the bondholders whole.

Revenue bonds issued through the Prince William County Industrial Development Authority (IDA) are subject to terms that allow the IDA's Revenue Bond Trustees to accelerate all outstanding bond payments immediately due and payable without advance notice if a default occurs.

The annual debt service requirements of general obligation and lease revenue bonds outstanding in governmental funds as of June 30, 2024, including interest payments, are shown in Illustration 9-1. Refer to Schedule 42 for information related to maturity dates and interest rates for these obligations.

Illustration 9-1 Governmental Activities – Debt Service Requirements – General Obligation and Revenue Bonds							
Designated for Roads, Parks & Other Ge	neral						
County Projects:							
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:							
2025	\$	18,245	6,476	24,721			
2026		15,325	5,700	21,025			
2027		15,300	5,039	20,339			
2028		13,610	4,447	18,057			
2029		13,550	3,923	17,473			
2030 thru 2034		54,443	13,411	67,854			
2035 thru 2039		31,943	5,750	37,693			
2040 thru 2044		16,767	1,548	18,315			
Subtotal		179,183	46,294	225,477			
Designated for School Board Projects:							
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:							
2025		77,705	33,932	111,637			
2026		75,315	30,326	105,641			
2027		72,245	26,931	99,176			
2028		68,605	23,217	91,822			
2029		65,360	20,190	85,550			
2030 thru 2034		283,922	64,828	348,750			
2035 thru 2039		179,912	25,664	205,576			
2040 thru 2044		67,353	5,347	72,700			
Subtotal		890,417	230,435	1,120,852			
Total	\$	1,069,600	276,729	1,346,329			

The annual debt service requirements of all bonds outstanding in business-type activities as of June 30, 2024, including interest payments, are shown in Illustration 9-2. Refer to Schedule 43 for information related to maturity dates and interest rates for these obligations.

Business-type	 ration 9-2 ervice Requirements – Reve	enue Bonds	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2024	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 725	90	815
2026	765	53	818
2027	 670	17	687
Subtotal	2,160	160	2,320
Add: unamortized premium on issuance of revenue bonds Total	\$ 290 2,450		

The County's capital debt obligations are issued through the Virginia Resource Authority (VRA), who has the authority to declare all outstanding bond payments immediately due and payable without advance notice if a default occurs. The principal and interest on the VRA capital debt are not subject to acceleration upon the event of a default. These obligations are also subject to the State Aid Intercept Provision as per §15.2-2659 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, which if the County defaults, the Commonwealth can step in to work with the County to make creditors whole. Additionally, the County participates in some leasehold interest leasing agreements attached to some of the County's facilities. In the event the County defaults on its obligations under this type of lease, the creditor has the right to accelerate the payment of all unpaid principal and interest balances immediately as a remedy.

Illustration 9-3 presents a summary of minimum capital debt obligations. Refer to Schedule 43 for information related to maturity dates and interest rates for these obligations.

Illustration 9-3 Capital Debt Obligations							
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2024		Principal	Interest	Tota			
2025	\$	8,160	1,057	9,217			
2026		6,100	694	6,794			
2027		5,105	419	5,524			
2028		2,395	237	2,632			
2029		2,385	121	2,506			
2030		1,865	32	1,897			
Total	\$	26,010	2,560	28,570			

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities:

Changes in long-term liabilities of governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2024, are shown in Illustration 9-4.

Illustration 9-4 Governmental Activities – Changes in Long-Term Liabilities June 30, 2024							
		Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due in More Than One Year	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds:							
Designated for Roads, Parks and Other							
General County projects	\$	146,787	49,180	(16,784)	179,183	160,938	18,245
Designated for School Board projects	_	829,398	135,815	(74,796)	890,417	812,712	77,705
Subtotal general obligation bonds		976,185	184,995	(91,580)	1,069,600	973,650	95,950
Unamortized premium on issuance							
of general obligation bonds	_	92,351	9,053	(10,501)	90,903	82,231	8,672
General obligation bonds, net		1,068,536	194,048	(102,081)	1,160,503	1,055,881	104,622
Capital debt obligations		34,475	-	(8,465)	26,010	17,850	8,160
Unamortized premium on issuance							
of capital debt obligations		4,564	-	(1,147)	3,417	2,327	1,090
Capital debt obligations, net		39,039	-	(9,612)	29,427	20,177	9,250
Surplus distribution payable		1,655	226	(356)	1,525	1,375	150
Lease liabilities (Note 4)		29,374	13,483	(6,968)	35,889	27,910	7,979
Subscription liabilities (Note 5)		9,038	5,591	(2,531)	12,098	8,343	3,755
Net pension liabilities (Note 12)		162,716	81,379	(94,483)	149,612	149,612	-
Net OPEB liabilities (Note 13)		47,025	17,321	(12,103)	52,243	52,243	-
Unpaid losses and related liabilities (Note 14)		29,163	64,856	(62,635)	31,384	23,457	7,927
Compensated absences	_	52,190	42,152	(39,935)	54,407	50,845	3,562
Total	\$	1,438,736	419,056	(330,704)	1,527,088	1,389,843	137,245

Long-term liabilities of governmental activities are generally liquidated by the General Fund. 4.03% of compensated absences were paid for using internal service funds during fiscal year 2024.

Changes in long-term liabilities of business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2024, are shown in illustration 9-5.

	Rusiness	Illustra s-Type Activities – Ch	tion 9-5	g-Term Liahilit	ies		
		• •	0, 2024	8			
		Beginning Balance	,	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due in More Than One Year	Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds Unamortized premium on	\$	2,860	-	(700)	2,160	1,435	725
issuance of revenue bonds		387	-	(97)	290	193	97
Revenue bonds, net	-	3,247	-	(797)	2,450	1,628	822
Accrued closure liabilities (Note 11)		27,444	5,754	-	33,198	33,198	-
Net pension liabilities (Note 12)		1,739	821	(949)	1,611	1,611	-
Net OPEB liabilities (Note 13)		630	46	(66)	610	610	-
Compensated absences		411	463	(433)	441	409	32
Total	\$	33,471	7,084	(2,245)	38,310	37,456	854

Changes in long-term liabilities of the component units for the year ended June 30, 2024, are shown in illustration 9-6.

Compon	ent Units – C	ustration 9-6 hanges in Lo ne 30, 2024		pilities			
		Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due in More Than One Year	Due Within One Year
School Board:							
Pollution remediation	\$	646	1,707	(1,305)	1,048	-	1,048
Subsciption liabilities		27,652	11,834	(7,567)	31,919	23,829	8,090
Claims liabilities		16,526	123,686	(120,076)	20,136	7,520	12,616
Net pension liabilities (Note 12)		656,520	403,970	(325,293)	735,197	735,197	-
Net OPEB liabilities (Note 13)		125,884	38,067	(35,655)	128,296	128,296	-
Compensated absences		43,338	20,296	(18,451)	45,183	25,543	19,640
Total School Board component unit		870,566	599,560	(508,347)	961,779	920,385	41,394
Adult Detention Center:							
Net pension liabilities (Note 12)		12,506	-	(1,758)	10,748	10,748	-
Net OPEB liabilities (Note 13)		3,794	2,801	(4,228)	2,367	2,367	-
Compensated absences		4,492	2,707	(2,788)	4,411	4,063	348
Total Adult Detention Center component unit		20,792	5,508	(8,774)	17,526	17,178	348
Total	\$	891,358	605,068	(517,121)	979,305	937,563	41,742

Defeasance of Long-Term Debt:

In the current and prior years, the County defeased certain bonds, some of which have been called and repaid. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds were not included in the County's financial statements. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, \$49,565 in principal of bonds outstanding is considered defeased by the County.

A. Component Unit Debt

The Code of Virginia establishes the School Board as a legal entity holding title to all school assets but having no taxing authority. The County must issue debt through bond referendum, Virginia Public School Authority or Literary Fund.

Therefore, the School Board assets are included in the component unit column while the debts related to those assets are included in the Primary Government – Governmental Activities column on Exhibit 1. On June 30, 2024, the County has outstanding debt of \$890,417 reflected in the Primary Government – Governmental Activities column on Exhibit 1 as a reduction to the unrestricted net position of the County.

Similarly, assets of the Adult Detention Center are included in the component unit column, while the debts related to those assets are included in the Primary Government – Governmental Activities column on Exhibit 1. On June 30, 2024, the County has outstanding debt of \$19,249 reflected in the Primary Government – Governmental Activities column on Exhibit 1 as a reduction to the unrestricted net position of the County, respectively that relates to the Adult Detention Center.

To assist the readers in understanding this relationship and to reflect the total entity's financial condition more accurately, a total Reporting Entity column has been added to match the asset and related debt information.

NOTE (10) - FUND BALANCES / NET POSITION

Fund Balance Classification:

The County considers restricted amounts to have been spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. When amounts from multiple fund balance classifications are eligible to be expended, the County considers the amounts to be spent first from the category with the most stringent constraints and last from the category with the least stringent constraints.

Illustration 10-1 details the fund balances of the County's Governmental funds and Adult Detention Center (ADC) component unit on June 30, 2024. For further information about each classification of fund balance, see Note 1.

Illustration 10-1 Fund Balances June 30, 2024

	Governmental Funds					
_		Governmentar				
			Nonmajor	Tota		
	General	Streets	Governmental	Governmenta		
	Fund	& Roads	Funds	Funds		
Nonspendable Fund Balance:						
Inventory \$_	369	-	21	390		
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	369	-	21	390		
Restricted Fund Balance:						
Grants	9,524	-	_	9,524		
General government administration	-	-	56,580	56,580		
Public safety	-	_	37,801	37,801		
Public works	_	_	10,947	10,947		
Health and welfare	_	_	11,521	11,521		
Parks	474	_		474		
Community development	-	_	15,546	15,546		
Total Restricted fund balance	9,998	-	132,395	142,393		
Committed Fund Balance:	07.607			07.607		
Capital reserve	87,687	-	-	87,687		
Revenue stabilization reserve	33,113	-	-	33,113		
Data center revenue stabilization reserve	5,640	-	-	5,640		
Economic development opportunity fund (EDOF)	5,347	-	-	5,347		
General government administration	3,932	-	39,951	43,883		
Judicial administration	321	-	401	722		
Public safety	-	-	26,795	26,795		
Public works	20,028	63,047	-	83,075		
Health and welfare	-	-	10,957	10,957		
Education	31,707	-	-	31,707		
Parks, recreational, and cultural	4,649	-	3,392	8,041		
Community development	5,013	-	1,082	6,095		
Mark to Market Adjustment	(49,996)	-	-	(49,996)		
Total Committed Fund Balance	147,441	63,047	82,578	293,066		
Assigned Fund Balance:						
General government administration	14,502	-	-	14,502		
Judicial administration	718	-	-	718		
Public safety	4,304	-	-	4,304		
Public works	928	-	-	928		
Health and welfare	13,282	-	-	13,282		
Parks, recreational, and cultural	2,718	-	-	2,718		
Community development	775	-	-	775		
Total Assigned Fund Balance	37,227	-	-	37,227		
Total Unassigned Fund Balance	124,173	-	(74)	124,099		
Total Fund Balance \$	319,208	63,047	214,920	597,175		

Illustration 10-2 details the encumbrances of the County's Governmental funds and Adult Detention Center (ADC) component unit on June 30, 2024.

Illustration 10-2 Encumbrances June 30, 2024							
Governmental Funds							
	_	Capital Projects Funds					
	Company Franci	Streets &	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Carraman antal Fronds			
	General Fund	Roads	Funds	Total Governmental Funds			
\$	43,111	63,702	105,894	212,707			

NOTE (11) – LANDFILL / CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE CARE COST

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on its Independent Hill landfill site when it stops accepting was te and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 30 years after closure. Although closure and post closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these closure and post closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each financial statement date. The \$33,198 reported as landfill closure and post closure care liability on June 30, 2024, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 100% of the Phase I landfill, and 57.0% of Phases II and III of the landfill, which are the only remaining disposal phases in the southern portion of the landfill. The total landfill capacity for the southern portion, which includes Phases I, II, and III for post closure is 72.08%.

The total maximum exposure liability for closure and post closure care for Phases II and III of the landfill is estimated at \$60,156 as of June 30, 2024. The County has paid \$3,525 of closure costs as of June 30, 2024. The County will recognize the remaining total estimated cost of closure and post closure care for the southern portion of the landfill of \$23,433 as the remaining estimated capacity of the southern portion of the landfill is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post closure care in 2024. The County expects to complete filling the southern portion of the landfill site in the year 2033 and to close the remaining phases of the southern portion of the landfill by 2038. The northern portion of the landfill is estimated to be closed around 2060-2065. The total current cost of landfill closure and post closure care is an estimate and subject to changes resulting from inflation, deflation, technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations.

NOTE (12) - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

1. Prince William County Pension Plans

The County maintains three pension plans for its employees:

- Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan
- Prince William County Supplemental Plan for Sworn and Uniformed Public Safety Personnel (Supplemental Pension Plan)
- Prince William County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Personnel Length of Service Award Program (LoSAP)

The aggregate amount of net pension liability, related deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense for the County's pension plans as of June 30, 2024, with measurement date of June 30, 2023, are summarized in Illustration 12-1 below.

Illustration 12-1 Prince William County Defined Benefit Pension Plans Net Pension Liability and Related Amounts June 30, 2024

MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/23		Net Pension Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Pension Expense
Virginia Retirement System	\$	153,959	86,482	47,835	42,630
Supplemental Pension Plan	•	71	5,358	1,455	1,540
Length of Service Award Program		7,941	1,546	, -	779
Total Pension	\$	161,971	93,386	49,290	44,949
Primary Government:					
Governmental Funds	\$	144,480	82,849	43,664	39,830
Intra-County Services		5,001	2,808	1,553	1,434
Health Insurance		131	74	41	38
Total Governmental Funds		149,612	85,731	45,258	41,302
Landfill		1,504	845	467	431
Non-Major Proprietary Funds		107	59	34	31
Total Proprietary Funds		1,611 -	904	501	462
Total Primary Government (A)		151,223	86,635	45,759	41,764
Component Unit:					
Adult Detention Center (B)		10,748	6,750	3,531	3,185
Total Pension - County Funded (A+B)	\$	161,971	93,385	49,290	44,949
School District's Pensions Plans (C)*	\$	735,197	272,203	81,373	92,838
Total Component Units (B+C)		745,945	278,953	84,904	96,023
Total Reporting Entity (A+B+C)	\$	897,168	365,588	130,663	137,787

Note: Amounts are allocated to the funds based on proportion of pension contributions paid.
*Please see Schools separately issued financial statements for further information and Illustration 12-25.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 33

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Pension Trust Funds

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

		Length of	
		Service Award	
	Supplemental	Program	Total
	Pension Plan	(LoSAP)	Pension
	Trust Fund	Trust Fund	Trust Funds
ASSETS			
Restricted cash	\$ 1,151	-	1,151
Restricted investments:			
Money market mutual funds	869	58	927
Equity investments	37,070	-	37,070
Real asset investments	2,591	-	2,591
Fixed return investments	15,103	-	15,103
Diversified investments	4,992	-	4,992
Life insurance annuity	 -	23,475	23,475
Total investments	60,625	23,533	84,158
Total assets	 61,776	23,533	85,309
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	 64	80	144
Total liabilities	 64	80	144
NET POSITION			
Net position restricted for pensions	 61,712	23,453	85,165
Total net position	\$ 61,712	23,453	85,165

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 34

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Pension Trust Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Supplemental Pension Plan Trust Fund	Length of Service Award Program (LoSAP) Trust Fund	Total Pension Trust Funds
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Member	\$ 2,235	-	2,235
Employer	 2,235	2,164	4,399
Total contributions	 4,470	2,164	6,634
Investment income:			
Interest and dividends Net depreciation in fair value of	1,527	666	2,193
investments	3,728	-	3,728
Total investment income	 5,255	666	5,921
Less: investment expenses	 (116)	<u> </u>	(116)
Net investment income	5,139	666	5,805
Total additions	 9,609	2,830	12,439
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension payments	2,902	1,349	4,251
Refund of members' contributions	410	-	410
Administrative expenses	 169	290	459
Total deductions	 3,481	1,639	5,120
Change in net position	 6,128	1,191	7,319
NET POSITION, beginning of year	 55,584	22,262	77,846
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 61,712	23,453	85,165

A. County's Virginia Retirement System (VRS)

Plan Description and Administration. The County and the Adult Detention Center component unit contribute to the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), a multi-employer, agent pension plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the "System"), along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Professional and non-professional employees of the School Board are also covered by the VRS. Professional employees participate in a VRS statewide teacher cost-sharing pool, and non-professional employees participate as a separate group in the multi-employer, agent retirement system. The Prince William County Public Schools retirement plans are reported separately in their audited financial statements which can be found here: https://www.pwcs.edu/departments/finance/accounting/finance_reports. Copies of these financial statements may be obtained by writing to the School Board's Finance Division at P.O. Box 389, Manassas, Virginia 20108.

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the County are automatically covered by a VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System) along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the Code of Virginia, as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Prince William County Retirement Plan is a multiemployer, agent plan. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the County Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Benefits Provided. The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees – Plan 1, Plan 2, and a Hybrid Retirement Plan. Each of these benefit structures has different eligibility criteria. The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are discussed in Illustration 12-2.

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
bout the Plans		
Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The etirement benefit is based on a nember's age, service credit and everage final compensation at etirement using a formula.	Same as Plan 1.	 The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. The defined benefit is based on a member's age, service credit and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and County contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions. In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.

Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan VRS Retirement Plan Provisions

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan

Eligible Members

Eligible Members:

Employees are in Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and were vested as of January 1, 2013, and they have not taken a refund.

Hybrid Opt-In Election:

VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.

If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.

Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan, and remain as Plan 1 or ORP.

Eligible Members:

Employees are in Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, (and for school division employees have not taken a refund) or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.

Hybrid Opt-In Election:

Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.

If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.

County members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2 or ORP.

Eligible Members:

Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes:

- County employees*
- School division employees
- Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1- April 30, 2014; the plan's effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014.

*Non-Eligible Members:
Some employees are not eligible to
participate in the Hybrid Retirement
Plan. They include:

 County employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees.

Those County employees eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) must elect the ORP plan or the Hybrid Retirement Plan. If these members have prior service under Plan 1 or Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select Plan 1 or Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Retirement Contributions		
Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pretax salary reduction. Member contributions are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The County and Schools make a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member, County, and School contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.	Same as Plan 1.	A member's retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member, the County, and Schools to both the defined benefit and the defined contribution components of the plan. Mandatory contributions are based on a percentage of the employee's creditable compensation and are required from both the member, the County, and Schools. Additionally, members may choose to make voluntary contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, the County, and Schools is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.
Service credit includes active service. Members earn service credit for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional service credit the member was granted. A member's total service credit is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the County and Schools offers the health insurance credit.	Same as Plan 1.	Defined Benefit Component: Under the defined benefit component of the plan, service credit includes active service. Members earn service credit for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may includ credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional service credit the member was granted. A member's total service credit is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. I also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the County and Schools offers the health insurance credit.
		Defined Contributions Component: Under the defined contribution component, service credit is used to determine vesting for the County and Schools contribution portion of the plan.

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Vesting		
Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of service credit. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund.	Same as Plan 1.	Defined Benefit Component: Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of service credit. Plan 1 or Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of service credit who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component.
Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.		Defined Contributions Component: Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the County and Schools contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan.
		Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make. Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of County and Schools contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service. • After two years, a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of County and Schools contributions. • After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of County and Schools contributions. • After four or more years, a member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of County and Schools contributions.
		Distributions not required, except as governed by law until age 73.

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan			
Calculating the Benefit					
The basic benefit is determined using the average final compensation, service credit and plan multiplier. An early retirement reduction is applied to this amount if the member is retiring with a reduced benefit. In cases where the member has elected an optional form of retirement payment, an option factor specific to the option chosen is then applied.	See definition under Plan 1.	Defined Benefit Component: See definition under Plan 1. Defined Contribution Component: The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the County and Schools, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.			
Average Final Compensation					
A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	A member's average final compensation is the average of the 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.			
Service Retirement Multiplier					
VRS: The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.70%.	VRS: Same as Plan 1 for service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous duty members the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for service credit earned, purchased or granted on or after January 1, 2013.	Defined Benefit Component: VRS: The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.			
Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.85%.	Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: Same as Plan 1.	Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: Not applicable.			
County hazardous duty employees: The retirement multiplier of eligible County hazardous duty employees other than sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.70% or 1.85% as elected by the County.	County hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	County hazardous duty employees: Not applicable. Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.			

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Normal Retirement Age		
/RS: Age 65.	VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age.	Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Same as Plan 2.
County hazardous duty employees: Age 60.	County hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	County hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.
		Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility		
VRS: Age 65 with at least five years (60 nonths) of service credit or at age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit.	VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or when their age and plus service credit equals 90.	Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of service credit or when their age plus service credit equals 90.
County hazardous duty employees: Age 60 with at least five years of ervice credit or age 50 with at least Es years of service credit.	County hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	County hazardous duty employees: Not applicable. Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive
		distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
arliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility		
PRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 nonths) of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit.	VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.	Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.
County hazardous duty employees: Age 50 with at least five years of service credit.	County hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	County hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.
		Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retire	ment	
The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 3% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 4%) up to a maximum COLA of 5%.	The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the CPI-U and half of any additional increase (up to 2%), for a maximum COLA of 3%.	Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 2. Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.
Eligibility: For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of service credit, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of service credit, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.	Eligibility: Same as Plan 1.	Eligibility: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.
Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances: • The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013. • The member retires on disability. • The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability. • The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program. • The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. • The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.	Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: Same as Plan 1.	Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.

Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan VRS Retirement Plan Provisions

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan			
Disability Coverage					
Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.70% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, burchased or granted.	Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.	Employees of the County and Schools (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless the County or Schools provide an employer-paid comparable program for its members. Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.			
Purchase of Prior Service					
Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as service credit in their plan. Prior service credit counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.	Same as Plan 1.	Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 1, with the following exception: Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service. Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.			

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. As of June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation, the following County employees were covered by benefit terms of the pension plan in Illustration 12-3.

Illustration 12-3 Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan Plan Membership as of the Valuation Date of June 30, 2023	
Retirees and their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2,812
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	923
Non-vested inactive members	1,717
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	794
Total inactive members	3,434
Active employees	4,447
Total covered members	10,693

Contributions. The VRS contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly.

Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. The County's contractually required employer contribution rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, was 15.74% of the covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the VRS pension plans from the County were \$60,514 and \$52,826 for the years ended June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Net Pension Liability. The County's net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents the County's total pension liability determined in accordance with GAAP, less the County's fiduciary net position. For the County, the NPL was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension liability used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2024, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability for employees in the County's VRS pension plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the assumptions displayed in Illustration 12-4, applied to all periods included in the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

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Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan
Actuarial Methods and Assumptions as of the Valuation Date of June 30, 2022

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level percent closed

Asset Valuation Method 5-year smoothed market

Investment Rate of Return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Inflation 2.50%

Payroll Growth Rate 3.50%-5.35%, includes inflation

Cost-of Living Increase 2.50% Plan 1; 2.25% all other members

General Employees:

Salary Increase 3.50%-5.35%, includes inflation

Mortality Rates 20% of deaths are assumed to be service-related

Mortality:

Pre-Retirement Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95%

of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally;

110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95%

of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years

Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan Actuarial Methods and Assumptions as of the Valuation Date of June 30, 2022

Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits:

Salary Increase 3.50% - 4.75%, including inflation

Mortality Rates 70% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Mortality:

Post-Retirement

Post-Disablement

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally with a

Pre-Retirement Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for

females set forward 2 years

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally

with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 110% of rates for males; 105% of

rates for females set forward 3 years

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally with

a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years;

90% of rates for females set back 3 years

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation was based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2021.

Changes in Assumptions and Benefit Terms. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP- 2020
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Actuarial Assumptions Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

· ·	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return. The long-term expected rate of return on pension System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in Illustration 12-5.

Illustration 12-5 Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plans Long-Term Expected Rate of Return For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
Total	100.00%	=	5.75%
	Inflation		2.50%
Expected arithmetic nominal	return *		8.25%

^{*} The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes, and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2023, on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability. Illustration 12-6 presents the changes in net position liabilities from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

	Plan Fiduciary			
		Total Pension	Net Position-	Net Pensio
		Liability	Increase (Decrease)	Liabilit
Balances on June 30, 2022 for FY 2023	\$	1,676,112	1,509,532	166,580
Changes for the year:				
Service cost		45,653	-	45,653
Interest		113,520	-	113,520
Differences between expected				
and actual experience		(5,035)	=	(5,03
Contributions - employer		=	52,960	(52,96
Contributions - employee		-	16,801	(16,80
Net investment income		-	97,921	(97,92
Benefit payments, including refunds				
of employee contributions		(79,985)	(79,985)	
Administrative expenses		-	(962)	96
Other changes		=	39	(3
let changes		74,153	86,774	(12,62:

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 12-7 presents the net pension liability of the County measured as of June 30, 2023, for the fiscal year ended as of June 30, 2024, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the County's net pension liability if calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

Illustration 12-7						
Prince V	Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan					
Sensitivi	ity of Net P	ension Liability to Chang	es in the Discount Rate			
	•	June 30, 2024				
		,				
		1.00% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1.00% Increase		
		(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)		
County's Net Pension Liability	\$	388,523	153,959	(39,248)		
	-					

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and measured as of June 30, 2023, the County recognized pension expense of \$42,630. On June 30, 2024, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the sources displayed in Illustration 12-8.

Illustration 12-8 Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2024				
	Defe	erred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of	
		Resources	Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience Change in actuarial assumptions	\$	3,070 22,898	24,827	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-	23,008	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		60,514		
Total	\$	86,482	47,835	

\$60,514 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County's contributions to the VRS subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as displayed in Illustration 12-9.

	Illustration 12-9 Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		
2025		\$ (10,169)
2026		(28,649)
2027		16,615
2028		336
2029		-
Thereafter		-
Total		\$ (21,867)

Pension Plan Data. Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2023 Annual Report. A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at waretire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Prince William County Supplemental Pension Plan for Sworn & Uniformed Public Safety

Plan Description and Administration. The Supplemental Pension Plan is a single employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Plan's Board of Trustees. Terms and provisions of the Plan may be recommended for amendment to the Board of County Supervisors by the Plan's Board of Trustees. The Supplemental Pension Plan was amended per Resolutions No. 20-540 on July 21, 2020, and 21-297 on May 18, 2021, by the Board of County Supervisors. The plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

Each police officer and uniformed Fire & Rescue Department personnel employed by the County prior to July 1, 1985, is eligible to participate in the Plan as of July 1, 1985, if they were covered by and participating in the VRS and elected to participate in the Plan. Each police officer and uniformed Fire & Rescue Department personnel, hired after June 30, 1985, becomes a participant on his or her date of employment. The Supplemental Pension Plan provides retirement and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The 2019 Plan amendment extended Plan benefits to sworn and uniformed employees of the Sheriff's Office and the Prince William-Manassas Regional Adult Detention Center effective on the later of the employee's date of hire or July 1, 2019.

Benefits Provided. The Plan is designed to provide a benefit upon the retirement of participants, the amount of which considers the length of service and the compensation paid by the County to such employees with recognition given to the benefits that will be provided by the VRS. The normal retirement date is the earlier of the participant's 55th birthday or the completion of 25 years of credited service. Benefits, at the participants' irrevocable election, are i) the larger of 1.5% of the participant's final average annual compensation times credited service or 1.65% of the participant's final average compensation in excess of \$1.2 multiplied by the years of credited service; ii) for Participants whose most recent date of hire is prior to January 1, 2018 and who have Credited Service on or after March 30, 2001, a guaranteed monthly benefit of \$0.64 thousand for 180 months; for Participants whose most recent date of hire is on or after January 1, 2018 and who retire with at least twenty-five (25) years of Credited Service, a guaranteed monthly benefit of \$0.64 thousand for 180 months; for Participants with Credited Service on or after July 1, 2021, the benefit shall be applied by substituting \$0.79 thousand for \$0.64 thousand; or iii) a lump sum benefit of the participant's contribution with interest plus the employer's contributions during the period of employment. Final average compensation for participants hired or rehired before July 1, 2010, is the highest compensation received during the 36 consecutive calendar months producing the highest average, or if the participant has less than 36 consecutive months of credited service, it is the average annual compensation received during the entire period of credited service prior to the termination of employment. Final average compensation for participants hired after June 30, 2010, is the highest compensation received during the 60 consecutive calendar months producing the highest average or if the participant has less than 60 consecutive months of credited service, it is the average annual compensation received during the entire period of credited service prior to the termination of employment.

Participants shall vest 100% in the benefit provided under the Plan upon attainment of the participant's normal retirement date. Participants are considered vested and eligible for early retirement after 20 years of credited service. Early retirement benefits at the participants' election are i) for Participants whose most recent date of hire is prior to January 1, 2018 and who have Credited Service on or after March 30, 2001, a guaranteed monthly benefit of \$0.32 thousand for 180 months; for Participants whose most recent date of hire is on or after January 1, 2018 and who retire with at least twenty-five (25) years of Credited Service, a guaranteed monthly benefit of \$0.32 thousand for 180 months; for Participants with Credited Service on or after July 1, 2021, the benefit shall be applied by substituting \$0.395 thousand for \$0.32 thousand; or ii) the withdrawal benefit plus an employer match equal to 100% multiplied by the

ratio of number of completed years of service at early retirement to 25 years. Any participant or spouse receiving a monthly benefit for at least one year is eligible for the pension increase each July 1st. For participants hired before July 1, 2010, the benefit will be increased by 100% of the first 3% increase in the cost-of-living index plus 50% of the increase in the cost-of-living index in excess of 3%. Increases in the cost-of-living index in excess of 7% are not recognized, for a maximum increase under the Plan of 5%. For participants hired after June 30, 2010, the benefit will be increased by 100% of the first 2% increase in the cost-of-living index plus 50% of the increase in the cost-of-living index in excess of 2%. Increases in the cost- of-living index in excess of 6% are not recognized, for a maximum increase under the Plan of 4%. Increases do not apply to supplemental benefits or early retirement pensions.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. The Supplemental Pension Plan membership covered by the benefit terms as of the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation, is presented in Illustration 12-10.

Illustration 12-10 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Plan Membership as of June 30, 2021	
Retirees and their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits Inactive members not currently receiving benefits:	204
Vested inactive members	556
Non-vested inactive members	139
Total inactive members	695
Active employees	1,684
Total covered members	2,583

Contributions. The Plan's Board of Trustees establishes rates based on an actuarially determined rate recommended by an independent actuary. The County is not required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of plan members to the Plan Trust Fund. However, as specified in the County's Principles of Sound Financial Management, the County intends to make the entire recommended contribution amount each year. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the average contribution rate was 1.47% of annual payroll.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by the employee during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the Supplemental Pension Plan by the County were \$2,278 and \$2,163 for the years ended June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Net Pension Liability. The County's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2021, using actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022. Pension liabilities were calculated using sworn police and fire participants' data as of June 30, 2021 and including Sheriff or ADC participants who entered the plan on July 1, 2020, with no prior service credits. The discount rate assumption used in the valuation at June 30, 2021, was 6.75%.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability for employees in the Supplemental Pension Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the assumptions displayed in Illustration 12-11, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Illustration 12-11 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Actuarial Valuation Methods and Assumptions as of June 30, 2021				
Actuarial Cost Method	Aggregate			
Amortization Method	Level percentage of projected payroll			
Asset Valuation Method	Asset smoothing method. Spreading the investment gains or losses in excess of the assumed rate over a 5-year period			
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense			
Salary Increase	4.50%, including inflation			
Inflation	3.00%			
Mortality Rates	RP-2000 Combined Healthy table with Blue Collar adjustment with generational projection by Scale AA. 20% of active participant deaths are assumed to be line-of-duty.			

Changes in Assumptions and Benefit Terms. There were no changes to the actuarial assumptions related to the net pension liability that was measured as of June 30, 2023.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return. Historical long term average returns have been used as a reasonable expectation of returns. The returns presented here are nominal, 20-year arithmetic means of the corresponding benchmark, less 2.8% to account for expected rate of inflation. Based on the 65.0% Equity, 10.0% Real Assets, and 25.0% Fixed Income policy target allocation of the Plan, we are comfortable with a long-term net return of 6.75%. For the short term, we assumed that the current volatility in the markets could persist and assigned a 50% discount to long-term expectations.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2024, (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in Illustration 12-12.

Illustration 12-12 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Long-Term Expected Rate of Return For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

			Long Term Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Benchmark Index	Annualized Return*
Domestic Equity	40.0%	Russell 3000	9.2%
International Equity Developed	17.0%	Blended Developed	5.3%
International Equity Emerging	8.0%	MSCI Emerging Markets	7.7%
Real assets	10.0%	NCREIF NFI-ODCE	4.6%
Fixed Income US Investment Grade	25.0%	Bloomberg Int. Gov/Cred	0.5%
	100.0%	_	5.8%

*For illustrative purposes, historical long-term average returns have been used as a reasonable expectation of returns. The returns presented here are nominal, 20-year arithmetic means of the corresponding benchmark, less 2.5% to account for expected rate of inflation. Based on the 65.0% Equity, 10.0% Real Assets, and 25.0% Fixed Income policy target allocation of the Plan, we are comfortable with a long-term net return of 6.75%. For the short term, we assumed that the current volatility in the markets could persist and assigned a 50% discount to long-term expectations.

Money-Weighted Rate of Return. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 9.33%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts invested.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75% for the measurement date as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that County contributions will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on the Plan's investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability. Illustration 12-13 presents the changes in net pension liability from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Changes in Net Pension Liability						
		Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net Pension Liabilit		
Balances on June 30, 2022 for FY 2023	\$	51,935	50,265	1,67		
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		2,913	-	2,913		
Interest		3,408	-	3,408		
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		306	-	30		
Contributions - employer		-	2,029	(2,02		
Contributions - employee		-	2,029	(2,02		
Net investment income		-	4,345	(4,34		
Benefit payments, including refunds of						
employee contributions		(2,907)	(2,907)			
Administrative expenses		<u>-</u>	(177)	17		
Net changes		3,720	5,319	(1,59		
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$	55,655	55,584	71		

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 12-14 presents the net pension liability of the County measures as of June 30, 2021, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, using the discount rate of 6.75% for the measurement date as of June 30, 2021. Therefore, both discount rates are used in the sensitivity analysis to calculate the County's net pension liability one percentage point lower (5.75%) and one percentage point higher (7.75%) from the current discount rate (6.75%).

Illustration 12-14 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate				
Fiscal Year Ended:		1.00% Increase (7.75%)		
June 30, 2024 June 30, 2023	\$ \$	1,934 3,836	(1,870) 71	(5,385) (3,391)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and measured as of June 30, 2023, the County recognized pension expense of \$1,540. On June 30, 2023, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources displayed in Illustration 12-15.

Illustration 12-15 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2024					
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows		
MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/23		of Resources	of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	262	1,455		
Changes of assumptions		297	-		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings					
on pension plan investments		2,521	-		
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		2,278			
Total	\$	5,358	1,455		

The \$2,278 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County's contributions to the Plan subsequent to the measurement date, June 30, 2023, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as displayed in Illustration 12-16.

	Illustration 12-16 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Amortization of Deferred Outflow and (Inflow) of Resources	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		
2024		\$ 481
2025		74
2026		1,710
2027		(336)
2028		(152)
Thereafter		 (152)
Total		\$ 1,625

Fiduciary Net Position. The components of the net pension liability / (asset) for the Supplemental Pension Plan as of June 30, 2024, are shown in Illustration 12-17.

Illustration 12-17 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Supplemental Pension Plan Net Pension Liability					
					Net Position as % of Total Pension Liability
June 30, 2024 June 30, 2023	\$ \$	59,841 55,655	61,711 55,584	(1,870) 71	103.12% 99.87%

A. Prince William County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Personnel Length of Service Award Program LoSAP)

Plan Description and Administration. The LoSAP plan is a single employer defined benefit pension plan that provides benefits for certified volunteer fire department and rescue squad members and is administered by the LoSAP's Board of Trustees. The benefit provisions, and the contributions required to pay them, are established, and may be amended by the Board of County Supervisors and additionally, administered by the LoSAP's Board of Trustees. The LoSAP was authorized by the Board of County Supervisors on October 22, 1991 and became effective July 1, 1997. The LoSAP plan was amended and restated by the Board of County Supervisors on May 10, 2016, via Resolution No. 16-464 to update the LoSAP plan documents, governance structure, and other structural changes to the plan. However, there was no change in eligibility requirements or benefits. The LoSAP Pension Trust Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

Certified active-duty fire department and rescue squad volunteers are eligible to participate in LoSAP upon attainment of the minimum age of 21 years, and a minimum of ten months of service credit (30 hours per month), or a minimum of 360 hours of service credit. Each certified active-duty fire department and rescue squad volunteer becomes a participant on July 1 coinciding with or the next following year when all the eligibility requirements are met. The LoSAP plan provides retirement and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

Benefits Provided. LoSAP is designed to provide a benefit upon the retirement of participants, the amount of which considers the length of service. Normal retirement date is first day of the month coinciding with or next following attainment of age 60. Benefits are \$10 monthly times years of service with a 50% joint and survivor annuity. Normal Retirement Benefit accrues based on service to date. The LoSAP plan also provides a pre-retirement death benefit or disability benefit after a minimum service of five years. The pre-retirement death benefit provides a life annuity to the surviving spouse equal to 50% of the accrued benefit. For non-married participants, a life annuity to a named beneficiary equal to 25% of the accrued benefit. Additional death benefit for active members, \$10 is provided to designated beneficiary. The disability benefit provides an immediate annuity equal to 100% of the accrued benefit.

Participants shall vest upon termination after five years of service, a percentage, ranging from 50% for five years of service to 100% for ten or more years of service, of the accrued benefit, deferred to normal retirement date.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. The LoSAP plan membership covered by the benefit terms as of the July 1, 2023, actuarial valuation, is presented in Illustration 12-18.

Illustration 12-18 Prince William County - LoSAP Plan Plan Membership as of July 1, 2023	
Retirees and their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits Inactive members not currently receiving benefits:	315
Vested inactive members Total inactive members	1,262 1,262
Active participants Total covered members	306 1,883

Contributions. The LoSAP Board of Trustees recommends the contribution amount based on an actuarially determined contributions calculated by an independent actuary for approval by the County's Board of Supervisors during the Budget approval process each year. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year and is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by the employee during the year. However, specified in the County's Principles of Sound Financial Management, the County intends to make the entire contribution amount each year. The County paid contributions on behalf of each of the Volunteer Fire and Rescue Companies according to their respective actuarial valuations. Contributions to the LoSAP plan by the County were \$1,522 and \$1,561 for the years ended June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Net Pension Liability. The County's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2023, using actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability for employees in the LoSAP plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023,

using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the assumptions displayed in Illustration 12-19, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Illustration 12-19 Prince William County- LoSAP Plan Actuarial Valuation Methods and Assumptions as of July 1, 2023

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level dollar, including inflation

Asset Valuation Method Fair Value

Investment Rate of Return 3.00%
Discount Rate 3.00%

Tax-exempt, high-quality general obligation

N/A

municipal bond index rate (20-year)

Salary Increase N/A *

Inflation 2.50%

Retirement age Low to Medium Rates between Ages 60 and 69; 100% at age 67

Mortality Rates

Society of Actuaries Public Safety (Above-Median Income)

Mortality Table adjusted by Scale MP-2021

Disability rates N/A

Withdrawal rates 10.00%-17.50% depending on age

Changes in Assumptions and Benefit Terms. There were no changes to the actuarial assumptions related to the net pension liability that was measured as of June 30, 2024.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return. On June 30, 2024, the LoSAP Trust Fund's investments were 100% invested in a general investment account at Mass Mutual with a guaranteed 3.00% investment return.

Money-Weighted Rate of Return. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, the annual money-weighted rate of return of LoSAP plan's investments, net of pension plan investment expense, as of the measurement date of June 30, 2024, was 3.00%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts invested.

Discount Rate. The discount rate is the single rate that reflects the long-term expected rate of return of the LoSAP plan's investments expected to be used to finance the payment of benefits, to the extent that the LoSAP plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments and the LoSAP plan's assets are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve that return. However, in the case where the LoSAP plan's fiduciary net position does not sufficiently cover the projected benefit payments within the period, a yield or index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another scale is used instead of the long-term expected rate of return. It is the County's intension to pay the full recommended actuarial contribution amount each year.

The discount rate to measure the total pension liability was estimated to be 3.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the County's contributions will be made each year as recommended by the actuarially determined contribution amount.

^{*} Salary has no impact on the funding since employees do not contribute a portion of their salary to fund the LoSAP plan.

Changes in Net Pension Liability. Illustration 12-20 presents the changes in net pension liability from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Prince William County - LoSAP Plan Changes in Net Pension Liability					
		Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net Pension Liability	
Balances on June 30, 2022 for FY 2023	\$	29,489	20,779	8,710	
Changes for the year:					
Service cost		356	-	356	
Interest		886	-	886	
Differences between expected and					
actual experience		60	-	60	
Contributions - employer		-	1,561	(1,56	
Netinvestmentincome		-	621	(62:	
Benefit payments, including refunds of					
employee contributions		(625)	(625)		
Administrative expenses		-	(111)	11:	
Net changes		677	1,446	(769	
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$	30,166	22,225	7,942	

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 12-21 presents the net pension liability of the County measured as of Jun 30, 2024, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, using the discount rate of 3.00%, as well as the County's net position liability calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.00%) and one percentage point higher (4.00%) than the current rate.

Illustration 12-21 Prince William County - LoSAP Plan Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate						
Measurement Date	1.00% Decrease Current Discount Rate 1.00% Increas Measurement Date (2.00%) (3.00%) (4.00%)					
June 30, 2024	\$	13,423	7,353	2,681		
June 30, 2023	\$	14,038	7,941	3,256		

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and measured as of June 30, 2024, the County recognized pension expense of \$779 and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources displayed in Illustration 12-22.

Illustration 12-22 Prince William County - LoSAP Plan Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2024				
		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience Change in actuarial assumptions Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$	24 1,522		
Total	\$	1,546		

\$1,522 was contributed to the LoSAP plan subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2024, and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as displayed in Illustration 12-23.

	Illustration 12-23 Prince William County - LoSAP Plan	
	Amortization of Deferred Outflow and (Inflow) of Resources	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		
2025		\$ 8
2026		7
2027		6
2028		3
2029		-
Thereafter		-
Total		\$ 24

Fiduciary Net Position. The components of the net pension liability for the LoSAP Pension Plan as of June 30, 2024, are shown in Illustration 12-24.

Illustration 12-24 Prince William County - LoSAP Plan LoSAP Plan Net Position Liability					
Measurement Date		Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability	Net Position as % of Total Pension Liability
June 30, 2024	\$	30,806	23,453	7,353	76.13%
June 30, 2023	\$	30,166	22,225	7,941	73.68%

D. Prince William County's 401(a) Money Purchase Plan

Plan Description and Administration. The 401(a) Money Purchase Plan (the Plan) is a defined contribution plan to provide County employees an additional way to save for retirement. On September 17, 2019, the Board of County Supervisors established a Board of Trustees per Resolution No. 19-444, adopted Bylaws, and appointed Trustees to serve as the investment fiduciary responsible for the selection and retention of professional advisors for the Plan's portfolio. The Director of Finance and the Human Resources Benefits Manager serve as non-rotating Trustees for the Plan in addition to four current employees and one retiree, who are nominated by the County Executive to the Board of County Supervisors to each serve a three-year term. Empower administers the Plan under the purview of the Trustees, who have administrative oversight and to ensure the proper administration of the Plan. In fiscal year 2024, the County contributed \$1,886 towards County employee's 401(a) accounts.

Benefits Provided. All full-time and part-time active employees who work at least 15 hours per week are eligible to participate in the Plan. Employees have a one-time, irrevocable opportunity to enroll upon commencement of employment. The Plan includes a 0.5% contribution from employees' gross salary on a pre-tax basis and receive an equal County match. Contributions may increase and decrease each fiscal year if approved by the Board of County Supervisors.

Employees who separate service with the County and withdraw funds from their account prior to age 59 ½ may incur an additional 10% tax penalty. Upon separation from the County, employees may elect to have their leave payout rolled into the Plan. As of July 2021, employees can borrow funds from their account in the Plan for any reason for as little as \$1,000 or up to 50% of their contributions. However, the employee must repay the loan via payroll deductions no later than 5 years with after-tax dollars. Additionally, the loan incurs interest at a rate of 1% above the prime rate and is deposited in the employee's account.

E. Prince William County Schools (PWCS) Pension Plans

Prince William County Schools, a component unit of the County, also participates the VRS Pension plans. The aggregate amount of net pension liability related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense for the Schools' pension plans are summarized in Illustration 12-25.

Illustration 12-25 Prince William County Schools - Virginia Retirement System Plans Net Pension Liability and Related Amount June 30, 2024				
	Net Pension (Asset) Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Pension Expense
Virginia Retirement System Plans VRS Pension Plans – For Non-Professional VRS Pension Plans – For Professional Group	10,019 725,179	10,567 261,636	4,033 77,340	5,346 87,492
Total Schools' Pension Plans	\$ 735,198	272,203	81,373	92,838

Schools' Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Plans - Professional Group & Non-Professional Group

Plan Descriptions and Administration. All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public-school divisions are automatically covered by VRS Teacher Retirement Plan upon employment.

The VRS administers three different benefit structures for covered employees in both employee groups: Plan 1, Plan 2, and the Hybrid Retirement Plan (Hybrid Plan). Each of these benefit structures have different eligibility criteria. The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are outline in detail in Illustration 12-2, with the exception of the following Provision which is different for school division employee.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. As of the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuations, the following employees of the non-professional group were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan as displayed by Illustration 12-26.

Illustration 12-26 Schools' VRS Pension Plan – For Non-Professional Group Plan Membership as of the Valuation Date of June 30, 2022	
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,070
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	329
Non-vested inactive members	705
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	301
Total inactive members	1,335
Active members	1,745
Total covered employees	4,150

Contributions. The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to the non-professional and professional groups by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.0% of their compensation toward their retirement.

Non-professional group. The non-professional group's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024, was 6.53% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022. This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution to the pension plan from the non-professional group were \$4,807 and \$4,137 for the years ended June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Professional group. Each professional group's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024, was 16.62% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution to the pension plan from the professional group were \$129,391 and \$119,545 for the years ended June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability for general employees in the non-professional and professional group was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation (non-professional)	3.5% - 5.35% Salary increases, including inflation (professional)
	3.5% - 5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

Mortality rates:

	Non-hazardous Duty for Non-professional Group	Professional Group
Pre-Retirement:	15% of deaths are assumed to be service related. Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years.	15% of deaths are assumed to be service related. Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Employee Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males.
Post-Retirement:	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years.	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; males are forward 1 year; 105% of rates for females.
Post-Disablement:	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years.	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females.
Beneficiaries and Survivors:	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years.	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Contingent Annuitant Rates projected Generationally.
Mortality Improvement:	Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates.	Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation was based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021.

	Non-hazardous Duty for Non-professional	Professional Group
	Group	
Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality improvement Scale MP-2020.	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality improvement Scale MP-2020.
Retirement Rates:	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age.	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all.
Withdrawal Rates:	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service.	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service.
Disability Rates:	No change	No change
Salary Scale:	No change	No change
ine of Duty Disability:	No change	No change

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return. The long-term expected rate of return on pension VRS investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension VRS investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in Illustration 12-27.

Illustration 12-27 Prince William County Schools - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plans Long-Term Expected Rate of Return For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
Total	100.00%	<u>-</u>	5.75%
	Inflation		2.50%
Expected arithmetic nominal	l return *		8.25%

^{*} The above allocation provides a one-year return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the rate contributed by the school division for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 112% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. Beginning July 1, 2023, school divisions are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Net Pension Liability. On June 30, 2024, the professional group reported a liability of \$725,179 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The professional group's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the professional group's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2024, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. On June 30, 2023, the professional group's proportion was 7.17% as compared to 6.86% on June 30, 2022.

The non-professional net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2022, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Changes in Net Pension Liability – Non-Professional Group. Illustration 12-28 presents the change in the net pension liability from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

	Illustration 1 sion Plan – For ges in Net Pens	Non-Professional	Group	
		Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net Pensior Liability
Balances on June 30, 2022 for FY 2023	\$	259,006	255,341	3,665
Changes for the year:				
Service cost		5,484	-	5,484
Interest		17,426	-	17,426
Differences between expected and actual experience		6,603	-	6,603
Contributions – employer		-	3,836	(3,836
Contributions - employee		-	3,121	(3,121
Net investment income		-	16,359	(16,359
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(12,654)	(12,654)	-
Administrative expenses		-	(164)	164
Other changes		-	7	(7)
Net changes		16,859	10,505	6,354
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$	275,865	265,846	10,019

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate—Non-Professional Group. Illustration 12-29 presents the net pension liability / (asset) of the non-professional group measured as of June 30, 2023, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the non-professional group's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) and one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

Schools' VRS Pension Sensitivity of Net Pension Lia	For Non-Profession	•	
	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Schools' Non-Professional Group's Net Pension Liability / (Asset)	\$ 45,191	10,019	(19,025)

Illustration 12-30 presents the professional group's proportionate share of the net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2023, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the professional group's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) and one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

	Illustration 12-30 Pension Plan – For Profession Liability to Change	· ·	
	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Schools' Professional Group's Proportionate Share of the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,285,483	725,179	264,562

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – Non-Professional Group. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the non-professional group recognized pension benefit of \$5,346. On June 30, 2024, the non-professional group reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources displayed in Illustration 12-31.

Illustration 12-3: Schools' VRS Pension Plan – For Nor Deferred Outflows and (Inflow June 30, 2024	n-Professional		
		Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of
		Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience Change in actuarial assumptions	\$	5,029 731	4,033
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		- 4,807	-
Total	\$	10,567	4,033

\$4,807 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from PWCS' non-professional group contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expenses in future reporting periods displayed in Illustration 12-32.

	Illustration 12-32 Schools' VRS Pension Plan – For Non-Professional Group		
	Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources		
cal Year Ending June 30,			
2025		\$	561
2026			(2,671
2027			3,702
2028			135
2029			-
Thereafter			-
Total		\$ <u> </u>	1 727

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – Professional Group. For the year ended June 30, 2024, PWCS recognized pension expense of \$87,492 related to the professional group. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

On June 30, 2024, the professional group's reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources displayed in Illustration 12-33.

Illustration 12-33 Schools' VRS Pension Plan – For Profession Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Res		•	
		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience Change in actuarial assumptions	\$	62,293 32,875	28,300
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between Employer		-	47,151
Contributions and proportionate share of contributions Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		37,076 129,392	1,889
Total	\$ =	261,636	77,340

The measurement date and reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods presented in Illustration 12-34.

Illustration 12-34 Schools' VRS Pension Plans – For Professional Group		
Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources		
·		
	\$	351
		(30,158)
		65,299
		19,412
		_
		-
	ş <u> —</u>	54.904
	Schools' VRS Pension Plans – For Professional Group	Schools' VRS Pension Plans – For Professional Group Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources

Pension Plan Data. Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2023 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at waretire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annualreport.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

NOTE (13) – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS AND (OPEB) MASTER TRUST FUND

Prince William County Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (OPEB)

The County maintains five OPEB plans for its employees: two Virginia Retirement System (VRS) plans, and three plans that participate in the OPEB Master Trust Fund:

- VRS OPEB Group Life Insurance Program (GLI) Plan
- VRS Health Insurance Credit Program (HIC) Plan

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

• OPEB Master Trust Plans:

- o Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan)
- Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit Plan (County RHICP)
- o Prince William County Line of Duty Act Plan (LODA Plan)

The aggregate amount of the County's net OPEB (asset) liability, related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense for the County's OPEB plans are summarized in Illustration 13-1 below.

Prince William C	ountv's O	Illustration 13-1	ment Benefit (OPEB) F	Plans	
	•	ity (Asset) and Re	` '		
		June 30, 2024			
	Ne	et OPEB Liability	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows of	
		(Asset)	of Resources	Resources	OPEB Expense
MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/2023					
Virginia Retirement System Plans:					
VRS Group Life Insurance Program		17,988	8,458	2,963	1,188
VRS Retiree Health Insurance Credit		4,652	1,636	195	596
MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/2024					
OPEB Master Trust Fund Plans:					
County Premium Plan		13,356	6,379	1,998	1,836
County RHICP		19,224	2,261	4,506	5,671
Total OPEB – County Funded	\$	55,220	18,734	9,662	9,291
MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/2024					
OPEB Master Trust Fund Plan*:					
County LODA Plan	\$	(6,497)	2,536	9,050	1,027
Primary Government:					
Governmental Funds (F)	\$	(5,475)	2,135	7,624	865
Component units:	Ş	(3,473)	2,133	7,024	803
Adult Detention Center (E)		(1,022)	401	1,426	162
Subtotal Governmental Funds from LODA Plan	\$	(6,497)	2,536	9,050	1,027
Primary Government:					
Governmental Funds	\$	50,471	17,293	8,870	8,586
Intra-County Services	•	1,665	551	288	272
Health Insurance		107	43	20	22
Subtotal Governmental Funds (from all other OPE Plans (A)	В	52,243	17,887	9,178	8,880
Total Government Funds A+F excluding net OPEB assets) = H		52,243	20,022	16,802	9,745

Illustration 13-1 (cont'd)

${\bf Prince\ William\ County's\ Other\ Post-Employment\ Benefit\ (OPEB)\ Plans}$

Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Amounts

June 30, 2024

	Ne	t OPEB Liability	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows of	
		(Asset)	of Resources	Resources	OPEB Expense
Primary Government-Business-Type					
Landfill		558	191	98	95
Non-Major Proprietary Funds		52	19	8	10
Total Proprietary Funds (B)		610	210	106	105
Total Primary Government (H+B)		52,853	20,232	16,908	9,850
Component units:					
Adult Detention Center (C)		2,367	637	378	306
Total OPEB - County Funded (H+B+C)	\$	55,220	20,869	17,286	10,156
School Board's OPEB Plans **					
School Board Premium	\$	(11,687)	4,952	18,837	4,627
Other School Board Pension Plans		128,296	28,861	10,415	10,514
Total Component Units (D)		116,609	33,813	29,252	15,141
Total Component Unit***					
(C+D+E excluding net OPEB Asset)		130,663	34,851	31,056	15,609
Total Reporting Entity (Sum Athru F, excluding net OPEB asset)	\$	171,829	55,083	47,964	25,459

Note: Amounts are allocated based on proportion of OPEB contributions paid.

A. County's Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – OPEB Plans County's VRS Plans Overview:

Plan Description and Administration. The County and the Adult Detention Center (ADC) component unit contribute to the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program, a multi-employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit employee and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) plan. The County also participates in the Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program OPEB Plan, a multiple-employer, agent defined benefit OPEB plan. Both, the GLI and HIC Programs, are administered by the VRS, along with pensions and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the County and ADC are automatically covered by the VRS GLI and HIC Programs upon employment.

Professional and non-professional employees of the School Board are also covered by the VRS. Professional employees participate in a VRS statewide teacher cost-sharing pool, and non-professional employees participate as a separate group in the multi-employer, agent system. The Prince William County Public Schools OPEB plans are reported separately in their audited financial statements which can be found at https://www.pwcs.edu/departments/finance/accounting/finance_reports. Copies of these financial statements may be obtained by writing to the School Board's Finance Division at P.O. Box 389, Manassas, Virginia 20108.

Under the VRS HIC Program, members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which the County pays contributions to VRS. The retiree health insurance credit is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

^{*}OPEB plan net assets cannot be netted against the net OPEB liabilities of other OPEB plans.

^{**} Please see Schools separately issued financial statements for further information and Illustration 14-47 below.

^{***} Total Component Unit's Net OPEB Assets is \$12,709

1. County's Virginia Retirement System (VRS) - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan

Plan Description and Administration. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the state agencies, teachers and employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Group Life Insurance Program upon employment. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pensions and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In addition to the Basic Group Life Insurance benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional Group Life Insurance Program. For members who elect the optional group life insurance coverage, the insurer bills employers directly for the premiums. Employers deduct these premiums from members' paychecks and pay the premiums to the insurer. Since this is a separate and fully insured program, it is not included as part of the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. For purposes of measuring the net GLI Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI Program OPEB, and GLI Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI Program OPEB and the additions to/deductions from the VRS GLI Program OPEB's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Benefits Provided. The specific information for GLI Program, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is set out in the table below:

County's VRS GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM PROVISIONS

Eligible Employees

The Group Life Insurance Program was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers and employees of political subdivisions that elect the program. Basic group life insurance coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage ends for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their accumulated retirement member contributions and accrued interest.

Benefit Amounts

The benefits payable under the Group Life Insurance Program has several components.

- Natural Death Benefit The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled.
- Accidental Death Benefit The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit.
- Other Benefit Provisions In addition to the basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances. These include:
 - o Accidental dismemberment benefit
 - Safety belt benefit
 - Repatriation benefit
 - Felonious assault benefit
 - o Accelerated death benefit option

Reduction in benefit Amounts

The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the Group Life Insurance Program are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value.

Minimum Benefit Amount and Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, there is a minimum benefit payable under the Group Life Insurance Program. The minimum benefit was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$9,254 as of June 30, 2024.

Contributions. The contribution requirements for the GLI Program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Program was 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% X 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% X 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution, however the employer must pay all the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024, was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was the final approved General Assembly rate which was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The County elects to pay the employee component with the employer component of the contribution. Contributions to the GLI Program from the County were \$5,373 and \$4,313 for the years ended June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, respectively.

OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB. On June 30, 2024, the County reported a liability of \$17,988 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2021, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022. The County's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the County's actuarially determined employer contributions to the Group Life Insurance Program for the year ended June 30, 2023, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. On June 30, 2023, the County's proportion was 1.49982% as compared to 1.50009% on June 30, 2022.

For the year ending June 30, 2024, the County recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$1,188. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

On June 30, 2024, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the sources displayed in Illustration 13-2.

Illustration 13-2 County's Virginia Retirement System – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program Other Post-Employment Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2024	Benefits (OPEB)	Plan
	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience \$ Change in actuarial assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes in Proportionate Share Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,797 384 - 904 5,373	546 1,246 723 448
Total \$	8,458	2,963

\$5,373 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as shown in Illustration 13-3.

expense in future reporting	ng periods as shown in illustration 13-3.	
	Illustration 13-3	
County's Virginia	Retirement System – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan
	Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources	
Fiscal Year Ending June 3	0,	
2025	\$	176
2026		(539)
2027		379
2028		(71)
2029		177
Thereafter	_	-
Total	\$ <u></u>	122

Actuarial Assumptions. The total GLI OPEB liabilities were based on actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2022, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023, as displayed in Illustration 13-4.

County	Illustration 13-4 s Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program Other Post -Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan Actuarial Methods and Assumptions
Valuation Date Actuarial Cost Method Investment Rate of Return Inflation Healthcare Trend Rate	June 30, 2022 Entry Age Normal 6.75% net investment expense, including inflation* 2.50% N/A - the benefit is not based on healthcare costs but rather on compensation
General Employees: Payroll Growth Mortality	3.50%-5.35%, includes inflation
Pre-Retirement	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; males set forward 2 years; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years.
Post-Retirement	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set forward 2 years; 95% of rates for females set forward 1 year.
Post-Disablement	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males set forward 3 years; 110% of rates for females set forward 2 years.

Illustration 13-4 (cont'd)

County's Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program
Other Post -Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan
Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits:

Payroll Growth 3.50%-4.75%, includes inflation

Mortality

Pre-Retirement Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally;

95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years.

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected

Post-Retirement generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3

years.

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected

Post-Disablement generationally;95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females

set back 3 years.

*Administrative expenses as a percent of the fair value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of the OPEB liabilities.

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP- 2020
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Actuarial Assumptions Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Net GLI OPEB Liability (NOL). The County's net OPEB liability for the GLI Program represents the program's total OPEB liability, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2023, net OPEB liability amounts for the GLI Program are displayed in Illustration 13-5.

Illustration 13-5 County's Virginia Retirement System – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan Net OPEB Liability							
Fiscal Year Ended:		Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability	Net Position as % of Total OPEB Liability		
June 30, 2024	\$	58,599	40,611	17,988	69.3%		

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return. The long-term expected rate of return on the VRS investments was determined using a lognormal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of VRS investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in Illustration 13-6.

Illustration 13-6
County's Virginia Retirement System – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
То	tal <u>100.00%</u>	=	5.75%
	Inflation	1	2.50%
Expected a	rithmetic nominal return '	k	8.25%

^{*} The above allocation provides a one-year return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions and the County will be made in accordance with the VRS funding and policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the rates contributed by the County for the GLI OPEB Program will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2023 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB Liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 13-7 presents the County's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the County's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) and one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

Illustration 13-7 County's Virginia Retirement System – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability Discount Rate					
Fiscal Year Ended:		1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)	
June 30, 2024	\$	26,663	17,988	10,97	

Sensitivity of Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in Healthcare Costs. There is no valuation health care cost trend assumption for the VRS GLI Program because the benefit provided to participants is not dependent on medical claims costs, but rather is based on each participant's compensation

GLI Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the Group Life Insurance Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2023 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at https://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

2. County's Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Retiree Health Insurance Gedit (HIC) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan

Plan Description and Administration. The County's VRS Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan is a multiple-employer, agent defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired County employees. The VRS Retiree Health Insurance Credit Program was established pursuant to § 51.1-1400 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the County are automatically covered under the VRS HIC OPEB Plan upon employment. This plan is administered by VRS, along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The retiree health insurance credit is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. For purposes of measuring the net County's VRS HIC OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the County's VRS HIC OPEB, and the County's VRS HIC OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County's VRS HIC Plan; and the additions to/deductions from the County's VRS HIC Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Benefits Provided. The specific information about the County's HIC OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is set out in the table below:

County's VRS RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT PROGRAM PROVISIONS

Eligible Employees

The County VRS Retiree Health Insurance Credit Program was established July 1, 1993, for retired County employees of employers who elect the benefit and who retire with at least 15 years of service credit.

Eligible employees are enrolled automatically upon employment. They include:

• Full-time permanent salaried employees of the County who are covered under the VRS pension plan.

Benefit Amounts

The County's VRS Retiree Health Insurance Credit Program provides the following benefits for eligible employees:

- At Retirement For employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$1.50 per year of service per month with a maximum benefit of \$45.00 per month.
- Disability Retirement For employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is \$45.00 per month.

County VRS Retiree Health Insurance Credit Program Notes:

- The monthly Health Insurance Credit benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount.
- No health insurance credit for premiums paid and qualified under LODA; however, the employee may receive the credit for premiums paid for other qualified health plans.
- Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 year of service credit to qualify
 for the Retiree Health Insurance Credit as a retiree.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. As of the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation, employees covered by the benefit terms of the VRS HIC OPEB Plan are displayed in Illustration 13-8.

Illustration 13-8	
County's Virginia Retirement System Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program	
Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan	
Plan Membership as of the Valuation Date of June 30, 2022	
Inactive plan members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,465
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	91
Total inactive members	1,556
Active employees	4,641
Total covered members	6,197

Contributions. The contributions requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to the County by the Virginia General Assembly. The County's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024, was 0.19% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the County to the VRS HIC Program were \$672 and \$584 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Net HIC OPEB Liability (NOL). The County's net VRS HIC OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total VRS HIC OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2022, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total VRS HIC OPEB liability was based on actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2022, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023 as displayed in Illustration 13-9.

Illustration 13-9

County's Virginia Retirement System Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program
Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan
Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Valuation Date June 30, 2022
Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Investment Rate of Return 6.75% net investment expense, including inflation*

Inflation 2.50%

Healthcare Trend Rate N/A - the benefit is not based on healthcare costs but rather on compensation

General Employees:

Payroll Growth 3.50%-5.35%, includes inflation

Mortality

Pre-Retirement Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates

for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years.

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of

rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years.

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of

rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years.

Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits:

Payroll Growth 3.50%-4.75%, includes inflation

Mortality

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates

for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years.

Post-Retirement Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of

rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years.

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of

rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021.

Changes in Assumptions and Benefit Terms. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Actuarial Assumptions Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return. The long-term expected rate of return on the VRS investments was determined using a lognormal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of VRS investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in Illustration 13-10.

Illustration 13-10 County's Virginia Retirement System – Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan Long-Term Expected Rate of Return For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
	Total <u>100.00%</u>		5.75%
	Inflation		2.50%
Expected ar	ithmetic nominal return *		8.25%

^{*} The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total VRS HIC OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the rates contributed by the County for the VRS HIC OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board- certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2023, on, employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the VRS HIC OPEB fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total VRS HIC OPEB liability.

Changes in Net VRS HIC OPEB Liability. Illustration 13-11 presents the change in the net OPEB liability from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Changes in Net OPEB Lia	bility			
			Plan Fiduciary Net Position -	
		Total OPEB Liability	Increase (Decrease)	Net OPE Liabilit
Balances on June 30, 2022 for FY 2023	\$	9,231	4,754	4,477
Changes for the year:				
Service cost		179	-	179
Interest		614	-	61
Differences between expected and actual experience		249	-	24
Contributions - employer		-	584	(58
Netinvestmentincome		-	286	(28
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions		(616)	(616)	
Administrative expenses		-	(7)	
Other costs		-	4	(
Net changes		426	251	17

Sensitivity of the Net VRS HIC OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 13-12 presents the County VRS HIC's net OPEB liability measured as of June 30, 2023, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the County's net OPEB liability calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) and one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

		Illustration 13-12		
	Coun	ty's Virginia Retiremer	t System	
Retiree Health Insu	urance Credit (HIC) Program Other Po	st-Employment Benefits (OPE	EB) Plan
	Sensitivity	of Net OPEB Liability	Discount Rate	
		1.00% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1.00% Increase
Fiscal Year Ended:		1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Fiscal Year Ended: June 30, 2024	\$			

Sensitivity of the Net VRS HIC OPEB Liability to Changes in Healthcare Costs. There is no valuation health care cost trend assumption for the VRS HIC Program because the benefit provided to participants is not dependent on medical claims costs, but rather is based on each participant's insurance premiums paid.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to VRS Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the County recognized VRS HIC OPEB expense of \$596. On June 30, 2024, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the County VRS HIC OPEB Plan as displayed in Illustration 13-13.

illustration 13-13.			
Illustration 13-13			
County's Virginia Retirement System			
Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program Other Post-Employment Ber	nefits (O	PEB) Plan	
Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources			
June 30, 2024			
		Deferred	Deferred
		Outflows of	Inflows of
		Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	363	132
Change in actuarial assumptions		601	15
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		-	48
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	672	-
Total	\$	1,636	195
	=		

\$672 of the reported as VRS HIC's deferred outflows of resources is related to the County's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the Net VRS HIC's OPEB Liability in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS HIC OPEB Plan will be recognized in the VRS HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods displayed in Illustration 13-14.

	Illustration 13-14		
	County's Virginia Retirement System		
	Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan		
	Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources		
Fiscal Year Ending	; June 30,		
2025		\$	121
2026			97
2027			230
2028			130
2029			111
Thereafter		_	80
Total		\$	769
		_	

VRS HIC Fiduciary Net Position. Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit Program is available in the separately issued VRS 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at waretire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

B. County's Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Plans

Plan Descriptions and Administration. The Prince William County Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund, administered by Prince William County (the County) and the OPEB Master Trust Fund Finance Board (the Trustees), was established by the County Board on June 23, 2009, by Resolution No. 09-544 to provide funding for benefit payments on behalf of retirees and Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) participants. On June 30, 2009, funds were transferred to establish separate trust fund accounts for the four single- employer, defined benefit OPEB plans operating under the OPEB Master Trust:

- Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan)
- Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit Plan (County RHICP)
- Prince William County Line of Duty Act Plan (LODA Plan)

The County participates in the County Premium Plan, County RHICP, and LODA Plan. The County Board approves the terms of their participating OPEB Master Trust Plans, and the Trustees administer the activity of the plans. The Trustees are comprised of three members: two finance directors representing the employer and one citizen member. The County does not issue separate stand- alone financial reports for their plans.

Contributions and earnings on the contributions to the OPEB Master Trust are irrevocable and can only be used by the Trust. All OPEB Trust plan assets are dedicated to providing OPEB benefits to plan members in accordance with benefit terms. OPEB plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of the County, Schools and the OPEB Trust Board and are legally protected from creditors of any plan members.

Illustration 13-15 is a summary of the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position of the Master Trust Fund Plans. See the proceeding discussion for further information on each plan.

Prince William Count	ty – OPEB M	June 30, 202		of Fiduciary Ne	et Positions	
		County Premium Plan Co	ounty RHICP	LODA Plan	School Board Premium Plan	Total OPEB Mastei Trusi
Assets:						
Restricted investments	\$ <u>_</u>	26,642	27,535	28,448	59,246	141,871
Total assets	_	26,642	27,535	28,448	59,246	141,871
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		1,054	2,313	993	8	4,368
Total liabilities	_	1,054	2,313	993	8	4,368
Net position:						
Net position restricted for OPEB		25,588	25,222	27,455	59,238	137,503
Total net position	\$ -	25,588	25,222	27,455	59,238	137,503

Illustration 13-16 is a summary of the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position of the Master Trust Fund Plans.

Illustration 13-16 Prince William County – OPEB Master Trust Fund Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position For the year ended June 30, 2024 County County LOI

		County Premium Plan	County RHICP	LODA Plan	School Board Premium Plan	Total OPEB Master Trust
Additions:						
Employer contributions	\$	1,528	2,437	1,968	1,501	7,434
Total contributions	_	1,528	2,437	1,968	1,501	7,43
Investment income:						
Total investment income (loss)		3,025	2,707	3,570	6,868	16,170
Less: investment expense		(38)	(34)	(45)	(87)	(204
Netinvestmentincome	_	2,987	2,673	3,525	6,781	15,966
Total additions	_	4,515	5,110	5,493	8,282	23,400
Deductions:						
Benefit payments	_	1,050	2,310	943	1,501	5,804
Total deductions	_	1,050	2,310	943	1,501	5,804
Change in net position:		3,465	2,800	4,550	6,781	17,596
Net position, beginning of year	_	22,123	22,422	22,905	52,457	119,90
Net position, end of year	\$	25,588	25,222	27,455	59,238	137,503

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return. All OPEB Master Trust Plans' assets are commingled for investment purposes. However, only the assets for each Plan can be used to pay for the benefits of that specific Plan. The long-term expected rate of return on the County's OPEB Master Trust Plan's investments is derived using an economic building block approach that projects economic and corporate profit growth and takes into consideration the fundamental factors driving long-term real economic growth, expectations for inflation, productivity, and labor force growth. The target asset allocation and best estimate of geometric rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in Illustration 13-17.

Illustration 13-17 Prince William County – OPEB Master Trust Fund Long-Term Expected Rate of Return For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Capital Market Assumptions	Expected Long-term Rate of Return*
OPEB Master Trust Fund Investments:			
Domestic Equity	40.0%	7.5%	5.0%
International Developed Equity	15.0%	7.1%	4.6%
International Emerging Markets Equity	5.0%	7.4%	4.9%
Core Bonds	20.0%	4.7%	2.2%
Investment Grade Corporate Debt	10.0%	5.4%	2.9%
Emerging Markets Debt	5.0%	6.0%	3.5%
High Yield	5.0%	6.8%	4.3%
	100.0%		
		 Inflation	2.5%
	Long-Term Expected	d Rate of Return	6.8%

Money Weighted Rate of Return. The annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments calculated as the internal rate of return, net of plan investment expenses, is 12.61% The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expenses, and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

1. Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan)

Plan Descriptions and Administration. The Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan) covers eligible retired employees and Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) eligible employees of the County, including all departments and agencies. The County Premium Plan provides limited health, dental and vision insurance benefits to eligible retirees and their eligible family members. To receive the subsidy, the participant must be eligible to retire or eligible for COBRA coverage and have coverage under the medical plan prior to termination. All employees who are retiree eligible or COBRA eligible have access to medical coverage. Dependents, including surviving spouses, are permitted access to medical coverage. No access to medical coverage is permitted after age 65. Eligible employees must elect coverage immediately upon retirement. Employees who terminate prior to retirement eligibility are not eligible for the County Premium Plan. Terminated employees can elect COBRA coverage for up to eighteen months if previously enrolled in the County Premium Plan. Terminated plan members and beneficiaries are required to pay 100% of published blended premium rates to the County.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. Illustration 13-18 summarizes the membership in the OPEB Master Trust Fund – County Premium Plan as of January 1, 2024, the latest actuarial valuations for the County.

Illustration 13-18	
Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan)	
Plan Membership as of the Valuation Date of January 1, 2024	
Active employees	3,818
Inactive members receiving benefits	249
Total covered members	4,067

Contributions. Contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the County Board at any time via approved resolution. The County Board must provide 30 days' notice to establish new requirements or amend existing requirements including contributions to the Plan per Article X of the Trust Agreement. The County intends to contribute the entire annually actuarially determined contribution and invoices the Plan to recover the claims and administrative costs paid for during the fiscal year.

The County contributed \$1,528 to the OPEB Master Trust's County Premium Plan for the year ended June 30, 2024. The contribution

amounts was determined using the actuarial valuations performed as of January 1, 2024 and valuation rolled forward to June 30, 2024. The actuarially determined contribution amount was derived with the expectation of financing costs for members benefits earned during the current fiscal year and include an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability, if needed.

Net County Premium Plan OPEB Liability (NOL). The County's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2024, using actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

The components of the net position liability for the County Premium Plan of the OPEB Master Trust Fund as of June 30, 2024 are shown in Illustration 13-19.

iliusti atioii 13-13.						
		1	lustration 13-19			
	Prince William County Post-Retir	ement	Medical Benefits F	Premium Plan (Cou	ınty Premium Plar	1)
		N	et OPEB Liability			
			Total OPEB	Plan Fiduciary	Net OPEB	Net Position as % of
Fiscal Yea	ar Ended:		Liability	Net Position	Liability	Total OPEB Liability
June 30	0, 2024	\$	38,945	25,589	13,356	65.71%

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability for employees in the County's Premium Plan in the Master Trust Fund was calculated using the actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2024, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the assumptions displayed in Illustration 13-20, applied to all periods included in the measurement year and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Illustration 13-20 Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan) Actuarial Methods and Assumptions						
Valuation Date	January 1, 2024					
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal					
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Projected Payroll, closed					
Remaining Amortization Period	14 years					
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets					
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%, net of expenses					
Inflation	2.60%					
Payroll Growth	3.00%					
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	7.5% base; 4.04% ultimate (pre-Medicare); does not provide post-Medicare					
	coverage					

Changes in Assumptions and Benefit Terms. Changes to the actuarial assumptions related to the net position liability that was measured as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and	Pub-2010	General	Employees	Headcou	nt-Weighte	ed Mortality
disabled)	Projected	with Fully	Generational	MP2021	Mortality	Improvement
	Scale					
Disability Rate for Sworn Officers	Increased	from 60% to	70%			

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the County's Premium Plan was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the County intends to contribute the full contribution amount actuarially determined and charge the Trust to recover any payments made for claims, net of retiree and COBRA insured premiums, made by the County during the current fiscal year. Since the Plan's current target allocation is 60% equity and 40% fixed income, the discount rate is realized. The returns presented below are calculated using geometric return projections based on long-term capital market assumptions. As a result, the Trust's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected benefit payments for eligible members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in the Net County Premium Plan OPEB Liability. Illustration 13-21 presents the changes in net OPEB liability from June 30, 2024 to June 30, 2023.

Illustration 13-21 Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan) Changes in Net OPEB Liability								
		Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net OPEB Liability				
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2023	\$	29,850	22,124	7,726				
Changes for the year:								
Service cost		1,526	-	1,526				
Interest		1,979	-	1,979				
Differences between expected and actual experience		6,241	-	6,241				
Changes in assumptions		399	-	399				
Contributions - employer		-	1,528	(1,528)				
Netinvestmentincome		-	2,987	(2,987)				
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions		(1,050)	(1,050)	-				
Net changes		9,095	3,465	5,630				
Balances on June 30, 2024 fo FY 2024	\$	38,945	25,589	13,356				

Sensitivity of the Net County Premium Plan OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 13-22 presents the net OPEB liability of the County Premium Plan using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the net OPEB liability calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) and one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

Illustration 13-22							
Prince William Count	y Post-Retir	ement Medical Benefits Pre	emium Plan (County Premium	Plan)			
Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate							
		June 30, 2024					
		1.00% Decrease	Current Discount	1.00% Increase			
		(5.75%)	Rate (6.75%)	(7.75%)			
County's Net OPEB liability	\$	16,842	13,356	10,233			

Sensitivity of the Net County Premium Plan OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. Illustration 13-23 presents the net OPEB liability of the County Premium Plan using the current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate of 7.50% base with an 4.04% ultimate Medicare coverage and it is not applicable to post-Medicare coverage as well as the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower (3.04%) and one percentage point higher (5.04%) than the current rate.

Illustration 13-23								
Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan)								
Sensitivity of Net	Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Medical Trend Rate							
	June 30, 2024							
	1.00% Decrease Medical Trend 1.00% Increa							
	3.04%) (4.04%) (5.04%)							
County's Net OPEB Liability	\$	9,332	13,356	18,086				

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the County Premium Plan. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the County Premium Plan recognized OPEB expense of \$1,836. On June 30, 2024, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the sources presented in Illustration 13-24.

Illustration 13-24 Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resou June 30, 2024	•	ounty Premium Plan)	
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
		of Resources	of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience Change in actuarial assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan	\$	6,029 350 -	758 864 376
Total	\$ _	6,379	1,998

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in the County Premium Plan's OPEB expense in future reporting periods displayed by Illustration 13-25.

	Illustration 13-25		
	Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan)		
	Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources		
Fiscal Year Endir	ng June 30,		
2025		\$	(168)
2026			1,332
2027			326
2028			479
2029			755
Thereafte	r		1,657
Total		\$_	4,381

2. Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Plan

Plan Description and Administration. The Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit Plan (County RHICP) covers eligible employees or former employees of the County including all departments and agencies. The RHICP provides \$0.0055 per month, per year of service (maximum 30 years) paid for life towards the purchase of a medical insurance plan. Disabled employees receive the full 30-year allowance. However, employees disabled in-service, where the County pays the entire cost of insurance, do not receive the subsidy. The medical insurance plan can be the County Premium Plan or any health plan of the retiree's choosing. To receive the subsidy, the retiree must have 15 years of service with the County and must be receiving a pension payment from the VRS or the County Supplemental Pension Plan. Terminated vested employees are allowed. The health insurance credit cannot be used for spousal coverage. The retirees are granted the option to participate by paying 100% of their monthly health insurance premium towards the County Premium Plan less \$0.0055 times years of service for a maximum health insurance credit rate of \$0.165 from the County.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. Illustration 13-26 summarizes the membership in the County RHICP as of January 1, 2024 the latest actuarial valuations for the County.

Illustration 13-26	
Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance C Plan Membership as of the Valuation Date of January 1, 202	
Active employees	5,134
Inactive members receiving benefits Total covered members	

Contributions. Contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the County Board at any time via approved resolution. The County Board must provide 30 days' notice to establish new requirements or amend existing requirements including contributions to the Plan per Article X of the Trust Agreement. The County intends to contribute the entire annually actuarially determined contribution and invoices the Plan to recover the claims and administrative costs paid for during the fiscal year.

The County contributed \$3,067 to the County RHICP for the year ended June 30, 2024. The contribution amounts were determined using the actuarial valuations performed as of January 1, 2024 and rolled forward to June 30, 2024. The actuarially determined contribution amount was derived with the expectation of financing costs for members benefits earned during the current fiscal year and include an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability, if needed.

Net County RHICP OPEB Liability (NOL). The County's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2024, using actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024. The components of the net OPEB liability for the OPEB Master Trust's County RHICP are shown in Illustration 13-27.

Illustration 13-27 Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Fund Net OPEB Liability							
Fiscal Year Ended:		Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability	Net Position as % of Total OPEB Liability		
June 30, 2024	\$	44,446	25,222	19,224	56.75%		

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability for employees in the County's RHICP was calculated using the actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2024, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the assumptions displayed in Illustration 13-28, applied to all periods included in the measurement year and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

	Illustration 13-28				
Prince William County Post-	Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Fund				
	Actuarial Methods and Assumptions				
Walnatian Bata	January 4, 2024				
Valuation Date	January 1, 2024				
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal				
Amortization Method Level Percentage of Projected Pay, closed					
Remaining Amortization Perioc	14 years, closed				
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets				
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%, net of expenses				
Inflation	N/A				
Payroll Growth	3.00%				
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Not applicable - This Plan does not depend on healthcare cost trend rates.				

Changes in Assumptions and Benefit Terms. Changes to the actuarial assumptions related to the net position liability that was measured as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and	Pub-2010 General Employees Headcount-Weighted Mortalit
disabled)	Projected with Fully Generational MP2021 Mortality Improvemer
	Scale
Disability Rate for Sworn Officers	Increased from 60% to 70%

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the County's RHICP was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the County intends to contribute the full contribution amount actuarially determined and charge the Trust to recover any payments made for claims, net of retiree and COBRA insured premiums, made by the County during the current fiscal year. Since the Plan's current target allocation is 60% equity and 40% fixed income, the discount rate is realized. The returns presented below are calculated using geometric return projections based on long-term capital market assumptions. As a result, the Trust's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected benefit payments for eligible members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in Net County RHICP OPEB Liability. Illustration 13-29 presents the changes in net pension liability from June 30, 2024 to June 30, 2024.

Illustration 13-29 Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Fund Changes in Net OPEB Liability							
		Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net OPEB Liability			
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2023	\$_	43,605	22,422	21,183			
Changes for the year:							
Service cost		902	-	902			
Interest		2,865	-	2,865			
Changes in benefit terms		3,689		3,689			
Differences between expected and actual experience		(3,877)	-	(3,877)			
Changes in assumptions		(428)	-	(428)			
Contributions - employer		-	2,437	(2,437)			
Netinvestmentincome		-	2,673	(2,673)			
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions		(2,310)	(2,310)	-			
Net changes		841	2,800	(1,959)			
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2024	\$_	44,446	25,222	19,224			

Sensitivity of the Net County RHICP OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 13-30 presents the net OPEB liability of the County using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the County's net OPEB liability calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) and one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

		Illustration 13-30					
Prince William County Post-Employment Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Fund							
Sensitivi	ty of Net (OPEB Liability to Change	es in the Discount Rate				
	June 30, 2024						
1.00% Decrease Current Discount Rate 1.00% Increase							
		(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)			
County's Net OPEB Liability	\$	24,672	19,224	14,661			

Sensitivity of the Net County RHICP OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. There is no valuation health care cost trend assumption for the Prince William County Credit Plan because the benefit provided to participants is not dependent on medical claims costs, but rather is equal to \$6.50 per month per year of service, up to a maximum of 30 years.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the County RHICP. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$5,671. On June 30, 2024, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the sources displayed in Illustration 13-31.

(County RHICP) F	und
Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
1,938 246 77	3,836 670 - 4,506
	77 2,261

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in the County RHICP's OPEB expense in future reporting periods as shown in Illustration 13-32.

Illustration Prince William County Post-Employment Retirement Medical E Amortization of Deferred Outfloo	Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Fund
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2025	\$ (33-
2026	43
2027	(49)
2028	(47)
2029	(21)
Thereafter	(1,12
Total	\$ (2,24

3. Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Plan

Plan Descriptions and Administration. The County's Line of Duty Act (LODA) is authorized by the Code of Virginia §9.1-400 et seq. On June 5, 2012, the Board of County Supervisors authorized Resolution No. 12-588, pursuant to paragraph B2 of Item 258 of the Commonwealth Appropriations Act, to make an irrevocable election not to participate in the Commonwealth Line of Duty Act Fund on July 1, 2012. The County has assumed all responsibility for existing, pending or prospective claims for benefits approved and associated administrative costs made by the State Comptroller on behalf of Prince William County. On June 17, 2014, the Board of County Supervisors authorized Resolution No. 14-391 establishing the Line of Duty Act sub-account to fund covered employees and authorized annual contributions to the OPEB Master Trust Fund. The beginning liability for fiscal year 2014 was also transferred to the OPEB Master Trust Fund.

The County LODA Plan provides death, disability and healthcare benefits for public safety employees and volunteer firefighters who hold specified hazardous duty positions and who die or who become permanently disabled in the line of duty. The LODA Plan includes a \$100 life insurance benefit for death occurring as a direct or proximate result of duties, a \$25 death benefit for death by presumptive clause within five years of retirement, and lifetime medical benefits for the disabled employee and their surviving spouse with certified children covered to age 26, comparable to the medical coverage held by the deceased or disabled employee or volunteer at the time of the qualifying incident.

To be eligible to receive LODA benefits, the disabled or deceased employee or volunteer must be certified by the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management. To be eligible for the healthcare benefit portion of the plan, the employee or volunteer must subscribe to healthcare coverage under a medical plan prior to the date of incident. Eligible employees and/or family members are enrolled in a state-sponsored group healthcare plan or reimbursed for their healthcare premiums. Surviving spouses who remarry or children who marry and have access to other medical insurance coverage are no longer eligible for the healthcare benefits under the LODA Plan.

Certified LODA retirees and their beneficiaries are required to pay 0% of the Commonwealth premium rate state sponsored group healthcare plans. County employees covered by benefit terms. Illustration 13-33 summarizes the membership in the OPEB Master Trust Fund – County LODA Plan as of January 1, 2020, the latest actuarial valuations for the County.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. Illustration 13-33 summarizes the membership in the OPEB Master Trust Fund – County LODA Plan as of January 1, 2024 the latest actuarial valuations for the County.

Illustration 13-33	
Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Trust Fund Plan	
Plan Membership as of the Valuation Date of January 1, 2024	
Active employees	2,204
Inactive members receiving benefits	50
Total covered members	2,254

Contributions. Contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the County Board at any time via approved resolution. The County Board must provide 30 days' notice to establish new requirements or amend existing requirements including contributions to the Plan per Article X of the Trust Agreement. The County intends to contribute the entire annually actuarially determined contribution and invoices the LODA Plan to recover the premiums, life insurance payout and administrative costs paid for during the fiscal year.

The County contributed \$1,968 to the LODA Plan for the year ended June 30, 2024. The contribution amounts were determined using the actuarial valuations performed as of January 1, 2024 and valuation rolled forward to June 30, 2024. The actuarially determined contribution amount were derived with the expectation of financing costs for members benefits earned during the current fiscal year and include an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability, if needed.

Net OPEB Asset. The County's net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2024, using actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Illustration 13-34 shows the net OPEB asset for the OPEB Master Trust's County LODA Plan was measured as of June 30, 2024.

Illustration 13-34 Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Trust Fund Plan Net OPEB Asset

	Total OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net OPEB				
Fiscal Year Ended:		Liability	Net Position	Asset	Asset
June 30, 2024	\$	20,958	27,455	(6,497)	131.00%

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability for employees in the County's LODA Plan was calculated using the actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2024, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the assumptions displayed in Illustration 13-35, applied to all periods included in the measurement year and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Illustration 13-35 Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Trust Fund Plan Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Valuation Date January 1, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Projected Pay, closed

Remaining Amortization Period 19 years, closed
Asset Valuation Method Fair Value of Assets
Investment Rate of Return 6.75%, net of expenses

Inflation2.60%Payroll Growth3.00%

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates 7.5% base; 4.04% ultimate (pre-Medicare); Virginia LODA and Medicare Part B

Changes in Assumptions and Benefit Terms. Changes to the actuarial assumptions related to the net position liability that was measured as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and	Pub-2010	General	Employees	Headcount-Weighted	Mortality
disabled)	Projected	with Fully	Generational	MP2021 Mortality In	nprovement
	Scale				

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the County's LODA Plan was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the County intends to contribute the full contribution amount actuarially determined and charge the Trust to recover any payments made for claims, net of retiree and COBRA insured premiums, made by the County during the current fiscal year. Since the Plan's current target allocation is 60% equity and 40% fixed income, the discount rate is realized. The returns presented below are calculated using geometric return projections based on long-term capital market assumptions. As a result, the Trust's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected benefit payments for eligible members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in Net LODA OPEB Asset (NOA). Illustration 13-36 presents the changes in net pension asset from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

Illustration 13-36 Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Trust Fund Plan Changes in Net OPEB Asset								
		Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net OPEE Asse				
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2023	\$_	21,880	22,905	(1,025				
Changes for the year:								
Service cost		1,983	-	1,983				
Interest		1,444	-	1,444				
Differences between expected and actual experience		(4,061)	-	(4,061				
Changes in assumptions		655	-	655				
Contributions - employer		-	1,968	(1,968				
Netinvestmentincome		-	3,525	(3,525				
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions		(943)	(943)	-				
Net changes	_	(922)	4,550	(5,472				
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2024	\$	20,958	27,455	(6,497				

Sensitivity of the Net LODA OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 13-37 presents the net OPEB asset of the County LODA Plan using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

Illustration 13-37									
Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Trust Fund Plan									
Sensitivity of Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate									
June 30, 2024									
	1.00% Decrease Current Discount 1.00% Increase								
		(5.75%)	Rate (6.75%)	(7.75%)					
County's Net OPEB (Asset)	\$	(4,210)	(6,497)	(8,436)					

Sensitivity of the Net LODA OPEB Asset to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. Illustration 13-38 presents the net OPEB asset of the County LODA plan using the current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate of 7.50% base with 4.04% ultimate, Virginia LODA premiums and the Medicare B premiums, as well as the net OPEB asset calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower (3.04%) and one percentage point higher (5.04%) than the current rate.

Illustration 13-38									
Prince William County Line of Duty Act Plan (LODA Plan)									
Sensitivity of Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate									
June 30, 2024									
1.00% Decrease Current Discount Rate 5.04% Incr									
		(3.04%)	(4.04%)	(4.94%)					
County's Net OPEB Asset	\$	(9,411)	(6,497)	(2,931)					

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the LODA Plan. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$1,027. On June 30, 2024, the County reported deferred outflows of resources

and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the sources displayed in Illustration 13-39.

Illustration 13-39 Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Trust Fund Plan Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2024							
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows				
		of Resources	of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience Change in actuarial assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB	\$	378 2,158	8,333				
plan investments	_	-	717				
Total	\$_	2,536	9,050				

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in the County LODA Plan's OPEB expense in future reporting periods as shown in Illustration 13-40.

	Illustration 13-40 Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Trust Fund Plan Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources	
Fiscal Year Ending Jur	ne 30,	
2025		\$ (841)
2026		(84)
2027		(1,116)
2028		(972)
2029		(574)
Thereafter		 (2,927)
Total		\$ (6,514)

NOTE (14) - SELF INSURANCE

The County and Adult Detention Center are exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; the health of and injuries to its employees; and natural disasters.

The Prince William County Self-Insurance Group Casualty Pool (the Pool) provides coverage to the County and the Adult Detention Center. The Casualty Pool has a \$1,000 (one million) per occurrence retention of coverage, except ambulances and fire trucks, \$10,000 (ten thousand per occurrence retention of coverage), and it purchases commercial excess insurance with a \$10,000 (ten million) per occurrence and \$20,000 (twenty million) annual aggregate limit, except for automobile liability coverage, which has a \$10,000 (ten million) annual aggregate limit and public official liability which has a \$10,000 (ten million) aggregate limit. The Prince William County Self-Insurance Group Workers' Compensation Association (the Association) provides coverage to the County and the Adult Detention Center. The Association has a \$1,750 (one million seven hundred and fifty thousand) per occurrence retention, and it purchases commercial excess coverage which provides statutory limits for workers' compensation claims of the \$1,750 (one million seven hundred fifty thousand) per occurrence and a \$1,000 (one million) maximum limit of indemnity per occurrence and aggregate limit for employers' liability coverage.

The County's Self-Insurance Group Casualty Pool, Workers' Compensation and Other Self-Insurance plans are fully funded. Losses are charged to operations as incurred. The liability for unpaid losses for self-insurance is determined using case-basis evaluations and a provision for incurred but not reported losses that is based upon actuarial projections. Actuarial projections of ultimate losses are based on a composite of the self-insurance members' experience and property and casualty insurance industry data, which is used to supplement the limited historical experience and includes the effects of inflation and other factors. Claims liabilities include allocated loss

adjustment expenses and are reported net of estimated claims. Due to the limited historical experience of the Prince William Self-Insurance Group Casualty Pool, Workers' Compensation and Other Self-Insurance, there exists a significant range of variability around the best estimate of the ultimate cost of settling all unpaid claims. Accordingly, the amount of liability for unpaid losses and related expenses and the related provisions included in financial statements may be more or less than the actual cost of settling all unpaid claims. Adjustments to claim liabilities are made continually, based on subsequent developments and experience, and are included in operations as made.

The County's pre-65 retirees with over fifteen (15) years of service and permanent employees are eligible to enroll in one of three health insurance plans and a dental plan. All three health insurance plans include comprehensive medical, preventive care, vision, and prescription drug coverage. Three of the health insurance plans are self-insured with a \$250 (two hundred and fifty thousand) specific individual stop loss limit. The dental plan is also self-insured. The basis for estimating incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims at year-end is an annual analysis performed by the plan's administrator. The County also offers fully insured HMO and vision options to employees. The County expended \$57,000 (fifty seven million) claims and administration in fiscal year 2024.

All the County's Self-Insurance plans also have excess reinsurance administered by a commercial insurance carrier. This is to prevent settlements from exceeding our insurance coverage at any time. In fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, settlements did not exceed our insurance coverage in each of our Self-Insurance plans in each fiscal year.

Illustration 14-1 presents a reconciliation of the changes in the aggregate liabilities for claims for the current and prior fiscal years. These claims liabilities are included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying statement of fund net position (Exhibit 7 and Schedule 28).

Illustration 14-1
Prince William County Self-Insurance
Other Self Insurance, Casualty Pool, Workers' Compensation Association and Health Insurance
Changes in the Aggregate Liabilities for Claims

	Other Self-		Workers' Compensation		
	Insurance	Casualty Pool	Association	Health Insurance*	Total
Unpaid claims June 30, 2022	190	914	18,861	4,067	24,032
Total claims incurred, fiscal year 2023	1	1,263	9,882	54,304	65,450
Total claims paid, fiscal year 2023	(148)	(1,320)	(4,452)	(54,399)	(60,319)
Unpaid claims June 30, 2023	43	857	24,291	3,972	29,163
Total claims incurred, fiscal year 2024	-	503	7,353	57,000	64,856
Total claims paid, fiscal year 2024	(1)	(546)	(5,804)	(56,284)	(62,635)
Unpaid claims June 30, 2024	\$ 42	814	25,840	4,688	31,384

^{*}Health Insurance column excludes certain fully insured HMO, vision premiums, flexible spending benefits and retiree insurance credit expenses.

NOTE (15) - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Matters

The County is liable with respect to lawsuits and other claims that arise in the ordinary course of business and in most cases, the outcome of these matters is not currently estimable. However, it is the opinion of the County that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the County's financial position.

Grant Funding

The County receives grant funding primarily from the federal government, which benefits initiatives across various County functional programs. Expenditures funded with grant funding are subject to audit by the grantor. The County is contingently liable to refund the amounts received in excess of allowable expenditures. It is the opinion of the County that no material refunds will be required as a result of expenditures disallowed by the grantors.

Virginia Railway Express

In May 2005, NVTC and PRTC entered a lease obligation on behalf of VRE in the amount of \$25,100 for the acquisition of 11 cab cars. As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding balance on the lease was approximately \$1,867.

In fiscal year 2008, VRE entered into an agreement with the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) for a loan of up to \$72.5 million to

purchase 50 Gallery railcars. In fiscal year 2009, the terms were amended to include ten additional Gallery railcars. A series of sixteen promissory notes were originally authorized and during fiscal year 2012 the balance on the individual notes were combined into a consolidated note. The note was secured by the revenues of VRE and the railcars. In fiscal year 2018, VRE entered into a financing agreement with the Virginia Resources Authority (VRA) for the purposes of refunding the FRA consolidated promissory note and reducing VRE's debt service costs. As required by the authorizing resolutions of the commissions and jurisdictions, the VRA refunding loan did not extend the term of the original borrowing and achieved net present value debt service savings of not less than three percent. The FRA note was refunded in full from the proceeds from the VRA financing, and VRE has pledged its revenues to the repayment of the principal, premium, and interest on the local bond purchased by VRA. The VRA Bond payable amount on June 30, 2024, was \$143,645.

The County, through its membership in the PRTC, has joined with other jurisdictions through a Master Agreement to bear certain costs associated with operating and ensuring the rail service as well as servicing the debt issued by NVTC. The Master Agreement requires that the County's governmental officers charged with preparing its annual budget include an amount equal to its share of the costs of the VRE. Each jurisdiction's share is determined by a formula set out in the Master Agreement. The County's share of this cost in fiscal year 2024 was \$4,925 and was provided by a direct transfer of funding in the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) 30% funds to the VRE. More information about VRE can be found at https://www.vre.org.

NOTE (16) – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Bonds:

On October 31, 2024, the County sold Virginia Public School Authority Special Obligation Financing Bonds, Series 2024, in the par amount of \$133,940, with a true interest cost of 3.41%. The sale of the bonds was approved by the Board of County Supervisors on October 8, 2024, by Resolution No. 24-670. The proceeds of the bonds provided funds for various Schools capital improvement projects.

On November 14, 2024, the County sold Industrial Development Authority of Prince William County Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A, in the par amount of \$14,890, with a true interest cost of 2.78%. The sale of the bonds was approved by the Board of County Supervisors on October 8, 2024, by Resolution No. 24-662. The proceeds of the bonds provided funds for the acquisition of the site located at 13505 Telegraph Road that is a key site for the proposed development of The Landing project. The Board of County Supervisors approved the purchase agreement for the acquisition of the site on November 28, 2023 (Resolution No. 23-589).



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

General Fund

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

Schedule 1 Page 1 of 5

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

				Variance With	
				Final Budget	
	 Budgeted Am		2024	Favorable	
	 Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)	
BUDGETARY REVENUES:					
FROM LOCAL SOURCES:					
GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES:	040.500	0.40.500	0.47.047	7.007	
Real property taxes	\$ 840,520	840,520	847,817	7,297	
Real and personal property taxes of public	10.710	10.710	22.452	2712	
service corporations	19,743	19,743	22,453	2,710	
Personal property taxes	252,073	253,006	277,845	24,839	
Penalties and interest	 10,809	10,810	10,295	(515)	
Total general property taxes	1,123,145	1,124,079	1,158,410	34,331	
OTHER LOCAL TAXES:					
Short term rental taxes	755	755	1,389	634	
Local sales taxes	93,730	93,730	95,688	1,958	
Food & beverage taxes	32,143	32,143	45,096	12,953	
Consumer's utility taxes	14,500	14,500	14,658	158	
Consumption taxes	1,700	1,700	2,389	689	
Bank stock taxes	2,000	2,000	3,055	1,055	
Motor vehicle license taxes	12,500	12,500	12,610	110	
Recordation taxes	10,800	10,800	11,460	660	
Business, professional and occupational license taxes	34,000	34,000	38,922	4,922	
Cigarette taxes	4,635	4,635	3,585	(1,050)	
Transient occupancy taxes	4,485	4,485	5,132	647	
Total other local taxes	 211,248	211,248	233,984	22,736	
PERMITS, PRIVILEGE FEES AND REGULATORY LICENSES:					
Animal licenses	140	246	235	(11)	
Fire protection permits	1,150	141	209	68	
Health protection permits	176	176	151	(25)	
Cable franchise fees	1,150	1,150	1,051	(99)	
Permits and other licenses	 74	74	137	63	
Total permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	 2,690	1,787	1,783	(4)	
FINES AND FORFEITURES:	 3,186	3,186	2,453	(733)	
FROM USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY:	10.711	10.744	44.000	(5.440)	
Use of money	19,741	19,741	14,328	(5,413)	
Use of property	 2,042	2,042	2,242	200	
Total revenues from use of money and property	 21,783	21,783	16,570	(5,213)	
CHARGES FOR SERVICES:					
Court costs	1,849	1,849	1,504	(345)	
Correction and detention	1,101	1,101	309	(792)	
Commonwealth's Attorney	89	89	12	(77)	
Parks and recreation	8,541	8,649	8,302	(347)	
Mental health and developmental disabilities	740	740	1,008	268	
Welfare and social services	195	222	160	(62)	
Library	282	282	266	(16)	
Public safety	914	914	943	29	
Facilities and fleet management	179	179	129	(50)	
Other charges	385	385	417	32	
Total charges for services	 14,275	14,410	13,050	(1,360)	
Total revenues from local sources	 1,376,327	1,376,493	1,426,250	49,757	
	 · · ·	· · ·	· · · · · ·	· · · · · ·	

General Fund

Schedule 1 Page 2 of 5

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)				Variance With Final Budget
	Budgeted Amo	ounts	2024	Favorable
	Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:				
Payments in lieu of taxes	75	75	86	11
Aging programs	1,530	1,566	1,706	140
United States Department of Agriculture	110	110	116	6
Welfare programs	18,118	21,377	21,692	315
Mental health, developmental disabilities and substance	10,110	22,077	22,002	010
abuse programs	3,119	6,379	4,467	(1,912)
Homeland Security grants	290	636	781	145
Expenditure reimbursement for social services	1,019	1,019	196	(823)
Other	58	2,045	3,784	1,739
Total revenues from the federal government	24,319	33,207	32,828	(379)
THE COMMONWEALTH:				
NONCATEGORICAL AID:				
Personal property tax relief act	54,289	54,289	54,289	_
Communications sales and use taxes	13,610	13,610	12,408	(1,202)
Anti-Annexation public safety	10,035	10,035	11,816	1,781
Mobile home taxes	36	36	52	16
Rental car taxes	1,575	1,575	1,313	(262)
Rolling stock taxes	90	90	89	(1)
Total noncategorical aid	79,635	79,635	79,967	332
SHARED EXPENDITURES:				
Commonwealth's Attorney	1,924	1,924	2,511	587
Sheriff	2,094	2,094	2,266	172
Finance	803	803	853	50
Registrar	92	92	524	432
Clerk of the Court	2,091	2,471	2,578	107
Transportation	-	, -	747	747
Total shared expenditures	7,004	7,384	9,479	2,095
CATEGORICAL AID:				
Public safety	2,078	2,931	2,646	(285)
Fire programs	1,635	1,635	2,556	921
Economic development	· -	250	-	(250)
Library	252	360	360	-
Public assistance and welfare administration	21,613	22,835	22,174	(661)
Public health	303	303	298	(5)
Total categorical aid	25,881	28,314	28,034	(280)
OTHER CATEGORICAL AID:				
Aging program	478	561	504	(57)
Community services	24,957	37,673	29,448	(8,225)
Juvenile detention	2,926	6,031	2,986	(3,045)
Criminal justice services	1,029	1,057	1,244	187
Police extraditions	30	30	8	(22)
Sheriff extraditions	25	25	4	(21)
Victim / witness program	517	767	91	(676)
Other	119	119	122	3
Total other categorical aid	30,081	46,263	34,407	(11,856)
Total revenues from the Commonwealth	142,601	161,596	151,887	(9,709)
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:				
City of Manassas	7,043	7,118	7,438	320
City of Manassas Park	2,151	2,151	2,091	(60)
Total revenues from local governments	9,194	9,269	9,529	260

General Fund

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Schedule 1 Page 3 of 5

(UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

				Variance With Final Budget
	Budgeted Am	ounts	2024	Favorable
	Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
DONATIONS:				
Donations - Proffers	950	7,790	9,779	1,989
Donations - Other	180	227	340	113
Total donations	1,130	8,017	10,119	2,102
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Expenditure refunds	831	939	896	(43)
Other	1,716	928	1,046	118
Total miscellaneous revenues	2,547	1,867	1,942	75
Total budgetary revenues	1,556,118	1,590,449	1,632,555	42,106
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION:				
Board of County Supervisors	6,417	5,983	5,458	525
County Attorney	6,293	5,711	5,711	-
Executive Management	23,948	19,465	19,453	12
Finance	29,479	27,815	27,752	63
Human Rights	972	979	953	26
Board of Registration / Elections	4,074	4,484	4,400	84
Mailroom and Print Shop	764	865	830	35
Facility and Fleet Management	47,346	38,388	38,348	40
Contingency reserve	616	328	-	328
Total general governmental administration	119,909	104,018	102,905	1,113
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION:				
Commonwealth's Attorney	11,191	11,531	11,176	355
Sheriff	17,100	17,301	17,048	253
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	503	503	502	1
Clerk of Court / Judges Chambers	7,870	8,497	8,315	182
General District Court	1,804	1,753	1,490	263
Magistrates	119	119	116	3
Total judicial administration	38,587	39,704	38,647	1,057
PUBLIC SAFETY:				
Public Works - Development	3,118	3,034	3,029	5
Police	141,128	145,442	144,354	1,088
Juvenile Court Services Unit	2,013	1,836	1,620	216
Adult Detention Center	41,402	41,374	37,070	4,304
Correction and detention of youth	9,418	9,579	9,449	130
Criminal Justice Services	7,107	7,484	7,481	3
Public Safety Communications	16,222	16,157	15,335	822
Fire and Rescue	127,844	133,007	130,701	2,306
Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy	323	337	323	14
Total public safety	348,575	358,250	349,362	8,888
PUBLIC WORKS:				
Public Works	3,000	6,363	3,237	3,126
Transportation	5,270	5,928	5,169	759
Property and Miscellaneous Insurance	11,017	1,622	661	961
Total public works	19,287	13,913	9,067	4,846

General Fund

Schedule 1 Page 4 of 5 Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

(UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Budgeted Amounts Original Final HEALTH AND WELFARE: 76,278 80,309	2024 Actuals 80,138 4,741	Favorable (Unfavorable)
HEALTH AND WELFARE:	80,138	(Unfavorable)
	•	
Social Services 76 278 80 200	•	
•	4,741	171
Public Health 5,355 5,321		580
Community Services Board 81,032 82,420	72,835	9,585
Aging 9,192 9,679	9,209	470
Total health and welfare 171,857 177,729	166,923	10,806
EDUCATION:		
Schools 810,232 704,014	703,395	619
PARKS, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL:		
Parks and recreation 46,241 44,901	44,573	328
Library 23,289 23,814	23,616	198
Total parks, recreational and cultural 69,530 68,715	68,189	526
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:		
Planning 6,168 2,781	2,779	2
Economic and community development 9,967 9,605	8,673	932
Extension and continuing education 1,279 1,433	1,274	159
Total community development 17,414 13,819	12,726	1,093
DEBT SERVICE:		
Principal retirement 92,730 100,045	100,045	-
Interest and other debt costs 50,283 42,602	41,798	804
Total debt service 143,013 142,647	141,843	804
	1,593,057	29,752
Excess / (deficiency) of budgetary revenues over /		•
(under) expenditures budgetary expenditures (182,286) (32,360)	39,498	71,858
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):		
TRANSFERS IN FROM:		
Special revenue funds 37,291 37,298	37,298	-
Capital projects funds 18,977 23,891	23,891	-
Internal service funds 2,000 3,381	3,381	-
Enterprise funds 1,261 1,261	1,261	-
Total transfers in 59,529 65,831	65,831	-
TRANSFERS OUT TO:		
Special revenue funds (4,748) (5,948)	(5,948)	-
Capital projects funds (40,879) (74,398)	(74,398)	-
Enterprise funds (1,615) (1,615)	(1,615)	-
Total transfers out (47,242) (81,961)	(81,961)	-
NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS:		
Insurance claims and recoveries	10	10
Sale of surplus property 320 360	190	(170)
Total non-revenue receipts 320 360	200	(160)
Total other financing sources 12,607 (15,770)	(15,930)	(160)
Net change in budgetary fund balance (169,679) (48,130)	23,568	71,698
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year 356,654 356,654	356,654	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year \$ 186,975 308,524	380,222	71,698

General Fund

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

Schedule 1 Page 5 of 5

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amo	ounts	2024	Variance With Final Budget Favorable
	 Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 1)	\$ 21,783	21,783	16,570	(5,213)
Current year fair value adjustment	 -	-	23,089	23,089
From use of money and property (Exhibit 5)	 21,783	21,783	39,659	17,876
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods			(84,103)	(84,103)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	186,975	308,524	380,222	71,698
Total adjustments	-	-	(61,014)	(61,014)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 186,975	308,524	319,208	10,684



COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA Schedule 2A Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED) Page 1 of 2

Virginia Retirement System - All Pension Plans

Changes in the County's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year	 2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 45,654	44,387	41,062	39,422	35,162
Interest	113,519	110,266	98,993	92,310	88,053
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual					
experience	(5,035)	(30,830)	(10,237)	33,766	7,503
Changes of assumptions	-	-	64,281	-	40,798
Benefit payments including refunds of	(70.005)	(70.004)	(00.400)	(00.044)	(50.007)
member contributions	 (79,985) 74.153	(73,804)	(69,129)	(63,844)	(59,907)
Net change in total pension liability	74,153	50,019	124,970	101,654	111,609
Total pension liability - beginning	1,676,112	1,626,093	1,501,123	1,399,469	1,287,860
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 1,750,265	1,676,112	1,626,093	1,501,123	1,399,469
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 52,960	45,826	44,968	38,018	35,323
Contributions - member	16,801	16,005	15,375	15,122	13,922
Net investment income	97,921	(1,778)	330,609	22,732	75,210
Benefit payments, including refunds of					
member contributions	(79,985)	(73,804)	(69,129)	(63,844)	(59,907)
Administrative expense	(962)	(945)	(810)	(770)	(736)
Other	 39	33	31	(28)	(47)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	86,774	(14,663)	321,044	11,230	63,765
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	 1,509,532	1,524,195	1,203,151	1,191,921	1,128,156
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 1,596,306	1,509,532	1,524,195	1,203,151	1,191,921
County's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 153,959	166,580	101,898	297,972	207,548
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of					
the total pension liability (b)/(a)	91.20%	90.06%	93.73%	80.15%	85.17%
Covered payroll	\$ 352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566	280,007
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	43.65%	50.80%	31.84%	97.20%	74.12%
Expected average remaining service years					
of all participants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
See Note 12 Illustration 12-5 for expected					
arithmetic nominal rate of return	8.25%	7.83%	7.39%	7.14%	7.63%

Notes to Schedule:

Projected benefit payments. Calculations assume that the County will continue to make all required actuarially determined contributions. Based on that assumption, the plan's fiduciary net position is expected to make all future benefit payments of current plan members.

 ${\it Changes\ of\ benefit\ terms.}\ \ {\it There\ have\ been\ no\ changes\ in\ benefit\ terms.}$

Changes of assumptions. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Largest 10- Non- Hazardous Duties	
Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality
disabled)	Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement
netilelielit nates	age.
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service.
Disability Rates	No Change
Salary Scale	No Change
Line of Duty Disability	No Change
Discount Rate	No Change

Largest 10- Hazardous Duties

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace
disabled)	load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020.
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70.
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates.
Disability Rates	No Change
Salary Scale	No Change
Line of Duty Disability	No Change
Discount Rate	No Change

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	_ Fiscal Year
					Total pension liability
33,491	30,983	29,376	28,708	28,205	Service cost
84,034	78,978	75,010	71,222	67,389	Interest
-	21,630	-	-	-	
					Differences between expected and actual
(2,509)	2,494	1,128	(757)	-	experience
-	(8,860)	-	-	-	Changes of assumptions
(55.007)	(50.000)	(47.004)	(40.400)	(00.570)	Benefit payments including refunds of
(55,297)	(50,666)	(47,001)	(43,108)		member contributions
59,719	74,559	58,513	56,065	57,016	Net change in total pension liability
1,228,141	1,153,582	1,095,069	1,039,004	981,988	Total pension liability - beginning
1,287,860	1,228,141	1,153,582	1,095,069	1,039,004	Total pension liability - ending (a)
					Plan fiduciary net position
32,552	30,826	32,010	30,571	30,488	Contributions - employer
13,721	12,645	12,336	11,628	11,385	Contributions - member
78,483	116,130	16,623	41,324	122,481	Net investment income
					Benefit payments, including refunds of
(55,297)	(50,666)	(47,001)	(43,108)	(38,578)	member contributions
(671)	(665)	(579)	(558)	(651)	Administrative expense
(72)	(104)	(8)	(8)	7	_Other
68,716	108,166	13,381	39,849	125,132	Net change in plan fiduciary net position
1,059,440	951,274	937,893	898,044	772,912	Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
1,128,156	1,059,440	951,274	937,893	898,044	Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
159,704	168,701	202,308	157,176	140,960	County's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)
					Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of
87.60%	86.26%	82.46%	85.65%	86.43%	the total pension liability (b)/(a)
271,552	255,547	242,735	242,757	230,499	Covered payroll
58.81%	66.02%	83.35%	64.75%	61.15%	County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Expected average remaining service years of all participants
7.63%	12.21%	1.77%	4.60%	15.85%	See Note 12 Illustration 12-5 for expected arithmetic nominal rate of return

Schedule 2B Page 1 of 2

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Virginia Retirement System - All Pension Plans

Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

Fiscal Year	 2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$ 60,514	52,826	45,866	45,001	38,018
actuarially determined contribution Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 60,514	52,826	45,866	45,001	38,018
Covered payroll	\$ 403,458	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹	15.00%	14.98%	13.99%	14.06%	12.40%

 $^{^{1}}$ Contribution rates are set and contributed based on pensionable earnings only.

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation date. Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1) for the two years immediately following the fiscal year. Actuarial valuations are performed every year.

Methods and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions:

Actuarial cost method
Amortization method

Remaining amortization period

Asset valuation method

Investment rate of return

Salary increases:

Non-Hazardous Duty

Hazardous Duty

Inflation

Cost-of-living adjustments

Entry Age

Level percent of pay, closed

up to 22 years

5-year smoothed fair value

 $6.75\%,\,net\,of\,investment\,expenses$

3.50% -5.35%

3.50% - 4.75%

2.50%

2.25% - 2.50%

 2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	Fiscal Year
35,323	32,552	30,826	32,010	30,571	30,488	Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the
35,323	32,552	30,826	32,010	30,571	30,488	actuarially determined contribution
-	-	-	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
280,007	265,226	255,547	242,735	242,757	230,499	Covered payroll
12.62%	12.27%	12.06%	13.19%	12.59%	13.23%	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹

Schedule 3A Page 1 of 2

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

 ${\bf Prince\,William\,County\,Supplemental\,Plan\,for\,Police\,Officers\,and\,Uniformed\,Fire\,and\,Rescue}$

Personnel (Supplemental Pension Plan)

Changes in the County's Net Pension (Asset) Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year	_	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability						
Service cost	\$	2,930	2,913	2,954	2,647	2,701
Interest		3,645	3,408	2,934	2,863	2,664
Changes of benefit terms		-	-	4,026	-	-
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		-	306	-	(1,760)	(469)
Changes of assumptions		923	-	-	-	694
Benefit payments, including refunds of						
member contributions	_	(3,312)	(2,907)	(2,895)	(2,509)	(2,778)
Net change in total pension liability		4,186	3,720	7,019	1,241	2,812
Total pension liability - beginning	_	55,654	51,934	44,915	43,674	40,862
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ _	59,840	55,654	51,934	44,915	43,674
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	2,235	2,029	1,953	2,030	1,921
Contributions - member		2,235	2,029	1,953	2,030	1,921
Net investment income		5,139	4,345	(6,278)	10,951	812
Benefit payments, including refunds of						
member contributions		(3,312)	(2,907)	(2,895)	(2,509)	(2,779)
Administrative expense	_	(170)	(177)	(200)	(182)	(143)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		6,127	5,319	(5,467)	12,320	1,732
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	_	55,583	50,264	55,731	43,411	41,679
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ =	61,710	55,583	50,264	55,731	43,411
County's net pension (asset) liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$	(1,870)	71	1,670	(10,816)	263
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of						
the total pension (asset) liability (b) / (a)		103.13%	99.87%	96.78%	124.08%	99.40%
Covered payroll	\$	155,186	140,924	135,641	140,944	133,390
County's net pension (asset) liability as a percentage of covered payroll		-1.21%	0.05%	1.23%	-7.67%	0.20%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants		7	9	9	9	7
Annual money-weighted rate of return		9.33%	7.69%	-10.88%	25.90%	1.87%
						,,,

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. None

Changes of assumptions. The mortality, termination, disability, and salary scale assumptions were updated to reflect the "Locals: Top 10, Hazardous Duty" assumptions used in the Virigina Retirement System (VRS)

Projected benefit payments. Calculations assume that the County will continue to make all required actuarially determined contributions. Based on that assumption, the plan's fiduciary net position is expected to make all future benefit payments of current plan members.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
					Total pension liability
2,043	2,005	1,946	1,747	1,747	Service cost
2,631	2,478	2,417	2,301	2,260	Interest
-	-	-	-	-	Changes of benefit terms
					Differences between expected and
(281)	-	(1,070)	-	(1,365)	actual experience
-	-	-	-	-	Changes of assumptions
					Benefit payments, including refunds of
(2,248)	(2,294)	(2,591)	(2,149)	(1,980)	member contributions
2,145	2,189	702	1,899	662	Net change in total pension liability
38,717	36,528	35,826	33,927	33,265	Total pension liability - beginning
40,862	38,717	36,528	35,826		Total pension liability - ending (a)
	-		-		•
					Plan fiduciary net position
1,372	1,294	1,199	1,137	1,083	Contributions - employer
1,372	1,294	1,199	1,137	1,083	Contributions - member
1,924	2,469	3,905	119	(339)	Net investment income
					Benefit payments, including refunds of
(2,247)	(2,294)	(2,591)	(2,148)	(1,980)	member contributions
(71)	(90)	(93)	(116)	(83)	Administrative expense
2,350	2,673	3,619	129	(236)	Net change in plan fiduciary net position
39,329	36,656	33,037	32,908	33,144	Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
41,679	39,329	36,656	33,037	32,908	Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
					-
(817)	(612)	(128)	2,789	1,019	County's net pension (asset) liability - ending (a)-(b)
					Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of
102.00%	101.58%	100.35%	92.22%	97.00%	the total pension (asset) liability (b) / (a)
					, , , , , , , ,
95,289	89,833	83,241	78,968	/5,229	Covered payroll
					County's net pension (asset) liability as a
-0.86%	-0.68%	-0.15%	3.53%	1.35%	percentage of covered payroll
					Expected average remaining service years of
7	7	7	8	8	all participants
					•
4.88%	6.80%	11.75%	-0.03%	-1.12%	Annual money-weighted rate of return

Schedule 3B Page 1 of 2

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)
Prince William County Supplemental Plan for Police Officers and Uniformed Fire

and Rescue Personnel (Supplemental Pension Plan)

Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

Fiscal Year	2024	2023	2022	2021
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$ 1,816	1,649	1,533	1,593
actuarially determined contribution	2,278	2,163	2,521	2,030
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (462)	(514)	(988)	(437)
Covered payroll	\$ 155,186	140,924	135,641	140,944
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹	1.47%	1.53%	1.86%	1.44%

¹The rates shown are as a percentage of pensionable covered payroll. Contribution rates are set and contributed based on pensionable earnings only. These amounts were recalculated for prior fiscal years to pensionable earnings per GASB 67.

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation date. Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of the beginning of each fiscal year (July 1). Actuarial valuations are performed every year.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method Aggregate
Amortization method Aggregate

Remaining amortization period The benefits are funded as a level percent of payroll over the expected

future working lifetime of current active participants.

Asset valuation method 5-year smoothed market

Inflation 3.00%

Salary increases 4.50%, including inflation

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Retirement age Rates vary by participant age and service

Mortality RP-2000 Combined Healthy Table with Blue Collar adjustment with

generational projection by scale AA. 20% of active participant deaths are

assumed to be line-of-duty.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
1,534	1,096	1,087	1,007	1,137	1,083	Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the
1,921	1,372	1,294	1,199	1,137	1,083	actuarially determined contribution
(387)	(276)	(207)	(192)	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
133,390	95,289	89,833	83,241	78,968	75,229	- Covered payroll
1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹

Schedule 4A Page 1 of 2

Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)
Prince William County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Personnel Length of Service Award Program (LoSAP)
Changes in the County's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year	 2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 338	357	370	432	429
Interest	905	886	873	854	839
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	(308)	60	(173)	39	(202)
Changes of assumptions	375	-	53	(20)	(80)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(671)	(625)	(695)	(567)	(489)
Net change in total pension liability	 639	678	428	738	497
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Total pension liability - beginning	 30,167	29,489	29,061	28,323	27,826
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 30,806	30,167	29,489	29,061	28,323
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 1,522	1,561	1,525	1,536	1,156
Net investment income	666	670	582	547	517
Benefit payments, including refunds of					
member contributions	(671)	(625)	(695)	(567)	(489)
Administrative expense	 (290)	(160)	(148)	(155)	(79)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,227	1,446	1,264	1,361	1,105
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	 22,226	20,780	19,516	18,155	17,050
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 23,453	22,226	20,780	19,516	18,155
County's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 7,353	7,941	8,709	9,545	10,168
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage					
of the total pension liability (b)/(a)	76.13%	73.68%	70.47%	67.16%	64.10%
County's net pension liability as a					
percentage of covered payroll*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected average remaining service years of					
all participants	0.90	0.98	1.08	1.13	1.32
Annual money-weighted rate of return	3.00%	3.01%	3.02%	3.00%	3.00%

 $^{^{\}star}$ All volunteer fire and rescue personnel are not compensated.

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

 ${\it Changes\ of\ assumptions.}\ \ {\it There\ have\ been\ no\ changes\ in\ assumptions.}$

Projected benefit payments. Calculations assume that the County will continue to make all required actuarially determined contributions. Based on that assumption, the plan's fiduciary net position is expected to make all future benefit payments of current plan members.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	_Fiscal Year
					Total pension liability
522	235	252	286	290	Service cost
838	958	930	911		Interest
					Differences between expected and
(335)	(168)	(291)	(471)	(392)	actual experience
(330)	11,019	22	70	-	Changes of assumptions
					Benefit payments, including refunds of
(505)	(447)	(397)	(362)	(345)	member contributions
190	11,597	516	434	438	Net change in total pension liability
27,636	16,039	15,523	15,089	14,651	Total pension liability - beginning
27,826	27,636	16,039	15,523	15,089	Total pension liability - ending (a)
					-
					Plan fiduciary net position
941	798	811	853		Contributions - employer
488	463	428	409	372	Net investment income
					Benefit payments, including refunds of
(505)	(447)	(397)	(362)	, ,	member contributions
(46)	(54)	(62)	(37)	. ,	_Administrative expense
878	760	780	863	933	Net change in plan fiduciary net position
16,172	15,412	14,632	13,769	12,836	Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
17,050	16,172	15,412	14,632	13,769	Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
					-
10,776	11,464	627	891	1,320	County's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)
					Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage
61.27%	58.52%	96.09%	94.26%	91.25%	of the total pension liability (b)/(a)
					0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
N1/A	N1/A	N1/A	N1/A	B1/A	County's net pension liability as a
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	percentage of covered payroll*
					Expected average remaining service years of
2.11	2.41	2.60	2.97	3.39	all participants
2.98%	3.00%	2.94%	2.95%	2.90%	Annual money-weighted rate of return
				5070	

Schedule 4B Page 1 of 2

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Prince William County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Personnel Length of Service Award Program (LoSAP)

Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

Fiscal Year	 2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$ 1,522	1,561	1,524	1,536	1,156
actuarially determined contribution	 1,522	1,561	1,524	1,536	1,156
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation date. Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of the beginning of each fiscal year (July 1). Actuarial valuations are performed every year.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method Prior to 7/1/2018, Aggregate, Level Dollar; Starting with 7/1/2018, Entry Age Normal, Level

Dollar

Amortization method Level dollar amortization

Remaining amortization period

Level Dollar over the expected working lifetime of current active participants

Asset valuation method Fair Value Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases Not Applicable to Volunteers

Investment rate of return 3.00%

Retirement age Low to Medium Rates between Ages 60 and 69; 100% at age 70

Mortality Society of Actuaries Public Safety (Above-Median Income) Mortality Table

adjusted by Scale MP-2020

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
941	798	811	853	940	Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the
941	798	811	853	940	actuarially determined contribution
-	-	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Covered payroll
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll

Schedule Changes in the County's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance Program (GLI)

Changes in the County's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year	 2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Prince William County's Proportion					
of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	1.49982%	1.50009%	1.54687%	1.48218%	1.43243%
Prince William County's Proportionate Share of the					
Net GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 17,988	18,063	18,010	24,735	23,309
Employer's Payroll	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566	280,808
Prince William County's Proportionate Share of the					
Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its					
Covered Payroll	5.10%	5.51%	5.63%	8.07%	8.30%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the					
Total GLI OPEB Liability	69.30%	67.21%	67.45%	52.64%	52.00%

Notes to Schedule:

Projected benefit payments. Calculations assume that the County will continue to make all required actuarially determined contributions. Based on that assumption, the plan's fiduciary net position is expected to make all future benefit payments of current plan members.

 ${\it Changes\ of\ benefit\ terms.}\ \ {\it There\ have\ been\ no\ changes\ in\ benefit\ terms.}$

Changes of assumptions. There have been no changes in assumptions.

 2018	2017	2016*	2015*	2014*	Fiscal Year
					Prince William County's Proportion
1.39846%	1.35566%				of the Net GLI OPEB Liability
					Prince William County's Proportionate Share of the
21,239	20,400				Net GLI OPEB Liability
271,552	255,547				Employer's Payroll
					Prince William County's Proportionate Share of the
					Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its
7.82%	7.98%				Covered Payroll
					Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the
51.22%	48.86%				Total GLI OPEB Liability
					·

 $^{{}^*}Information for {\it FY\,2016} and earlier is not available.$

Schedule 5B Page 1 of 2

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance Program Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

Fiscal Year	 2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$ 5,372	4,313	4,746	4,287	1,586
contractually required contribution Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 5,372 -	4,313 -	4,746	4,287	1,586
Covered payroll	\$ 404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹	1.33%	1.22%	1.45%	1.34%	0.52%

 $^{^{\}rm 1}{\rm Contribution}$ rates are set and contributed based on pensionable earnings only.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
1,460	1,383	1,300	1,288	1,223	Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the
1,460	1,383	1,300	1,288	1,223	contractually required contribution
-	-	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
280,808	265,909	255,547	250,061	242,930	Covered payroll
					Contributions as a percentage of
0.52%	0.52%	0.51%	0.52%	0.50%	covered payroll ¹

Schedule 6A Page 1 of 2

Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED) Virginia Retirement System - Health Insurance Credit Plan
Changes in the County's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$	179	233	195	188	177
Interest on total OPEB liability		614	579	540	521	509
Differences between expected and		249	(176)	41	149	113
actual experience Changes in benefit terms		249	(176)	41	(2)	113
Changes of assumptions			552	182	-	197
Benefit payments		(616)	(618)	(591)	(566)	(500)
Net change in total OPEB liability		426	570	367	290	496
Total OPEB liability - beginning		9,231	8,661	8,294	8,004	7,508
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	9,657	9,231	8,661	8,294	8,004
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	584	537	523	498	460
Net investment income		287	7	1,003	76	233
Benefit payments, including refunds						
of member contributions		(616)	(618)	(591)	(566)	(500)
Administrative expense Other		(4)	(8) 77	(12)	(6)	(5)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		251	(5)	923	-	188
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		4,754	4,759	3,836	3,836	3,648
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	5,005	4,754	4,759	3,836	3,836
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	· 	.,	*	,	.,	
County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$	4,652	4,477	3,902	4,458	4,168
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage						
of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)		51.83%	51.50%	54.95%	46.26%	47.93%
Covered payroll	\$	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566	280,007
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		1.32%	1.37%	1.22%	1.45%	1.49%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
See Note 13 Illustration 13-10 for expected arithmetic nominal rate of return		8.25%	7.83%	7.39%	7.14%	7.63%

Notes to Schedule:

Projected benefit payments. Calculations assume that the County will continue to make all required actuarially determined contributions. Based on that assumption, the plan's $fiduciary\ net\ position\ is\ expected\ to\ make\ all\ future\ benefit\ payments\ of\ current\ plan\ members.$

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions. There have been no changes in assumptions.

2018	2017	2016*	2015*	2014*	_ Fiscal Year
					Total OPEB liability
169	161				Service cost
493	487				Interest on total OPEB liability
					Differences between expected and
63	-				actual experience
-	(149)				Changes in benefit terms Changes of assumptions
(513)	(337)				Benefit payments
212	162				Net change in total OPEB liability
7,296	7,134				Total OPEB liability - beginning
7,508	7,296				Total OPEB liability - ending (a)
	· · ·				
					Plan fiduciary net position
437	411				Contributions - employer
248	358				Net investment income
					Benefit payments, including refunds
(513)	(337)				of member contributions
(6)	(6)				Administrative expense
(18)	18 444				Other
148					Net change in plan fiduciary net position
3,500	3,056				Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
3,648	3,500				Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
3,860	3,796				County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)
					Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage
48.59%	47.97%				of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)
271,552	255,547				Covered payroll
					County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of
1.42%	1.49%				covered payroll
•	· ·				• •
					Expected average remaining service years
N/A	N/A				of all participants
					Con Note 12 Illustration 12 10 for sympostad
7.09%	11.71%				See Note 13 Illustration 13-10 for expected arithmetic nominal rate of return
7.09%	11./1%				anument nominat rate or return

^{*}Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

Schedule 6B Page 1 of 2

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Virginia Retirement System - Health Insurance Credit Plan

Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

Fiscal Year		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the net position restricted for	\$	672	584	523	522	498
contractually required contribution Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u></u>	672	584	523	522	498
Contribution deficiency (excess)	Ψ ====					
Covered payroll	\$	373,158	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹		0.18%	0.17%	0.16%	0.16%	0.16%

¹ Contribution rates are set and contributed based on pensionable earnings only.

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Methods and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions:

Actuarial cost method

Amortization method

Remaining amortization period

Asset valuation method

Investment rate of return*

Projected salary increases:*

Non-Hazardous Duty

Hazardous Duty
*Includes inflation at

Entry Age Normal

Level Percent of payroll, Closed

up to 22 years

Fair Value

6.75%, net of investment expenses

3.50 – 4.75%

3.50 – 5.35%

2.50%

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
460	437	411	376	357	Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the net position restricted for
460	437	411	376	357	contractually required contribution
	=	-	=	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
280,007	271,552	255,547	220,911	212,264	Covered payroll
0.16%	0.16%	0.16%	0.17%	0.17%	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹

Schedule 7A Page 1 of 2

Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios -

Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

OPEB Master Trust Fund - County Premium Plan

Changes in the County's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year	_	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost Interest on total OPEB liability	\$	1,526 1,979	1,468 1,840	1,250 1,849	1,202 1,736	1,163 1,705
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions		6,241 399	(19)	(280) (299)	214	1,230 (1,664)
Benefit payments Net change in total OPEB liability	_	(1,050) 9,095	(1,429) 1,860	(1,672) 848	(1,400) 1,752	(2,097)
Total OPEB liability - beginning Total OPEB liability - ending (a)		29,850 38,945	27,990 29,850	27,142 27,990	25,390 27,142	25,053 25,390
	Φ	36,945	29,650	27,990	27,142	25,390
Plan fiduciary net position Contributions - employer	\$	1,528	1,513	1,479	1,475	1,428
Net investment income Benefit payments, including refunds		3,025	1,857	(3,444)	5,663	1,313
of member contributions Asset adjustment		(1,050)	(1,429)	(1,672)	(1,400)	(2,097)
Administrative expense		(38)	(39)	(43)	-	
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		3,465	1,902	(3,680)	5,738	644
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u> </u>	22,124 25,589	20,222 22,124	23,902 20,222	18,164 23,902	17,520 18,164
	_					
County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$	13,356	7,726	7,768	3,240	7,226
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)		65.71%	74.12%	72.25%	88.06%	71.54%
Covered payroll	\$	404,036	373,158	327,933	320,018	306,566
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		3.31%	2.07%	2.37%	1.01%	2.36%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants		8	8	8	8	8
Annual money-weighted rate of return		12.61%	8.55%	-13.58%	26.05%	6.53%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions. The healthcare cost trend assumption was updated based on the 2024 Getzen model released by the SOA. The timing of decrements is assumed to occur in the middle of the year rather than the beginning of the year.

 2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	_ Fiscal Year
					Total OPEB liability
1,119 1,608	1,285 1,785	1,234 1,673			Service cost Interest on total OPEB liability
(37)	(4,473)	34			Differences between expected and actual experience
-	(428)	-			Changes of assumptions
 (1,228)	(777)	(1,261)			Benefit payments
1,462	(2,608)	1,680			Net change in total OPEB liability
 23,591	26,199	24,519			Total OPEB liability - beginning
 25,053	23,591	26,199			Total OPEB liability - ending (a)
					Plan fiduciary net position
1,521	1,954	1,884			Contributions - employer
1,244	1,310	1,285			Net investment income
					Benefit payments, including refunds
(1,228)	(777)	(1,261)			of member contributions
-	-	(1,609)			Asset adjustment
 -	-	(3)			Administrative expense
1,537	2,487	296			Net change in plan fiduciary net position
15,983	13,496	13,200			Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
17,520	15,983	13,496			Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
7,533	7,608	12,703			County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)
69.93%	67.75%	51.51%			Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)
0010070	0,11,0,1	0110170			
280,007	271,552	292,195			Covered payroll
200,007	271,552	292,193			Covered payroll
					County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of
2.69%	2.80%	4.35%			covered payroll
0		0			Expected average remaining service years of all
8	8	8			participants
6.79%	7.84%	10.17%			Annual money-weighted rate of return

^{*}Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

Schedule 7B Page 1 of 2

Schedule of County Contribution - Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

OPEB Master Trust Fund - County Premium Plan

Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

Fiscal Year	 2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$ 2,970	1,513	1,479	1,475	1,428
actuarially determined contribution	1,528	1,513	1,479	1,475	1,428
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 1,442	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$ 404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
Contributions as a percentage of					
covered payroll ¹	0.38%	0.43%	0.45%	0.46%	0.47%

¹The rates shown are as a percentage of total covered payroll.

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

 ${\it Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:}$

Valuation Date 1/1/2024

Actuarial cost method Projected Unit Credit

Amortization method Level Percentage of Projected Payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period 14 years, closed
Asset valuation method Market Value of Assets
Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of expenses

Payroll growth rate 3.00% Inflation 2.60%

Healthcare cost trend rate The trend for 2024 is 7.5%. The ultimate trend is 4.04%.

Changes of assumptions. The healthcare cost trend assumption was updated based on the 2024 Getzen model released by the SOA. The timing of decrements is assumed to occur in the middle of the year rather than the beginning of the year.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
1,521	1,500	1,884	1,623	1,567	Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the
1,521	1,954	1,884	1,623	1,567	actuarially determined contribution
	(454)	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
280,007	271,552	292,195	280,308	256,956	Covered payroll
0.54%	0.72%	0.64%	0.58%	0.61%	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹

Schedule 8A Page 1 of 2

 ${\bf Changes\ in\ Net\ OPEB\ Liability\ and\ Related\ Ratios\ -\ Post-Employment\ Benefit\ Plans\ (UNAUDITED)}$

OPEB Master Trust Fund - County Retiree Health Insurance Credit Plan

Changes in the County's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$	902	902	803	803	744
Interest on total OPEB liability		2,865	2,784	2,604	2,533	2,443
Changes of Benefit Terms		3,687				
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		(3,877)	(412)	2,577	(180)	874
Changes of assumptions		(427)	-	393	-	(640)
Benefit payments		(2,309)	(2,247)	(2,193)	(2,085)	(2,047)
Net change in total OPEB liability		841	1,027	4,184	1,071	1,374
Total OPEB liability - beginning		43,605	42,578	38,394	37,323	35,949
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	44,446	43,605	42,578	38,394	37,323
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	2,437	2,366	2,291	2,137	2,091
Net investment income		2,672	1,601	(3,013)	4,587	1,054
Benefit payments, including refunds						
of member contributions		(2,309)	(2,247)	(2,194)	(2,085)	(2,047)
Asset adjustment			-	=	-	<u>-</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		2,800	1,720	(2,916)	4,639	1,098
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		22,422	20,702	23,618	18,979	17,881
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	25,222	22,422	20,702	23,618	18,979
County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$	19,224	21,183	21,876	14,776	18,344
	·	,	,	,	,	,
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage						
of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)		56.75%	51.42%	48.62%	61.51%	50.85%
Covered payroll	\$	404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
County's net OPEB liability as a						
percentage of covered payroll		4.76%	6.01%	6.67%	4.62%	5.98%
Eveneted everege remaining contine veers						
Expected average remaining service years of all participants		8	8	8	8	8
or an participanto		J	Ü	J	5	0
Annual money-weighted rate of return		12.61%	8.55%	-13.58%	26.05%	6.53%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. The retiree credit increased from \$5.50 per year of service to \$6.50 per year of service for anyone who retires on or after July 1, 2024.

Changes of assumptions. The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2024:

The timing of decrements is assumed to occur in the middle of the year rather than the beginning of the year.

2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	_ Fiscal Year
					Total OPEB liability
744	755	755			Service cost
2,368	2,335	2,254			Interest on total OPEB liability
					Differences between expected and
(52)	(245)	(163)			actual experience
-	(443)	-			Changes of assumptions
(1,957)	(1,867)	(1,647)			Benefit payments
1,103	535	1,199			Net change in total OPEB liability
34,846	34,311	33,112			Total OPEB liability - beginning
35,949	34,846	34,311			Total OPEB liability - ending (a)
					Plan fiduciary net position
1,977	2,311	2,267			Contributions - employer
1,007	1,115	1,479			Net investment income
					Benefit payments, including refunds
(1,957)	(1,867)	(1,647)			of member contributions
-	-	1,609			Asset adjustment
1,027	1,559	3,708			Net change in plan fiduciary net position
16,854	15,295	11,587			Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
17,881	16,854	15,295			Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
18,068	17,992	19,016			County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)
					Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage
49.74%	48.37%	44.58%			of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)
280,007	271,552	292,195			Covered payroll
					County's net OPEB liability as a
6.45%	6.63%	6.51%			percentage of covered payroll
					Expected average remaining service years
8	8	8			of all participants

^{*}Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

Schedule 8B Page 1 of 2

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED) OPEB Master Trust Fund - County Retiree Health Insurance Credit Plan

Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

Fiscal Year	_	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$	3,067	2,366	2,291	2,137	2,091
actuarially determined contribution		3,067	2,366	2,291	2,137	2,091
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	-	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$	404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
Contributions as a percentage of						
covered payroll ¹		0.76%	0.67%	0.70%	0.67%	0.68%

¹The rates shown are as a percentage of total covered payroll.

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. The retiree credit increased from \$5.50 per year of service to \$6.50 per year of service for anyone who retires on or after July 1, 2024.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Valuation Date 1/1/2024

Actuarial cost method Projected Unit Credit

Amortization method Level Percentage of Projected Payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period 14 years, closed
Asset valuation method Market Value of Assets

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of OPEB Trust investment expense

Payroll growth rate 3.00%

Inflation Not applicable Healthcare cost trend rate Not applicable

Changes of assumptions: The timing of decrements is assumed to occur in the middle of the year rather than the beginning of the year.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
1,977	1,967	2,267	2,061	2,023	Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the
1,977	2,311	2,267	2,061	2,023	actuarially determined contribution
-	(344)	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
280,007	271,552	292,195	280,308	256,956	Covered payroll
					Contributions as a percentage of
0.71%	0.85%	0.78%	0.74%	0.79%	covered payroll ¹

Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED) OPEB Master Trust Fund - County Line of Duty Act Plan

Changes in the County's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year	_	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost Interest on total OPEB liability Differences between expected and	\$	1,983 1,445	1,908 1,296	1,795 1,213	1,726 1,082	1,113 1,367
actual experience Changes of assumptions		(4,061) 655	(55)	(1,317) 1,122	(51) -	(5,869) 12
Benefit payments Net change in total OPEB liability	_	(944) (922)	(993) 2,156	(926) 1,887	(793) 1,964	(763) (4,140)
Total OPEB liability - beginning Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	21,880 20,958	19,724 21,880	17,837 19,724	15,873 17,837	20,013 15,873
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer Net investment income Benefit payments, including refunds	\$	1,968 3,570	1,896 2,092	1,830 (3,597)	1,875 4,988	1,788 1,144
of member contributions Administrative expense	_	(943) (45)	(993) (44)	(926) (44)	(793) (39)	(763)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		4,550	2,951	(2,737)	6,031	2,169
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	22,905 27,455	19,954 22,905	22,691 19,954	16,660 22,691	14,491 16,660
County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$	(6,497)	(1,025)	(230)	(4,854)	(787)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)		131.00%	104.68%	101.17%	127.21%	104.96%
Covered payroll	\$	155,186	140,924	135,641	140,944	135,139
County's net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll		-4.19%	-0.73%	-0.17%	-3.44%	-0.58%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants		13	12	12	12	12
Annual money-weighted rate of return		12.61%	8.55%	-13.58%	26.05%	6.53%

Notes to Schedule:

 ${\it Changes\ of\ benefit\ terms.}\ \ {\it There\ have\ been\ no\ changes\ in\ benefit\ terms.}$

Changes of assumptions. The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2024:

The healthcare cost trend assumption was updated based on the 2024 Getzen model released by the SOA. Medicare Part B premiums are assumed to increase 4.0% annually.

The timing of decrements is assumed to occur in the middle of the year rather than the beginning of the year.

2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	_ Fiscal Year
					Total OPEB liability
1,071	1,087	1,044			Service cost
1,270	1,002	920			Interest on total OPEB liability
					Differences between expected and
(188)	907	45			actual experience
-	1,695	-			Changes of assumptions
(750)	(810)	(815)			Benefit payments
1,403	3,881	1,194			Net change in total OPEB liability
18,610	14,729	13,535			Total OPEB liability - beginning
20,013	18,610	14,729			Total OPEB liability - ending (a)
					Plan fiduciary net position
1,526	1,476	1,424			Contributions - employer
1,034	1,071	1,169			Net investment income
					Benefit payments, including refunds
(750)	(810)	(815)			of member contributions
-	-	<u>-</u>			Administrative expense
1,810	1,737	1,778			Net change in plan fiduciary net position
12,681	10,944	9,166			Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
14,491	12,681	10,944			Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
5,522	5,929	3,785			County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)
					Plan fiduciary net position as a
					percentage of the total OPEB liability
72.41%	68.14%	74.30%			(b) / (a)
112,846	106,195	83,241			Covered payroll
					County's net OPEB liability (asset) as a
4.89%	5.58%	4.55%			percentage of covered payroll
					Expected average remaining service years
12	12	12			of all participants

^{*}Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

Schedule 9B Page 1 of 2

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

OPEB Master Trust Fund - County Line of Duty Act Plan

Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

	Fiscal Year	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$	2,274	1,941	1,830	1,875	1,788
actuarially determined contribution		1,968	1,896	1,830	1,875	1,788
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	306	45	-	=	-
Covered payroll	\$	155,186	140,924	135,641	140,944	135,139
Contributions as a percentage of						
covered payroll ¹		1.27%	1.35%	1.35%	1.33%	1.32%

¹The rates shown are as a percentage of total covered payroll.

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Valuation Date 1/1/2024

Actuarial cost method Projected Unit Credit

Amortization method Level Percentage of Projected Payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period 19 years, closed

Asset valuation method Market Value of Assets

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of OPEB Trust investment expense

Payroll growth rate 3.50% Inflation 2.60%

Healthcare cost trend rate The trend for 2024 is 7.5%. The ultimate trend is 4.04%.

Changes of assumptions. The healthcare cost trend assumption was updated based on the 2024 Getzen model released by the SOA.

Medicare Part B premiums are assumed to increase 4.0% annually.

The timing of decrements is assumed to occur in the middle of the year rather than the beginning of the year.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	- Fiscal Year
1,526	1,472	1,424	1,529	1,474	Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the
1,526	1,476	1,424	1,529	1,474	actuarially determined contribution
-	(4)	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
112,846	106,195	83,241	79,081	95,795	Covered payroll
					Contributions as a percentage of
1.35%	1.39%	1.71%	1.93%	1.54%	covered payroll ¹

Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED) OPEB Master Trust Fund - Schools Premium Plan

Changes in the County's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages and years)

Fiscal Year	 2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost Interest on total OPEB liability Changes of benefit terms Differences between expected and	\$ 2,039 2,645	1,962 2,553	2,238 2,670 -	2,152 2,578 -	2,913 3,903
actual experience Changes of assumptions Benefit payments/refunds	(15,895) (905) (1,501)	(1,130) (2,003)	492 (3,891) (1,914)	(1,782) - (1,756)	(22,626) (220) (3,045)
Net change in total OPEB liability	 (13,617)	1,382	(405)	1,192	(19,075)
Total OPEB liability - beginning Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 40,770 27,153	39,388 40,770	39,793 39,388	38,601 39,793	57,676 38,601
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer Net investment income Benefit payments/refunds Administrative expense	\$ 1,501 6,781 (1,501)	- 4,100 -	1,800 (7,567) -	1,800 10,736 - (15)	1,800 2,478 -
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	 6,781	4,100	(5,767)	12,521	4,278
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 52,457 59,238	48,357 52,457	54,124 48,357	41,603 54,124	37,325 41,603
School's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ (32,085)	(11,687)	(8,969)	(14,331)	(3,002)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)	218.16%	128.67%	122.77%	136.01%	107.78%
Covered payroll	\$ 778,031	719,230	703,886	668,814	655,997
School's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	-4.12%	-1.62%	-1.27%	-2.14%	-0.46%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants	6	6	6	8	8
Annual money-weighted rate of return	12.61%	8.55%	-13.58%	26.05%	6.53%

Notes to Schedule:

Projected benefit payments. Calculations assume that the County will continue to make all required actuarially determined contributions. Based on that assumption, the plan's fiduciary net position is expected to make all future benefit payments of current plan members.

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions. The healthcare cost trend assumption was updated based on the 2024 Getzen model released by the SOA. The timing of active decrements was updated from beginning of year to middle of year.

2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	_ Fiscal Year
					Total OPEB liability
2,801	3,015	2,624			Service cost
3,709	4,652	4,691			Interest on total OPEB liability
-	-	-			Changes of benefit terms
					Differences between expected and
(594)	(18,166)	-			actual experience
-	-	-			Changes of assumptions
(3,060)	(3,042)	(3,329)			Benefit payments/refunds
2,856	(13,541)	3,986			Net change in total OPEB liability
54,820	68,361	64,375			Total OPEB liability - beginning
57,676	54,820	68,361			Total OPEB liability - ending (a)
					Plan fiduciary net position
1,800	1,000	1,000			Contributions - employer
2,248	2,340	2,619			Net investment income
-	-	-			Benefit payments/refunds
(2)	(7)	-			Administrative expense
4,046	3,333	3,619			Net change in plan fiduciary net position
33,279	29,946	26,327			Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
37,325	33,279	29,946			Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
20,352	21,541	38,415			School's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)
					Plan fiduciary net position as a
					percentage of the total OPEB liability
64.71%	60.71%	43.81%			(b) / (a)
615,455	599,822	576,721			Covered payroll
					School's net OPEB liability as a
3.31%	3.59%	6.66%			percentage of covered payroll
					Expected average remaining service years
7	8	8			of all participants

 $^{{}^* \}textit{Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available}.$

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

OPEB Master Trust Fund - Schools Premium Plan

Schedule of County Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentages, ratios and years)

Fiscal Year	 2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution	1,501	2,002	3,714	3,556	4,845
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	1,501	2,002	3,714	3,556	4,845
Other contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		· _	· .	· _	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$ 778,031	719,230	703,886	668,814	655,997
Contributions as a percentage of					
covered payroll ¹	0.19%	0.28%	0.53%	0.53%	0.74%

¹The rates shown are as a percentage of total covered payroll.

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Valuation Date
Actuarial cost method
Amortization method
Remaining amortization period
Asset valuation method
Investment rate of return
Payroll growth rate
Inflation

Healthcare cost trend rate

4/1/2022 Entry Age Normal

Level Percentage of Projected Payroll, closed

26

Fair Value

6.75%, net of OPEB Trust investment expense

3.00%

2.60%

Not available

 ${\it Changes\ of\ assumptions.}\ \ {\it There\ have\ been\ no\ changes\ in\ assumptions.}$

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	_ Fiscal Year
4,860	4,041	4,328	3,412	4,700	Actuarially determined contribution
4,860	4,041	4,328	3,412	4,700	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution
_	-	_	_	_	Other contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution
-	-	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
615,455	599,822	576,721	N/A	N/A	Covered payroll
					Contributions as a percentage of
0.79%	0.67%	0.75%	N/A	N/A	covered payroll ¹



Nonmajor Governmental Funds and Capital Projects Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes. The County has the following special revenue funds:

FIRE & RESCUE LEVY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

The Fire & Rescue Levy Special fund is used to account for the fire and rescue services. Revenues are principally derived from tax levy and interest earnings. Expenditures consist of the cost of delivering fire and rescue services.

TRANSPORTATION DISTRICTS

The Transportation Districts receives revenues from special tax levies, user fees, and interest earnings. These revenues are used primarily to pay debt service payments incurred in construction of streets and roads.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT / GYPSY MOTH AND FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT

The Stormwater Management District / Gypsy Moth and Forest Pest Management Levy receives revenues from permits and development fees, charges for services, Federal and State grants, interest earnings and special tax levies. Expenditures consist of the cost of promoting storm water drainage and construction projects, maintaining water quality and protecting the environment.

DEVELOPMENT FEE SERVICES

Development Fee Services receives revenues from permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses related to land and building development. Expenditures consist primarily of the cost of conducting review, inspection, and planning services.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Housing receives revenue primarily from Federal housing grants that are used to develop affordable housing opportunities for County residents.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES

Community Development Authorities receives revenue from special assessments collected by the County and distributed to Board established special taxing districts. Expenditures consist of public improvements including roads, utility infrastructure and water and sanitary sewer facilities, etc. within the boundaries of the Community Development Authorities.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

Emergency Medical Services receives revenue from ambulatory transport charges associated with fire and rescue emergency services delivery.

TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX

Transient Occupancy Tax receives revenue from a 2.0% tax on the charge for the occupancy of any room or space in the County. As a member of the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA), State statute has earmarked these revenues to be used for public transportation purposes only.

GRANTOR'S / DEED TAX

Grantor's / Deed Tax receives revenue from a fee imposed on each deed, instrument or writing by which lands, tenements, or other real property located in the County is sold or otherwise conveyed to a purchaser. As a member of NVTA, State statue has earmarked these revenues to be used for public transportation purposes only.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

Covid-19 Response receives general allocation of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLRF) from the U.S. Treasury Department to aid in the County's response and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

OPIOID SETTLEMENT

Opioid Settlement receives revenue from drug distributors and a manufacturer. At least 30% of the funds received must be spent on community-based opioid abuse prevention, treatment and recovery efforts.

OTHER

Other special revenue funds receives revenues for the benefit of the Animal Shelter, such as fees for animal-friendly license plates.

Capital Projects Funds

Capital projects funds are used to account for construction projects.

OTHER CAPITAL PROJECTS

Other Capital Projects Fund is used to account for the resources and expenditures related to construction projects such as libraries and parks, facilities to be used by police, detention and fire and rescue agencies, and storm water management ponds and channels.

EDUCATION CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

Education Capital Projects Fund is used to account for the resources obtained exclusively for the construction of school building and other school projects (proceeds from bonds). Such resources are immediately provided to the School Board Component Unit in support of these projects.



Schedule 11 Page 1 of 2

Nomajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds and Capital Project Funds Combining Balance Sheet
June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

				Special Reven	ue Funds				
			Transportation	Stormwater Management District/Gypsy Moth and Forest Pest	Development		Community Development	Emergency Medical	Transien Occupancy
ASSETS:		Levy	Districts	Management	Fee Services	Housing	Authorities	Services	Tax
Equity in pooled cash and investments Restricted cash and temporary investments	\$	44,201	1,886	13,147	15,794 -	8,129	328	3,514	11,212
Property taxes receivable, net		346	48	12	-	-	11	-	-
Accounts receivable, net		273	8	136	355	1	-	107	752
Due from other governmental units		-	-	-	-	1,422	-	-	-
Inventory		-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	\$	44,820	1,942	13,316	16,149	9,552	339	3,621	11,964
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE									
LIABILITIES:									
Accounts payable	\$	1,110	-	187	255	222	-	613	-
Wages and benefits payable		-	-	78	356	44	-	18	-
Due to other governmental units		-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and escrows		1	-	1.096	-	-	210	-	-
Prepaid taxes Unearned revenues		8,397	284	1,986 1,694	13	- 27	318	-	-
Retainages		-	-	1,694	15		-	-	-
Total liabilities		9,508	284	3,989	624	293	318	631	
Total Habilities	•	3,308	204	3,363	024	233	318	031	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Deferred inflows related to									
unavailable taxes		501	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements			_	_	_		_		_
Total deferred inflows of resources	•	501	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES:				21					
Non-spendable		24.011	1.650	21	45 525	- 0.250	-	2 000	11.064
Restricted Committed		34,811	1,658	9,289	15,525	9,259	21	2,990	11,964
Unassigned		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances		34,811	1,658	9,310	15,525	9,259	21	2,990	11,964
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of	•	34,011	1,058	3,310	13,323	3,439	21	2,330	11,904

Special never	uc i uiius			capitarrioje	tto i unus		
Grantor's / Deed Tax	Covid-19 Response	Opioid Settlement	Other	Other	Education	Total	
							ASSETS:
44,191	9,736	2,324	252	87,292	-	242,006	Equity in pooled cash and investments Restricted cash and temporary
-	-	-	-	2,654	-	2,654	investments
-	-	-	-	-	-	417	Property taxes receivable, net
213	48	6,607	1	-	-	8,501	Accounts receivable, net
-	-	-	-	54	-	1,476	Due from other governmental units
-	-	-		-	<u> </u>	21	Inventory
44,404	9,784	8,931	253	90,000	<u> </u>	255,075	Total assets
							LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF
							RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE
							LIABILITIES:
-	93	-	-	6,054	-	8,534	Accounts payable
-	-	11	-	-	-	507	Wages and benefits payable
-	-	-	-	16	-	60	Due to other governmental units
-	-	-	41	-	-	42	Deposits and escrows
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,985	Prepaid taxes
-	9,765	956	-	-	-	12,455	Unearned revenues
-	-	-	<u> </u>	1,352	<u> </u>	1,352	Retainages
-	9,858	967	41	7,422	- -	33,935	Total liabilities
							DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Deferred inflows related to
		_		_		518	unavailable taxes
_	_	_	_	_	_	318	Deferred inflows related to
		5,702				5,702	unavailable settlements
-		5,702			 -	6,220	Total deferred inflows of resources
-	<u> </u>	5,702	 -	<u> </u>	 _	0,220	Total deferred filliows of resources
							FUND BALANCES:
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Non-spendable
44,404	-	2,262	212	-	-	132,395	Restricted
-	-	-	-	82,578	-	82,578	Committed
-	(74)	-		-		(74)	Unassigned
44,404	(74)	2,262	212	82,578	<u> </u>	214,920	Total fund balances Total liabilities, deferred inflows of
44,404	9,784	8,931	253	90,000		255,075	resources and fund balances

Capital Projects Funds

Special Revenue Funds

Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds and Capital Projects Funds Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	_			Special Reve	enue Funds				
			Transportation Districts	Stormwater Management District/Gypsy Moth and Forest Pest	Development	Haveiga	Community Development Authorities	Emergency Medical Services	Transient Occupancy
REVENUES:	-	Levy	DISTRICTS	Management	Fee Services	Housing	Authorities	Services	Тах
General property taxes	\$	64,283	2,328	2,237	-	-	6,648	-	-
Other local taxes	·	· -	,	· -	-	-	· -	-	3,093
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory									
licenses		-	-	362	25,168	-	-	-	-
From use of money and property		1,884	61	497	727	10	-	127	449
Charges for services		-	18	10,772	1,014	777	_	3,991	-
Intergovernmental revenues:					,-			-,	
Federal		_	_	_	_	43,538	_	-	_
State		_	_	_	_	889	_	5	_
Donations		_	_	_	_	-	_	-	_
Miscellaneous		70	-	1	4	25	-	-	-
Total revenues	_	66,237	2,407	13,869	26,913	45,239	6,648	4,123	3,542
EXPENDITURES:									
General government administration		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Public safety		31,576	_	_	19,782	_	_	2,321	150
Public works		-	308	_		_	_	-,	
Health and welfare		_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
Parks, recreation and cultural		_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_
Community development		_	_	7,593	8,300	44,380	6,621	-	_
Capital outlay		_	_	-	-	-	-	-	_
Total expenditures	_	31,576	308	7,593	28,082	44,380	6,621	2,321	150
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	_			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				,	
over expenditures	_	34,661	2,099	6,276	(1,169)	859	27	1,802	3,392
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):									
Transfers in from:									
General fund		_	_	_	5,670	278	_	-	-
Special revenue funds		_	_	_	, -	-	_	-	-
Capital projects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out to:									
General fund		(27,408)	(2,071)	(1,417)	(2,377)	(183)	(15)	(3,827)	_
Capital projects		(5,800)	-	(3,166)	-	-	-	-	_
Internal service funds		(98)	_	(19)	(382)	_	_	-	_
Issuance of debt			_		` -	-	_	-	-
Premium on debt		_	_	_	-	-	_	-	-
Sale of surplus property		15	_	_	26	-	_	-	-
Total other financing sources / (uses)	_	(33,291)	(2,071)	(4,602)	2,937	95	(15)	(3,827)	-
Net change in fund balances	_	1,370	28	1,674	1,768	954	12	(2,025)	3,392
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		33,441	1,630	7,636	13,757	8,305	9	5,015	8,572
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	34,811	1,658	9,310	15,525	9,259	21	2,990	11,964

Special Revenue Funds Capital Projects Funds

					Opioid	Covid-19	Grantor's /
	Total	Education	Other	Other	Settlement	Response	Deed Tax
REVENUES:							
General property taxes	75,496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local taxes	9,001	-	-	-	-	-	5,908
Permits, privilege fees and regu							
licenses	25,530	-	-	-	-	-	-
From use of money and proper	6,106	-	57	11	-	496	1,787
Charges for services	16,572	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental revenues:							
Federal	52,211	-	1,643	-	-	7,030	-
State	4,669	-	2,965	10	800	-	-
Donations	99	-	90	9	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	3,912	<u>-</u>	2,886	<u> </u>	926	-	-
Total revenues	193,596		7,641	30	1,726	7,526	7,695
EXPENDITURES:							
General government administra	1,119	_	_	_	-	1,119	_
Public safety	54,315	_	_	7	_	479	_
Public works	308	_	_	-	_	-	_
Health and welfare	584	_	_	_	-	584	_
Parks, recreation and cultural	376	_	_	_	-	376	_
Community development	67,764	_	_	_	-	870	_
Capital outlay	205,251	142,152	62,595	-	504	-	_
Total expenditures	329,717	142,152	62,595	7	504	3,428	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			,			,	
over expenditures	(136,121)	(142,152)	(54,954)	23	1,222	4,098	7,695
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (L							
Transfers in from:							
General fund	52,257	-	46,309	-	-	-	-
Special revenue funds	12,566	_	12,566	-	-	-	_
Capital projects	75	_	75	-	-	-	_
Transfers out to:							
General fund	(37,298)	_	_	_	_	_	_
Capital projects funds	(14,166)	_	(1,600)	_	_	(3,600)	_
Internal service funds	(499)	_	(1,000)	_	_	(3,000)	_
Issuance of debt	184,995	135,815	49,180	_	_	_	_
Premium on debt	9,053	6,337	2,716	_	_	_	_
Sale of surplus property	41	-	-,,10	_	_	_	_
Total other financing sources	207,024	142,152	109,246		-	(3,600)	_
Net change in fund balances	70,903	-	54,292	23	1,222	498	7,695
FUND BALANCE, beginning of ye	144,017	-	28,286	189	1,040	(572)	36,709
	144,017		20,200	212	1,040	(74)	30,703

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - Fire & Rescue Levy

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

				Variance With Final Budget
	 Budgeted Amo	unts	2024	Favorable
	 Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
General property taxes	\$ 64,141	64,141	64,283	142
From use of money and property	2,000	2,000	1,277	(723)
Miscellaneous	 -	-	70	70
Total budgetary revenues	 66,141	66,141	65,630	(511)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public safety	53,667	42,831	31,576	11,255
Total budgetary expenditures	53,667	42,831	31,576	11,255
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):				
Transfers out to:				
General fund	(27,408)	(27,408)	(27,408)	-
Capital projects funds	(5,800)	(5,800)	(5,800)	-
Internal service funds	(98)	(98)	(98)	-
Sale of surplus property	-	-	15	15
Total other financing sources / (uses), net	(33,306)	(33,306)	(33,291)	15
Net change in budgetary fund balance	(20, 922)	(0.000)	762	10.750
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	(20,832) 41,307	(9,996) 41,307	763 41,307	10,759
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 20,475	31,311	42,070	10,759
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 13)	\$ 2,000	2,000	1,277	(723)
Current year fair value adjustment	 -	-	607	607
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	 2,000	2,000	1,884	(116)
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	 -	-	(7,866)	(7,866)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	20,475	31,311	42,070	10,759
Total adjustments			(7,259)	(7,259)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 20,475	31,311	34,811	3,500

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - Transportation Districts

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

				Variance With Final Budget
	 Budgeted Amo	unts	2024	Favorable
	 Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
General property taxes	\$ 2,449	2,449	2,328	(121)
From use of money and property	7	7	35	28
Charges for services	 -	-	18	18
Total budgetary revenues	 2,456	2,456	2,381	(75)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public works	434	450	308	142
Total budgetary expenditures	 434	450	308	142
OTHER FINANCING USES:				
Transfers out to:				
General fund	 (2,071)	(2,071)	(2,071)	-
Total other financing uses	 (2,071)	(2,071)	(2,071)	
Net change in budgetary fund balance	(49)	(65)	2	67
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	 1,870	1,870	1,870	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 1,821	1,805	1,872	67
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 14)	\$ 7	7	35	28
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	26	26
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	 7	7	61	54
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	 -	-	(240)	(240)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	1,821	1,805	1,872	67
Total adjustments	 -	-	(214)	(214)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 1,821	1,805	1,658	(147)

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - Stormwater Management District/Gypsy Moth and Forest Pest Management
Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
(UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

					Variance With Final Budget
		Budgeted Amo		2024	Favorable
DUDCETARY REVENUES.		Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:	A	4.622	4.622	2 227	605
General property taxes	\$	1,632	1,632	2,237	605
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses		350	350	362	12
From use of money and property		130	130	316	186
Charges for services		10,394	10,394	10,772	378
Intergovernmental revenues:					
Federal		-	160	-	(160)
Miscellaneous		-	40	1	(39)
Total budgetary revenues		12,506	12,706	13,688	982
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:					
Community development		9,342	9,181	7,593	1,588
Total budgetary expenditures		9,342	9,181	7,593	1,588
OTHER FINANCING USES:					
Transfers out from:					
General fund		(1,417)	(1,417)	(1,417)	-
Capital projects funds		(3,166)	(3,166)	(3,166)	-
Internal service funds		(19)	(19)	(19)	-
Total other financing uses		(4,602)	(4,602)	(4,602)	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance		(1,438)	(1,077)	1,493	2,570
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		8,753	8,753	8,753	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	7,315	7,676	10,246	2,570
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:		400	400	24.6	105
From use of money and property (Schedule 15)	\$	130	130	316	186
Current year fair value adjustment		-	-	181	181
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)		130	130	497	367
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods		-	-	(1,117)	(1,117)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year		7,315	7,676	10,246	2,570
Total adjustments		-	-	(936)	(936)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	7,315	7,676	9,310	1,634

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - Development Fee Services

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

					Variance With Final Budget
		Budgeted Amo		2024	Favorable
BUDGETARY REVENUES:		Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	\$	25,199	25,199	25,168	(31)
	Ş	ŕ	,	•	• •
From use of money and property		55	55	487	432
Charges for services		1,390	1,390	1,014	(376)
Miscellaneous		25	25	4	(21)
Total budgetary revenues		26,669	26,669	26,673	4
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:					
Public safety		20,999	20,988	19,782	1,206
Community development		8,441	8,401	8,300	101
Total budgetary expenditures		29,440	29,389	28,082	1,307
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):					
Transfers in from:					
General fund		4,470	5,670	5,670	-
Transfers out to:					
General fund		(2,377)	(2,377)	(2,377)	-
Internal service funds		(382)	(382)	(382)	-
Sale of surplus property		-	-	26	26
Total other financing sources, net		1,711	2,911	2,937	26
Net change in budgetary fund balance		(1,060)	191	1,528	1,337
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		14,645	14,645	14,645	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	13,585	14,836	16,173	1,337
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:					
From use of money and property (Schedule 16)	\$	55	55	487	432
Current year fair value adjustment		-	-	240	240
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)		55	55	727	672
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods		-	-	(888)	(888)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year		13,585	14,836	16,173	1,337
Total adjustments		-	-	(648)	(648)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	13,585	14,836	15,525	689

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - Housing

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

					Variance With Final Budget
		Budgeted Amo Original	ounts Final	2024 Actuals	Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:		Original	rillai	Actuals	(Onlavorable)
From use of money and property	\$	_	_	7	7
Charges for services	Y	7,970	1,470	, 777	(693)
Intergovernmental revenues:		7,370	1,170		(033)
Federal		36,756	52,413	43,538	(8,875)
State		-	948	889	(59)
Miscellaneous		145	-	25	25
Total budgetary revenues		44,871	54,831	45,236	(9,595)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:					
Community development		45,841	65,341	44,380	20,961
Total budgetary expenditures		45,841	65,341	44,380	20,961
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):					
Transfers in from:					
General fund		278	278	278	-
Transfers out to:					
General fund		(183)	(183)	(183)	-
Total other financing sources, net		95	95	95	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance		(875)	(10,415)	951	11,366
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		8,318	8,318	8,318	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	7,443	(2,097)	9,269	11,366
Page 1910 at law of Budgatana Basis to CAAB Basis					
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis: From use of money and property (Schedule 17)	\$			7	7
Current year fair value adjustment	Ş	-	-	3	3
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)				10	10
From use of money and property (schedule 12)		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	10	10
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods		-	-	(13)	(13)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year		7,443	(2,097)	9,269	11,366
Total adjustments		, -	-	(10)	(10)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	7,443	(2,097)	9,259	11,356

Schedule 18

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - Community Development Authorities

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

				Variance With Final Budget
	Budgeted Amou	unts	2024	Favorable
	 Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
General property taxes	\$ 5,558	6,758	6,648	(110)
Total budgetary revenues	 5,558	6,758	6,648	(110)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Community development	5,550	6,743	6,621	122
Total budgetary expenditures	 5,550	6,743	6,621	122
OTHER FINANCING USES:				
Transfers out to:				
General fund	 (8)	(15)	(15)	=_
Total other financing uses	 (8)	(15)	(15)	<u>-</u>
Net change in budgetary fund balance	-	-	12	12
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	9	9	9	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 9	9	21	12

Note to Schedule:

GAAP basis equals Budgetary basis.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - Emergency Medical Services

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

					Variance With Final Budget
		Budgeted Amo	unts	2024	Favorable
		Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:					
From use of money and property	\$	-	-	75	75
Charges for services		5,762	5,762	3,991	(1,771)
Intergovernmental revenues:					
State		-	=	5	5
Total budgetary revenues		5,762	5,762	4,071	(1,691)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:					
Public safety		2,658	3,011	2,321	690
Total budgetary expenditures		2,658	3,011	2,321	690
OTHER FINANCING USES:					
Transfers out to:					
General fund		(3,827)	(3,827)	(3,827)	-
Total other financing uses		(3,827)	(3,827)	(3,827)	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance		(723)	(1,076)	(2,077)	(1,001)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		5,473	5,473	5,473	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	4,750	4,397	3,396	(1,001)
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:					
From use of money and property (Schedule 19)	\$	-	_	75	75
Current year fair value adjustment	*	_	_	52	52
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)		-	-	127	127
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods		-	-	(458)	(458)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year		4,750	4,397	3,396	(1,001)
Total adjustments		-	-	(406)	(406)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	4,750	4,397	2,990	(1,407)

Special Revenue Fund - Transient Occupancy Tax

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

					Variance With Final Budget
		Budgeted Amo		2024	Favorable
		Originial	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:	•	4 400	4 400	2 222	4 600
Other local taxes	\$	1,400	1,400	3,093	1,693
From use of money and property		-	-	294	294
Total budgetary revenues		1,400	1,400	3,387	1,987
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:					
Public safety		150	150	150	-
Total budgetary expenditures		150	150	150	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance		1,250	1,250	3,237	1,987
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		9,043	9,043	9,043	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	10,293	10,293	12,280	1,987
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:					
From use of money and property (Schedule 20)	\$			294	294
Current year fair value adjustment	Ş	-	-	155	155
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	449	449
Trom use of money and property (softedure 12)				113	1.13
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods		-	-	(471)	(471)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year		10,293	10,293	12,280	1,987
Total adjustments				(316)	(316)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	10,293	10,293	11,964	1,671

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - Grantor's / Deed Tax

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

				2024	Variance With Final Budget
		Budgeted Amo		2024	Favorable
		Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:					
Other local taxes	\$	-	-	5,908	5,908
From use of money and property		-	-	1,188	1,188
Total budgetary revenues		-	-	7,096	7,096
Net change in budgetary fund balance			-	7,096	7,096
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		39,456	39,456	39,456	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	39,456	39,456	46,552	7,096
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:					
From use of money and property (Schedule 21)	\$	_	_	1,188	1,188
Current year fair value adjustment	Ÿ	_	_	599	599
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)		-	-	1,787	1,787
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods		-	-	(2,747)	(2,747)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year		39,456	39,456	46,552	7,096
Total adjustments		-	, -	(2,148)	(2,148)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	39,456	39,456	44,404	4,948

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - COVID-19 Response

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

					Variance With Final Budget
		Budgeted Amo	ounts Final	2024 Actuals	Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:	-	Original	rillai	Actuals	(Offiavorable)
From use of money and property	\$	_	_	370	370
Intergovernmental revenues:	Y			370	370
Federal		_	2,226	7,030	4,804
Total budgetary revenues		-	2,226	7,400	5,174
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:					
General government administration		2,430	3,153	1,119	2,034
Public safety		436	8,540	479	8,061
Health and welfare		3	4,245	584	3,661
Parks, recreation and cultural		-	429	376	53
Community development		2,961	4,530	870	3,660
Total budgetary expenditures		5,830	20,897	3,428	17,469
OTHER FINANCING USES:					
Transfers out:					
Capital projects funds		-	(3,600)	(3,600)	-
Total other financing uses, net		-	(3,600)	(3,600)	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance		(5,830)	(22,271)	372	22,643
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		2,172	2,172	2,172	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	(3,658)	(20,099)	2,544	22,643
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:					
From use of money and property (Schedule 22)	\$	_	_	370	370
Current year fair value adjustment	Ÿ	_	_	126	126
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)		-	-	496	496
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods		-	-	(2,744)	(2,744)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year		(3,658)	(20,099)	2,544	22,643
Total adjustments		-	-	(2,618)	(2,618)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	(3,658)	(20,099)	(74)	20,025

Schedule 23

Special Revenue Fund - Opioid Settlement

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

				Variance With Final Budget
	Budgeted Amou	unts	2024	Favorable
	 Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental revenues:				
State	\$ -	2,060	800	(1,260)
Miscellaneous	-	-	926	926
Total budgetary revenues	-	2,060	1,726	(334)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Community development	193	2,186	504	1,682
Total budgetary expenditures	 193	2,186	504	1,682
Net change in budgetary fund balance	(193)	(126)	1,222	1,348
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	1,040	1,040	1,040	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 847	914	2,262	1,348

Note to Schedule:

GAAP basis equals Budgetary basis.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Special Revenue Fund - Other

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

					Variance With
					Final Budget
		Budgeted Amou		2024	Favorable
		Original	Final	Actuals	(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:					
From use of money and property	\$	-	-	7	7
Intergovernmental revenues:					
State		10	10	10	-
Donations		-	-	9	9
Total budgetary revenues		10	10	26	16
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:					
Public safety		10	10	7	3
Total budgetary expenditures		10	10	7	3
Net change in budgetary fund balance		-	-	19	19
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		207	207	207	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	207	207	226	19
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:	\$			7	7
From use of money and property (Schedule 24)	>	-	-	-	7
Current year fair value adjustment		-	<u>-</u>	4	4
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)		-	-	11	11
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods		-	-	(18)	(18)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year		207	207	226	19
Total adjustments		-	-	(14)	(14)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	207	207	212	5



Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

INNOVATION TECHNOLOGY PARK FUND

Innovation Technology Park Fund provides land for economic development purposes.

PARKS & RECREATION FUND

The Prince William Department of Parks and Recreation provides recreational service to the County residents at the golf course, Waterworks and Splashdown Water Parks.

Schedule 25 Page 1 of 2

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Combining Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

ASSETS Recreation Total Current assets: 5 17,941 312 17,653 Restricted cash and temporary investments 6 769 769 Accounts receivable, net 85 17 10 Inventory 3,422 118 3,540 Advances and prepaid items 2 20 20 Total current assets 2 20 20 Noncurrent assets 8 1,236 2,308 Noncurrent assets 8 1,236 3,608 Valual carried assets, net of depreciation 1,084 2,566 3,605 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation 1,084 3,611 4,605 Total and construction in progress 1,084 3,611 4,605 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation 2,1932 4,847 26,709 Total assets 2 2,932 3,81 4,605 PEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES 2 2 3,92 3,82 Deferred outflows related to OPEB		Innovation Technology	Parks &	
Current assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments \$ 17,341 312 17,653 Restricted cash and temporary investments - 769 769 Accounts receivable, net 85 17 102 Inventory 3,422 118 3,540 Advances and prepaid items - 20 20 20 Total current assets 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets 85 1,045 2,566 3,650 Noncurrent assets 1,084 2,566 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 LACOURT SALES SALES SALES SALES SALES SALES SALES S		= -	Recreation	Total
Equity in pooled cash and investments \$ 17,341 312 17,653 Restricted cash and temporary investments - 769 769 Accounts receivable, net 85 17 102 Inventory 3,422 118 3,540 Advances and prepaid items - 20 20 Total current assets 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets 1,084 2,566 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 2,566 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 Deference outflows of RESOURCES 2 4 4 4 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 19 Italiance	ASSETS			
Restricted cash and temporary investments - 769 769 Accounts receivable, net 85 17 102 Inventory 3,422 118 3,540 Advances and prepaid items - 20 20 Total current assets 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets: - 20 20 Capital assets: - 2,066 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 EURBILITIES Current liabilities: - 202 202 <td< td=""><td>Current assets:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Current assets:			
Accounts receivable, net 85 17 102 Inventory 3,422 118 3,540 Advances and prepaid items - 20 20 Total current assets 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets: US Capital assets: US Land and construction in progress 1,084 2,566 3,650 3,651 1,045	Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 17,341	312	17,653
Inventory 3,422 118 3,540 Advances and prepaid items - 20 20 Total current assets 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets - 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets - - 1,045 3,650 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 <t< td=""><td>Restricted cash and temporary investments</td><td>-</td><td>769</td><td>769</td></t<>	Restricted cash and temporary investments	-	769	769
Advances and prepaid items - 20 20 Total current assets 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 1,084 2,566 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 202 202 Accounts payable - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9	Accounts receivable, net	85	17	102
Total current assets 20,848 1,236 22,084 Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 1,084 2,566 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 205 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 <	Inventory	3,422	118	3,540
Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 1,084 2,566 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 ELIABILITIES - 82 82 Current liabilities: - 202 202 Accounts payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable -	Advances and prepaid items	-	20	20
Capital assets: 1,084 2,566 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 ELIABILITIES Current liabilities: - 202 202 Accounts payable - 95 95 Accounts payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences	Total current assets	 20,848	1,236	22,084
Land and construction in progress 1,084 2,566 3,650 Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 LIABILITIES - 82 82 Current liabilities: - 202 202 Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 27 27 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 8	Noncurrent assets:			
Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation - 1,045 1,045 Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 LIABILITIES Current liabilities: - 202 202 Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Capital assets:			
Total noncurrent assets 1,084 3,611 4,695 Total assets 21,932 4,847 26,779 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 LIABILITIES Current liabilities: - 202 202 Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Land and construction in progress	1,084	2,566	3,650
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES 21,932 4,847 26,779 Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 EURABILITIES - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation	-	1,045	1,045
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 LIABILITIES Current liabilities: - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Total noncurrent assets	1,084	3,611	4,695
Loss on refundings - 4 4 Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Total assets	 21,932	4,847	26,779
Deferred outflows related to pensions - 59 59 Deferred outflows related to OPEB - 19 19 Total deferred outflows of resources - 82 82 ELIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to OPEB-1919Total deferred outflows of resources-8282ELIABILITIESCurrent liabilities:Accounts payable-202202Wages and benefits payable-9595Accrued interest-2727Deposits and escrows47956Unearned revenues-9292Current portion of bonds payable-822822Current portion of compensated absences-33	Loss on refundings	-	4	4
Total deferred outflows of resources LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued interest Deposits and escrows Unearned revenues Current portion of bonds payable Current portion of compensated absences - 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	Deferred outflows related to pensions	-	59	59
LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts payable Wages and benefits payable Accrued interest Deposits and escrows Unearned revenues Current portion of bonds payable Current portion of compensated absences LIABILITIES 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 2	Deferred outflows related to OPEB	 -	19	19
Current liabilities: Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Total deferred outflows of resources	 -	82	82
Accounts payable - 202 202 Wages and benefits payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	LIABILITIES			
Wages and benefits payable - 95 95 Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Current liabilities:			
Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Accounts payable	-	202	202
Accrued interest - 27 27 Deposits and escrows 47 9 56 Unearned revenues - 92 92 Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Wages and benefits payable	-	95	95
Unearned revenues-9292Current portion of bonds payable-822822Current portion of compensated absences-33		-	27	27
Current portion of bonds payable - 822 822 Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Deposits and escrows	47	9	56
Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Unearned revenues	-	92	92
Current portion of compensated absences - 3 3	Current portion of bonds payable	-	822	822
Total current liabilities 47 1,250 1,297	Current portion of compensated absences	-	3	3
	Total current liabilities	 47	1,250	1,297

Schedule 25 Page 2 of 2

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Combining Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Innovation Technology	Parks &	T
Noncurrent liabilities:	 Park	Recreation	Total
		4.620	4.620
Bonds payable, net of current portion	-	1,628	1,628
Net pension liabilities	-	107	107
Net OPEB liabilities	-	52	52
Compensated absences	 -	28	28
Total noncurrent liabilities	 -	1,815	1,815
Total liabilities	 47	3,065	3,112
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	-	34	34
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	-	8	8
Total deferred inflows of resources	 -	42	42
NET POSITION			
Net investments in capital assets	1,084	1,165	2,249
Restricted for Golf Activities	-	, 769	, 769
Unrestricted	 20,801	(112)	20,689
Total net position	\$ 21,885	1,822	23,707

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Position

	Innovation		
	Technology	Parks &	
	 Park	Recreation	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,467	7,155	8,622
Total operating revenues	 1,467	7,155	8,622
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Personnel expenses	-	1,719	1,719
Contractual services	26	4,059	4,085
Materials / supplies	-	774	774
Depreciation and amortization	-	168	168
Costs from sale of land	133	-	133
Other	22	2	24
Total operating expenses	 181	6,722	6,903
Operating income	 1,286	433	1,719
NON-OPERATING REVENUES / (EXPENSES):			
Interest income	756	110	866
Interest and other debt costs	-	(125)	(125)
Total non-operating revenues / (expenses), net	 756	(15)	741
Income before transfers	 2,042	418	2,460
TRANSFERS:			
Transfers in from:			
General fund	35	1,580	1,615
Total transfers	35	1,580	1,615
Change in net position	2,077	1,998	4,075
NET POSITION, beginning of the year	 19,808	(176)	19,632
NET POSITION, end of the year	\$ 21,885	1,822	23,707



Nomajor Proprietary Funds

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 27 Page 1 of 2

		Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	_	Innovation		Total	
		Technology	Parks &	Nonmajor	
		Park	Recreation	Funds	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				_	
Cash received from customers	\$	1,495	7,002	8,497	
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(50)	(5,193)	(5,243)	
Payments to employees for services		-	(1,701)	(1,701)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	_	1,445	108	1,553	
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Transfers in		35	1,580	1,615	
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	_	35	1,580	1,615	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Acquisition of capital assets		-	(90)	(90)	
Principal paid on bonds, leases, subscriptions, and other debt		-	(797)	(797)	
Interest paid on bonds, leases, subscriptions, and other debt costs		-	(134)	(134)	
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	_	-	(1,021)	(1,021)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Interest and dividends received on investments		740	110	850	
Net cash used by investing activities	_	740	110	850	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	_	2,220	777	2,997	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	_	15,121	304	15,425	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$_	17,341	1,081	18,422	

Proprietary Funds Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 27 Page 2 of 2

		Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
		Innovation		Total	
		Technology	Parks &	Nonmajor	
		Park	Recreation	Funds	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED / (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income	\$_	1,286	433	1,719	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by					
operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization		-	168	168	
Change in assets:					
(Increase) / decrease in:					
Accounts receivable		-	(4)	(4)	
Inventory		131	(36)	95	
Change in deferred outflows of resources:					
(Increase) / decrease in:					
Loss on refunding		-	1	1	
Deferred outflows related to pensions		-	5	5	
Deferred outflows related to OPEB		-	(8)	(8)	
Change in liabilities:					
Increase / (decrease) in:					
Accounts payable and personnel costs		-	32	32	
Due to other funds		-	(344)	(344)	
Unearned revenues		-	(150)	(150)	
Deposits and escrows		28	-	28	
Other noncurrent liabilities		-	19	19	
Change in deferred inflows of resources:					
Increase / (decrease) in:					
Deferred inflows related to pensions		-	(10)	(10)	
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	_		2	2	
Total adjustments		159	(325)	(166)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,445	108	1,553	



Internal Service Funds

Internal Service Funds provide for the financing of goods or services on a cost-reimbursement basis by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the County. The County has the following internal service funds:

Intra-County Services

The Construction Crew provides roads and sidewalk construction and maintenance on County property; Data Processing provides computer operations and software applications; and Fleet Management provides fleet operations and maintenance services.

Self-insurance

Three self-insurance programs provide the County with liability, property damage, casualty and workers' compensation insurance.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Fund provides self-insurance medical and dental coverage for employees and fully insured HMO and vision coverage. Flexible spending benefits and an additional insurance credit for retirees is also a component of this fund.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA Internal Service Funds Combining Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Intra-			Self- Insurance Workers'	11111	
			Self- Insurance			
		Other Self-				
	County Services	Insurance	Casualty Pool	Compensation Association	Health Insurance	Tota
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and investments \$	15,275	268	-	-	34,721	50,264
Restricted cash and temporary investments	-	-	1,361	14,050	-	15,411
Investments	-	-	1,024	22,461	-	23,485
Accounts receivable, net	202	1	5	265	4,488	4,961
Inventory	413	-	-	-	-	413
Advances and prepaid items	225	-	397	52	701	1,375
Total current assets	16,115	269	2,787	36,828	39,910	95,909
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted investments	-	-	500	750	-	1,250
Capital assets:						
Land and construction in progress	801	-	-	-	-	801
Buildings and other capital assets,						
net of depreciation and amortization	14,148	-		-	<u> </u>	14,148
Total noncurrent assets	14,949	-	500	750	- -	16,199
Total assets	31,064	269	3,287	37,578	39,910	112,108
DEFFERED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred outflows related to pensions	2,808	-	-	-	74	2,882
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	551	-	-	-	43	594
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,359	-	-	-	117	3,476
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	1,093	-	253	958	2,089	4,393
Wages and benefits payable	286	-	-	_	-	286
Accrued interest	204	-	-	-	-	204
Subscription liabilities	2,791	-	-	-	-	2,791
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	, - -	42	481	2,716	4,688	7,927
Current portion of surplus distribution payables	_	-	25	125	-	150
Current portion of compensated absences	158	_	-	-	_	158
Total current liabilities	4,532	42	759	3,799	6,777	15,909
Noncurrent liabilities:	,			,		· · ·
Subscription liabilities	6,318	-	-	-	-	6,318
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	-	333	23,124	-	23,457
Surplus distribution payables	-	-	337	1,038	-	1,375
Net pension liabilities	5,001	-	-	_	131	5,132
Net OPEB liabilities	1,665	-	_	_	107	1,772
Compensated absences	2,064	-	-	-	-	2,064
Total noncurrent liabilities	15,048	-	670	24,162	238	40,118
Total liabilities	19,580	42	1,429	27,961	7,015	56,027
	,		· ·	,	<u> </u>	-,-
DEFFERED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	4 550				4.	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	1,553	-	-	-	41	1,594
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	288	-	-	-		308
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,841	-	-	<u>-</u>	61	1,902

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA Internal Service Funds Combining Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

	 Intra- County Services	Other Self- Insurance	Self- Insurance Casualty Pool	Self- Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	Health Insurance	Total
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	5,840	-	-	-	-	5,840
Restricted for:						
Self-Insurance Casulaty Pool	-	-	1,858	-	-	1,858
Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation						
Association	-	-	-	9,617	-	9,617
Unrestricted	 7,162	227	-	-	32,951	40,340
Total net position	\$ 13,002	227	1,858	9,617	32,951	57,655

Internal Service Funds

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

	lukus	Oth	Self-	Self- Insurance		
	Intra- County	Other Self-	Insurance Casualty	Workers' Compensation	Health	
	Services	Insurance	Pool	Association	Insurance	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:	 Scivices	msurance	1 001	Association	modrance	Total
Charges for services	\$ 58,989	_	3,054	6,099	74,830	142,972
Miscellaneous	403	-	-	· -	4,376	4,779
Total operating revenues	 59,392	-	3,054	6,099	79,206	147,751
OPERATING EXPENSES:						
Personnel expenses	18,429	-	-	-	712	19,141
Contractual services	25,228	-	1,100	792	3,006	30,126
Materials / supplies	9,782	-	-	-	45	9,827
Depreciation and amortization	4,142	-	-	-	-	4,142
Claims and premiums	96	-	1,013	694	67,229	69,032
OPEB costs	-	-	-	-	5,238	5,238
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	-	-	503	7,353	716	8,572
Other	 786	-	-	-	16	802
Total operating expenses	58,463	-	2,616	8,839	76,962	146,880
Operating income / (loss)	 929	-	438	(2,740)	2,244	871
NON-OPERATING REVENUES / (EXPENSES):						
Interest income and investment losses	1,381	10	182	2,117	1,594	5,284
Interest and other debt costs	(213)	-	-	-	-	(213)
Gain on sale of capital assets	 6	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	6
Total non-operating revenues, net	 1,174	10	182	2,117	1,594	5,077
Income / (loss) before transfers	 2,103	10	620	(623)	3,838	5,948
TRANSFERS:						
Transfers in from:						
Special revenue funds	401	-	_	_	98	499
Transfers out to:						
General fund	(1,381)	-	_	_	(2,000)	(3,381)
Total transfers	(980)	-	-	-	(1,902)	(2,882)
Change in net position	1,123	10	620	(623)	1,936	3,066
NET POSITION, beginning of year	11,879	217	1,238	10,240	31,015	54,589
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 13,002	227	1,858	9,617	32,951	57,655



COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA Internal Service Funds Combining Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Intra- County	Other Self-	Self- Insurance Casualty (Self- Insurance Workers' Compensation	Health	
<u>-</u>	Services	Insurance	Pool	Association	Insurance	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Cash received from customers \$	59,056	-	3,054	6,044	83,649	151,803
Cash received / (paid) from / (to) other entities	822	-	-	-	(4,011)	(3,189)
Payments for claims and premiums	-	(1)	(1,559)	(6,498)	(73,183)	(81,241)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(37,349)	-	(1,146)	77	(1,399)	(39,817)
Payments to employees for services	(18,897)	-	-	-	(817)	(19,714)
Net cash provided / (used) by operating activities	3,632	(1)	349	(377)	4,239	7,842
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Surplus distributions paid	-	-	(18)	(112)	-	(130)
Transfers in	401	-	-	-	98	499
Transfers out	(1,381)	-	-	-	(2,000)	(3,381)
Net cash used by non-capital financing activities	(980)	-	(18)	(112)	(1,902)	(3,012)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Acquisition of capital assets	(7,703)	-	-	-	-	(7,703)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	6	-	-	-	-	6
Principal paid on subscriptions	3,787	-	-	-	-	3,787
Interest paid on subscriptions costs	(124)	-	-	-		(124)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(4,034)	-	-	-		(4,034)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from maturities of investments	-	-	25	20	-	45
Purchases of investments	-	-	(15)	(1,800)	-	(1,815)
Interest and dividends received on investments	1,381	10	113	7,946	1,567	11,017
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,381	10	123	6,166	1,567	9,247
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1)	9	454	5,677	3,904	10,043
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	15,276	259	907	8,373	30,817	55,632
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year \$	15,275	268	1,361	14,050	34,721	65,675

Internal Service Funds

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 30 Page 2 of 2

			Self-	Self- Insurance		
	Intra-	Other	Insurance	Workers'		
	County	Self-	Casualty C	Compensation	Health	
_	Services	Insurance	Pool	Association	Insurance	Totals
NET CASH						
PROVIDED / (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Operating income / (loss) \$	929	-	438	(2,740)	2,244	871
Adjustments to reconcile operating income / (loss)						
to net cash provided / (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	4,142	-	-	-	-	4,142
Change in assets:						
(Increase) / decrease in:						
Accounts receivable	67	-	-	(55)	432	444
Due from other governmental units	419	-	-	-	-	419
Inventory	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)
Advances and prepaid items	-	-	(17)	24	(133)	(126)
Change in deferred outflows of resources:						
(Increase) / decrease in:						
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	650	-	-	-	98	748
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	(68)	-	-	-	(19)	(87)
Change in liabilities:						
Increase / (decrease) in:						
Accounts payable and personnel costs	(1,269)	-	(29)	845	1,085	632
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	(1)	(43)	1,549	716	2,221
Other noncurrent liabilities	(442)	-	-	-	(114)	(556)
Change in deferred inflows of resources:						
Increase / (decrease) in:						
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(819)	-	-	-	(77)	(896)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	28	-	-	-	7	35
Total adjustments	2,703	(1)	(89)	2,363	1,995	6,971
Net cash provided / (used) by operating activities \$	3,632	(1)	349	(377)	4,239	7,842



Fiduciary & Custodial Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency on behalf of others. Such funds cannot be used to support the County's programs. The County uses fiduciary funds to report the financial activities related to: pensions, other post-employment benefits (OPEB) obligations, and the related assets held to fund those obligations, as well as for trust arrangements with private organizations.

Custodial funds are used to account for assets held by the County on behalf of individuals, or collected on behalf of other governments and paid to the other government.

- The Special Welfare Fund, the Community Service Board Payees Fund, and the Housing FSS Recipients Fund are used to account for receipts and disbursements of monies for certain County welfare, mental health services and the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program recipients.
- Sales Tax Due to Towns Fund is used to record the portion of sales taxes collected by the County that are due to the Towns of Dumfries, Quanitco, Occoquan, and Haymarket within the County. The Towns' portions are paid on a monthly basis.

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Funds June 30, 2024

		Pension	OPEB Master	
		Trust Funds	Trust Fund	Total
ASSETS			_	
Restricted cash	\$	1,151	-	1,151
Restricted investments:				
Money market mutual funds		927	644	1,571
Equity investments		37,070	85,234	122,304
Real asset investments		2,591	-	2,591
Fixed income investments		15,103	55,993	71,096
Diversified investments		4,992	-	4,992
Life insurance annuity	<u></u>	23,475	<u>-</u>	23,475
Total investments		84,158	141,871	226,029
Total assets		85,309	141,871	227,180
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable		144	4,368	4,512
Total liabilities		144	4,368	4,512
NET POSITION				
Net position restricted for pensions		85,165	-	85,165
Net position restricted for OPEB		-	137,503	137,503
Total net position	\$	85,165	137,503	222,668

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Pension	OPEB Master	
	 Trust Funds	Trust Fund	Total
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Member	\$ 2,235	-	2,235
Employer	 4,399	5,933	10,332
Total Contributions	 6,634	5,933	12,567
Investment income:			
Interest and dividends	2,193	3,807	6,000
Net depreciation in fair value of			
investments	 3,728	12,362	16,090
Total investment income	5,921	16,169	22,090
Less: investment expenses	 (116)	(203)	(319)
Net investment income	5,805	15,966	21,771
Total additions	 12,439	21,899	34,338
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension and OPEB payments	4,251	4,303	8,554
Refund of members' contributions	410	-	410
Administrative expenses	459	-	459
Total deductions	 5,120	4,303	9,423
Change in net position	7,319	17,596	24,915
NET POSITION, beginning of year	77,846	119,907	197,753
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 85,165	137,503	222,668

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Pension Trust Funds

June 30, 2024

		Length of	
		Service Award	
	Supplemental	Program	Total
	Pension Plan	(LoSAP)	Pension
	Trust Fund	Trust Fund	Trust Funds
ASSETS			
Restricted cash	\$ 1,151	-	1,151
Restricted investments:			
Money market mutual funds	869	58	927
Equity investments	37,070	=	37,070
Real asset investments	2,591	-	2,591
Fixed return investments	15,103	-	15,103
Diversified investments	4,992	-	4,992
Life insurance annuity	 -	23,475	23,475
Total investments	60,625	23,533	84,158
Total assets	 61,776	23,533	85,309
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	 64	80	144
Total liabilities	 64	80	144
NET POSITION			
Net position restricted for pensions	 61,712	23,453	85,165
Total net position	\$ 61,712	23,453	85,165

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Pension Trust Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Supplemental Pension Plan Trust Fund	Length of Service Award Program (LoSAP) Trust Fund	Total Pension Trust Funds
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Member	\$ 2,235	-	2,235
Employer	 2,235	2,164	4,399
Total contributions	 4,470	2,164	6,634
Investment income:			
Interest and dividends	1,527	666	2,193
Net depreciation in fair value of			
investments	 3,728	<u>-</u> _	3,728
Total investment income	5,255	666	5,921
Less: investment expenses	 (116)	<u>-</u>	(116)
Net investment income	 5,139	666	5,805
Total additions	 9,609	2,830	12,439
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension payments	2,902	1,349	4,251
Refund of members' contributions	410	-	410
Administrative expenses	 169	290	459
Total deductions	 3,481	1,639	5,120
Change in net position	 6,128	1,191	7,319
NET POSITION, beginning of year	 55,584	22,262	77,846
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 61,712	23,453	85,165

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund

June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

		County OPEB Retiree Health			
	County OPEB	Insurance	County OPEB	Schools	Total OPEB
	Premium Plan	Credit Plan	LODA	OPEB Premium	Master
	Trust Fund	Trust Fund	Trust Fund	Plan Trust Fund	Trust Fund
ASSETS					
Restricted investments	\$ 26,642	27,535	28,448	59,246	141,871
Total assets	26,642	27,535	28,448	59,246	141,871
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	1,054	2,313	993	8	4,368
Total liabilities	1,054	2,313	993	8	4,368
NET POSITION					
Net position restricted for OPEB	25,588	25,222	27,455	59,238	137,503
Total net position	\$ 25,588	25,222	27,455	59,238	137,503

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

	County OPEB Premium Plan Trust Fund	County OPEB Retiree Health Insurance Credit Plan Trust Fund	County OPEB LODA Trust Fund	Schools OPEB Premium Plan Trust Fund	Total OPEB Master Trust Fund
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Employer	\$ 1,528	2,437	1,968	<u> </u>	5,933
Investment income:					
Interest and dividends	712	637	841	1,617	3,807
Net depreciation in fair value					
of investments	 2,313	2,069	2,729	5,251	12,362
Total investment income	3,025	2,706	3,570	6,868	16,169
Less: investment expenses	 (38)	(33)	(45)	(87)	(203)
Net investment income	2,987	2,673	3,525	6,781	15,966
Total additions	 4,515	5,110	5,493	6,781	21,899
DEDUCTIONS					
OPEB payments	1,050	2,310	943	-	4,303
Total deductions	 1,050	2,310	943	-	4,303
Change in net position	3,465	2,800	4,550	6,781	17,596
NET POSITION, beginning of year	22,123	22,422	22,905	52,457	119,907
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 25,588	25,222	27,455	59,238	137,503

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Funds

June 30, 2024

·		Community		Sales Tax	
	Special	Service Board	Housing	Due To	
	Welfare	Payees	FSS Recipients	Towns	Total
ASSETS		-	-		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 73	-	424	-	497
Cash held by other fiscal agents	-	78	-	-	78
Accounts receivable, net	 -	-	2		2
Total assets	 73	78	426		577
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	6	-	-	-	6
Escrow and deposits	 -	-	390		390
Total liabilities	 6	-	390	<u>-</u>	396
NET POSITION					
Net position restricted for other purposes	67	78	36		181
Total net position	\$ 67	78	36	-	181

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Special Welfare	Community Services Board Payees	Housing FSS Recipients	Sales Tax Due To Towns	Total
ADDITIONS					
Collections on behalf of individuals for programs	\$ 57	387	-	-	444
Sales taxes collected for other governments	-	-	-	860	860
Investment Income:					
Interest and dividends	-	-	14	-	14
Total investment income	-	_	14	-	14
Total additions	 57	387	14	860	1,318
DEDUCTIONS					
Payments on behalf of individuals for programs	48	383	-	-	431
Payment of sales taxes to other governments	 -	-	-	860	860
Total deductions	 48	383	-	860	1,291
Change in net position	9	4	14	-	27
NET POSITION, beginning of year	58	74	22	_	154
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 67	78	36	-	181



DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT

Adult Detention Center

The Adult Detention Center derives revenues from the County and charges for services. The Adult Detention Center statements includes revenues and expenditures for the general operation and capital projects of the Prince William-Manassas regional adult detention center as well as accounts for the fiduciary activities of the inmates' accounts.

Schedule 39

Discretely Presented Component Unit - Adult Detention Center

Combining Balance Sheet

June 30, 2024

		Governmental Fun	nd Types	
	-	General	Capital	
		Operating	Projects	Total
ASSETS				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	20,121	4,049	24,170
Cash held by other fiscal agents		2,130	-	2,130
Accounts receivable, net		1,734	-	1,734
Due from other governmental units		50		50
Total assets		24,035	4,049	28,084
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE				
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable		122	-	122
Wages and benefits payable		579		579
Total liabilities		701		701
FUND BALANCES:				
Assigned		1,354	1,084	2,438
Unassigned		21,980	2,965	24,945
Total fund balances		23,334	4,049	27,383
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	24,035	4,049	
Amounts reported for governmental activities Net Position are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are resources and, therefore, are not reported assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds: Net OPEB assets GASB 68 and 75 requires that deferred in be reported: Deferred outflows related to pensions Deferred inflows related to OPEB Deferred inflows related to OPEB	rities are no ted in the f e not finan	ot financial Funds. cial resources, therefo		\$ 93,104 1,022 6,750 1,038 (3,531)
Deferred inflows related to OPEB Long-term liabilities are not due and paya period and, therefore, are not reported				(1,804)
Current year net pension liabilities				(10,748)
Current year net OPEB liabilities				(2,367)
Compensated absences				(4,411)
Net position of governmental activities (Exhi	bit 12)			\$ 106,436



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Discretely Presented Component Unit - Adult Detention Center

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Governmental Fund	d Types	
	General	Capital	
	 Operating	Projects	Total
REVENUES:			_
From use of money and property	\$ 1,039	-	1,039
Charges for services	1,002	-	1,002
Intergovernmental revenues:			
Federal	1,281	-	1,281
State	17,374	-	17,374
Local	42,249	-	42,249
Miscellaneous	 49	<u> </u>	49
Total revenues	 62,994	<u> </u>	62,994
EXPENDITURES:			
Public safety	55,577	1,262	56,839
Total expenditures	55,577	1,262	56,839
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	7,417	(1,262)	6,155
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):			
Transfers in	-	3,476	3,476
Transfers out	 (3,476)	<u> </u>	(3,476)
Total other financing sources / (uses)	 (3,476)	3,476	
Net change in fund balances	3,941	2,214	6,155
FUND BALANCES, beginning of year	 19,393	1,835	
FUND BALANCES, end of year	\$ 23,334	4,049	

Schedule 40 Page 2 of 2

Total

Discretely Presneted Component Unit - Adult Detention Center

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. Add capital acquisitions 1,314 Subtract depreciation and amortization expense (4,160) Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, are not reported in the funds: Add current year's net OPEB assets 1,022 Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets 1,022 Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets 1,038 Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions 6,750 Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,640 Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,804 Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,804 Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,804 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's OPEB 1,2,367 Subtract current year's compensated absences liability 4,4411 Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492 Change in Adult Detention Center net position (Exhibit 13) \$ 6,573		iotai
governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. Add capital acquisitions Subtract depreciation and amortization expense Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, are not reported in the funds: Add current year's net OPEB assets Add current year's net OPEB assets Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets Add current year's net oPEB assets Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB (1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's oPEB Subtract current year's oPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Net change in fund balances	\$ 6,155
those expenditures over the life of the assets. Add capital acquisitions Subtract depreciation and amortization expense (4,160) Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, are not reported in the funds: Add current year's net OPEB assets Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets (174) GASB 68 and 75 requires reporting deferred inflows and outflows of resources: Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to opensions (8,765) Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to pensions (8,765) Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to DPEB (1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to pensions (3,531) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to DPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to DPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to DPEB (1,804) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while	
Add capital acquisitions Subtract depreciation and amortization expense (4,160) Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, are not reported in the funds: Add current year's net OPEB assets Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets Add current year's deferred outflows and outflows of resources: Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Add current year's deferred outflows related to DPEB Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate	
Subtract depreciation and amortization expense (4,160) Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, are not reported in the funds: Add current year's net OPEB assets 1,022 Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets (174) GASB 68 and 75 requires reporting deferred inflows and outflows of resources: Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions 6,750 Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to PEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to PEB 1,640 Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,640 Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,831 Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,844 Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	those expenditures over the life of the assets.	
Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, are not reported in the funds: Add current year's net OPEB assets Add current year's net OPEB assets (174) GASB 68 and 75 requires reporting deferred inflows and outflows of resources: Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to DPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 3,531) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 4,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to DPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to DPEB 1,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's OPEB 2,367) Subtract current year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Add capital acquisitions	1,314
are not reported in the funds: Add current year's net OPEB assets Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets (174) GASB 68 and 75 requires reporting deferred inflows and outflows of resources: Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to DPEB Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's OPEB Candon Subtract current year's opensions Add prior year's opensions 10,748) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's OPEB Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Subtract depreciation and amortization expense	(4,160)
Add current year's net OPEB assets (174) GASB 68 and 75 requires reporting deferred inflows and outflows of resources: Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions 6,750 Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to pensions (8,765) Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB (1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to PEB (1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to PEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's OPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources,	
Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets GASB 68 and 75 requires reporting deferred inflows and outflows of resources: Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to pensions Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to oPEB Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to oPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	are not reported in the funds:	
Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 3,040 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 3,051 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 3,051 Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 3,531 Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to DPEB 4,804 Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 5,628 Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 5,628 Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 5,628 Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 7,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions 5,628 Subtract current year's compensated absences liability 4,411 Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Add current year's net OPEB assets	1,022
Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,038 Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to pensions (8,765) Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB (1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to pensions (3,531) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to PEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's OPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's Pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets	(174)
Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to pensions Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB T,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's oPEB Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	GASB 68 and 75 requires reporting deferred inflows and outflows of resources:	
Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to pensions Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB (1,640) Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to pensions Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB T,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's Pensions Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions	6,750
Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to pensions Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB (1,804) Add prior year's deferred inflows related to DPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's OPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB	1,038
Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to pensions Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to pensions Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's Pensions Subtract current year's OPEB Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB Add prior year's compensated absences liability	Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to pensions	(8,765)
Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to pensions Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's OPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	·	(1,640)
Add prior year's deferred inflows related to pensions Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB 1,474 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's OPEB Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to pensions	(3,531)
Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions Subtract current year's OPEB Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB Add prior year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's OPEB Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB	(1,804)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's OPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Add prior year's deferred inflows related to pensions	5,628
of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's OPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	Add prior year's deferred inflows related to OPEB	1,474
governmental funds: Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's OPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	·	
Subtract current year's pensions (10,748) Subtract current year's OPEB (2,367) Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's pensions 12,506 Add prior year's OPEB 3,794 Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	·	
Subtract current year's OPEB Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (4,411) Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	-	
Subtract current year's compensated absences liability Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492	· · ·	
Add prior year's pensions Add prior year's OPEB Add prior year's compensated absences liability 12,506 3,794 4,492	·	• • •
Add prior year's OPEB Add prior year's compensated absences liability 3,794 4,492		• • • •
Add prior year's compensated absences liability 4,492		
	• •	
Change in Adult Detention Center net position (Exhibit 13) \$ 6,573	Add prior year's compensated absences liability	 4,492
	Change in Adult Detention Center net position (Exhibit 13)	\$ 6,573

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Discretely Presented Component Unit - Adult Detention Center (General Operating Fund)
Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands)

				2024	Variance With Final Budget
		Budgeted Amo Original	unts Final	2024 Actuals	Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:		Original	rilidi	Actuals	(Olliavorable)
From use of money and property	\$	_	_	1,039	1,039
Charges for services	Y	486	486	1,002	516
Intergovernmental revenues:		400	400	1,002	310
Federal		293	1,248	1,281	33
State		14,449	14,449	17,374	2,925
Local:		,	,		_,00
Manassas		5,417	5,417	5,364	(53)
Manassas Park		713	713	362	(351)
Prince William County		41,402	41,402	36,523	(4,879)
Miscellaneous		62	62	49	(13)
Total revenues		62,822	63,777	62,994	(783)
BUEDGETARY EXPENDITURES:					
Public safety - Adult Detention		60,939	58,457	55,577	2,880
Total budgetary expenditures		60,939	58,457	55,577	2,880
OTHER FINANCING USES:					
Transfers out to:					
Capital projects funds		(116)	(3,476)	(3,476)	
Total other financing uses		(116)	(3,476)	(3,476)	
Net change in budgetary fund balance		1,767	1,844	3,941	2,095
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year		19,393	19,393	19,393	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$	21,160	21,237	23,334	2,095

Note:

GAAP basis equals Budgetary basis.

DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The schedules of bonds and other long-term debt detail the maturity dates and variable interest rates of the governmental funds' and enterprise funds' general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, notes payable, school bonds, and state literary funds.

June 30, 2024

					-		Total Outs	tanding at Jun Adult	e 30, 2024					
				Date		General County Related	Road Related	Detention Center Related	Park Related	School Board Related	Total Outstanding (Not Matured)	Interest Rate	Matur	ing Annually
Description		Authorized	Issued	Issued		Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	at June 30, 2024	(%)	Amount	Fiscal Year
General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds:														
2006 Referendum														
	\$	101,110	28,635	31-Jul-13	\$	-	1,250	-	180	-	1,430	3.00	1,430	2025
		-	61,805	29-Jul-15		6,025	8,035	-	1,390	-	15,450	5.00	3,090	2025 thru 2026
												3.00 3.00	3,090 3,090	2027 thru 2028 2031
Total 2006 Referendum	\$_	101,110	90,440		\$_	6,025	9,285	-	1,570	-	16,880			
Davisaria Danda														
Revenue Bonds Tax-Exempt Bonds:	\$	30,985	23,355	1-Mar-16	\$	13,995	-	-	-	-	13,995	5.00	1,170	2025 thru 2027
												5.00 4.00	1,165 1,165	2028 2029 thru 2032
												3.50	1,165	2033 thru 2036
		54,590	44,770	29-Oct-20		22,710	-	15,325	-	-	38,035	5.00	2,245	2025 thru 2028
												5.00 5.00	2,240 2,235	2029 2030 thru 2035
												3.00	2,235	2036
												2.00	2,235	2037 thru 2040
												2.13	2,230	2041
		36,500	32,800	25-Oct-23		32,800	-	-	-	-	32,800	5.00	830	2031
												5.00 5.00	2,460 2,455	2032 thru 2037 2038 thru 2039
												5.00	2,460	2040 thru 2043
												4.25	2,460	2044
Taxable Bonds:		17,000	16,380	25-Oct-23		16,380	-	-	-	-	16,380	5.00	2,460	2025 thru 2029
												5.00 5.00	2,455 1,625	2030 2031
Total Revenue Bonds	\$_	139,075	117,305		\$_	85,885	-	15,325	-	-	101,210			
School Bonds	\$	48,795	48,795	13-May-04		-	-	-	-	2,435	2,435	5.10	2,435	2025
		62,320	62 320	12-May-05		_			_	6,230	6,230	5.10	3,115	2025
		02,320	02,320	12-Way-03						0,230	0,230	4.35	3,115	2026
		61,605	61,605	11-May-06		-	-	-	-	9,240	9,240	4.60	3,080	2025 thru 2026
												5.10	3,080	2027
		64,975	64,975	10-May-07		-	-	-	-	12,980	12,980	4.50 5.10	3,245 3,245	2025 thru 2026 2027 thru 2028
		45,890	45,890	15-May-08		_	_	_	_	11,465	11,465	5.10	2,295	2025 thru 2027
												5.10	2,290	2028
												4.60	2,290	2029
		51,020	51,020	15-May-09		-	-	-	-	15,300	15,300	5.05	2,550	2025
												4.05	2,550	2026
												5.05 4.30	2,550 2,550	2027 2028
												5.05	2,550	2029
												4.43	2,550	2030
		91,910	82,545	23-Sep-14		-	-	-	-	37,125	37,125	5.00	4,125	2025
												3.00 2.50	4,125 4,125	2026 2027
												3.00	4,125 4,125	2027
												3.25	4,125	2029
												3.25	4,125	2030
												3.00 3.00	4,125 4.125	2032 2034 thru 2035
												3.00	4,125	2034 thru 2035

(amounts expressed in thousands	•				Total Outs	tanding at Ju	ne 30, 2024	ļ				
						Adult						
				General		Detention	S. J.	School	Total			
			D	County	Road	Center	Park	Board	Outstanding	Interest		
Description	Authorized	Issued	Date Issued	Related Debt	Related Debt	Related Debt	Related Debt	Related Debt	(Not Matured) at June 30, 2024	Rate _ (%)	Amount	ing Annually Fiscal Year
General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds (cont'd):	7.44.110.11204							2000	4434.10 00, 202	(79)	7	113441 7 641
Calcad Banda (acadd)												
School Bonds (cont'd)	108,990	98,485	29-Jul-15	_	_	_	_	39,400	39,400	5.00	4,925	2025 thru 2026
	100,550	30,403	25 Jul 15					33,400	33,400	3.00	4,925	2027 thru 2031
										3.13	4,925	2032
	139,480	120,220	29-Mar-16	-	-	-	-	78,130	78,130	5.00	6,010	2025 thru 2030
										3.00	6,010	2031 thru 2037
	219,695	77,660	9-Mar-17	-	-	-	-	50,465	50,465	5.00	3,885	2025 thru 2027
										4.00	3,885	2028 thru 2029
										3.00	3,880	2030 thru 2031
										3.13	3,880	2032 thru 2034
										3.25	3,880	2035 thru 2036
										3.38	3,880	2037
	245,340	115 895	24-May-18	_	_	_	_	81,130	81,130	5.00	5,795	2025 thru 2030
	243,340	113,033	24 Way 10					01,130	01,130	4.00	5,795	2031 thru 2033
										3.13	5,795	2034 thru 2035
										3.38	5,795	2036 thru 2038
	270 500	100.155	30 O+ 10					07.215	07.245	г оо	F 460	2025 + 2021
	378,500	109,155	29-Oct-19	-	-	-	-	87,315	87,315	5.00 5.00	5,460 5,455	2025 thru 2031 2032
										3.00	5,455	2033 thru 2040
	119,450	106,510	15-Oct-20	-	-	-	-	90,525	90,525	4.00	5,325	2025 thru 2031
										1.38	5,325	2032
										1.50	5,325	2033
										1.63	5,325	2034
										1.75	5,325	2035 thru 2036
										1.88	5,325	2037 thru 2038
										2.00	5,325	2039 thru 2041
	325,000	58,855	21-Oct-21	-	-	-	-	52,965	52,965	4.00	2,945	2025 thru 2033
										3.00	2,940	2034
										1.85	2,940	2035
										1.90	2,940	2036
										2.00	2,940	2037
										2.05	2,940	2038
										2.10	2,940	2039
										2.15	2,940	2040
										2.20	2,940	2041
										2.25	2,940	2042
	185,695	42,400	10-Nov-22	-	-	-	-	40,280	40,280	5.00	2,120	2025 thru 2037
										4.38	2,120	2038 thru 2039
										4.50	2,120	2040 thru 2041
										4.63	2,120	2042 thru 2043
	285,625	135,815	9-Nov-23	-	_	-	-	135,815	135,815	5.00	6,795	2025 thru 2027
										5.00	6,790	2028 thru 2038
										4.25	6,790	2039 thru 2040
										4.63	6,790	2041 thru 2042
										4.75	6,790	2043 thru 2044
Taxable - Local Build	60,765	56,445	13-May-10	-	_	-	-	28,210	28,210	5.07	4,030	2025
America Bonds	-,		,						-, -	5.17	4,030	2026
										5.56	4,030	2027 thru 2031
Taxable-Direct Payment	9,800	9,685	8-Jul-10	-	_	-	-	1,710	1,710	-	570	2025 thru 2027
Qualified School	-,-30	-,3						-,: -0	_,. 10			
Construction Bonds ^A												
Tatal Cabaal Bay de	ć 2.504.055	1 240 277						700 722	700 700			
Total School Bonds	\$ 2,504,855	1,348,2/5		\$	-	-	-	780,720	780,720			

A - Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) are authorized by the federal government through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. The bonds provided reimbursement of interest paid by a credit from the US Treasury via VPSA.

Governmental Funds

Schedule of Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt

June 30, 2024

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						1	Total Outst	anding at Jur	ne 30, 2024					
					_			Adult						
						General		Detention		School	Total			
						County	Road	Center	Park	Board	Outstanding	Interest		
				Date		Related	Related	Related	Related	Related	(Not Matured)	Rate	Matu	ring Annually
Description		Authorized	Issued	Issued		Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	at June 30, 2024	(%)	Amount	Fiscal Year
General Obligation Bonds											,			
and Revenue Bonds (cont'd):														
una nevenae zonas (com a).														
Refunding Bonds:														
Tax-Exempt Bonds:	\$	59,000	35,550	29-Feb-12	¢	_	17,327	_	718	_	18,045	5.00	6,610	2025
Tax Exempt Bonds.	Y	33,000	33,330	2310012	Y		17,527		710		10,043	5.00	3,695	2026
												5.00	3,690	2027
												5.00	2,025	2027 2028 thru 2029
												5.00	2,025	2028 1111 2029
		115 000	FO 040	29-Mar-16						44.700	44.700	г оо	0.275	2025
		115,000	30,940	29-IVIAI-10		-	-	-	-	44,790	44,790	5.00	8,275	2025
												5.00	8,310	2026
												5.00	8,350	2027
												5.00	6,055	2028
												5.00	8,385	2029
												5.00	5,415	2030
		640,140	24,465	18-Jun-20		-	5,090	-	-	-	5,090	5.00	710	2025
												5.00	715	2026
												5.00	725	2027
												5.00	730	2028
												5.00	735	2029
												5.00	735	2030
												5.00	740	2031
Taxable Bonds:		378,500	34,610	29-Oct-19		_	_	_	_	33,480	33,480	1.97	295	2025
		2.2,222	,							,	,	2.16	305	2026
												2.21	310	2027
												2.30	2,625	2028
												2.40	295	2029
												2.50	3,270	2030
														2030
												2.60	8,770	
												2.70	8,625	2032
												2.75	6,175	2033
												2.80	2,810	2034
		640,140	72,220	18-Jun-20		9,313	24,732	-	3,913	31,427	69,385	0.94	960	2025
												1.09	2,380	2026
												1.30	2,350	2027
												1.41	2,325	2028
												1.57	5,355	2029
												1.62	5,255	2030
												1.72	6,185	2031
												1.77	5,060	2032
												1.82	13,955	2033
												1.87	9,625	2034
												1.92	8,040	2035
												1.97	7,895	2036
													,	
Total Refunding Bonds	Ś	1,832,780	217,785		s -	9,313	47,149	_	4,631	109,697	170,790			
rotal iterationing bolius	Ψ_	1,032,700	217,703		Ϋ_	3,313	47,143		4,031	103,037	170,730			
Total General Obligation														
Bonds and Revenue														
Bonds	\$	4,577,820	1 772 905		\$	101,223	56,434	15,325	6,201	890,417	1,069,600			
Bollus	= ۲	4,377,620	1,773,603		۽ ج	101,223	30,434	15,525	0,201	690,417	1,069,600			
Control Bullet														
Capital Debt:														
Refunding VRA -	\$	10,100	10,095	27-Jun-12	\$	-	1,990	-	-	-	1,990	4.83	995	2025
Spriggs Road												4.82	995	2026
Refunding COP		50,000	35,205	26-Mar-13		2,621	-	3,924	45	-	6,590	5.00	3,510	2025
												5.00	1,540	2026 thru 2027
Refunding VRA -		880	880	5-Nov-14		95	-	-	-	-	95	5.13	95	2025
Spicer Fire Station														
•														
Refunding VRA -		2,330	2,330	5-Nov-14		690	-	-	-	-	690	5.13	230	2025 thru 2026
River Oaks Fire Station		,	,									4.82	230	2027

Schedule of Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt

June 30, 2024

					Total Outs	tanding at Jui	ne 30, 2024					
						Adult						
				General		Detention		School	Total			
				County	Road	Center	Park	Board	Outstanding	Interest		
			Date	Related	Related	Related	Related	Related	(Not Matured)	Rate		ing Annually
Description	Authorized	Issued	Issued	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	at June 30, 2024	(%)	Amount	Fiscal Year
Refunding Bonds (cont'd)												
Capital Debt (cont'd)												
Refunding VRA -	2,215	2,215	5-Nov-14	735	_	_	_	-	735	5.13	245	2025 thru 2026
Antioch Fire Station										4.84	245	2027
Refunding VRA -	6,245	6,245	5-Nov-14	_	2,075	_	_	-	2,075	5.13	690	2025 thru 2026
Roads	,	-, -			,				,	4.82	695	2027
Refunding VRA -	2,140	2,140	5-Nov-14	1,060	_	_	_	_	1,060	5.13	215	2025 thru 2026
Birchdale Fire Station	,	, -		,					,	4.84	210	2027 thru 2029
Refunding VRA -	3,010	3,010	5-Nov-14	_	1,495	_	_	_	1,495	5.13	300	2025 thru 2026
Roads	5,5_5	-,			_,				_,	4.81	300	2027
										4.83	300	2028
										4.84	295	2029
Refunding VRA -	29,925	18,855	5-Nov-14	_	11,280	_	_	_	11,280	5.13	1,880	2025
Roads										5.13	1,885	2026
										4.83	1,885	2027
										4.82	1,885	2028
										4.82	1,880	2029
										3.43	1,865	2030
Total Capital Debt	\$ 106,845	80,975		\$ 5,201	16,840	3,924	45	-	26,010			
Total Consul Obligation												
Total General Obligation, Revenue Bonds, Capital Debt												
and Other Long-Term Debt	\$ 4,684,665	1,854,780		\$ 106,424	73,274	19,249	6,246	890,417	1,095,610			

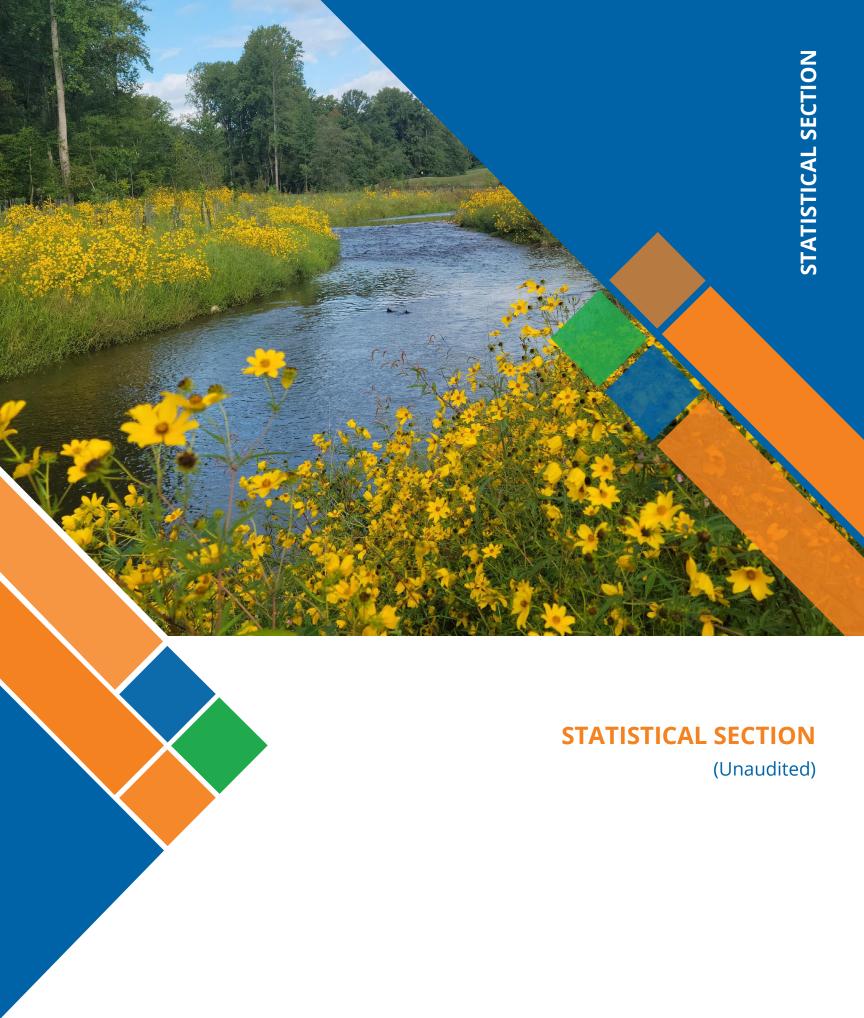
COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Enterprise Funds

Schedule of Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt

June 30, 2024

				Total Outsta	nding a	t June 30, 2024				
			_	Date		Parks &	Total Outstanding (Not Matured)	Interest Rate	Maturin	g Annually
Description		Authorized	Issued	Issued		Recreation	at June 30, 2024	(%)	Amount	Fiscal Year
Revenue Bonds:										
Refunding Bonds	\$	5,410	4,810	29-Oct-20	\$	2,160	2,160	5.00	725	2025
								5.00	765	2026
								5.00	670	2027
Tudbo o pod		5.440	4.040			2.460	2.450			
Total Revenue Bonds	^{\$} =	5,410	4,810		^{\$} =	2,160	2,160			
Total Bonds, Capital Debt and										
Other Long-Term Debt	\$	5,410	4,810		\$	2,160	2,160			



STATISTICAL SECTION

This section of Prince William County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the County's overall financial health.

Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derive from the Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports for the relevant year.

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Financial Trends 266

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the County's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the County's most significant local revenue source, the real estate tax, as well as other revenue sources.

Debt Capacity 286

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the County's current levels of outstanding debt and the County's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

293

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

300

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the County's financial report relates to the services the County provides and the activities it performs.

Other Statistical Tables

306

These schedules present other information useful to certain readers of the County's financial statements.

TABLE 1 - Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting; amounts expressed in thousands)

Page 1 of 2

					2016		2017			2019
		2014		2015	as restated ^c		as restated ^d	2018		as restated ^e
Governmental activities:										
Net Investment in capital assets	\$	432,016	\$	459,442	\$ 442,098	\$	485,264	\$ 505,044	\$	539,411
Restricted		140,516		159,366	170,299		140,373	95,769		97,235
Unrestricted	_	(620,271)	_	(753,856)	 (885,739)	_	(994,204)	 (1,010,760)		(924,368)
Total governmental activities net position	\$_	(47,739)	\$	(135,048)	\$ (273,342)	\$	(368,567)	\$ (409,947)	\$	(287,722)
Business-type activities:										
Net Investment in capital assets	\$	37,943	\$	44,021	\$ 32,870	\$	40,381	\$ 38,545	\$	39,852
Restricted										
Unrestricted	_	3,818	_	(5,808)	 6,280	_	9,522	 12,147		22,939
Total business-type activities net position	\$_	41,761	\$	38,213	\$ 39,150	\$	49,903	\$ 50,692	\$	62,791
Primary government:										
Net Investment in capital assets	\$	469,959	\$	503,463	\$ 474,968	\$	525,645	\$ 543,589	\$	579,263
Restricted		140,516		159,366	170,299		140,373	95,769		97,235
Unrestricted	-	(616,453)	-	(759,664)	 (879,459)	-	(984,682)	 (998,613)		(901,429)
Total primary government net position	\$_	(5,978)	\$	(96,835)	\$ (234,192)	\$	(318,664)	\$ (359,255)	\$	(224,931)
Component units: ^a										
Net Investment in capital assets	\$	1,247,771	\$	1,326,687	\$ 1,416,258	\$	1,522,452	\$ 1,572,907	\$	1,689,674
Restricted		50,515		66,882	198,106		173,810	231,206		104,459
Unrestricted	_	114,162		(737,984)	 (700,164)		(860,881)	 (823,297)		(732,730)
Total component units net position	\$_	1,412,448	=\$	655,585	\$ 914,200	\$	835,381	\$ 980,816	= \$	1,061,403
Total reporting entity:										
Net Investment in capital assets ^b	\$	1,121,735	\$	1,222,302	\$ 1,891,226	\$	1,367,824	\$ 2,215,208	\$	1,501,676
Restricted ^b		168,908		183,503	368,405		163,665	130,578		201,694
Unrestricted	_	115,827	_	(847,055)	 (1,579,623)	_	(1,014,772)	 (1,724,225)		(866,898)
Total reporting entity net position	\$	1,406,470	\$	558,750	\$ 680,008	\$	516,717	\$ 621,561	\$	836,472

^a Component unit net position represents a significant portion of net position for the total reporting entity.

^b The sum of the rows does not equal the amount reported for the total reporting entity because certain debt related to the School Board, and the Adult Detention Center Component Units is reflected in the primary government's general governmental activities. See Exhibit 1 for further details.

^c FY 2016 figures were adjusted and restated in FY 2017. FY 2017 figures were restated in FY 2018.

^d FY 2017 figures were not adjusted and restated for Convention and Visitors Bureau since the merger occurred July 1, 2018.

^e FY 2019 figures were adjusted and restated in FY 2020.

TABLE 1 - Net Position by Component Page 2 of 2

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
										Governmental activities:
\$	547,230	\$	541,191	\$	594,573	\$	669,445	\$	661,827	Net Investment in capital assets
~	110,355	7	126,398	7	136,758	Ψ.	147,820	~	180,321	Restricted
	(931,915)		(951,452)		(926,368)		(849,164)		(764,990)	Unrestricted
ς -	(274,330)	 \$	(283,863)	_ د	(195,037)	- \$		 \$	77,158	Total governmental activities net position
٠=	(274,330)	= " =	(203,003)	= ~	(155,057)	=	(31,033)	= =	77,130	
										Business-type activities:
\$	39,222	\$	44,730	\$	48,421	\$	49,057	\$	47,799	Net Investment in capital assets
							29,054		39,729	Restricted
_	28,721		27,218	_	23,690	-	(4,857)		(6,244)	Unrestricted
¢	67,943	Ś	71,948	Ś	72,111	Ś	73,254	\$	81,284	Total business-type activities net position
- ا	07,545	= = =	71,540	= ~		=	73,234	= =	01,204	=
										Primary government:
\$	586,452	\$	585,921	\$	642,994	\$	718,502	\$	709,626	Net Investment in capital assets
	110,355		126,398		136,758		176,874		220,050	Restricted
-	(903,194)		(924,234)	_	(902,678)	-	(854,021)		(771,234)	Unrestricted
\$	(206,387)	\$	(211,915)	\$	(122,926)	\$	41,355	\$	158,442	Total primary government net position
٠=	(200)0017	= = =	(222)525)	= ~	(122,525)	= *	.12,000	= = =	133, 1	=
										a
Ś	1 000 020	Ś	1 962 670	Ś	1 000 040	Ś	1 050 502	\$		Component units:
Ş	1,809,830 80,492	Ş	1,862,670 142,111	Ş	1,906,046 237,960	Ş	1,959,583 184,766	Ş	(66,350)	Net Investment in capital assets Restricted
	(714,995)		(626,918)		(557,621)		(389,670)		1,978,857	Unrestricted
ģ-	1,175,327	- , -	1,377,863	- \$	1,586,385	- \$	1,754,679	-	1,912,507	Total component units net position
٠.	,,,	= * =	.,,	= ~	,,	= *	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	= = =	_,,- 01	=
						_		_		Total reporting entity:
\$	1,566,473	\$	2,512,932	\$	2,595,767	\$	2,706,832	\$	2,765,608	Net Investment in capital assets ^b
	143,811		204,168		327,991		332,893		362,052	Restricted ^b
-	(741,344)		(1,551,152)	_	(1,460,299)	-	(1,243,691)		(990,361)	Unrestricted
\$	968,940	\$	1,165,948	\$	1,463,459	\$	1,796,034	\$	2,137,299	Total reporting entity net position
=		= =		=		=				

TABLE 2 - Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accou

Page 1 of 4

(accrual basis of accounting; amounts expressed in thousands)									
			2016		2017				2019
Primary Government:		2015	as restated ^b		as restated ^b		2018	a	as restated ^c
·									
Expenses Governmental activities:									
General government administration	\$	34,865 \$	40,258	\$	50,059	\$	47,002 \$		47,572
Judicial administration	•	20,581	21,960	•	22,458	•	21,557		23,677
Public safety		243,870	270,610		295,806		292,517		335,421
Public works		88,390	96,977		81,479		112,634		107,447
Health and welfare		81,711	88,726		92,898		95,658		100,931
Education Parks, recreational and cultural		513,087 37,150	672,297 78,278		554,522 50,250		589,737 49,000		468,667 57,677
Community development		64,674	37,307		66,559		71,037		65,623
Interest on long-term debt		45,104	47,263		54,176		51,305		49,473
Pension		(12,502)	·						·
Total governmental activities expenses	_	1,116,930	1,353,676		1,268,207	- —	1,330,447		1,256,488
Business-type activities: Landfill		17,337	16,613		16,195		14,745		14,749
Nonmajor enterprise funds									,
Parks, recreational and cultural		14,865	6,427		6,445		6,943		6,336
Innovation technology park		405	340		458		268		590
Community development Total business-type activities expenses		32,607	23,380		23,098	- —	21,956	_	21,675
Total business-type activities expenses		32,007	23,300		23,030		21,550		21,073
Total primary government expenses	\$	1,149,537 \$	1,377,056	= \$=	1,291,305	* <u></u>	1,352,403 \$	_	1,278,163
Program Revenues Governmental activities:									
Charges for services:									
General government administration	\$	568 \$	2,263	\$	1,969	\$	1,996 \$		1,925
Judicial administration		4,238	1,939		1,982		1,695		2,030
Public safety Public works		13,249 8,725	11,113 8,796		24,005 8,523		14,572 8,533		15,514 8,748
Health and welfare		1,477	6,635		977		1,332		1,543
Education		,					641		
Parks, recreational and cultural		580	8,695		8,992		8,302		8,123
Community development		20,194	15,527		12,164		18,382		17,551
Operating grants and contributions		79,740	85,699		89,962		96,631		101,515
Capital grants and contributions Total governmental activities program revenues		49,298 178,069	76,627 217,294		56,635 205,209	_	80,752 232,836	_	77,737 234,686
Business-type activities:									
Charges for services:									
Landfill		18,805	19,660		19,568		19,879		20,381
Parks, recreational and cultural		11,927	5,472		5,222		4,654		4,524
Community development Capital grants and contributions		64	1,132		4,312		978		3,408
Total business-type activities program revenues	_	30,796	26,264		29,102	_	25,511	_	28,313
Total primary government program revenues	Ś	208,865 \$	243,558	\$	234,311	\$	258,347 \$		262,999
Total primary government program revenues	' —	208,803	243,336	= '=	234,311	= '	230,347		202,333
Net (Expense)/Revenue		(020.054)	(4.426.202)		(4.052.000)		(4.007.644) 6		(4.024.002)
Governmental activities Business-type activities	\$	(938,861) \$ (1,811)	(1,136,382) 2,884	\$	(1,062,998) 6,004	\$	(1,097,611) \$ 3,555		(1,021,802) 6,638
Total primary government net (expense)/revenue	\$	(940,672) \$	(1,133,498)	\$ _	(1,056,994)	\$	(1,094,056) \$		(1,015,164)
General Revenues and Other									
Changes in Net Position									
Governmental activities:									
Taxes		500 000 ¢	620.060		CEO 054		670.762 6		742.050
Real property Personal property	\$	599,802 \$ 104,060	628,960 114,750	\$	650,851 128,280	\$	679,762 \$ 137,198		713,059 150,269
Local sales		59,709	60,551		63,022		64,566		68,710
Consumers utility		13,974	13,977		14,196		14,417		14,443
Telecommunications sales and use tax									,
Food and beverage									
Business, professional and							ac		
occupational license		24,744	25,065		25,341		26,554		26,945
Recordation Motor vehicle licenses		8,868 8,053	10,613 8,260		11,149 8,409		9,839 8,845		10,687 8,987
Other local taxes		8,053 3,425	3,721		4,030		8,845 4,025		13,215
Short term rental, bank stock,		5,.25	3,721		,,,,,,,		.,023		10,210
public utility gross receipts		3,292	3,350		3,733		4,102		4,431
Grants and contributions not									
restricted to specific programs		82,278	85,327		81,728		81,058		80,200

	2020										_
	as restated ^d		2021		2022			2023		2024	Primary Government:
											Expenses
											Governmental activities:
\$	51,328	\$	95,112	\$	87,723	,	\$	138,072	\$	105,212	General government administration
	26,943		29,253		30,826			32,976		39,350	Judicial administration
	323,824		375,682		303,227			386,346		432,308	Public safety
	102,006		93,970		98,907			144,493		22,925	Public works
	111,427		136,895		139,577			155,569		176,365	Health and welfare
	633,749		694,445		660,808			685,309		859,370	Education
	56,706		51,025		67,560			36,130		67,606	Parks, recreational and cultural
	76,709 49,964		90,729 49,053		76,136 46,526			77,383 43,134		153,371 46,135	Community development Interest on long-term debt
	43,304		<u> </u>		40,320	_		43,134			Pension
_	1,432,656	_	1,616,164		1,511,290	-	_	1,699,412		1,902,642	Total governmental activities expenses
	16,922		20,122		19,730			23,767		24,158	Business-type activities: Landfill
	10,922		20,122		5,304			23,707		24,136	Nonmajor enterprise funds
	5,038		4,293					5,975		6,847	Parks, recreational and cultural
	756		746								Innovation technology park
								1,529		181	Community development
	22,716	_	25,161	=	25,034	_	_	31,271	- :	31,186	Total business-type activities expenses
\$	1,455,372	\$_	1,641,325	\$	1,536,324	= 5	\$ =	1,730,683	\$	1,933,828	Total primary government expenses
											Program Revenues
											Governmental activities:
,	1 000	,	1.642	<u>,</u>	1.764	,		1 727	,	1.005	Charges for services:
\$	1,988 1,930	\$	1,643 2,133	\$	1,764 1,724		>	1,737 1,361	\$	1,605 1,516	General government administration Judicial administration
	13,958		11,937		15,380			14,239		9,154	Public safety
	8,957		8,983		9,178			10,354		11,281	Public works
	1,252		1,082		2,102			1,159		1,319	Health and welfare
											Education
	5,951		2,716		5,087			7,939		8,568	Parks, recreational and cultural
	16,976		16,801		19,224			19,732		25,945	Community development
	112,289		185,504		159,259			220,784		180,468	Operating grants and contributions
	75,846		110,246		124,577	_	_	152,601		151,409	_ Capital grants and contributions
_	239,147		341,045	- —	338,295	-	_	429,906		391,265	_ Total governmental activities program revenues
											Business-type activities:
	19,797		20,094		20,141			21,713		27,619	Charges for services: Landfill
	3,566		3,290		4,401			4,484		7,155	Parks, recreational and cultural
	3,050		5,660		848			4,863		1,467	Community development
					97			103		152	Capital grants and contributions
	26,413	_	29,044	_	25,487	_	Ξ	31,163		36,393	Total business-type activities program revenues
\$	265,560	\$	370,089	\$	363,782		\$_	461,069	\$	427,658	_ Total primary government program revenues
											Net (Expense)/Revenue
\$	(1,193,509)	\$	(1,275,119)	\$	(1,172,995)	,	\$	(1,269,506)	\$	(1,511,377)	Governmental activities
	3,697		3,883		453			(108)		5,207	Business-type activities
\$	(1,189,812)	\$	(1,271,236)	\$	(1,172,542)	- = ⁵	\$ =	(1,269,614)	\$	(1,506,170)	Total primary government net (expense)/revenue
											General Revenues and Other
											Changes in Net Position
											Governmental activities:
,	754.000	,	707.050	<u>,</u>	020 452	,		000 574	,	041 400	Taxes
\$	754,989 162,528	\$	787,059 175,182	\$	839,452 203,679		>	868,571 228,713	\$	941,486 291,398	Real property Personal property
	72,342		80,140		88,032			93,246		95,687	Local sales
	14,408		13,266		15,278			15,408		14,658	Consumers utility
			14,443								Telecommunications sales and use tax
								41,127		45,096	Food and beverage
								•		,	Business, professional and
	28,236		29,882		32,910			34,636		38,922	occupational license
	13,016		20,067		17,466			11,138		11,460	Recordation
	9,086		12,550		12,814			12,947		12,610	Motor vehicle licenses
	12,311		14,499		16,744			24,893		24,553	Other local taxes
											Short term rental, bank stock,
	4,006		5,213		5,614						public utility gross receipts Grants and contributions not
	81,030		77,581		77,339			78,379		77,766	restricted to specific programs
	61,050		//,501		//,559			10,319		//,/00	restricted to specific programs

TABLE 2 - Changes in Net Position (cont'd)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 3 of 4

(accrual basis of accounting; amounts expressed in thousands)					
		2016	2017		2019
	2015	as restated ^b	as restated ^b	2018	as restated ^c
Primary Government (cont'd):					
General Revenues and Other					
Changes in Net Position (cont'd)					
Governmental activities (cont'd):					
Investment earnings/(losses)	20,548	26,736	11,123	13,727	43,026
Gain on disposition of capital assets	,	17	649	161	745
Donations					
Miscellaneous	19,304	12,480	24,112	8,322	12,200
Special item - transfer of volunteer fire and rescue operations		2,929	13,026		
Transfers	465	792	(4,377)	4,010	(2,890)
Total governmental activities	948,524	997,530	1,035,274	1,056,588	1,144,029
Business-type activities:					
Investment earnings/(losses)	389	533		57	1,494
Gain/(loss) on disposition of capital assets					-,
Miscellaneous	979	933	1,215	1,187	1,077
Transfers	(465)	(792)	4,377	(4,010)	2,890
Total business-type activities	903	674	5,592	(2,766)	5,461
Total business type detivities		074	3,332	(2,700)	3,401
Total primary government	\$ 949,427 \$	998,204 \$	1,040,866 \$	1,053,822 \$	1,149,490
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	\$ 9,661 \$	(138,852) \$	(27,724) \$	(41,666) \$	122,227
Cumulative effect of restatement- Gov't Activities	(96,970)		(15,068)		,
Business-type activities	(908)	10,542	11,596	789	12,099
Cumulative effect of restatement - Business-type Activities	(2,640)				
Total primary government	\$ (90,857) \$	(128,310) \$	\$ (31,196) \$	(40,877) \$	134,326
Component Units: a					
Expenses					
School Board	\$ 1,046,510 \$	1,059,657 \$	1,149,263 \$	1,163,792 \$	1,183,841
Adult Detention Center	42,366	48,241	44,712	43,365	43,742
Convention & Visitors Bureau	1,288	1,275	1,178		
Total component unit expenses	1,090,164	1,109,173	1,195,153	1,207,157	1,227,583
Program Revenues					
Charges for services	23,795	24,429	25,735	26,138	25,457
Operating grants and contributions	158,349	168,110	179,935	182,304	182,964
Capital grants and contributions	116	124	119	123	128
Total component unit program revenues	182,260	192,663	205,789	208,565	208,549
General Revenues and Other					
Changes in Net Position					
Payment from primary government	615,939	783,479	672,345	717,067	633,538
Grants and contributions not					
restricted to specific programs	373,325	381,856	401,967	419,099	452,149
Investment earnings/(losses)	3,125	3,489	2,603	2,700	8,669
Gain on disposition of capital assets	4	(1)			
Miscellaneous	3,216	3,734	5,523	5,447	4,631
Total general revenues and					
other changes in net position	995,609	1,172,557	1,082,438	1,144,313	1,098,987
Total component unit change in net position	\$ (756,863) \$	256,047 \$	93,074 \$	145,721 \$	79,953

^a The Park Authority Component Unit was dissolved and became the County Department of Parks and Recreation (now Parks, Recreation and Tourism) effective FY 2013. The Convention and Visitors Bureau became a component unit of the County effective FY 2013, but was dissolved and incorporated into the Parks & Recreation department in FY 2018.

^bFY 2016 figures were adjusted and restated in FY 2017. FY 2017 figures were restated in FY 2018.

^c FY 2019 figures were adjusted and restated in FY 2020.

^dFY2020 figures were adjusted and restated due to GASB 84 implementaion in FY2021.

	2020									_
	as restated ^d		2021		2022		2023		2024	_
										Primary Government (cont'd):
										General Revenues and Other
										Changes in Net Position (cont'd)
	20.440		45.005		(40.040)				SE 450	Governmental activities (cont'd):
	38,443		15,825		(48,810)		18,346		65,460	Investment earnings/(losses)
					277 237					Gain on disposition of capital assets Donations
	15,919		30,526		835		5,522		1,692	Miscellaneous
	13,919		30,320				3,322		1,032	Special item - transfer of volunteer fire and rescue operations
	587		3,205		(46)		(282)		(354)	Transfers
_	1,206,903		1,279,440		1,261,823		1,432,646		1,620,434	
										Business-type activities:
	1,060		104		(1,671)		207		1,628	Investment earnings/(losses)
			990		57					Gain/(loss) on disposition of capital assets
	982		990		1,278		762		841	Miscellaneous
	(587)		(3,205)	- —	(290)		282 1,251		2,823	Transfers
	1,455		(1,121)	- —	(290)		1,251		2,823	_ Total business-type activities
\$	1,208,358	= ^{\$} =	1,262,902	\$_	1,261,533	\$ _	1,433,897	= \$ <u></u>	1,623,257	Total primary government
										Change in Net Position
Ś	13,394	\$	4,321	\$	88,828	\$	163,140	\$	109,057	Governmental activities
*		•	594	*		•		•		Cumulative effect of restatement- Gov't Activities
	5,152		2,762		163		1,143		8,030	Business-type activities
						_				Cumulative effect of restatement - Business-type Activities
\$	18,546	= \$ =	7,677	· ^{\$} —	88,991	= ^{\$} ==	164,283		117,087	Total primary government
										Component Units: a
										Expenses
\$	1,296,560	\$	1,380,099	\$	1,394,559	\$	1,551,715	\$	1,717,147	School Board
	51,908		56,297		71,738		53,500		56,421	Adult Detention Center
						_				Convention & Visitors Bureau
	1,348,468		1,436,396		1,466,297	- —	1,605,215		1,773,568	_ Total component unit expenses
										Program Revenues
	18,009		5,785		16,989		30,396		32,916	Charges for services
	185,517		295,190		332,983		306,140		280,763	Operating grants and contributions
	119	_	127		130		22,737		120	Capital grants and contributions
	203,645	_	301,102	_	350,102	_	359,273		313,799	Total component unit program revenues
										General Revenues and Other
										Changes in Net Position
	774,951		826,798		807,843		828,394		1,012,366	Payment from primary government
										Grants and contributions not
	471,510		491,034		522,564		576,451		632,027	restricted to specific programs
	7,117		3,162		(16,938)		2,326		30,497	Investment earnings/(losses)
	11									Gain on disposition of capital assets
	5,158		6,451	_	8,788	_	9,424		9,057	Miscellaneous
	1 250 747		4 227 445		4 222 257		1 416 505		1 (02 047	Total general revenues and
خ	1,258,747	ć	1,327,445	ć	1,322,257	ė	1,416,595	ė	1,683,947	other changes in net position
³—	113,924	=	202,536	·	206,062	= > ==	170,653	= > ==	224,178	Total component unit change in net position

TABLE 3 - Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting; amounts expressed in thousands)

		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019
General Fund:										
Non-spendable	\$	178	\$	142	\$	178	\$	288	\$	396
Restricted		13,224		12,833		10,350		9,941		9,524
Committed		58,692		105,707		92,852		89,315		88,951
Assigned		29,847		7,733		9,123		12,096		9,025
Unassigned		73,055		76,747		79,769		82,107		87,335
Total General Fund	\$	174,996	\$	203,162	\$	192,272	\$	193,747	\$	195,231
Streets & Roads:										
Non-spendable	\$	221	\$	331	\$	297	\$	296	\$	301
Restricted										
Committed		28,643		50,546		59,278		34,639		33,636
Assigned										
Unassigned										
Total Streets & Roads	\$	28,864	\$	50,877	\$	59,575	\$	34,935	\$	33,937
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:										
Non-spendable	\$	11	Ś	2,167	\$	34	Ś	18	\$	23
Restricted	Ş	103,383	ڔ	101,851	ڔ	76,440	ڔ	71,233	ڔ	23 73,575
Committed										
		28,140		80,720		77,439		63,963		71,175
Assigned										
Unassigned	_	124 524		404 720	_ ¸-	452.042	_ ¸-	425 244	_ ¸ -	144 772
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ <u>_</u>	131,534	_ \$	184,738	_\$_	153,913	<u> </u> \$	135,214	_\$_	144,773

TABLE 3 - Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Page 2 of 2

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
										General Fund:
\$	262	\$	297	\$	294	\$	269	\$	369	Non-spendable
	9,445		9,505		11,780		11,200		9,998	Restricted
	118,703		142,265		152,750		123,142		147,441	Committed
	9,217		16,940		27,253		27,152		37,227	Assigned
	91,405		95,459		98,971		110,788		124,173	Unassigned
\$	229,032	\$	264,466	\$	291,048	\$	272,551	\$	319,208	Total General Fund
=										
										Streets & Roads:
\$	301	\$		\$		\$		\$		Non-spendable
										Restricted
	37,594		37,310		32,173		42,296		63,047	Committed
										Assigned
-										Unassigned
\$	37,895	\$	37,310	\$	32,173	\$	42,296	\$_	63,047	Total Streets & Roads
										Name of the Community of Sanda
,	60		2.406	_	27		22		24	Nonmajor Governmental Funds:
\$	68	\$	2,196	\$	27	\$	23	\$	21	Non-spendable
	84,991		96,327		107,418		116,284		132,395	Restricted
	55,105		52,341		32,164		28,286		82,578	Committed
										Assigned
	(29)			—	(2,039)	—	(576)	-	(74)	Unassigned
\$	140,135	\$	150,864	_ \$_	137,570	\$_	144,017	_\$_	214,920	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds

TABLE 4 - Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting; dollar amounts expressed in thousands) 2016 2014 2015 2017 2018 2019 as restated a **REVENUES:** General property taxes \$ 667,497 703,097 703,952 780,642 818,357 862,399 132,348 Other local taxes 116,157 122,065 125,537 129.880 147,417 Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses 17,389 17.057 2,295 19.867 19,141 20,156 2.952 2.732 3.050 Fines and forfeitures 3.252 3,168 3.456 From use of money and property 14.434 12.456 14.702 1.477 4.112 28.750 Charges for services 27,886 28,806 14,379 33,420 32,621 31,821 Intergovernmental revenues: Federal 51,378 48,313 19,322 65,147 54,902 55,060 State 137,111 141,743 122,798 153,173 137,416 144,857 Local 7,435 9,679 7,302 6,947 47,101 60,272 1,723 Donations 1,897 731 Miscellaneous 11,592 18,083 14,038 23,819 12,011 12,528 Total revenues 1,056,028 1,106,190 1,027,277 1,217,835 1,261,059 1,366,716 **EXPENDITURES:** General government administration 34,966 37,651 39,108 44,340 42,300 45,704 Judicial administration 20,174 21,052 19.190 19.681 21.292 22.512 Public safety 232,492 241,360 188,460 272,018 279,766 327,582 **Public works** 31,441 30,857 31,420 31,269 32,063 33,523 Health and welfare 76,549 80,840 85,237 89,166 96,955 104,378 466,249 508,016 425,142 551,880 591,463 473,433 Education Parks, recreational and cultural 28,507 31,085 43,943 44,186 47,160 49,645 Community development 53,185 53,879 10,503 58,165 58,932 58.519 Debt service: 76,750 77,784 86,849 93,220 97,685 Principal retirement 72,969 47,888 Interest and other debt costs 42,476 45,231 48,688 48,358 42.546 Capital outlays^b 76,086 85,565 94,440 122,321 114,778 Total noncapital expenditures Capitalized capital outlays^c Total expenditures 1,134,180 1,208,160 967,002 1,341,493 1,433,920 1,376,117 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures (78, 152)(101,970) 60,275 (123,658)(172,861)(9,401)OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in 73,278 54,852 120,687 85,749 91,372 116,454 Transfers out (93,780)(54,508)(149,036)(90,895)(88, 194)(118,600)Issuance of debt Bonds, notes and leases 88,625 82,545 77,660 115,895 35,675 2,935 Refunding bonds Premium on sale of bonds 10,309 7,247 6,554 11,371 Premium from refunding bonds 6,219 189 (41,508)Payments to escrow agent (3,068)Loan payables --21,153 9 Insurance recoveries 10 12 61 26 13 Sale of surplus property 851 422 2,094 599 282 426 79,292 90,954 79,728 130,752 Total other financing sources (uses) (26, 187)19,446 Net change in fund balances 34,088 1,140 (11,016)(43,930)(42,109)10,045 Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures 10.35% 10.12% 13.24% 10.33% 10.32% 10.61%

FY 2016 figures were adjusted and restated in FY 2017.

The Capital outlay balance does not agree with Exhibit 5 due to a recommended reporting change from the GFOA to report capital and noncapital outlays seperately. The reporting change is reflected in FY24 only.

Capital acquisitions is reported seperately from capital outlay. This balance should agree to the same reported in Exhibit 6.

_										
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
_										REVENUES:
\$	914,031	\$	961,162	\$	1,047,023	\$	1,093,850	\$	1,233,906	General property taxes
	153,405		175,617		188,856		233,396		242,985	Other local taxes
	19,847		20,888		23,651		24,928		27,313	Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses
	2,705		1,788		1,757		1,927		2,453	Fines and forfeitures
	20,978		69		(56,927)		5,419		48,548	From use of money and property
	28,460		22,619		29,050		29,666		29,622	Charges for services
										Intergovernmental revenues:
	62,046		141,499		99,805		146,744		123,633	Federal
	148,932		159,701		169,519		199,213		211,549	State
	48,273		50,810		44,641		84,067		59,207	Local
					3,671		10,915		10,218	Donations
	18,930		30,890		6,923		9,075		8,216	Miscellaneous
_										
_	1,417,607		1,565,043		1,557,969		1,839,200		1,997,650	Total revenues
										EXPENDITURES:
	46,519		78,209		90,571		105,555		104,024	General government administration
	26,039		27,290		29,725		34,035		38,647	Judicial administration
	315,061		367,510		316,689		356,425		403,677	Public safety
	31,800		7,372		6,998		7,575		9,375	Public works
	111,455		130,729		138,638		157,364		167,507	Health and welfare
	506,729		567,166		554,502		677,245		703,395	Education
	50,559		50,535		57,363		64,325		68,565	Parks, recreational and cultural
	62,978		75,827		71,369		68,338		80,490	Community development
	,		,		,		55,555		,	Debt service:
	93,610		101,010		123,658		102,575		100,045	Principal retirement
	47,675		45,426		44,538		41,340		41,798	Interest and other debt costs
										Capital outlays ^b
-	226,895		248,188		182,160		272,557		224,092	Capital outlays
_									1,941,615	
_									114,541	Capitalized capital outlay ^c
_	1,519,320		1,699,262		1,616,211		1,887,334		2,056,156	Total expenditures
										Excess (deficiency) of revenues over
	(101,713)		(134,219)		(58,242)		(48,134)		(58,506)	(under) expenditures
_	():)		(== :,===;		(==)= :=)		(10,001)		(00)000)	, , ,
										OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
	100,632		89,049		86,870		115,876		160,418	Transfers in
	(91,718)		(80,527)		(86,536)		(114,645)		(157,890)	Transfers out
	240,450		151,280		58,855		42,400		184,995	Issuance of debt
										Bonds, notes and leases
	(817)									Refunding bonds
			17,468		6,087		2,409		9,053	Premium on sale of bonds
	19,646									Premium from refunding bonds
	(133,805)									Payments to escrow agent
										Loan payables
	14		18		16		17		241	Insurance recoveries
_	432		1,915		1,101		254		196,817	Sale of surplus property
_	134,834		179,203		66,393		46,311		393,634	Total other financing sources (uses)
\$=	33,121	= \$	44,984	= \$ <u>=</u>	8,151	= \$ =	(1,823)	= ^{\$} =	335,128	Net change in fund balances
										Debt service as a percentage of
	9.30%		8.62%		10.41%		7.63%		7.31%	noncapital expenditures

TABLE 5 - Changes in Net Position, Supplemental Retirement Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years Page 1 of 2

(amounts expressed in thousands)

		2015		2016		2017	2018		2019
Additions									
Member contributions	\$	1,083	Ś	1,137	Ś	1,199 \$	1,294	Ś	1,372
Employer contributions	•	1,083	•	1,137		2,010	2,092	•	2,313
Investment income (net of expenses)		(339)		119		4,341	2,933		2,416
Other Income	_								
Total additions to plan net position	_	1,827		2,393		7,550	6,319		6,101
Deductions									
Pension payments		1,883		2,004		2,837	2,639		2,623
Refund of members' contribution		97		144		151	102		129
Administrative expenses		83		116		163	148		118
Other expenses	_								
Total deductions to plan net position	_	2,063		2,264		3,151	2,889		2,870
Change in net position	\$_	(236)	\$	129	\$	4,399 \$	3,430	\$	3,231

TABLE 5 - Changes in Net Position, Supplemental Retirement Plan
Page 2 of 2

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
						Additions
\$	1,921 \$	2,030 \$	1,953 \$	2,029 \$	2,235	Member contributions
	3,077	3,566	1,953	2,029	2,235	Employer contributions
	1,329	11,487	(6,278)	4,346	5,139	Investment income (net of expenses)
		12				Other Income
	6,327	17,095	(2,372)	8,404	9,609	Total additions to plan net position
						Deductions
	2,923	2,855	2,466	2,638	2,902	Pension payments
	345	222	429	269	410	Refund of members' contribution
	222	337	200	177	169	Administrative expenses
						Other expenses
	2 400	2 414	2.005	2.004	2 401	Total deductions to plan not position
_	3,490	3,414	3,095	3,084	3,481	Total deductions to plan net position
\$	2,837 \$	13,681 \$	(5,467) \$	5,320 \$	6,128	Change in net position

(modified accrual basis of accounting; dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Taxes ^b		Licenses, Fees & Permits		Fines & Forfeitures		Use of Money & Property ^c
2015	\$ 825,162	\$	17,057	\$	3,168	\$	16,747
2016	\$ 869,840	\$	18,039	\$	2,953	\$	21,495
2017	\$ 910,522	\$	19,867	\$	2,732	\$	6,471
2018	\$ 950,705	\$	19,141	\$	3,050	\$	9,539
2019	\$ 1,018,777	\$	20,156	\$	3,456	\$	41,465
2020	\$ 1,076,413	\$	19,847	\$	2,705	\$	30,157
2021	\$ 1,082,490	\$	20,887	\$	1,788	\$	3,373
2022	\$ 1,181,590	\$	23,651	\$	1,757	\$	(57,234)
2023	\$ 1,327,191	\$	24,928	\$	1,927	\$	5,415
2024	\$ 1,531,180	\$	27,313	\$	2,453	\$	84,330
Change							
2015 - 2024	85.56%	6	60.13%	ó	-22.57%	ó	403.55%

^a Includes revenues of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Funds and the School Board and Adult Detention Center Component Units.

TABLE 6A - General Governmental Tax Revenues by Source
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting; dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year		Real Estate		Personal Property ^a		Public Service	Total General ^b Property Taxes
2015	\$	581,640	\$	100,093	\$	18,650	\$ 700,383
2016	\$	610,844	\$	110,676	\$	19,954	\$ 741,474
2017	\$	632,422	\$	123,696	\$	21,204	\$ 777,322
2018	\$	660,476	\$	131,700	\$	22,101	\$ 814,277
2019	\$	695,169	\$	143,557	\$	21,674	\$ 860,400
2020	\$	733,071	\$	156,474	\$	22,683	\$ 912,228
2021	\$	764,351	\$	171,063	\$	22,429	\$ 957,843
2022	\$	816,928	\$	201,846	\$	24,197	\$ 1,042,971
2023	\$	839,182	\$	228,061	\$	22,320	\$ 1,089,563
2024	\$	924,121	\$	282,531	\$	24,064	\$ 1,230,716
Change	*						
2015 - 2024		58.88%	ó	182.27%	ó	29.03%	75.72%

^a Personal property tax revenues exclude reimbursements from the Commonwealth under the PPTRA.

^b Tax revenues exclude reimbursements from the Commonwealth under the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA)⁻

^cFluctuations in revenue from the use of money can be primarily attributed to favorable or unfavorable mark to market conditions

^d The State reimbursed the County for personal property tax for non-business use vehicles under the PPTRA. The State reimbursement is classified as inter-governmental revenue. The PPTRA reimbursement is set at the fiscal year 2008 *dollar* amount of \$54.3M.

^b Excludes administration fees and interest related to property taxes. These revenues are included in "All Other" column.

TABLE 6 - General Governmental Revenues by Source^a Page 2 of 2

		_	Inter-Gov	/ernn	nental ^d	_				
(Charges for Services		PPTRA		All Others		Miscellaneous		Total	Fiscal Year
\$	51,847	Ś	54,288	\$	757,092	\$	23,207	Ś	1,748,568	2015
, \$	49,818	\$	54,288	\$	801,685	\$	18,945	\$	1,837,063	2016
\$	57,324	\$	54,288	\$	857,810	\$	31,588	\$	1,940,602	2017
\$	57,256	\$	54,288	\$	878,004	\$	17,773	\$	1,989,756	2018
\$	55,244	\$	54,288	\$	966,701	\$	17,863	\$	2,177,950	2019
\$	45,753	\$	54,288	\$	966,280	\$	23,985	\$	2,219,428	2020
\$	26,383	\$	54,288	\$	1,235,020	\$	39,217	\$	2,463,446	2021
\$	35,522	\$	54,288	\$	2,450,780	\$	29,457	\$	3,719,811	2022
\$	46,113	\$	54,288	\$	2,839,431	\$	38,368	\$	4,337,661	2023
\$	49,448	\$	54,289	\$	3,148,293	\$	38,321	\$	4,935,627	2024
										Change
	-4.63%	ó	0.00%	ó	315.84%	6	65.13%	ó	182.27%	2015 - 2024

				BPOL					
Sales Tax		Utility Taxes		Tax		All Other ^b		Total	Fiscal Year
\$ 59,709	\$	13,974	\$	24,744	\$	26,352	\$	825,162	2015
\$ 60,551	\$	13,977	\$	25,065	\$	28,773	\$	869,840	2016
\$ 63,022	\$	14,196	\$	25,341	\$	30,641	\$	910,522	2017
\$ 64,566	\$	14,417	\$	26,554	\$	30,891	\$	950,705	2018
\$ 68,710	\$	14,443	\$	26,945	\$	48,279	\$	1,018,777	2019
\$ 72,341	\$	14,408	\$	28,236	\$	49,200	\$	1,076,413	2020
\$ 80,140	\$	13,266	\$	29,882	\$	55,647	\$	1,136,778	2021
\$ 88,032	\$	15,278	\$	32,910	\$	56,687	\$	1,235,878	2022
\$ 93,246	\$	15,408	\$	34,636	\$	16,686	\$	1,249,540	2023
\$ 95,688	\$	14,658	\$	38,922	\$	12,410	\$	1,392,395	2024
									Change
60.26%	ó	4.89%	ó	57.30%	•	-52.91%	, 5	68.74%	2015 - 2024

TABLE 7 - Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Real Property

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(tax rates per \$100 of assessed value; amounts expressed in thousands)

				Commercial	&		
Fiscal Year	Residential ^a	Apartı	ments ^a	Industrial ^a	1	Public	Service ^a
2015	\$39,073,111		\$2,525,672	\$6,80	02,104		\$1,531,397
2016	\$41,983,238		\$2,856,819	\$7,1	79,333		\$1,678,330
2017	\$43,393,628		\$3,020,162	\$7,40	06,620		\$1,782,650
2018	\$44,665,855		\$3,047,465	\$8,18	85,594		\$1,826,020
2019	\$46,722,672		\$3,243,286	\$9,2	58,196		\$1,804,079
2020	\$48,810,816		\$3,416,858	\$9,63	38,310		\$1,888,134
2021	\$51,343,233		\$3,712,614	\$10,5	70,898		\$1,890,494
2022	\$55,749,465		\$3,946,600	\$10,84	48,981		\$1,993,711
2023	\$63,300,359		\$4,640,249	\$12,92	29,788		\$2,023,556
2024	\$68,105,611		\$4,994,234	\$18,83	33,034		\$2,323,493
^a Net of tax-exempt property:							
	2015	\$3,761,235			2020	\$4,839,651	
	2016	\$3,901,930			2021	\$4,959,366	
	2017	\$4,113,361			2022	\$5,914,501	
	2018	\$4,323,692			2023	\$6,587,098	
	2019	\$4,445,054			2024	\$6,802,316	

 $^{^{\}rm b}$ See Table 8, Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates.

TABLE 7A - Commercial to Total Assessment Ratio, Construction, and Bank Deposits Last Ten Fiscal Years (dollar amounts expressed in millions)

	Commerc Percent of To		 New Construction ^a Residential							
	refeelit of te	Commercial & Public	 Kesit	Jentiai						
Fiscal	Commercial to Total	Service to Total	Permits		Value					
2015	13.6%	16.6%	\$ 1,401	\$	261					
2016	13.3%	16.4%	\$ 1,295	\$	224					
2017	13.3%	16.5%	\$ 1,399	\$	339					
2018	14.1%	17.3%	\$ 1,310	\$	245					
2019	15.1%	18.1%	\$ 1,086	\$	218					
2020	15.1%	18.0%	\$ 1,339	\$	255					
2021	15.6%	18.4%	\$ 1,444	\$	313					
2022	14.9%	17.7%	\$ 1,157	\$	312					
2023	15.6%	18.0%	\$ 5,372	\$	312					
2024	19.9%	22.4%	\$ 4,708	\$	354					

^a Building Development Division, Department of Public Works.

^b Includes deposits in commercial banks, savings banks and credit unions at June 30 for year shown. 2014-2023, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, (commercial and savings bank deposits) and National Credit Union Administration (credit union deposits).

TABLE 7 - Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Real Property
Page 2 of 2

Vacant Land & Other ^a	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate ^b	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
\$161,172	\$50,093,456	\$1.22120	\$57,663,419	86.87%
\$166,961	\$53,864,681	\$1.19360	\$60,222,753	89.44%
\$161,469	\$55,764,529	\$1.19500	\$61,527,421	90.63%
\$166,147	\$57,891,081	\$1.20670	\$65,844,401	87.92%
\$185,978	\$61,214,211	\$1.20750	\$70,023,101	87.42%
\$186,227	\$63,940,345	\$1.20750	\$71,962,896	88.85%
\$195,932	\$67,713,170	\$1.20750	\$78,565,047	86.19%
\$190,994	\$72,729,751	\$1.19750	\$88,602,546	82.09%
\$250,732	\$83,144,684	\$1.10750	\$100,257,663	82.93%
\$265,422	\$94,521,794	\$1.04050	\$106,358,611	88.87%

	New Construction ^a Non-Residential									
Permits		Bank Deposits ^b								
225	\$	145	\$	4,378						
136	\$	137	\$	4,492						
177	\$	546	\$	4,535						
125	\$	124	\$	4,625						
108	\$	788	\$	4,838						
67	\$	312	\$	5,715						
73	\$	169	\$	6,952						
58	\$	317	\$	7,200						
1,181	\$	1,304	\$	6,989						
1,156	\$	1,100	\$	6,704						

TABLE 8 - Direct and Overlapping Real Estate Tax Rates

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(tax rates per \$100 of assessed value)

Time of Tau	2045	2016	2047	2040	2010
Type of Tax	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY					
Countywide Tax Levies:					
Real Estate - General Fund	\$ 1.14800	\$ 1.12200	\$ 1.12200	\$ 1.12500	\$ 1.12500
Fire and Rescue Levy (Countywide)	\$ 0.07070	\$ 0.06910	\$ 0.07050	\$ 0.07920	\$ 0.08000
Mosquito & Forest Pest Management (Countywide)	\$ 0.00250	\$ 0.00250	\$ 0.00250	\$ 0.00250	\$ 0.00250
Total Direct Tax Rate	\$ 1.22120	\$ 1.19360	\$ 1.19500	\$ 1.20670	\$ 1.20750
Service District Levies -					
Bull Run	\$ 0.14710	\$ 0.13770	\$ 0.13770	\$ 0.13110	\$ 0.12630
Lake Jackson	\$ 0.16500	\$ 0.16500	\$ 0.16500	\$ 0.16500	\$ 0.16500
Transportation District Levies -					
Prince William Parkway	\$ 0.20000				
234-Bypass	\$ 0.02000	\$ 0.02000	\$ 0.02000	\$ 0.02000	\$ 0.02000
OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS					
Real Estate Tax Levy:					
Town of Dumfries	\$ 0.23330	\$ 0.18990	\$ 0.18990	\$ 0.18990	\$ 0.18990
Town of Haymarket	\$ 0.13900	\$ 0.12900	\$ 0.14600	\$ 0.14600	\$ 0.14600
Town of Occoquan	\$ 0.11000	\$ 0.11000	\$ 0.12000	\$ 0.12000	\$ 0.12000
Town of Quantico	\$ 0.20000	\$ 0.20000	\$ 0.20000	\$ 0.20000	\$ 0.20000

^{*} Data not available.

TABLE 8 - Direct and Overlapping Real Estate Tax Rates
Page 2 of 2

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TABLE 9 - Principal Real Property Tax Payers

Current Year and Nine Years Ago (dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

	_		202	4			201	5
Taxpayer		Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total County Taxable Assessed Value ^a		Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total County Taxable Assessed Value ^a
VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY	\$ _	2,180,001	1	2.31%	\$	767,489	1	1.43%
AMAZON DATA SERVICES INC		1,552,960	2	1.64%	•	,		
NORTHERN VIRGINIA ELECTRIC CO-OP		946,517	3	1.00%		276,856	3	0.52%
MANUCHER VENTURES LLC		762,809	4	0.81%				
BOURZOU VENTURES LLC		619,638	5	0.66%				
ABTEEN VENTURES LLC		522,022	6	0.55%				
GCDC PURCHASER LLC		462,170	7	0.49%				
STACK INNOVATION HOLDINGS LLC		436,722	8	0.46%				
WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY		422,567	9	0.45%		102,796	6	0.19%
9604 HORNBAKER ROAD PRIME LLC		375,339	10	0.40%				
MALL OF THE POTOMAC MILLS, LLC						514,705	2	0.96%
VERIZON SOUTH, INC						154,434	4	0.29%
HARBOR STATION COMMUNITIES, LLC						107,521	5	0.20%
STELLER CHATSWORTH, LLC						102,565	7	0.19%
KIR SMOKETOWN STATION LP						92,041	8	0.17%
WOODBRIDGE STATION APARTMENTS LLC						88,236	9	0.16%
	_		_		_	82,452	10	0.15%
	\$	8,280,744	=	8.77%	\$	2,289,095	=	4.26%

^a See Table 7 for a ten-year listing of Taxable Assessed Values.

TABLE 10 - Real Property Tax Levies and Collections

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

			_		I within the r of the Levy	_		 Total Colle	ctions to Date
Fiscal Year	7	Гotal Adjuste Тах Levy ^a	d	Amount	Percentage of Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage of Levy Collected
2015	\$	603,171	\$	601,267	99.7%	\$	1,487	\$ 602,754	99.9%
2016	\$	630,485	\$	629,017	99.8%	\$	358	\$ 629,375	99.8%
2017	\$	653,759	\$	651,883	99.7%	\$	1,096	\$ 652,979	99.9%
2018	\$	682,368	\$	681,108	99.8%	\$	613	\$ 681,721	99.9%
2019	\$	714,169	\$	712,882	99.8%	\$	834	\$ 713,716	99.9%
2020	\$	754,389	\$	745,087	98.8%	\$	1,131	\$ 746,219	98.9%
2021	\$	793,370	\$	786,135	99.1%	\$	3,047	\$ 789,182	99.5%
2022	\$	837,960	\$	835,402	99.7%	\$	675	\$ 836,077	99.8%
2023	\$	907,491	\$	820,549	90.4%	\$	71,669	\$ 892,218	98.3%
2024	\$	991,712	\$	959,264	96.7%	\$		\$ 959,264	96.7%

^a Total tax levy includes gross real estate and public service taxes less adjustments to tax due made prior to payment.

TABLE 11 - Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type, Primary Government and Component Units

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

		2015		2016	2017	2018	2019
Primary Government							
Governmental Activities:							
General Obligation Bonds ^a							
General Government	\$	126,438	\$	197,564	\$ 181,934	\$ 167,369	\$ 152,782
School Board-Related		628,638		793,235	815,195	865,535	796,785
Park Related		9,069		14,421	13,606	11,816	10,833
IDA Revenue Bonds		3,345		2,290	1,175		
IDA Loan							21,153
Literary Fund Loans		2,000					
Real Property Leases							
General Government		110,324		96,720	86,026	77,630	65,985
Adult Detention Center		19,955		18,230	15,596	13,890	12,202
Park Related		644		395	268	235	203
Equipment Leases		539		110			
Lease liabilities							
Subscription liabilites						-	
Business-Type Activities:							
Parks & Recreation Revenue Bonds		10,555		9,965	9,355	8,725	6,090
Parks & Recreation Equipment Leases	_	295		99	 	 -	
Total Primary Government	\$	911,802	\$	1,133,029	\$ 1,123,155	\$ 1,145,200	\$ 1,066,033
Percentage of Personal Income ^b		3.55%		4.27%	4.05%	3.98%	3.56%
Per Capita ^b		2,065		2,519	2,462	2,490	2,298
Total Reporting Entity Outstanding Debt	\$	911,802	\$	1,133,029	\$ 1,123,155	\$ 1,145,200	\$ 1,066,033
Less: Self-Supporting Revenue and Other Bonds	-	10,850		10,064	 9,355	 8,725	 6,090
Net Tax-Supported Debt	\$	900,952	\$_	1,122,965	\$ 1,113,800	\$ 1,136,475	\$ 1,059,943

 $^{^{\}mathrm{a}}$ Includes general obligation bonds associated with School Board-related Debt and Park related debt; See Exhibit 1.

 $^{^{\}rm b}$ See Table 16 for personal income and population data.

^c Parks & Recreation revenue bonds are presented net of unamortized premium and unamortized deferred loss on refunding. See Illustration 9-5 in the Notes to the Financial Statements for details.

TABLE 11 - Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type, Primary Government and Component Units

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	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
									•	Primary Government
										Governmental Activities:
										General Obligation Bonds ^a
\$	140,868	\$	171,372	\$	155,304	\$	139,742	\$	172,983	General Government
	845,159		879,359		862,595		829,398		890,417	School Board-Related
	9,893		8,839		8,201		7,045		6,201	Park Related
										IDA Revenue Bonds
	21,153		21,153							IDA Loan
										Literary Fund Loans
										Real Property Leases
	57,591		45,898		37,401		28,822		22,041	General Government
	10,533		8,877		7,225		5,576		3,924	Adult Detention Center
	171		140		109		77		45	Park Related
										Equipment Leases
									35,889	Lease liabilities
									12,098	Subscription liabilites
										Business-Type Activities:
	5,410		4,155		3,525		2,860		2,160	Parks & Recreation Revenue Bonds ^c
										Parks & Recreation Equipment Leases
; _	1,090,778	\$	1,139,793	\$	1,074,360	\$	1,013,520	\$	1,145,758	Total Primary Government
	3.41%		3.56%		3.09%		2.80%		3.04%	Percentage of Personal Income ^b
	2,331		2,333		2,181		2,061		2,376	Per Capita ^b
\$	1,090,778	\$	1,139,793	\$	1,074,360	\$	1,013,520	\$	1,145,758	Total Reporting Entity Outstanding Debt
	5,410		4,155		3,525		2,860		2,160	Less: Self-Supporting Revenue and Other Bonds
ŝ	1,085,368	Ś	1,135,638	Ś	1,070,835	Ś	1,010,660	Ś	1,143,598	Net Tax-Supported Debt

TABLE 12 - Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentage and per capita)

Fiscal Year	2				Total	Per Capita ^c		
2015	\$	764,145	\$		\$ 764,145	1.33%	\$	1,730
2016	\$	1,005,220	\$		\$ 1,005,220	1.67%	\$	2,234
2017	\$	1,010,735	\$		\$ 1,010,735	1.64%	\$	2,216
2018	\$	1,044,720	\$		\$ 1,044,720	1.59%	\$	2,271
2019	\$	960,400	\$		\$ 960,400	1.37%	\$	2,070
2020	\$	995,920	\$		\$ 995,920	1.38%	\$	2,128
2021	\$	1,059,570	\$		\$ 1,059,570	1.35%	\$	2,197
2022	\$	1,026,100	\$		\$ 1,026,100	1.16%	\$	2,083
2023	\$	976,185	\$		\$ 976,185	0.97%	\$	1,985
2024	\$	1,069,601	\$		\$ 1,069,601	1.01%	\$	2,218

^a Includes general obligation bonds associated with School Board-related and Adult Detention Center-related debt; excludes Literary Fund loans, if any. See also Table 11.

^b See Table 7 for property value data.

^c See Table 16 for population data.

TABLE 13 - Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt (based on assessed values)

June 30, 2024

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

	itstanding on ine 30, 2024	Percent Applicable to County	A	Amount pplicable to County	Percent of Assessed Value ^b
Direct:					
Net Tax Supported Debt ^a	\$ 1,143,598	100.00%	\$	1,143,598	1.3754%
Overlapping:					
Town of Dumfries	14,250	100.00%		14,250	0.0171%
Town of Haymarket	*	*		*	*
Town of Occoquan	*	*		*	*
Town of Quantico Heritage Hunt Commercial Community Development Authority Special Assessment	*	*		*	*
Bonds Series 1999 B	483	100.00%		483	0.0006%
Virginia Gateway Community Development Authority Refunding Bond Series 1999 and 2003 B	5,310,000	100.00%		5,310	0.0064%
Cherry Hill Community Development Authority Special Assessment Bonds Series 2015	67,320	32.32%		21,758	0.0262%
Northern Virginia Transportation Commission - Virginia Railway Express ^c	*	*		*	*
Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy (NVCJTA) ^c	*	*		*	*
Total Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	\$ 87,363	47.85%	\$	41,801	0.0503%
Total Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	\$ 1,230,961	96.30%	\$	1,185,399	1.4257%

^a From Table 11.

 $^{^{\}rm b}$ Assessed value of taxable property is from Table 7.

 $^{^{\}rm c}\,$ Amount applicable determined on basis other than assessed value of taxable property.

^{*} Data not available at the time of report issuance.

The issuance of bonds by Virginia counties is not subject to statutory limitation. However, counties generally are prohibited from issuing general obligation bonds unless the issuance of such bonds has been approved by public referendum. This referendum requirement does not apply to bonds for capital projects for school purposes sold to the Literary Fund or the Virginia Public School Authority.

The Board of County Supervisors also has established self-imposed limits which provide that tax supported debt should not exceed 3% of the net assessed valuation of taxable property in the County, and that annual debt service should not exceed 10% of annual governmental revenues. The County's standing with respect to its self-imposed limits is below.

	2015	2016		2017	2018	2019
General Government ^a						
Principal	\$ 76,750	\$ 78,093	\$	86,849	\$ 93,220	\$ 97,685
Interest ^b	42,476	46,072		47,888	48,688	48,358
Debt Service on Net Tax-Supported Debt	\$ 119,226	\$ 124,165	\$	134,737	\$ 141,908	\$ 146,043
Total Government Expenditures ^c	\$ 1,557,703	\$ 1,610,616	\$	1,734,264	\$ 1,731,969	\$ 1,867,084
Ratio of Debt Service to Expenditures	7.7%	7.7%		7.8%	 8.2%	 7.8%
Total Revenues ^d	\$ 1,611,230	\$ 1,496,700	\$	1,649,319	\$ 1,802,191	\$ 2,067,001
Ratio of Debt Service to Revenues	7.4%	8.3%	_	8.2%	 7.9%	7.1%
Net Tax-Supported Debt ^e	\$ 900,952	\$ 1,122,965	\$	1,113,800	\$ 1,136,475	\$ 1,059,943
Assessed Value of Taxable Property ^f	\$ 54,623,175	\$ 58,854,961	\$	61,335,721	\$ 63,755,919	\$ 67,613,073
Ratio of Net Tax-Supported Debt to Assessed Value	1.6%	1.9%		1.8%	1.8%	1.6%

^a Includes debt service expenditures of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds (excluding the PRTC lease), Capital Projects Funds, and the School Board and Adult Detention Center Component Units.

 $^{^{\}rm b}$ Excludes bond issuance and other costs.

^c Total expenditures excluding capital projects from Table 22.

d Includes revenues from the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds and the School Board and Adult Detention Center Component Units.

^e From Table 11.

f From Table 7 and Table 21.

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
										General Government ^a
\$	93,610	\$	101,010	\$	123,658	\$	102,575	\$	100,045	Principal
	47,675		45,426		44,538		41,340		41,798	Interest ^b
\$	141,285	\$	146,436	\$	168,196	\$	143,915	\$	141,843	Debt Service on Net Tax-Supported Debt
\$	1,962,416	\$	2,084,360	\$	2,238,422	\$	2,394,583	\$	2,578,589	Total Government Expenditures ^c
	7.2%		7.0%		7.5%		6.0%		5.5%	Ratio of Debt Service to Expenditures
Ś	2,139,662	Ś	2,271,858	Ś	2,430,571	Ś	2,384,087	Ś	2,879,798	Total Revenues ^d
,	6.6%		6.4%	_* .	6.9%	_ *	6.0%	_* -	4.9%	Ratio of Debt Service to Revenues
\$	1,085,368	Ś	1,135,638	Ś	1,070,835	Ś	1,010,660	Ś	1,143,598	Net Tax-Supported Debt ^e
ç	70,811,690	ç	74,307,125	ç	82,833,973	۲	94,269,475	۲	106,421,652	Assessed Value of Taxable Property ^f
Ş	70,811,090	_ ^{>} _	74,307,123	_ >	02,033,973	_ >	94,209,475	_ ^{>} -	100,421,032	Assessed value of Taxable Property
	1.5%		1.5%		1.3%		1.1%		1.1%	Ratio of Net Tax-Supported Debt to Assessed Value

TABLE 15 - Revenue Bond Coverage for Solid Waste System Revenue Bonds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	System evenues ^a	Ex	perating penses and ransfers ^b	Closure Payment	Net Revenue ailable for Debt Service	_	Debt Service Payn	nents ^c	Interest	Total	Coverage ^d
2015	\$ 19,735	\$	12,673	\$ 2,386	\$ 4,676	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2016	\$ 20,455	\$	11,200	\$ 1,484	\$ 7,771	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2017	\$ 20,416	\$	12,710	\$ 1,951	\$ 5,755	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2018	\$ 21,033	\$	12,870	\$ 657	\$ 7,506	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2019	\$ 22,679	\$	14,801	\$ 2,612	\$ 5,266	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2020	\$ 21,449	\$	13,864	\$ 2,863	\$ 4,722	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2021	\$ 20,860	\$	11,664	\$ 2,603	\$ 6,593	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2022	\$ 20,245	\$	13,615	\$ 4,962	\$ 1,668	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2023	\$ 32,132	\$	23,236	\$ 6,451	\$ 2,445	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e
2024	\$ 38,782	\$	22,626	\$ 3,033	\$ 13,123	\$		\$		\$	 n/a ^e

^a Includes "Total Operating Revenues", "Grants from the Commonwealth," and "Interest and Miscellaneous Income" from the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.

b Includes "Total Operating Expenses" (exclusive of "Depreciation" and "Closure Expense"), and "Transfers", from the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position.

^c Principal, accreted value of and interest (including other debt costs) paid during the fiscal year on bonded indebtedness of the Solid Waste System.

 $^{^{\}rm d}$ Required coverage is 1.15.

 $^{^{\}rm e}\,$ Principal on Solid Waste Revenue Bonds was retired during FY 2014.

TABLE 16 - Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Years

Year	Population ^a	Personal Income ^b (in thousands)	Per Capita Income ^b	Fall School Enrollment ^c	Average Civilian Labor Force ^d	Average Unemployment Rate ^d
2015	441,627	\$25,526,460	\$49,762	86,641	234,238	4.4%
2016	449,864	\$26,373,844	\$50,769	87,823	237,291	3.7%
2017	456,126	\$27,520,527	\$52,157	89,378	243,231	3.5%
2018	459,966	\$28,565,133	\$53,655	90,595	246,394	2.9%
2019	463,867	\$29,767,221	\$55,297	90,876	250,974	2.5%
2020	467,935	\$31,773,057	\$58,552	92,270	247,971	9.6%
2021	482,204	\$33,838,564	\$62,083	92,271	242,644	4.5%
2022	492,576	\$34,799,313	\$63,701	90,135	247,241	2.8%
2023	491,693	\$36,199,969	\$64,695	89,205	263,603	2.7%
2024	482,204	\$37,751,353	\$68,802	90,709	260,963	2.9%

^a US Census for 2020, other years are Annual Population Estimates from Prince William County Geographic Information Systems (http://www.pwcgov.org/government/dept/doit/gis)

TABLE 16A - Comparative Demographic Statistics 2010 & 2020 U.S. Census Bureau Data

	2010		2	020	
	Prince William County	Prince William County	Washington MSA	Virginia	United States
Population ^a :					
Median age	33.5	35.4	37.2	37.8	38.5
Percent school age	23.1%	19.8%	18.2%	16.1%	16.5%
Percent working age	61.9%	62.6%	63.6%	61.9%	61.0%
Percent 65 and over	6.8%	10.8%	12.2%	16.3%	16.8%
Education ^b :					
High school or higher	87.6%	89.2%	93.3%	90.3%	88.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	36.9%	41.9%	66.9%	39.5%	32.9%
Income ^b :					
Median family income	\$102,117	\$107,707	\$105,224	\$76,398	\$64,994
Percent below poverty level	4.4%	4.9%	9.8%	102.0%	11.6%
Housing:					
Number persons / household ^a	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.6
Percent owner occupied ^b	73.2%	73.1%	42.8%	66.7%	64.4%
Owner occupied median value ^b	\$316,600	\$390,500	\$640,833	\$282,800	\$229,800

^a U.S. Bureau of the Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Data.

^b Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes cities of Manassas and Manassas Park (data as of June 30).

²⁰²² data estimated based upon ten-year growth rates on BEA data from 2020

^c Fall Membership by Division, by Grade for Prince William County Schools, Virginia Department of Education

^d Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS data

^b U.S. Bureau of the Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 American Community Survey-1 Year Estimates.

TABLE 17 - Principal Employers

Current Year and Ten Years Ago

	20)24		2	015	
			Number of			Number of
Employer ^a	Ownership	Rank	Employees ^b	Ownership	Rank	Employees [□]
Prince William County School Board	Local Government	1		Local Government	1	1000 and over
U.S. Department of Defense	Federal Government	2		Federal Government	2	1000 and over
County of Prince William	Local Government	3		Local Government	3	1000 and over
Wal Mart	Private	4		Private	5	1000 and over
Sentara Healthcare	Private	5		Private	7	1000 and over
Morale Welfare and Recreation	Federal Government	6		Federal Government	6	1000 and over
Wegmans Store #07	Private	7		Private	9	500 to 999
Target Corp	Private	8				
The Fishel Company	Private	9				
M J Morgan Group	Private	10				
U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation				Federal Government	4	1000 and over
Northern Virginia Community College				State Government	8	500 to 999
Minnieland Private Day School				Private	10	500 to 999

a All data provided by the Virginia Employment Commission (1st Quarter, 2024 & 2015).

b Prince William County is prohibited from publishing the actual number of employees per the Confidential Information Protection and Statitistical Efficiency Act of 2002 - Title V of Public Law 107-347.



Last Ten Fiscal Years Page 1 of 4

		Full-Time Equiva	llent Employees as of	June 30	
Function	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Primary Government					
General Government					
Board of Supervisors	25.00	25.00	25.00	26.00	26.00
County Attorney	27.00	27.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Audit Services	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Office of Executive Management ^b	25.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	28.00
Office of Management & Budget ^b	11.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	12.00
Human Resources ^b	23.50	23.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Technology and Support Services	87.88	88.88	91.88	91.88	94.88
Finance	156.00	158.00	159.00	161.00	162.00
Board of Equalization					
Human Rights	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Board of Registration/Elections	13.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Facilities & Fleet Management					
Judicial Administration					
Commonwealth Attorney	44.00	44.00	45.00	50.00	50.00
Sheriff	94.50	96.50	100.50	102.50	102.50
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Clerk of Court/Judges Chambers	55.00	56.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
General District Court	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Law Library	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Public Safety					
Public Works - Development					
Police	820.00	847.00	854.00	871.00	886.00
Correction and Detention of Youth	020100	017100	05 1.00	072.00	555.55
Criminal Justice Services	39.60	39.60	42.60	43.60	44.60
Public Safety Communications	103.00	109.00	113.00	112.00	113.00
Fire Service	589.70	614.70	662.70	722.70	751.70
Contingency Reserve - Homeland Security					
Public Works					
Public Works	238.54	237.17	241.76	247.72	250.72
Transportation	50.80	42.80	43.80	44.80	44.80
Solid Waste	59.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	62.72
Fleet Management	35.15	35.15	35.15	35.15	35.15
Small Project Construction	15.11	14.98	14.39	14.43	14.43
Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority					
Health & Welfare					
Social Services	306.46	322.26	331.26	352.26	359.76
Public Health	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Community Services Board	294.21	293.96	316.26	331.76	345.76
At-Risk Youth and Family Services	6.00				
Office on Aging	32.14	32.14	32.28	32.28	31.28
Parks, Recreational and Cultural					
Library	179.51	208.48	208.16	208.16	208.16
Parks & Recreation	391.68	396.58	408.57	411.16	416.62
Tourism ^a					
				8.47	7.20
Planning/Community Development	107.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	116.00
Development Services	107.00		112.00	113.00	116.00
Office of Planning	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	30.00
Economic and Community Development	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	14.00
Housing & Community Development Extension and Continuing Education	24.00 7.14	24.00 7.14	24.00 6.87	24.00 6.87	24.00 5.11
Execusion and continuing Education		,.17			5.11
Total Primary Government	3,923.24	4,028.16	4,154.00	4,296.56	4,380.49

2020	2021	lent Employees as of 2022	2023	2024	Function
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Primary Government
					General Government
26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	Board of Supervisors
29.00	29.00	29.00	33.00	34.00	County Attorney
	25.00	29.00			Audit Services
29.00	26.00	29.00	31.00	34.00	Office of Executive Management
12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	Office of Management & Budget ^b
29.50	31.50	32.50	34.50	39.00	Human Resources ^b
105.88	104.88	104.88	104.88	95.00	Technology and Support Services
170.00	172.00	176.00	185.00	206.00	Finance
					Board of Equalization
6.25	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	Human Rights
15.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	Board of Registration/Elections
	154.47	163.47	162.47	170.47	Facilities & Fleet Management
					Judicial Administration
50.00	50.00	59.00	67.00	74.00	Commonwealth Attorney
106.50	107.50	110.50	114.50	114.50	Sheriff
6.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
61.00	61.00	65.00	71.00	71.00	Clerk of Court/Judges Chambers
3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	General District Court
3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	
					Law Library
					Public Cofety
					Public Safety
					Public Works - Development
901.00	901.00	909.00	923.40	926.20	Police
				401.40	Correction and Detention of Youth
44.60	47.60	50.60	50.60	50.50	Criminal Justice Services
118.00	121.00	120.00	123.00	123.00	Public Safety Communications
759.70	760.70	774.70	777.70	779.70	Fire Service
					Contingency Reserve - Homeland Security
					Public Works
238.17	123.86	202.00	204.00	205.00	Public Works
47.80	47.80	47.80	51.00	53.00	Transportation
65.72	65.72				Solid Waste
44.41					Fleet Management
12.43	16.42				Small Project Construction
					Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority
					Health & Welfare
390.76	402.23	428.23	440.23	440.23	Social Services
3.60	3.60	3.60	8.60	8.60	Public Health
348.76	382.76	393.76	431.01	435.51	Community Services Board
346.70	302.70		451.01	455.51	•
	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	At-Risk Youth and Family Services
33.75	34.00	54.00	54.00	34.00	Office on Aging
					Parks, Recreational and Cultural
200 14	200 14		200.14	207.00	•
208.14	208.14	425.04	208.14	207.86	Library
432.12	432.62	435.94	447.60	444.14	Parks & Recreation
9.00	8.50	5.00	6.00		Tourism ^a
					Planning/Community Development
117.00	118.00	120.00	130.00	142.00	Development Services
31.00	31.00	31.00	32.00	35.00	Office of Planning
17.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Economic and Community Development
24.00	25.00	25.00	26.50	27.00	Housing & Community Development
5.11	7.71	7.71	7.71		Extension and Continuing Education
					. 0
			4,792.84		Total Primary Government

 ${\it TABLE~18-Full-Time~Equivalent~County~Government~Employees~by~Function~\it (cont'd)}$

Last Ten Fiscal Years Page 3 of 4

		Full-Time Equiv	alent Employees as o	f June 30	
Function	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Component Units					
Education					
School Board	10,562.00	10,713.65	11,008.73	11,354.30	11,538.00
Public Safety					
Adult Detention Center	348.40	349.40	351.20	377.40	422.40
Parks, Recreational and Cultural					
Park Authority ^a					
Convention & Visitors Bureau ^a	8.00	8.00	7.00		
Total Reporting Entity	16,856.64	17,115.21	17,537.93	18,046.26	18,359.89

Sources: Primary Government and ADC data taken from the PWC Adopted Fiscal Plan; School Board and Park Authority data is obtained directly

^aThe Park Authority was dissolved and became County Department of Parks & Recreation effective FY 2013. The Convention and Visitors Bureau became a component unit of the County effective FY 2013, but was dissolved and incorporated into the Parks & Recreation department in FY 2018.

^bBeginning fiscal year 2012, the Human Resources and the Office of Management & Budget are shown as separate functions.

TABLE 18 - Full-Time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function (cont'd)

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Function	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Component Units					
Education					
School Board	13,333.00	12,852.00	12,138.00	11,968.00	11,954.00
Public Safety					
Adult Detention Center	401.40	439.40	440.40	446.40	450.40
Parks, Recreational and Cultural					
Park Authority ^a					
Convention & Visitors Bureau ^a					
Total Reporting Entity	18 974 51	20.107.24	19.047.09	18.996.41	18.925.60

TABLE 19 - Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

					Fisc	al Year				
Function	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Judicial Administration ¹										
Land Records Instruments Recorded	73,232	76,868	96,302	82,909	78,898	94,710	155,991	103,971	60,609	55,740
Civil Cases Concluded	9,161	2,760	2,841	2,641	5,270	3,841	3,205	3,100	3,124	3,897
Criminal Cases Concluded	5,825	5,023	4,905	4,853	4,904	4,259	3,001	4,263	4,026	4,214
Public Safety										
Fire & Rescue: 2										
Fire Incidents	6,142	6,263	8,070	9,069	8,619	9,084	8,886	9,368	9,536	*
EMS Incidents	27,423	28,925	29,532	29,730	30,922	30,315	31,508	40,489	40,949	*
Police: 3										
Criminal Arrests	12,532	11,408	8,610	10,937	12,166	12,664	8,291	7,573	8,249	*
Calls for Service Handled	226,520	225,850	217,306	228,639	245,584	239,830	160,898	166,939	173,663	*
Jail: 4										
Inmate Population	1,060	965	1,040	1,061	920	528	561	442	467	539
Public Works ⁵										
Facilities Constructed		2		2		2		1	1	
Health & Welfare										
Total CSB Clients Served ⁶	8,949	9,506	9,762	9,832	10,135	9,275	10,696	11,294	11,705	11,255
Children Services Act Residential										
Placements ⁷	95	104	118	139	127	102	83	65	59	71
Parks, Recreational and Cultural										
Participant Visits ⁸	3,398	3,399	3,255	3,654	3,497	1,898	1,045	1,893	1,731	1,998
Library Patrons (Library Card Holders) ⁹	314,723	318,175	337,904	346,268	298,497	292,194	303,531	317,535	344,334	386,825
Planning/Community Development ¹⁰										
Non-Residential Permits	1,350	1,355	1,228	1,202	1,212	1,008	1,030	1,030	1,181	1,156
Residential Permits	4,605	5,224	5,163	5,203	4,701	4,814	6,347	6,347	5,372	4,708

¹Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court

²Annual Fiscal Plan - Office of the Chief Program

³Annual Fiscal Plan - Police Operations Program

⁴Adult Detention Center

⁵Facilities Construction Management, Department of Public Works

⁶Community Services Board

⁷Department of Social Services

⁸Department of Parks and Recreation

⁹Prince William County Library

¹⁰Building Development Division, Department of Public Works

^{*} Data not available at the time of report issuance.

TABLE 20 - Capital Asset Statistics by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Government										
Administrative buildings	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Judicial Administration										
Courthouse complex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Safety										
Police stations	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fire stations	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Public Works										
Fleet/fuel facilities	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	3
Health & Welfare										
Senior centers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Group homes/clinics	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Housing/shelters	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parks, Recreational and Cultural										
Athletic fields ^a	301	281	283	288	210	268	268	268	273	275
Aquatics & fitness center	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Baseball stadium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Community centers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hiking and fitness trails (in miles)	43	43	45	45	59	59	59	59	61	62
Indoor gymnasiums ^a	36	69	69	69	33	33	33	33	34	34
Indoor ice rinks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Marinas	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Miniature golf courses	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Nature areas	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Outdoor basketball courts	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	29
Outdoor swimming pools	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Outdoor volleyball courts	9	11	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	15
Picnic shelters	63	68	78	77	72	77	77	77	78	80
Playgrounds	36	37	37	37	43	43	43	45	47	48
Regulation golf courses	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Skateboard/BMX courses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Tennis & racquetball courts	28	29	29	29	28	29	29	37	44	53
Waterparks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Regional and community libraries	4	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6
Neighborhood libraries	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6

Sources: Various county departments.

 ${\bf Note: No\ capital\ asset\ indicators\ are\ available\ for\ the\ planning/community\ development\ function.}$

 $^{^{\}rm a}$ Includes School Board school facilities programmed by the Parks Department.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA TABLE 21 - Personal Property Tax Rates and Assessments^a

(tax rates per \$100 of assessed value; amounts expressed in thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Personal Property Tax Rates					
Personal Property Class:					
General Class	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000
Heavy Equipment and Machinery	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000
Computer Equipment & Peripherals	\$ 1.25000	\$ 1.25000	\$ 1.25000	\$ 1.25000	\$ 1.25000
Farmers Machinery and Tools	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Aircraft (small scheduled)	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Aircraft (all other aircraft)	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Mining & Manufacturing Tools	\$ 2.00000	\$ 2.00000	\$ 2.00000	\$ 2.00000	\$ 2.00000
Mobile Homes	\$ 1.14800	\$ 1.12200	\$ 1.12200	\$ 1.12500	\$ 1.12500
Research & Development	\$ 1.00000	\$ 1.00000	\$ 1.00000	\$ 1.00000	\$ 1.00000
Van Pool Vans	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Emergency Volunteer Vehicles	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Auxiliary Volunteer Fire Vehicles	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Vehicles Modified for Disabled	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Watercraft-Recreation Use Only	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Watercraft-Weighing 5 tons or more	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Camping Trailers and Motor Homes	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Owned by Certain Elderly and					
Handicapped Persons	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001
Personal Property Assessments ^c					
Locally Assessed Value	\$4,526,613	\$4,986,744	\$ 5,568,159	\$5,861,397	\$6,395,587
Public Service Value ^b	\$ 3,106	\$ 3,536	\$ 3,033	\$ 3,440	\$ 3,274
Total Personal Property Assessments	\$4,529,719	\$4,990,280	\$ 5,571,192	\$5,864,837	\$6,398,862

 $^{^{\}rm a}\,$ Fiscal year values represent the assessed value for the prior January 1 (e.g. fiscal year 2024 values are based on the January 1, 2023 assessment).

^b Public Service property is valued by the State Corporation Commission and the Department of Taxation at prevailing assessment ratios.

 $^{^{\}rm c}\,$ The estimated market value of personal property is assumed to equal 100% of the assessed value.

TABLE 21 - Personal Property Tax Rates and Assessments^a
Page 2 of 2

2020	2021		2022	2023		2024	
							Personal Property Tax Rates
							Personal Property Class:
\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$	3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$	3.70000	General Class
\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$	3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$	3.70000	Heavy Equipment and Machinery
\$ 1.35000	\$ 1.50000	\$	1.65000	\$ 2.15000	\$	2.15000	Computer Equipment & Peripherals
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Farmers Machinery and Tools
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Aircraft (small scheduled)
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Aircraft (all other aircraft)
\$ 2.00000	\$ 2.00000	\$	2.00000	\$ 2.00000	\$	2.00000	Mining & Manufacturing Tools
\$ 1.12500	\$ 1.11500	\$	1.03000	\$ 0.96600	\$	0.96600	Mobile Homes
\$ 1.00000	\$ 1.00000	\$	1.00000	\$ 1.00000	\$	1.00000	Research & Development
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Van Pool Vans
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Emergency Volunteer Vehicles
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Auxiliary Volunteer Fire Vehicles
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Vehicles Modified for Disabled
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Watercraft-Recreation Use Only
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Watercraft-Weighing 5 tons or more
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Camping Trailers and Motor Homes
							Owned by Certain Elderly and
\$ 0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	\$ 0.00001	\$	0.00001	Handicapped Persons
\$6,867,508	\$8,602,122	\$ 10	0,097,632	\$ 11,120,213	\$	11,895,502	Locally Assessed Value
\$ 3,837	\$ 3,912	\$	6,590	\$ 4,578	\$	4,356	Public Service Value ^b
\$6,871,345	\$8,606,034	\$ 10	0,104,222	\$ 11,124,791	Ś	11.899.858	Total Personal Property Assessments

TABLE 22 - General Governmental Expenditures by Function^a

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Page 1 of 2

Fiscal Year	General Government	Judicial Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Health & Welfare	Education
2015	\$ 37,651	\$ 19,681	\$ 257,076	\$ 30,857	\$ 80,840	\$ 927,408
2016	\$ 39,122	\$ 20,175	\$ 276,656	\$ 31,633	\$ 85,237	\$ 945,468
2017	\$ 44,340	\$ 21,292	\$ 311,046	\$ 31,269	\$ 89,166	\$ 1,000,063
2018	\$ 42,300	\$ 21,052	\$ 254,657	\$ 32,063	\$ 96,955	\$ 1,036,942
2019	\$ 45,704	\$ 22,512	\$ 341,278	\$ 33,523	\$ 104,378	\$ 1,065,482
2020	\$ 46,519	\$ 26,039	\$ 361,849	\$ 31,800	\$ 111,455	\$ 1,115,516
2021	\$ 78,209	\$ 27,290	\$ 387,274	\$ 7,372	\$ 130,729	\$ 1,180,688
2022	\$ 90,571	\$ 29,725	\$ 388,792	\$ 6,998	\$ 138,638	\$ 1,286,770
2023	\$ 105,555	\$ 34,035	\$ 325,462	\$ 7,575	\$ 157,364	\$ 1,488,014
2024	\$ 104,024	\$ 38,647	\$ 423,447	\$ 9,375	\$ 167,507	\$ 1,544,691

^a Includes expenditures of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Funds and the School Board and Adult Detention Component Units excluding inter-entity expenditures between primary government and component units.

TABLE 22A - Capital Projects Expenditures by Function^a

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Government	Judicial Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Education	Р	arks, Recreation, & Cultural
2015	\$ 379	\$ 142	\$ 3,502	\$ 57,318	\$ 128,605	\$	22,370
2016	\$ 147	\$ 11	\$ 10,409	\$ 64,141	\$ 133,195	\$	18,743
2017	\$ 3,511	\$ 365	\$ 34,487	\$ 47,833	\$ 155,581	\$	3,885
2018	\$ 1,324	\$ 632	\$ 26,941	\$ 80,010	\$ 96,351	\$	6,459
2019	\$ 6,432	\$ 1,100	\$ 45,243	\$ 80,386	\$ 144,499	\$	6,140
2020	\$ 10,259	\$ 350	\$ 14,506	\$ 58,780	\$ 171,038	\$	9,150
2021	\$ 13,803	\$ 3,166	\$ 15,855	\$ 87,368	\$ 117,934	\$	3,010
2022	\$ 11,419	\$ 294	\$ 6,864	\$ 83,301	\$ 188,501	\$	6,300
2023	\$ 33,172	\$ 287	\$ 31,712	\$ 139,448	\$ 123,792	\$	7,143
2024	\$ 11,105	\$ 199	\$ 9,807	\$ 133,382	\$ 129,870	\$	3,446

^a Includes expenditures for capital projects in the Capital Projects Funds of the Primary Government and the School Board and Adult Detention Center Component Units.

^b Includes principal retirement, interest and other debt costs, and intergovernmental rebate.

TABLE 22 - General Governmental Expenditures by Function^a
Page 2 of 2

P	arks, Recreation, & Cultural	,	Community Development	Capital Projects	Debt Service ^b	Total	Fiscal Year
\$	31,085	\$	53,879	\$ 214,170	\$ 119,226	\$ 1,771,873	2015
\$	34,797	\$	53,363	\$ 229,154	\$ 124,165	\$ 1,839,770	2016
\$	44,186	\$	58,165	\$ 251,255	\$ 134,737	\$ 1,985,519	2017
\$	47,160	\$	58,932	\$ 219,906	\$ 141,908	\$ 1,951,875	2018
\$	49,645	\$	58,519	\$ 287,672	\$ 146,043	\$ 2,154,756	2019
\$	50,559	\$	62,978	\$ 272,511	\$ 141,285	\$ 2,234,927	2020
\$	50,535	\$	75,827	\$ 249,594	\$ 146,436	\$ 2,333,954	2021
\$	57,363	\$	71,369	\$ 305,719	\$ 168,196	\$ 2,544,141	2022
\$	64,325	\$	68,338	\$ 396,454	\$ 143,915	\$ 2,791,037	2023
\$	68,565	\$	80,490	\$ 468,503	\$ 141,843	\$ 3,047,092	2024

Community						
Development	Health & Welfare			Total	Fiscal Year	
					_	
\$ 1,854	\$		\$	214,170	2015	
\$ 2,508	\$		\$	229,154	2016	
\$ 5,538	\$	55	\$	251,255	2017	
\$ 7,829	\$	360	\$	219,906	2018	
\$ 3,545	\$	327	\$	287,672	2019	
\$ 8,300	\$	128	\$	272,511	2020	
\$ 8,456	\$		\$	249,594	2021	
\$ 8,874	\$	165	\$	305,719	2022	
\$ 10,066	\$	351	\$	345,971	2023	
\$ 27,196	\$	10,622	\$	325,627	2024	

TABLE 23 - Miscellaneous Statistical Data

June 30, 2024	Page 1 of 2
Date of County Organization:	March 25, 1731
Form of Government:	County Executive (as provided for by the Code of Virginia)
Area:	348 Square Miles
Number of general County personnel (f	ull-time equivalent) 3,242
Services of Primary Government:	
Fire protection:	
Number of stations	22
Number of career employees	811
Number of volunteers	591
Police protection:	
Number of stations	3
Number of police officers	707
Public Safety Communications:	
Number of employees	
Recreation (Parks & Recreation Dep	artment):
Acres developed or reserved for	r County parks n/a
Services not included in the Primary Go	vernment:
Education (School Board Componer	t Unit):
Number of public elementary,	middle, and other schools 85
Number of public high schools	13
Fall Membership, fiscal year 20	24 90,709
Number of personnel (full-time	equivalent) 13,333
Correctional Operations (ADC Comp	onent Unit)
Capacity of main jail, central jai	l, and modular jail 530
Capacity of work-release cente	9
Number of personnel (full-time	equivalent) 330

TABLE 23 - Miscellaneous Statistical Data

Page 2 of 2

Other statistical data:	
Elections:	
Registered voters at last general election	319,000
Number of votes cast in last general election	120,000
Percent voting in last general election	38%
Water and Wastewater Treatment	
(provided by Prince William County Service Authority):	
Miles of water mains	1,375
Miles of sanitary sewer mains	1,192

Gas, electricity and telephone are furnished by private corporations. Water and sewage treatment for serviceable areas not covered by the Service Authority is provided by other private corporations.

TABLE 24 - Schedule of Surety Bonds

June 30, 2024

Travelers Casualty & Surety Company (Provided by the Commonwealth of Virginia for Constitutional Officers)

Crime/Faithful Performance of Duty Blanket Bond

(Insured: Prince William County, Prince William County - Manassas Regional Adult Detention Center)

Honesty Blanket Bond

(Insured: Same as Above)

Public Official Bond - Michelle L. Attreed, Director of Finance / CFO

Public Official Bond - Phyllis Jennings, Director of Social Services

Public Official Bond - Christopher Shorter, County Executive

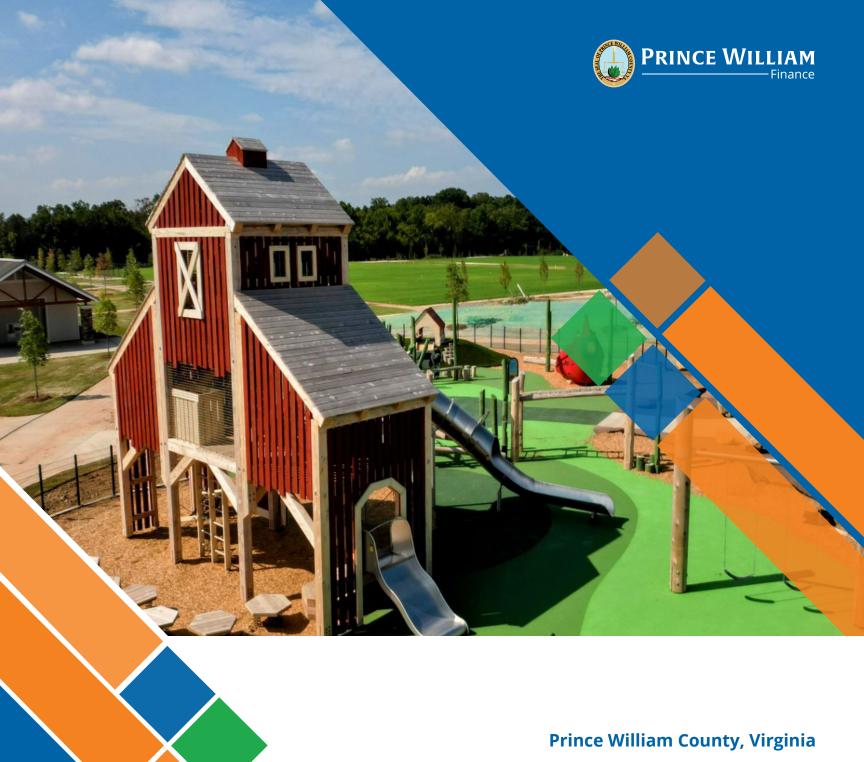
Travelers Casualty & Surety Company (Provided by the Commonwealth of Virginia for Constitutional Officers)

Surety Bond - Michelle L. Attreed, Director of Finance / CFO

Surety Bond - Jacqueline C. Smith, Clerk of the Court

Surety Bond - Glendell Hill, Sheriff

Surety Bond - George Hurlock, Acting Jail Superintendent



Department of Finance 1 County Complex Court Prince William, VA 22192 703-792-6700

pwcva.gov/finance

