



Neabsco Commuter Parking Garage

FY2025

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2025



PRINCE WILLIAM
VIRGINIA



County of Prince William, Virginia

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Christopher Shorter

**As of June 30, 2025*

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**As of June 30, 2025*

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**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**



Forest Greens Golf Club

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

Andrea O. Bailey, Vice Chair

Victor S. Angry

Kenny A. Boddye

Margaret Angela Franklin

Tom Gordy

George T. Stewart

Yesli Vega

December 15, 2025

**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, 2025. 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, 2025, 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, 2025. 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 County's demographer estimates the County's population at 508,109 persons or 158,395 households, as of June 30, 2025. The County comprises approximately 7.9 percent of the greater Washington Metropolitan region's population, which stands at just over 6.4 million people.

Prince William's location in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area and the availability of various multi-modal 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 with 7,000 acres designated for industrial and commercial growth. Prince William Parkway provides easy access to Interstate 95 and prime development locations throughout the eastern portion of the County. The County has numerous freight and passenger rail service alternatives available to its residents and businesses. CSX and Norfolk Southern Railway provide freight service to the County. Amtrak passenger trains provide inter-city service to destinations up and down the eastern seaboard from stations in Woodbridge, 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 six board members took office in January 2024, following an election held on November 7, 2023, and serve until December 31, 2027. The Gainesville magisterial district supervisor took office on November 14, 2025, following a special election held on November 4, 2025, due to a vacancy created by the unfortunate passing of Supervisor Bob Weir.

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, dba Prince William Water, provides reliable drinking water and exceptional wastewater services. User charges and bond financing 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 core strengths are built on an inclusive 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 508,109 as of the second quarter of calendar 2025, a 5.4 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. A study released by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) in 2023 projects the County's population will reach nearly 580,000 by the year 2050. As the most diverse jurisdiction in Virginia and the 10th most diverse in the United States,

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

based on the 2020 U.S. Census, Prince William County represents a fusion of diverse cultures, races, religions, and ethnicities. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 American Community Survey², approximately 26.8 percent of the population are of Hispanic or Latino origin, 36.4 percent of residents are white, 18.8 percent are black or African American, and 11.0 percent are Asian. Approximately 25.8 percent of the County's population is under the age of 18, while 17.9 percent is 60 or above. Prince William County continues to maintain its family-oriented tradition, reflected by 26.3 percent of households containing married-couple families with children under 18 years old. The education profile of County residents has gradually increased over the past decade, with 45 percent holding a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 45.3 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 \$129,527 is 40.7 percent above the statewide median of \$92,090 and 2.6 percent higher than the Washington D.C. metropolitan region median of \$126,244.

Amid policy initiatives put forth by the White House designed to reshape global trade, immigration and the federal government, tension has emerged between the Federal Reserve's dual mandate of full employment and stable prices as the U.S. economy enters the final months of 2025. Although higher tariffs for physical goods have yet to spark an acute pass through of price increases to consumers, inflation has drifted nearly one percentage point above the Federal Reserve's two percent target since April. Simultaneously, recent indications of weaker than anticipated job growth, coupled with soft data pointing to souring sentiment among workers about job prospects, have placed policymakers in an exigent economic climate to navigate. With the labor market exhibiting flagging momentum and the prospect of price pressures remaining persistent in the months ahead, the risk of a recession has edged higher compared to the beginning of the year. But for many economic forecasters, a profound downturn in the U.S. economy is not a base case scenario. Wells Fargo acknowledged "the next six months or so strike us as the most precarious stretch as higher tariffs and restrictive monetary policy continue to bite." "But as we look ahead, we feel more optimistic about the outlook for economic growth as next year progresses." Fiscal stimulus is coming next spring when households file their taxes and take advantage of the tax cuts enacted in the One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBB) and possibly from the substantial tariff revenue that has been paid, mostly by suppliers that are sensitive to customers affordability concerns driven by the historically high inflation rate they experienced over the last five years. The lagged effect of monetary policy easing should start to be felt next year, with the caveat that there are no more major increases in tariff rates, the hit to growth from higher tariffs should gradually fade. We look for an above-consensus 2.4% Q4/Q4 growth rate for real GDP next year." In a recent note, Bloomberg Economics also portrayed a constructive tenor - "We see signs that the US economy is early in the recovery phase - and we agree with the Fed on upgrading GDP growth for 2025 to above the potential pace and lowering the unemployment forecast for 2026 and 2027."

On December 10th, the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) lowered the Federal Funds rate by 25 basis points (BPS) to a target range of 3.50% - 3.75%, marking the third consecutive rate cut in as many months, nearly equaling the 100 BPS rate reductions during 2024 that were initiated just prior to the presidential election. The decision was widely anticipated, reflecting policymakers' current inclination to prioritize support for the U.S. labor market amid recent signs of weaker hiring conditions. But the absence of a unanimous vote highlights tension that has emerged among officials surrounding the Federal Reserve's dual mandate of full employment and stable prices. Stephen Miran sought a 50 BPS cut, while Jeffrey Schmid and Austan Goolsbee favored leaving interest rates unchanged. Four additional FOMC members registered "silent dissents", believing no interest rate cut was warranted but choosing to support the majority. The updated dot plot revealed six members did not support lowering the Federal Funds rate target range, compared with four in December 2024 when the committee delivered a 25 BPS interest rate cut. The real surprise that emerged from the FOMC meeting was the announcement of a mini-Quantitative Easing (QE) program wherein they intend to initiate the purchase of short-term treasury securities to maintain "ample reserves in the system" beginning on December 12th in the amount of \$40 billion monthly, which is expected to continue at an "elevated level for a few months". This action ends the policy of Quantitative Tightening (QT) that has been in place for the last three years and will result in an expansion of the Federal Reserve's balance

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

sheet. The Federal Funds rate forecast for 2026 displayed broader dispersion among FOMC participants, with a range of 2.13% - 3.88%.

The official statement issued following the meeting reflected a mixed tone surrounding the trajectory of unemployment and inflationary pressure. The statement maintained that the “unemployment rate has edged up” but removed the prior description that it had “remained low”, a clear signal officials remain in a state of unease about labor market conditions. Drawing on language from December 2024, the phrase “the extent and timing of” additional interest rate adjustments was reintroduced, after which the Federal Reserve refrained from modifying the policy rate for nine months. The updated Summary of Economic Projections (SEP) pointed to a notably stronger growth outlook alongside a slightly softer inflation profile - implying that FOMC participants are incorporating an expected pickup in productivity into their forecasts. The core Personal Consumption Expenditures inflation estimate for 2025 fell slightly to 3.0% from 3.1% in the September SEP, and trimmed to 2.5% for 2026 from 2.6%. The unemployment-rate forecasts for 2025 and 2026 were left intact at 4.5% and 4.4%, respectively. The median participant lifted the 2025 economic growth forecast to 1.7% versus the previous estimate of 1.6%, with a more pronounced upward revision for 2026 to 2.3% compared to 1.8% in September.

The post meeting press conference saw Chairman Powell claim the Federal Funds rate is currently “within a broad range of estimates of its neutral value” and well positioned to manage the central bank’s dual mandate. However, Powell sprinkled in comments that ran counter to this position. The Chair hinted that the labor market is weak, noting that underlying nonfarm payrolls are approximately -20,000 per month. Powell portrayed job creation as “extremely low”, while highlighting inflation is tracking “a touch lower” than anticipated and that expectations are for tariff-related price increases to peak in the first quarter of 2026. Moving forward, policymakers face a formidable challenge navigating the U.S. economy through a fragile labor market backdrop and persistent level of inflationary pressure. Akin to his comment following the Federal Reserve’s September meeting, Powell once again issued a stark warning – “There is no risk-free path for policy.”

The County’s leadership team is committed to maintaining 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. Approximately 73 percent of the County’s real estate tax base (including apartments) consists of residential housing. Roughly 26 percent is comprised of commercial, industrial (including data centers), and public service properties and less than one percent is agricultural/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 2026, the Board further lowered the real estate tax rate to \$0.906 per \$100 of assessed value.

FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021
\$0.92	\$0.966	\$1.030	\$1.115	\$1.125

After reaching a 2025 high of approximately 7.04% in mid-January the average 30-year mortgage rate has trended down, triggered in part by concerns economic growth could come under pressure amid the Trump administration's attempt to reset global trade conditions and a softening labor market. Still, against a backdrop of elevated - albeit cooling - home prices, high financing rates, and reluctance by current homeowners to relinquish lower interest mortgages, housing affordability challenges have remained persistent. Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey indicates the average 30-year fixed rate mortgage stands at approximately 6.26%. "With affordability still stretched and inventory constrained, national home prices are holding steady, but barely," Nicholas Godec, S&P Dow Jones Indices' head of fixed income tradables & commodities, said in a statement. "The slowdown is now more than just a story of higher mortgage rates," he said. "It reflects a market recalibrating around tighter financial conditions, subdued transaction volumes, and increasingly local dynamics." Virginia Realtors monthly Flash Survey indicated the organization's Buyer Activity Index decreased to 35 in June from 43 the prior month. Approximately 12% of realtors assessed buyer activity in their local market as "high" or "very high", while roughly 42% rated buyer activity as "low" or "very low". According to Virginia Realtors, 20% of realtors that responded to the survey cited "limited housing options in Virginia as a major obstacle for their clients", and nearly 22% referenced high interest rates as the "main factor holding their clients back in June." Roughly 8% of realtors indicated buyers are having difficulty saving for a down payment. A separate index produced by Virginia Realtors that measures realtors' opinions about market performance three months forward declined to 42 in June versus 47 in May. Approximately 14% of survey participants thought buyer activity over the next three months would be higher in their respective markets, while 30% indicated buyer activity would decline.

Category	June 2025	June 2024	Increase/(Decrease)
Median Sold Price	\$600,000	\$635,000	(5.5%)
Units Sold	509	541	(5.9%)
Active Listings	678	476	42.4%
Average Days on Market	16	10	60.0%
New Listings	491	547	(10.2%)

Source: MarketStats by Bright MLS

A leading indicator of housing market conditions is new building permit activity. From 2020 through 2024, permits issued for new construction have averaged 1,058 per year. A decline in single family and townhouse permit activity in 2024 compared to condo/apartment permits rising sharply is consistent with a housing market that, while displaying signs of moderating prices, continues to present affordability challenges. On average, single-family permits issued represented approximately 43 percent of all activity for calendar years 2020 through 2024.

Calendar Year	Single Family	Townhouse	Condo/Apartment	Total
2020	738	581	164	1,483
2021	533	565	181	1,279
2022	373	432	126	931
2023	360	362	89	811
2024	282	227	281	790
2025 (Jan-Jun)	126	129	107	362

Source: Prince William Co. Development Services

Prince William County's commercial real estate sector profile remained relatively stable throughout FY 2025, led primarily by the industrial sector. According to Costar Realty Group (Costar), the vacancy rate on June 30, 2025, was 2.9 percent, a decrease of 0.6 percent from year-end fiscal 2024. Total rentable building area (RBA) remained in a range of 56.9 - 57.9 million square feet. Virginia Realtors Q2 2025 commercial real estate report summarized the Commonwealth's office, retail and industrial markets as follows:

- “Virginia's office market remains sluggish through Q2 2025. New absorption was negative in the second quarter, vacancy rose, and construction activity is way down. Rent levels inched up for Class A space but dipped for Class B/C offices.”
- “The retail real estate market moderated in the second quarter in Virginia. Net absorption was flat, and the vacancy rate inched up. The construction pipeline is smaller than in the second quarter last year but new deliveries are up as are rent levels.”
- “After showing signs of slowing last quarter, the industrial market picked up slightly in the second quarter. Net absorption was up from last year, and rent levels rose overall. However, vacancy rates increased in most regional markets even with deliveries slowing. New construction was relatively flat from last year.”

While other sectors within the industrial space may be experiencing a cooling trend, data center growth is anticipated to remain robust. According to Jones Lang LaSalle's 2025 Global Data Center Outlook, baseline expansion is estimated at a 15% compound annual growth rate through 2027, with upside potential for a 20% compound annual growth rate. Prince William County's Real Estate Assessment Division is estimating that Data Center appreciation will be 22 percent for 2026.

Personal Property Tax, the most significant single revenue source following Real Estate Tax, generated a substantial increase over the prior fiscal year, rising approximately 21.0 percent. Revenue growth was underpinned by a sharp increase in business tangible collections, a reflection of an expanding data center presence in the County. Local Sales Tax rose over the previous fiscal year, increasing approximately 3.9 percent. The consistent level of consumer spending throughout FY 2025 was supported by a regional labor market that remained relatively stable and steady nominal wage growth. Business, Professional and Occupational License (BPOL) Tax and Food and Beverage Tax outperformed original expectations as well, increasing roughly 6.4 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively, versus the prior fiscal year. The same factors that drove sales tax collections buttressed BPOL and Food and Beverage Tax collections.

When assessed through the lens of unemployment rates, Prince William County's labor market exhibited a softening trend over the quarter, as the unemployment rate rose to 3.7% in June from 3.3% in March. According to data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the County's labor force grew slightly from 269,783 to 270,023 over the quarter. However, the number of employed residents shrank by 824, while the number of unemployed individuals increased by 1,064 during the same period. 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. For the period spanning April through June, average initial claims per month fell modestly to 533 versus a per month average of 594 from January through March. Considering the trajectory of claims throughout the quarter, a reasonable conclusion can be made that reductions in the federal workforce and contractors serving the federal government are likely to exert a measure of influence on the County's current labor market profile.

According to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, at-place employment in Prince William County grew 1.3 percent to 143,254 in the 1st quarter of 2025 from 141,458 versus one year prior. Establishments of employment in the County increased 2.4 percent to 10,754 in the 1st quarter of 2025 compared to 10,500 the previous year. By comparison, Washington D.C. Metropolitan area establishments increased 1.2 percent while Virginia establishments grew 2.2 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 3.1 percent to \$1,263 during the 1st quarter of 2025 versus \$1,225 for the same period one year prior. In contrast, average weekly wages in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan area increased 3.7 percent to \$2,066 from \$1,993, while Virginia's average weekly wages increased 3.4 percent to \$1,605 from \$1,552 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 remains vigilant in monitoring national, state and regional/local trends and stands ready to adjust strategies as needed. County leadership has also evaluated the County's liquidity to meet its obligations and believes appropriate liquidity exists without the need to access external funding for operations. County staff are confident that strong financial policies and practices and sufficient general fund balance position Prince William County to effectively manage the uncertainty of an evolving economic and political environment.

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, with the most recent update adopted in July 1994 via Ordinance 94-47. 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 55 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 provides a total picture of the General Fund requirements. The Board approved the most recent five-year budget plan in April 2025 for fiscal year 2026 to fiscal year 2030. Integral to the establishment of five-year plans is the County-School's Revenue Sharing Agreement, originally adopted by the Board of County Supervisors and the County School Board in 1998. The current Agreement, adopted in 2013, 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 & Transparency, Equity & Inclusion, Integrity & Trust, Communication & Engagement, and Innovation, Efficiency & Effectiveness are essential and consistent values that families, individuals, and businesses rely upon when choosing to locate in the County and are therefore the Five guiding values used in the development of their Strategic Plan. The adopted strategic goal areas included in the 2025-2028 Strategic Plan (adopted in February 2025) are Education, Environment, Government, Mobility, Quality of Life, Safe & Secure Community, Service Delivery, and Smart Growth—with key objectives, strategies, and key performance indicators for each goal area. This Plan is used to guide decisions about resource allocation in the FY 2026 through FY 2030 annual budgets. The goal statements associated with each of these eight goal areas are as follows:



Education

"Advance high-quality learning opportunities that enrich residents and build and strengthen an educated and skilled workforce."

Environment

"Preserve the County's natural beauty and resources so that open spaces are created and maintained, and residents can enjoy nature."

Government

"Innovate and sustain a collaborative organizational culture that is high-performing, data-driven, customer-centric, and values employees."

Mobility

"Foster an inter-connected and accessible transportation network that advances the County's mobility infrastructure, broadens transportation choices, and enhances safety."

Quality of Life

"Enhance quality of life and increase resident retention by creating a resilient and healthy community where residents can afford to live, work, play, and retire."

Safe & Secure Community

"Cultivate a safe and secure community that advances stakeholder engagement, collaboration, and evidence-based results."

Service Delivery

"Provide transparent, exceptional, and accessible County services to residents, businesses, and partners."

Smart Growth

"Advance strategic and intentional community-oriented growth that strengthens and enhances the diversity and sustainability of the local economy and the County."

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. Incorporated in the 2025-2028 Strategic Plan is an independent Biennial Survey.

Each year, the County prepares a six-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP), adopted by the Board, and included with 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 \$1.046 billion. The major projects address transportation, public safety, community development, human services, technology infrastructure, and improvements, all key focus areas of the County's Strategic Plan. The fiscal year 2026-2031 CIP provides \$459.4 million for transportation roadway and sidewalk improvement projects; \$28.0 million for human services projects, namely two new Homeless Navigation Centers for the eastern and western ends of the County; \$46.2 million for facility maintenance projects, technology improvements, underground tank replacements, Woodbridge Library/Senior Center and environmental sustainability efforts; \$361.4 million for public safety projects, including \$26.8 million for the expansion of the Public Safety Training Center, \$206.1 million for the renovation and expansion of the Judicial Center, \$104.0 million for Fire & Rescue Stations 2, 3, 27, 29, and 30 as well as an Emergency Operations Center and another \$24.5 million for the Fire & Rescue System's station renovation and replacement program; \$56.6 million for various parks and recreation projects such as improvements/expansions at Fuller Heights Park, Locust Shade Park, Neabsco District Park, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, Neabsco and Occoquan Greenways, Powells Creek Crossing, Neabsco Creek Wetlands Preserve Boardwalk, and Featherstone Refuge as well as other park facility improvements; \$58.3 million for landfill related capping and lining projects; and \$35.6 million for watershed management projects.

The fiscal year 2026 capital projected expenditures for the County government are estimated at \$228.9 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 \$1.098 billion for fiscal years 2026 to 2030.

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 2.0 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 \$3.0 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 "Smart Growth" 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:



Education - Over the years, the Board of County Supervisors has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to a quality public school system in Prince William County and advancing high-quality learning opportunities that enrich all residents' lives while building and strengthening an already highly educated and skilled workforce. 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 more than 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, as of the 2025-26 school year, is the second largest of 132 school divisions in Virginia and the 33rd largest school division in the country and employs 14,068 (currently filled) Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) teachers, administrators, and support personnel, out of 14,376 authorized positions. The current School Board members were elected in November 2023 and serve a four-year term which began January 1, 2024. Student enrollment for Prince William County Schools (PWCS) is 89,731 students as of September 30, 2025, down 978 students from the previous school year and is anticipated to experience continued decreases over the next few years, due to lower birth rates and shifting demographics. The projected enrollment for FY 2030 is 86,933.

The FY 2026 Budget continues significant investments in education as the County transfer to Prince William County Schools increases \$80.6 million or 8.8% over FY25. This continues historic increases in the school system which began in the FY 2024 Budget with a \$90.8 million or 12.7% increase. During the past three fiscal years (FY23 through FY26), the increased education investment to Prince William County Schools is \$276.5 million or 38.7%.

The School Division's All-Funds FY 2026 Adopted Budget totals \$2.44 billion, which includes \$243 million for construction, \$123 million for debt service, \$154 million for health insurance, and various other funds, in support of students, educators, and school operations with approximately half funded by the revenue sharing agreement between the County and the School Division. The approved budget aligns with Vision 2025: Launching Thriving Futures, PWCS' Strategic Plan, and reflects the school division's continued prioritization of student achievement, workforce support, and operational excellence. Approximately 80% of expenditures in the FY 2026 budget are dedicated to the instructional core (students, staff, and curriculum). A significant highlight of the FY 2026 budget is implementing the first year of a historic two-year wage agreement with the Prince William Education Association (PWEA) for teachers and support staff, totaling more than \$160 million. This includes back-to-back average pay increases of 7% in the first year and 6.4% in the second year, as well as decompression adjustments to the certified pay scale, significant increases in starting wages for teachers, and supplements at or above the regional median. These adjustments and supplements will ensure compensation remain competitive within the region.

In addition to compensation enhancements, the budget adds key positions and resources to bolster student services and classroom support. To further promote academic success and student well-being, the budget allocates an additional \$28.9 million toward Learning and Achievement for All, the most critical commitment. This includes hiring more educators to reduce English learner student-teacher ratios and increasing support personnel across schools. New resources in support of Commitment Two: Positive Climate and Culture totals \$9.3 million for 46.5 FTEs and various programs fulfilling a promise to provide a welcoming, supportive, and safe environment, facilitating a superior academic journey for students.

The approved budget also reflects PWCS' Commitment to Organizational Coherence which represents a conscious commitment to align the entire school division as one team, united to support all schools, students, and families. An

additional 55.7 FTEs and flexible programs together, funded by an additional \$8.3 million is intended to create systemic structures for strong cycles of continuous improvement, remove barriers to communication to facilitate collaboration, ensure strategic priorities drive investments, and work toward convergence as a unified school system with shared accountability for school and division goals. In combination these commitments provide focus on strengthening school climate, increasing student engagement, and advancing mental health support, while enhancing overall security and safety measures division wide.

The financial plan for the FY 2026-2030 CIP outlines a total investment of \$1.053 billion over the next five years, allocated for construction, renovation, facility modifications, artificial turf & track, and maintenance which is expected to be funded by a combination of bonds, general fund transfers, and proffer funds.

Notable Vision 2025 achievements include a graduation rate of 94.8%, along with a 6.7 percentage point decrease in chronic absenteeism, a 2.2 percentage point decrease in dropout rates, and significant reductions among key groups, such as a 24.4% decrease for English learners and 12.2% decrease for Hispanic students. Standards of Learning (SOL) pass rates also improved in writing by 6.5 points, math by 7 points, and science by 6.4 points.

A key driver of Vision 2025 has been preparing students for post-secondary success, proclaiming responsibility, defining a collective goal, and acknowledging life beyond the graduation stage. PWCS' now has 45.7% of all graduates earning post graduate credentials and 65% of career and technical education (CTE) graduates earning one or more college or career credentials. A telling example has unfolded since 2022, when 2,756 juniors paid to take the SAT with 50% of them meeting the benchmark for both reading and writing. In 2025, PWCS' offered every student the SAT with 41.1% meeting the same benchmark. Before, only 1,378 students met the SAT benchmark, but with equitable access, 2,292 students met the benchmark, a 66.3% increase in passing rates.

Whether pursuing pathways in career, military service, or entrepreneurship, PWCS' has intentionally expanded opportunities in CTE for students to explore their interests, earn credentials, and build concrete postsecondary plans. CTE has delivered 150 state licensures, 27,049 total postsecondary credentials, and 4,405 summer jobs for students.

The School System remains committed to providing world-class educations to its students and is a state leader in producing better student achievement results at a lower taxpayer cost. Looking ahead to *PWCS' Elevate 2030: Launching Thriving Futures Strategic Plan*; while the vision and mission remain steadfast, the next four years will focus on global competencies, personalized and adaptive learning, and teacher empowerment.

As testament to the quality of education received by students in Prince William County, 92 schools earned Virginia accreditation for the 2024-2025 school year based on recent performance measures, according to Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) and 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 were 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 18 Prince William County Public Schools as 2025-2026 Virginia Purple Star schools, including four first-time designees and fourteen renewals. These newly designated schools join 47 existing PWCS' Purple Star schools, bringing the total to 51. 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 over half (53%) of all County schools now hold the Purple Star Designation.

In early September, the National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC) selected six PWCS' high school students, currently attending Battlefield, C.D. Hylton, Charles J. Colgan Sr., Gainesville, and Patriot high schools as semifinalists

for their 2026 program. Also selected were five students that previously attended PWCS' middle schools (Gainesville, Woodbridge, Rippon & Ronald Wilson Reagan) and now attend the Thomas Jefferson HS for Science and Technology. These eleven exceptional students have the opportunity, in the spring of 2026, to be competitively awarded their share of a collective \$26 million in scholarships during this 71st annual competition. Any amount awarded will add to the more than \$492 million PWCS' students earned from 2022-2025. A semifinalist must have an outstanding academic record throughout high school, be endorsed and recommended by a high school official, write an essay, and earn SAT or ACT scores that confirm the student's earlier performance on the 2024 Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT). To become a finalist, the semifinalist and a high school official must submit a detailed scholarship application, in which they provide information about the semifinalist's academic record, participation in school and community activities, demonstrated leadership abilities, employment, and honors and awards received.

The Alliance for a Healthier Generation has named five Prince William County Public Schools as America's Healthiest Schools for 2025, a national recognition for their outstanding commitment to student and staff wellness. This year, 1,120 schools across 34 states and Washington, D.C. were awarded this honor. In Virginia, a total of only 11 schools were named America's Healthiest Schools, with five of them being from PWCS'. This highly regarded, annual distinction is awarded to schools for demonstrating exceptional efforts to prioritize the essential health needs of the school community. PWCS' awardees were recognized in nine categories; Buckland Mills Elementary School for School Health Services, Social-Emotional Health and Learning, Staff Well-Being, Family and Community Engagement; Minnieville Elementary School for School Health Services, Physical Education and Activity, Social-Emotional Health and Learning, Staff Well-Being; Piney Branch Elementary School for School Health Services, Nutrition and Food Access, Health Education, Tobacco-Free Schools, Staff Well-Being, Family and Community Engagement; Unity Braxton Middle School (All-Star Awardee) for School Health Services, Local School Wellness Policy, Nutrition and Food Access, Physical Education and Activity, Health Education, Social-Emotional Health and Learning, Tobacco-Free Schools, Staff Well-Being, Family and Community Engagement; Victory Elementary School for School Health Services, Local School Wellness Policy, Nutrition and Food Access, Physical Education and Activity, Health Education, Staff Well-Being, Family and Community Engagement.

The Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) recognized 30 Prince William County schools for the 2025-2026 school year as Virginia Naturally Schools, the highest number of recognitions in the state. 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.



Environment – The County's 2025–2028 Strategic Plan promotes the preservation and protection of the natural beauty and resources so that open spaces are created and maintained, and residents can enjoy nature as the foundation for public health, welfare, and an exceptional quality of life. Key objectives include (1) Safeguarding the quality of the County's air, water, and other natural resources ensuring they are not compromised for current and future generations. (2) Enhancing and expanding public parks, trails, and green spaces to improve accessibility. (3) Utilizing the Community Energy & Sustainability Master Plan (CESMP) and Comprehensive Plan to guide decision-making and encourage leadership, businesses, and residents to help the Board achieve climate mitigation and resiliency goals. (4) Supporting and incentivizing the development and use of renewable energy sources to reduce impacts on air quality and the environment. (5) Reducing and mitigating the impacts of flooding in communities. One pervasive element embodied in the FY 2026 Adopted Budget driven by both the strategic and comprehensive plans is sustainability. The County's resources, whether natural, monetary, human or other, must be preserved and utilized sparingly to ensure the health and prosperity of current and future generations in collaboration with residents, businesses, and partners alike.

The Stormwater Management fee, in the FY 2026 Adopted Budget, includes a 3 percent increase or roughly \$346,000 in revenue year-over-year (YoY), which will be utilized to meet Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit requirements in support of the County's Environment strategic goal by improving protections for streams, other water bodies, and drinking water quality. Planned and ongoing projects for FY26 through FY30 are in the Bull Run

Watershed, Broad Run Watershed, Neabsco Creek Watershed, Occoquan River Watershed, Powells Creek Watershed, Quantico Creek Watershed, including stormwater infrastructure improvements, stormwater quality retrofits, the Leesylvania Living Shoreline, and the Occoquan Bay Living Shoreline.

The estimated cost for new debt service & operating expenditures programmed in the CIP and Five-Year Plan for environmental sustainability exceeds \$5.8 million, which is in addition to \$11.5 million in the Stormwater Management & Watershed Improvement programs in Public Works, and \$0.9 million for the Environmental & Energy Sustainability program in the Office of Executive Management. Additionally, the FY 2026 Adopted Budget includes two FTEs (Green Buildings Manager and a Climate & Resilience Manager) within Executive Management to further the County's goals with respect to environmental sustainability. Finally, two additional management level positions are programmed for FY 2027 within the Five-Year Plan, one for Sustainability Communications and Outreach, the other for Green Fleet and Mobility.

Strategies also include incorporation of the CESMP into the 2040 Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning Ordinance update and fostering collaboration on environmental sustainability solutions between the County and Schools. The FY 2026 Adopted Budget includes an increase in funding YoY of 67.8 percent for the Environmental & Energy Sustainability program, including the new positions mentioned above. The primary focus of the increased funding 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 training for agencies implementing major projects across the County.



Government – Fostering an innovative, collaborative, high-performing, and data-driven culture that values employees is key to ensuring County services remain transparent, exceptional, and accessible for all residents, businesses, and partners--now and in the future. Key objectives of the Government Goal include: (1) Position the County as an employer of choice by cultivating a safe, diverse, and inclusive workplace where employees are treated fairly, compensated competitively, and recognized for their contributions. (2) Enhance training and professional development opportunities for employees and leadership. (3) Maintain persistent dedication

to fiscal responsibility, accountability, and transparency to foster trust with residents, businesses, and community. (4) Utilize technology to enhance data analytics, automation, and standardization of processes to improve the County's delivery of services. (5) Develop cross-collaboration processes to enhance employees' understanding of County operations to deliver tailored solutions to residents.

The FY 2026 budget included \$20.2 million for step/merit adjustments and market pay adjustments for Fire & Rescue, Sheriff and Adult Detention Center sworn/uniform personnel, plus medical and dental benefit cost increases. A classification and compensation study update is in the final stages, the results of which will be considered in the FY 2027 Budget. The Five-Year Plan includes an annual 3 percent step/merit increase in each year.

The utilization of technology to enhance data analytics, automation, and standardization of processes will improve the County's delivery of services as will the development of cross-collaboration processes to enhance employees' understanding of County operations to deliver tailored solutions for residents. Significant budget initiatives programed in the five-year plan include \$43.2 million in technology initiatives, \$206 million for expansion & renovation of the Judicial Center, \$58 million in landfill infrastructure, caps, and liners, \$35.6 million for County Watersheds, and \$31.2 million for facility maintenance projects.

The budget makes significant strategic investments in technology to enhance infrastructure, security, and operational efficiency across various departments. These investments support system upgrades, hardware refreshes, software improvements, and digital services that will strengthen the County's ability to deliver high-quality services to residents. By prioritizing modernization, cybersecurity, and long-term sustainability, the County is ensuring that important technology infrastructure remains reliable and adaptable to future needs.

The Transformation Management Office (TMO), originally established under the Office of Executive Management for a two-year period beginning December 1, 2023, has been renewed for another two-year period due in large part to the successes they have enjoyed. TMO is responsible for developing, designing, and leading strategic initiatives prioritized and focused on improving the overall customer experience for residents, visitors, employees, and those doing business in Prince William County. The TMO will help to organize, focus, and accelerate all efforts related to prioritized transformation initiatives, and ensure effective monitoring, cross-agency coordination, and strategic execution. Through this work, the TMO will help to re-enforce the culture of transparency, accountability, and continuous quality improvement across our government.

The TMO works with agencies and the community in collaboration, and they are involved in transformation initiatives and projects around continuous improvement tools, knowledge and skills. The TMO provides coaching, consultation, structured problem solving, business process improvements; the office collects, promotes and highlights innovations and success stories and works on countywide initiatives. Through weekly Recognizing Innovations in Service Excellence (RISE) meetings, the TMO and the Executive Steering Committee highlights, reviews, supports and coordinates new and existing innovations, transformations and change management projects.

The mission of the TMO is to develop, design and lead strategic initiatives focused on action-oriented process improvements and change management, digital transformation and a lens of person-centered delivery of government services for residents, visitors, employees and those doing business in Prince William County. The TMO will help build and facilitate a more collaborative approach across government agencies to solve for and transform the County's biggest organizational challenges into responsive, inclusive and customer-focused experiences. This is achieved by encouraging and amplifying a culture of inclusion, innovation, accountability and continuous quality improvement.



Mobility – Mobility continues to be an important priority 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 grows, the County identifies innovative ways to fund and/or build out multi-modal infrastructure solutions within the community. Numerous solutions fostering an inter-

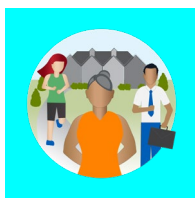
connected and accessible transportation network that broaden choices including transit-oriented development, improved pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure to improve access, safety and connectivity are programmed into the six-year CIP. The FY 2026 Adopted Budget includes \$7.6 million in operating expenditures, including one new FTE (Deputy Director of Transportation-Capital) and Transit Subsidies totaling \$34.7 million for the Potomac & Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC) and Virginia Railway Express (VRE) services.

Transportation initiatives programmed for FY 2026-2031 CIP represent the largest share of spending for all functional areas accounting for \$459 million or 43.9 percent of the total \$1.05 billion in total capital expenditures. Major projects include Devlin Road Widening; Ellicott Street Sidewalk (Occoquan Greenway Connector); Minnieville Road at Prince William Parkway Interchange; North Woodbridge Mobility Improvements (Marina Way Extension); Old Bridge Road/Gordon Boulevard Intersection Improvement; Old Bridge Road/Occoquan Road Intersection Improvement; Prince William Parkway & Old Bridge Road Intersection Improvement; Rollins Ford Road Roundabouts; Route 1 Improvements (Brady's Hill Road to Route 234); Route 234 Business (Battlevue to Godwin) Improvements; Summit School Road Extension & Telegraph Road Widening; University Boulevard Extension (Devlin Road to Wellington Road); and Van Buren Road North Extension; Numerous other capital initiatives are also included, described in the FY 2026 Budget document.

The FY2026 Budget also increases funding to the Transportation & Roadway Improvement Program (TRIP). TRIP consists of capital funding to each of the seven magisterial districts for the construction of small-scale capital improvements to Prince William County's local roadways and other transportation facilities. TRIP is funded from recordation tax revenues. Annual funding for TRIP has historically been \$225,000 per magisterial district. Beginning in FY26, annual funding for TRIP increases 100 percent to \$450,000 per magisterial district.

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 2045 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. 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 2045 or its future updates and/or for public transportation purposes. In the fiscal years 2026-2031 CIP, the County's allocated 70 percent and 30 percent funding, totaling \$325 million, including prior year appropriations before FY 2026 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. Mobility referendum projects (Devlin Road widening, Minnieville Road/Prince William Parkway interchange, Old Bridge Road/Route 123 intersection 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 \$80 million in NVTA 30% funding in lieu of debt issuance.



Quality of Life – This Strategic Goal endeavors to not only enhance residents' quality of life but also increase retention by creating a resilient and healthy community within which they can afford to live, work, play, and retire. The FY 2026 Adopted Budget supports vital services for vulnerable families and individuals including an additional \$5.5 million for the Affordable Housing Fund, bringing the committed total to more than \$31.0 million by FY 2029. The budget also includes funding for homeless services via street outreach, coordinated entry and hypothermia services in western Prince William County, as well as added resources for mandated Children's Services Act services. Local funding of \$5.7 million is allocated for investment in mental health services by supporting operations of the new Crisis Receiving Center (CRC) for adults and juveniles while a waiver for Medicaid billing is processed. Other notable investments included in the FY 2026 Adopted CIP are the Homeless Navigation Center East and West projects with \$34.4 million in combined appropriation, currently, to provide wraparound services to those experiencing homelessness in the community. The western project has current appropriation, within this total, of \$8.2 million for land acquisition and design only. Environmental Sustainability, Underground Storage Tank Replacements, design of a new senior center and library in Woodbridge, and a Juvenile Services Center.

The budget also includes significant investments including numerous positions for Parks & Recreation maintenance, historic preservation, services for older adults, community-based mental health, developmental disability/early intervention support, community infrastructure, enhancing quality of life and recreation facilities available to residents. In FY26, \$2.5 million in general fund support will focus on improvements at existing park facilities such as field lighting, comfort stations, and picnic areas. This funding amount is planned to continue annually in FY27 through FY30, allowing for continued improvements at existing park facilities.

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The Area Agency on Aging will empower independence and enhance the quality of life and enjoyment of aging by offering a supportive network for older persons and their family caregivers through advocacy, education, coordination, and implementation of programs and services in the tri-jurisdictional area by effectively deploying their \$10.7 million FY 2026 expenditure budget. Two program areas, senior centers and supportive services, received the largest funding increases equaling 19% and 26% respectively with senior centers including two additional FTEs.

In addition to the CRC investment mentioned above, Community Services (CS) total expenditures increased nearly 17%, from \$80 million to nearly \$94 million YoY, across all program areas, which is the largest department representing 26% of the Health, Wellbeing & Environmental Sustainability (HWES) quadrant. CS is committed to improving the wellbeing of residents of Prince William County, the City of Manassas, and the City of Manassas Park who are affected by, or are at-risk of, developmental delays and disabilities, mental illness, and/or substance use disorders through the provision and coordination of community-based resources that respect and promote the dignity, rights, and full participation of individuals and their families.

Social Services (DSS), the 2nd largest department within HWES, has as its primary mission transforming lives through safety, support, and self-sufficiency has a FY 2026 Budget of \$91.5 million or 25.4% of HWES total budget. YoY DSS received additional funding equaling nearly 10.6% within the program areas of the Children's Services Act (CSA), Public Assistance staffing, Homeless Services, and the Fatherhood Initiative which hosts weekly meetings for men in the Drug Court at the Adult Detention Center in a 6-week program, holds a 10-week mentoring program for men referred from DSS programs and the community, hosts a Father-Daughter Dance to foster parent-child connectedness, and conducts other supports to aid fathers in the community.

The Elderly & Disabled Tax Relief program will be enhanced beginning January 1, 2026 as the qualifying asset limit has been raised from \$350,000 to \$400,000 and a proration of the exemption for real estate in the County jointly owned by two or more individuals not all of whom are at least age 65 or permanently and totally disabled, provided that the dwelling is occupied as the sole dwelling by all such joint owners has been included. Senior citizens, disabled persons & veterans, and surviving spouses who meet certain criteria may be granted relief from all or part of their real estate taxes, solid waste fee, annual license fee, and vehicle personal property tax in an ongoing effort to make living in the County in one's retirement years more affordable. Tax relief programs continue to grow rapidly, up 63% over the last five years, totaling nearly \$60 million in an effort to retain residents by improving affordability and thus the quality of their lives.



Safe & Secure Community - The Board's ongoing commitment to keeping the community safe and secure is evident in the FY 2026 Adopted Budget, which represents the largest General Government quadrant by both expenditures (\$554 million) and staffing (2,710 FTEs) and excluding the transfers to schools is 42.5 percent of the total general government expenditure budget. The budget includes increased staffing for Fire & Rescue, Police, and Public Safety Communications, as well as Criminal Justice Services, Commonwealth's Attorney and Clerk to

the Circuit Court. In addition, the budget provides for additional Sheriff Deputies for a new General District Court judge, maintaining security at the Judicial Center Complex. Recruitment and retention of public safety personnel remain paramount, and the FY 2026 Adopted Budget enhances efforts to retain and hire sworn personnel at the Adult Detention Center, as well as addresses compensation for Fire & Rescue and Police sworn employees, identified in the ratified collective bargaining agreements. A total of \$1.5 million was added to assist with hiring and retention of uniformed staff at the ADC, including a \$3,000 retention bonus, increasing the hiring bonus to \$10,000, and recruitment and organizational development. ADC funding was also provided to support a 5.72% to 9.34% pay scale adjustment or increase depending on rank. The cumulative market adjustments for these positions since FY23 have been 21.97% to 25.59%. Sworn Sheriff personnel were provided funding to support a 1.25% pay scale adjustment or increase for all ranks. In addition, the captain rank pay scale differential increases from 14% to 16%. A pay scale differential refers to the difference in compensation between pay scales due to rank. The cumulative market adjustments for these positions since FY23 have been 21.97%.

On November 22, 2022, the Board adopted the Collective Bargaining Ordinance (CBO) and amended the CBO on July 11, 2023. Between March and April 2023 both the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) and the Prince William County Police Association (PWCPA) were elected to be the Exclusive Bargaining Agents for the Fire & Rescue bargaining unit and the Police bargaining unit, respectively. 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. The total fiscal impact in the FY26 Budget is \$8.3 million which includes a 1.25% market adjustment for Fire & Rescue sworn employees, a \$1,000 one-time bonus for Police sworn employees, and 30 sworn FTEs in Fire & Rescue to reduce the average work schedule from 56 hours/week to 50 hours/week by July 1, 2027.

Funding is also earmarked for replacement of public safety vehicles, equipment, and apparatus. Additionally, 34.6 percent of the FY 2026 – 2031 CIP or over \$361 million in total projected expenditures for Public Safety initiatives including three new and two replacement Fire and Rescue Stations, a backup Emergency Operations Center, renovation and expansion of the existing Judicial Center, and expansion of the existing Public Safety Training Center were approved by the Board. A total of \$4.0 million was added to provide a 25% contingency for Fire & Rescue apparatus replacements planned in FY26, due to steel and aluminum tariffs announced in spring, 2025. Any contingency not needed in FY26 will revert to the fire levy fund balance at the end of FY26. The proposed budget included \$2,500,000 funded by the capital reserve to replace a backlog of police vehicles overdue for replacement based on age and mileage. This funding was removed from the FY26 budget and appropriated from the capital reserve in FY25 to take advantage of current vehicle pricing before anticipated vehicle tariffs took effect in FY26 resulting in potentially higher prices.

Expenditures associated with new debt service and operating costs are programmed in the FY 2026 CIP and Five-Year Plan totaling \$226.6 million. A significant portion, roughly 52 percent or \$119 million, are related to the Safe & Secure Community goal and key objectives.



Service Delivery – Providing transparent, exceptional, and accessible County services for all residents, visitors, businesses, and partners-now and in the future. Key objectives of the Service Delivery Goal include: (1) Ensure timely, effective, and accessible County services to residents, visitors, businesses, and partners by improving coordination and collaboration amongst and between county agencies and using high-quality data to achieve positive outcomes. (2) Anticipate population growth and service needs to forecast and plan resource and staff

capacity and capabilities to ensure readiness and maintain quality of service. (3) Reduce barriers to access by providing County services beyond regular physical locations, with time flexibility and in multiple languages. (4) Enhance opportunities for engagement and communication between the public and the County government, fostering dialogue, feedback, and follow-up to promote shared goals of trust, understanding, and transparency.

In mid-May 2025, Prince William County officially launched “PWC 311”, a new centralized platform that makes it easy for residents, businesses and visitors to request services, report issues and access government support using their preferred mode for communications. Designed to optimize customer satisfaction and service delivery, PWC 311 connects users to county departments through a single, user-friendly system available by phone, mobile app, web portal and “Will” — a new multi-lingual Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered chatbot available on the county website.

The platform is part of a broader effort to modernize service delivery, improve customer experience and strengthen transparency and accountability across county government to provide the community with greater responsiveness and accessibility. This platform reflects the County’s commitment to making it easier for residents, businesses, visitors and government to work together. With PWC 311, constituents have multiple options to connect with county government, when it’s convenient for them. Service requests can be submitted through the 311-call center during business hours,



Let’s Chat

With PWC 311, constituents have multiple options to connect with county government, when it’s convenient for them. Service requests can be submitted through the 311-call center during business hours, and 24/7 through the online portal, mobile app or AI chatbot. Once a user submits a request, it is automatically routed to the correct county department for resolution, and users receive a confirmation number that enables them to track progress. Portal and app users have the ability to create an account to track the status of all their service requests and can also opt in to receive email updates.

Customer Relationship Management solutions, recent advancements in AI and other related technologies have reached a level of maturity where robust, multi-channel, customer-focused 311 services deliver great experiences and provide a solid return on investment for local governments and the communities served.



Smart Growth – 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 percent increase in business growth over the past decade. Since 2015 Prince William County has also seen approximately 20,000 jobs added, bringing the total number of local employment opportunities to over 142,000.

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-mile 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 2015 to July 2025, the Department collaborated with companies to complete 295 projects, of which 233 (79%) were in targeted industries. These 295 companies collectively committed approximately \$26 billion in capital investments and planned to add approximately 10,000 jobs to the County's economy.

Nurturing Life Sciences and Biotechnology - Prince William County has cultivated a thriving ecosystem for life sciences and has established itself as an emerging hub within the Greater Washington DC metro area. The County proactively initiates efforts to attract and support life sciences companies. As a result, over the past decade, the Department has overseen 63 projects involving new locations and expansions of companies operating in the life sciences and biotechnology space. These initiatives represent approximately \$476 million in committed investments and over 768 new jobs added to the local economy.

Recognizing the region's continued need for accessible wet laboratory space for early-stage companies, the County refurbished the 9,000 square-foot Prince William Science Accelerator in 2024 and rebranded it Endeavor 234. This 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, the incubator space now supports six promising start-ups. Additionally, the County has maintained its partnership with Holladay Properties & the Northern Virginia Bioscience Center, 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 five tenants, including two Endeavor 234 alumni, collectively leasing 88% 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, a 1,700-acre parcel provided the foundation for a dynamic, collaborative environment, combining George Mason 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. As 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 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.

Today work is currently ongoing on the construction of Innovation Town Center and University Village, a master-planned, mixed-use community that will include 2 million square feet of commercial space and 2,662 residential units beginning with the construction of student housing. Mindful of the Park's potential to make Northern Virginia a national hub for research-driven industries, while providing high-paying, sustainable job opportunities for residents, community and business leaders of Prince William County and the City of Manassas agreed in 2023 to establish a 3,800-acre Innovation District centered around Mason's SciTech campus. After a period of extensive study, analysis, and stakeholder input, the initiative was recently awarded a \$2.6 million GO Virginia Grant, with an additional \$1.3 million coming from local businesses, government, and higher education partners. Work is currently underway to formally launch Northern Virginia's first Innovation District in the City of Manassas and Prince William County.

Engineering a Data Center Backbone - Data centers are attracted to the County due to ample developable land, reliable power and water, and a strategic location outside major disaster zones. Today, Prince William County plays a pivotal role in the Northern Virginia data center market, which in combination with Loudoun County is the largest in the world. As of August 2025, the County was home to 48 data center buildings encompassing 8.7 million square feet of operational space, with an additional 24 buildings under construction, representing approximately 7 million square feet of future data center capacity. Since 2015, data center companies have announced investments totaling approximately \$25 billion, creating over 2,400 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 2015, the Department has supported 19 federal contracting projects, with companies announcing plans to invest approximately \$366 million and create around 770 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 leveraging all its assets, broader community-building and placemaking efforts. To achieve this, the County has also prioritized redevelopment, small businesses, and entrepreneurship as essential drivers of economic diversity and vitality.

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 attract businesses, workers, increase tax revenues, and ultimately contribute to a higher quality of life for all County residents.

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
- The Landing (mixed-use town center) – Woodbridge

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

The County's Small Business Development program, which prioritizes 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) delivers no-cost educational workshops, expert counseling, and essential resources to equip small business owners with the tools they need to thrive. To date, Mason SBDC has provided 5,957 counseling sessions to local entrepreneurs, fostering over \$71 million in capital formation and creating 979 new jobs.

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 2023 Tourism Economics study for the Virginia Tourism Corporation, Prince William County continues to rank 8th out of 133 Virginia municipalities, with travel-related expenditures generating over \$753 million and supporting more than 5,640 jobs. This robust tourism sector continues to exceed revenue projections, with transient occupancy tax revenues reaching \$6.92 million in FY2025, reinforcing the sector's contribution to the County's long-term growth and prosperity. 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 2026, 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, D.C. 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 LPGA Solheim Cup and the 2025 LIV Golf DC at Robert Trent Jones Golf Course have helped boost local spending. The addition of Churchill Down's operating The Rose Gaming Resort adjacent to Interstate 95 in Dumfries has proven to be an instant tourism draw with well over 500,000 visitors in the first ten months since opening.

Prince William County's forward-looking tourism strategy is also bolstered by upcoming Agritourism, Maritime and Tourism Master Plan studies scheduled in 2026 that will help focus future tourism growth in new sectors. 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.

Awards and Acknowledgments

The GFOA of the United States and Canada awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Prince William County General Government for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. This was the 44th consecutive year that the County has received this prestigious award. PWCS' also received the GFOA's Certificate for the 23rd consecutive year. This award signifies transparent, comprehensive, and high-quality financial reports and is the highest form of recognition in governmental accounting and financial reporting. To earn a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental entity must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR consistent with GFOA's reporting guidelines. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only.

GFOA, additionally awarded the County General Government Team their Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting (PAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 for the 18th consecutive year. This award program is designed to encourage local governments to extract information from their ACFR 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.

Prince William County, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), also received the GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024. This was the 38th consecutive year that the County has received this prestigious award. To receive this award, the governmental entity 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 Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO) awarded PWCS' the Meritorious Budget Award (MBA) for the 28th consecutive year. PWCS' was the first school division in Virginia to earn the MBA back in 1997. This award represents a significant achievement and recognizes that the County's School System meets the program's high standards for excellence in budget presentation, that financial documents are clear, accessible and transparent, and helps build trust with the community.


Many staff members in the Finance Department's Financial Reporting and Control (FRC) Division, OMB and PWCS' Finance & Budget departments spent numerous hours preparing these reports and we thank them for their efforts! This report satisfies both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. Staff's 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 residents, bondholders, the investment community, businesses, taxpayers, rating agencies, 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,




Christopher J. Shorter
County Executive




Leslie B. Weldon
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, 2024

Christopher P. Morill

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 six board members took office in January 2024, following an election held on November 7, 2023, and serve until December 31, 2027. The Gainesville magisterial district supervisor took office on November 14, 2025, following a special election held on November 4, 2025, due to a vacancy created by the unfortunate passing of Supervisor Bob Weir.

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

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**

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

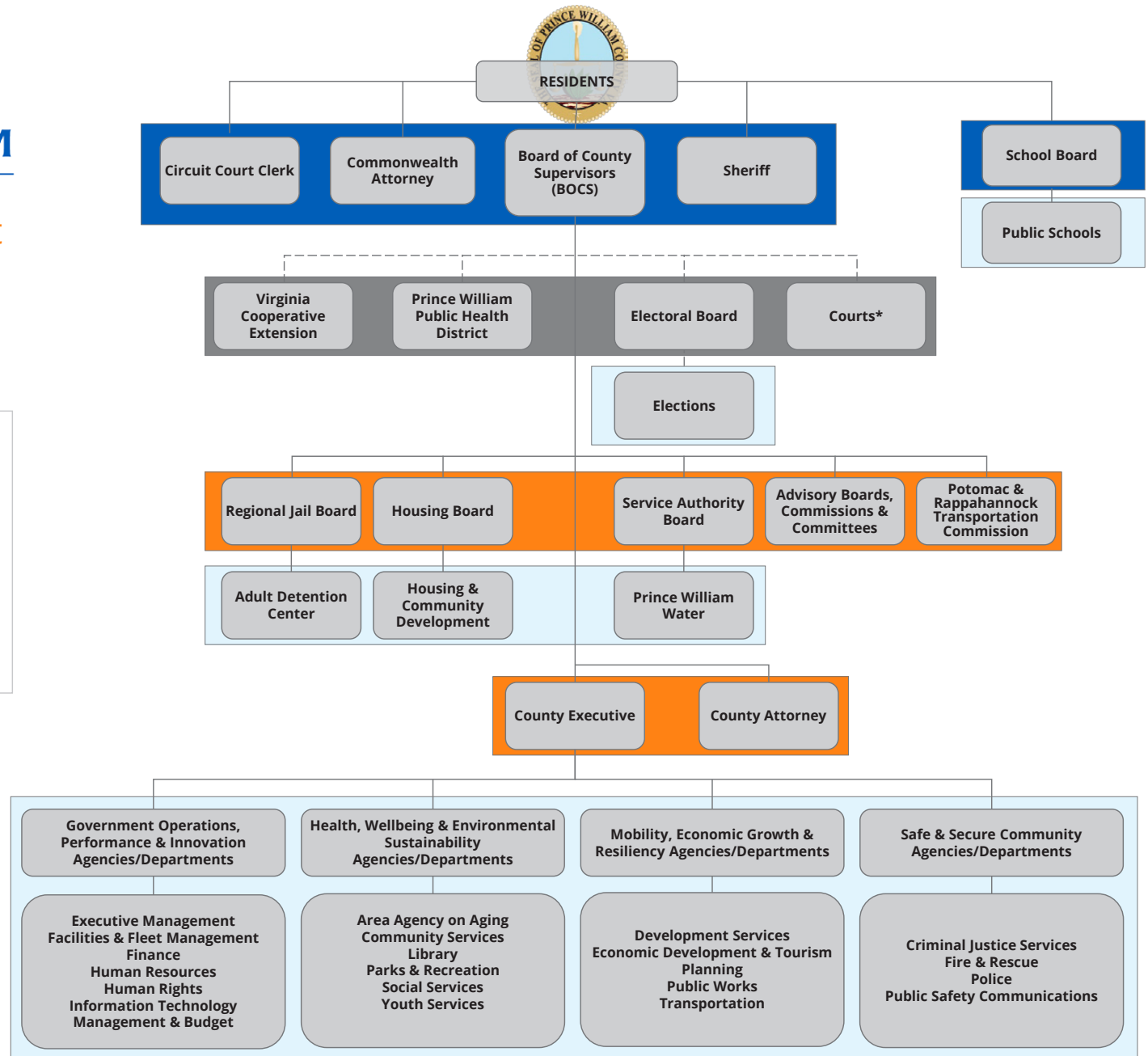
Organization Chart

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



FY2026 Budget - Org Chart



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**



Occoquan Greenway Segment 4 Bridge

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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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 the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note (1) S to the financial statements, the County adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No.101, *Compensated Absences*, effective July 1, 2024, which resulted in a restatement of beginning net position. Our opinions are not modified with respect to that matter.

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. 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 other 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 15, 2025, 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.

Cherry Bekaert LLP

Tysons Corner, Virginia
December 15, 2025



Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2025 (amounts expressed in millions)

Prince William County's 2025 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, 2025. 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, nonmajor proprietary funds, internal service funds, fiduciary and custodial 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 \$2,335 at June 30, 2025, which represents an increase of \$198 or 9.3 percent from the prior year.
- The total cost of the County's governmental programs increased by \$133 or 6.9 percent, to \$2,067 during fiscal year 2025, while the County's total revenues increased \$107, up 5.2 percent, to \$2,158.
- Net position of governmental activities increased to 125, or 62.3 percent, from \$77 in the prior year. The County's total costs in governmental activities increased by \$129 or 6.8 percent from prior year, while program revenues decreased by \$41 or 10.5% and tax revenues increased by \$144 or 8.9%.
- At June 30, 2025, the County had \$1,123 of debt outstanding, including \$961 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, 2025 were less than assets and deferred outflows by \$125 (net position).
- Total net position of the County's business-type activities increased by \$8 to \$89 or 9.9% as revenues exceeded expenses this year.
- At the end of the current year, the unassigned fund balance was \$135, 7.5 percent of the total general fund's fund balance. The unassigned fund balance increased 8.6 percent from the prior year. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in general fund revenues during the fiscal year.
- General fund revenues were under budget by \$19.1; alternatively, expenditure savings of \$31 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, 2025 (the assessment date pertinent to real estate taxes supporting fiscal year 2025) the total assessed values of taxable property increased by 12.9 percent compared to the prior year, with residential values accounting for 67.7 percent of the total assessed values. Real estate taxes contributed 46.4 percent of the total revenues for the primary government of the County during fiscal year 2025.

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 services.

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.

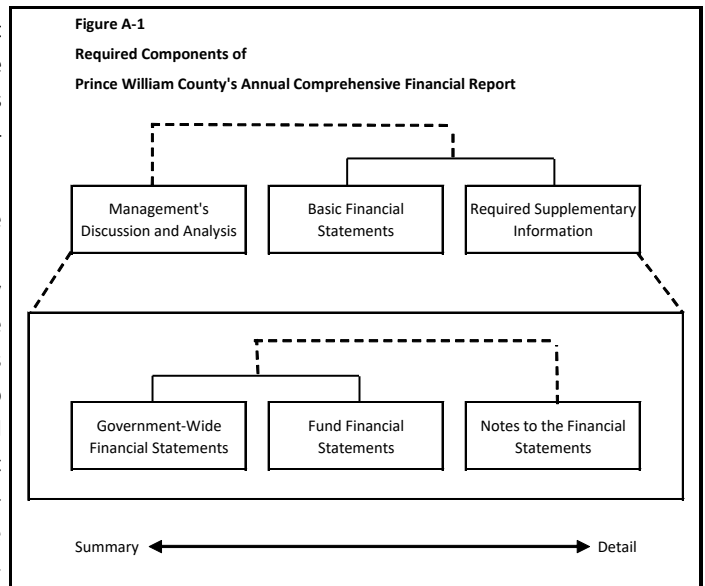


Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the County's financial statements, including the scope and the types of financial information presented. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A-2
Major Features of the County's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

	Government-Wide Statements	Fund 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
Required Financial Statements	• Statement of Net Position	• Statement of Net Position	• Statement of Net Position	• Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
	• Statement of Activities	• Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	• Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position • 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.

- **Proprietary Funds**—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.
- **Fiduciary Funds**—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.

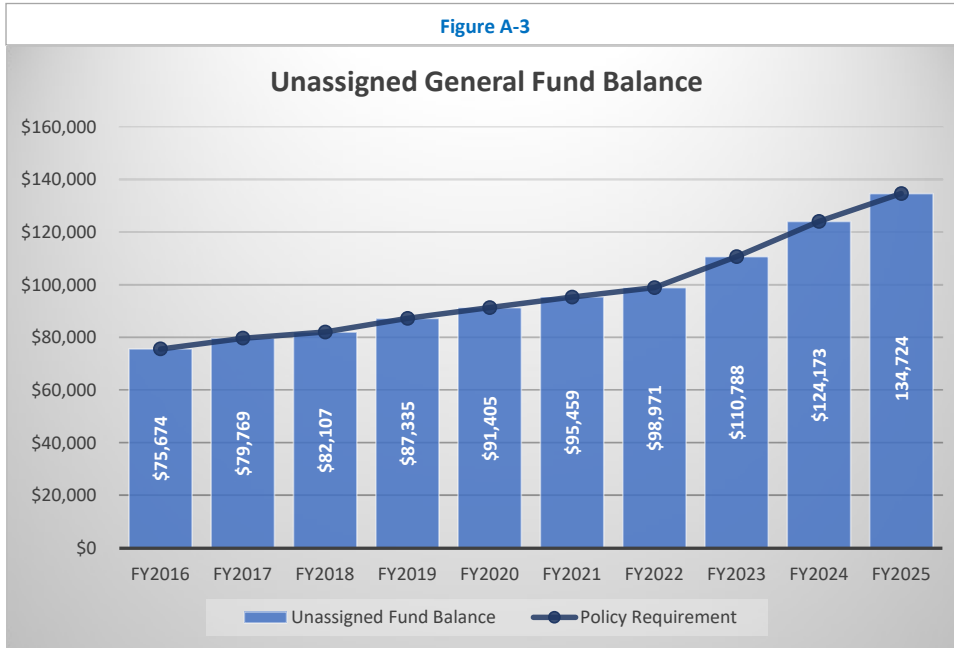
The two government-wide statements report the change in the County's net position. Net position, the difference between the County's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, is one way to measure the County's financial health. Over time, significant increases or decreases in the County's 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.
- **Business-Type Activities**—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 a separate column 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 \$646.4, an increase of \$49.3 with the combined fund balance in the prior year.

- The County's General Fund balance increased \$35.3, or 11.1 percent, while revenues increased \$140.7 or 8.5 percent to \$1,796.3. The increase primarily was fueled by increases in general property and other local taxes which increased by 9.9 and 4.3 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 \$36.7 or 58.3 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 increased by \$16.7 or 22 percent during fiscal year 2025 to \$158.5. The County continued its mobility goal of alleviating congestion by investing \$84 in the construction of various streets and roads during fiscal year 2025. 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 \$799.5 compared with \$703.4 in the prior year. This represents a 13.7 percent increase as the County dedicated funding to reduce class sizes.

Proprietary Funds

Unrestricted net position of the Landfill decreased by \$12.6 in fiscal year 2025 due to increase in operating expenses. Unrestricted net position of the nonmajor funds slightly increased by \$1.3. Charges for services of the Landfill increase by \$6.6 while Charges for services of the nonmajor funds decreased by \$3.2. 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 \$31 lower than the final budget amounts and budgetary revenues were lower than the final budget by \$19.1. 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 \$35.3 during the fiscal year. The most significant revenue variances were related to other local taxes (\$14.4 higher than final budget) and general property taxes (\$11.1 lower than final budget). Actual expenditures were lower in all categories, most notably in public safety and health and welfare.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Net Position

The total reporting entity net position increased from the prior year balance of \$2,058 (restated) by \$277 or 13.5 percent to \$2,335.

Governmental Activities

Net position of the County's governmental activities increased \$48 or 62.3 percent to \$125 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, 2025, the County has \$1,123 of outstanding bonded debt (compared with \$1,070 as of June 30, 2024) of which \$1,022 is related to assets donated to other entities as follows:

- \$947; Prince William County School Board
- \$61; Commonwealth of Virginia
- \$14; Prince William County Adult Detention Center

This represents 91.1 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.

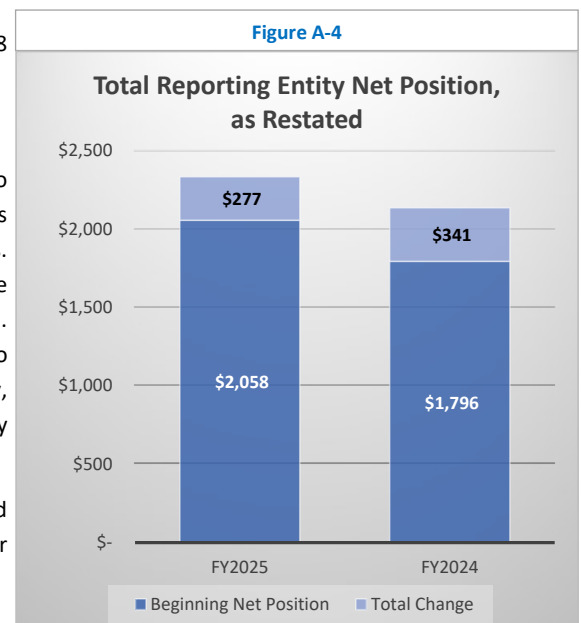


Table A-1
Net Position

							Total Reporting Entity (Including Component Units)	
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government			
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current assets and other	\$ 1,212	1,178	81	73	1,293	1,251	2,442	2,263
Capital assets	882	826	56	50	938	876	2,972	2,851
Total assets	2,094	2,004	137	123	2,231	2,127	5,414	5,114
Deferred outflows of resources	179	125	2	1	181	126	517	440
Other liabilities	577	597	7	5	584	602	885	871
Non-current liabilities	1,494	1,390	42	37	1,536	1,427	2,473	2,364
Total liabilities	2,071	1,987	49	42	2,120	2,029	3,358	3,235
Deferred inflows of resources	77	65	1	1	78	66	238	182
Net position:								
Net investment in capital assets	727	662	55	48	782	710	2,765	2,767
Restricted	199	180	52	39	251	219	552	362
Unrestricted	(801)	(765)	(18)	(6)	(819)	(771)	(982)	(992)
Total net position	\$ 125	77	89	81	214	158	2,335	2,137

Business-Type Activities:

The net position of the County's business-type activities increased 9.9 percent to \$89 in fiscal year 2025 compared to \$81 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 \$56 during fiscal year 2025.

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 58.8 percent of the total reporting entity. Component units' net position increased 7.2 percent to \$2,121 during 2025, 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 \$214 combined with the net position of the component units of \$2,121 resulted in total net position for the total reporting entity of \$2,335.

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 \$103 or 5.1 percent to \$2,115, and total expenses increased 6.8 percent to \$2,032, which, after considering the effect of transfers, resulted in a \$83 increase in net position during the current year, compared to \$109 increase in the prior year.

Tax revenues account for 74.6 percent of revenues related to governmental activities (see Figure A-5). Tax revenues increased by \$133 or 13.8 percent, driven mainly to an increase in real estate tax revenues from \$941 in fiscal year 2024 to \$1,002 in fiscal year 2025. The increased assessed value of property continues to push real estate tax revenues higher during fiscal year 2025. 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 67.7 percent of total assessments. Commercial and industrial values increased by 40.6 percent, while apartment real estate values were relatively flat year over year.

Table A-2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Reporting Entity (Including Component Units)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 67	59	40	36	107	95	137	129
Operating grants and contributions	184	180	-	-	184	180	512	461
Capital grants and contributions	98	151	-	-	98	151	98	151
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
Real property	1,002	941	-	-	1,002	941	1,002	941
Personal property	354	291	-	-	354	291	354	291
Other taxes	253	244	-	-	253	244	253	244
Payment from primary government	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	1,012
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	79	79	-	-	79	79	753	710
Unrestricted investment (losses) earnings	77	65	2	2	79	67	127	97
Miscellaneous	1	2	1	1	2	3	7	12
Total revenues	2,115	2,012	43	39	2,158	2,051	4,315	4,048
Expenses:								
General government administration	116	106	-	-	116	106	116	106
Judicial administration	45	39	-	-	45	39	45	39
Public safety	457	432	-	-	457	432	457	432
Public works	69	23	29	24	98	47	98	47
Health and welfare	208	177	-	-	208	177	208	177
Education	913	859	-	-	913	859	913	859
Parks, recreational, and cultural	83	68	6	7	89	75	89	75
Community development	91	153	-	-	91	153	91	153
Interest on long-term debt	50	46	-	-	50	46	50	46
Component units	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,971	1,773
Total expenses	2,032	1,903	35	31	2,067	1,934	4,038	3,707
Excess/(deficiency)in net position before transfers	83	109	8	8	91	117	277	341
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in net position	83	109	8	8	91	117	277	341
Net position, beginning of year, as restated (see Footnote 15)	42	(32)	81	73	123	41	2,058	1,796
Net position, end of year	125	77	89	81	214	158	2,335	2,137

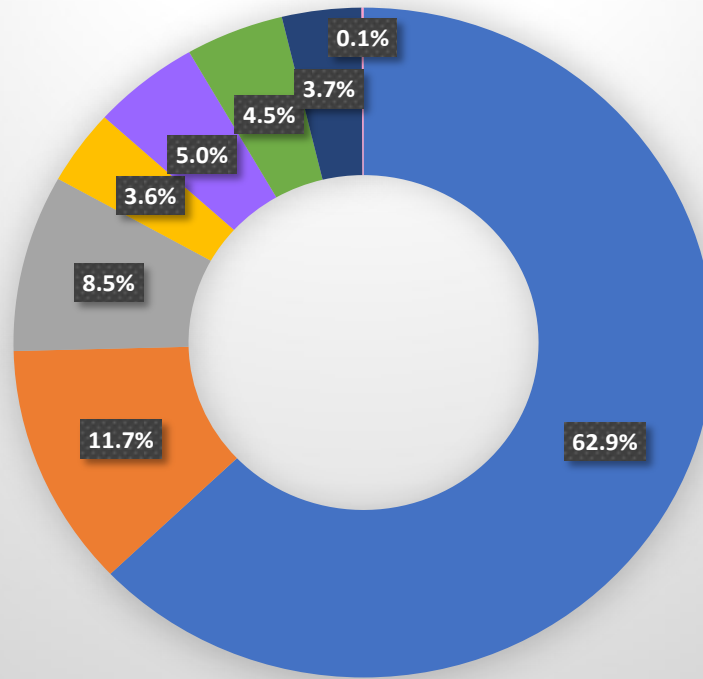
The County generally uses the positive net position to finance the continuing operations of the Landfill, Innovation Technology Park and Parks and Recreation Enterprise Funds.

The total reporting entity net position increased by \$277 in fiscal year 2025. Factors impacting the change in net position include total revenues of \$4,315 (6.6 percent higher than fiscal year 2024) which exceeded total expenses of \$4,038, (8.9 percent higher than expenses of the prior year).

The County's Primary Government total revenues increased to \$2,158 (see Table A-2). The County's total revenue is divided into three major sources: 74.6 percent of every dollar raised comes from some type of tax; 16.7 percent of revenues come from federal, state, and local aid; charges for services comprise 5 percent and the remaining 3.7 percent is from other sources.

The total cost of all County programs and services increased by \$133 or 6.9 percent to \$2,067. The County's expenses cover a range of services, with 67.4 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.

Figure A-5

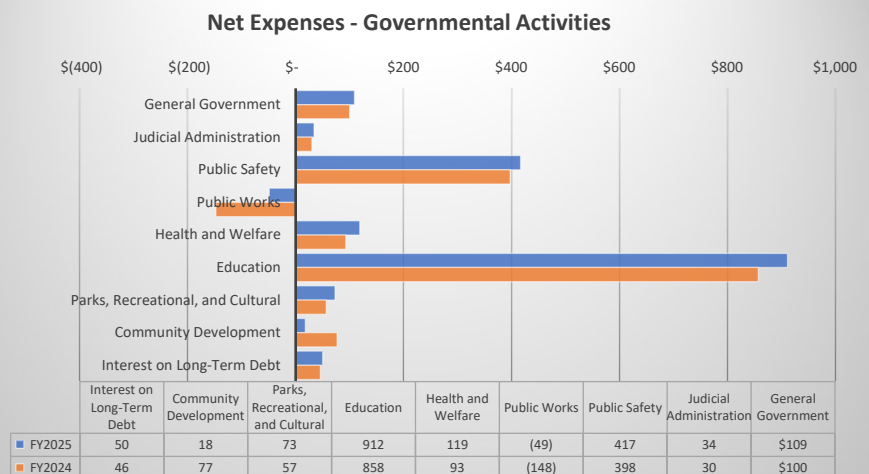


Property taxes, 62.9%	Other taxes, 11.7%
Operating grants and contributions, 8.5%	Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs, 3.6%
Charges for services, 5.0%	Capital grants and contributions, 4.5%
Unrestricted investment earnings / (losses), 3.7%	Miscellaneous, 0.1%

Personal property tax revenues produced a 21.6 percent increase from \$291.4 in fiscal year 2024 to \$354.4 in fiscal year 2025. The food and beverage tax increased 3% 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 by 53. Investment gains incurred in fiscal year 2025 were \$79, up from \$67 in fiscal year 2024.

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 August 2024, as reported to the Virginia Department of Education, for all Prince William County Schools is 90,709 students, decreasing by 482 students, from fiscal year 2024.

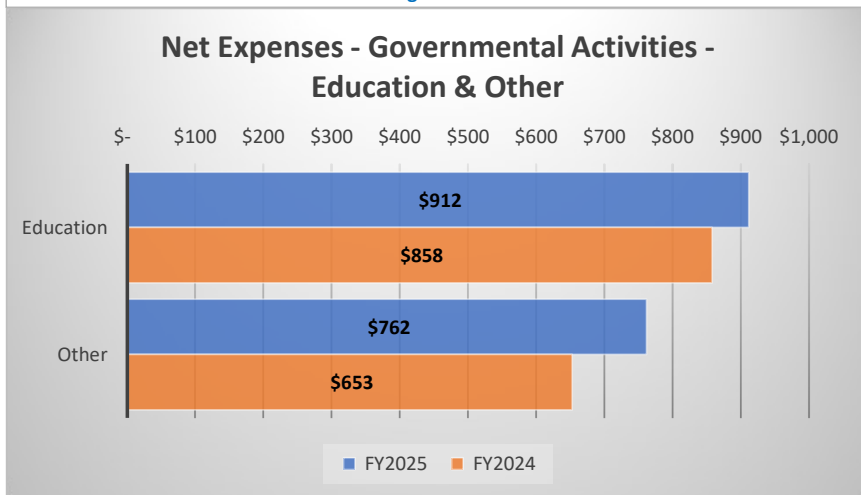
Figure A-6



Net expenses for Public Works increased by \$99. Community Development saw reductions in net expenses year over year, while General Government, Public Safety, Education, Parks & Recreation, and Health & welfare increased year over year partially due to the County's compensation policy changes implemented in fiscal year 2025.

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.

Figure A-7



The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$2,032. Some of the costs were paid by:

Other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions of \$282.

Those who directly benefited from the programs by paying charges for services \$67.

Business-Type Activities

Revenues of the County's business-type activities increased by \$4 to \$43 and expenses increased by \$4 to \$35 (refer to Table A-2). Factors contributing to these results include:

- Charges for services of \$39.6, 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 \$7.3, decrease of \$0.3 from fiscal year 2024.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2025, the total reporting entity had invested \$2,972 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 \$121 or 4.2 percent, over fiscal year 2024. The Primary Government had invested \$938 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization remained stable between fiscal year 2025 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:

	Total Primary Government		Total Reporting Entity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Land and Construction in Progress	\$ 311	305	568	485
Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization	627	571	2,404	2,366
Total Capital Assets	\$ 938	876	2,972	2,851

- The County's capital project activities for fiscal year 2025 included \$73 expended for building and improvement sites and \$7 for equipment.
- The School Board reported capital asset increases of \$61, which included increases to construction in progress projects of \$76, \$37 decrease in buildings and improvements to sites with the completion of major renovations at one high, one middle, and two elementary schools.
- 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 \$1,636, of which, bonded debt outstanding represented \$1,122, all of which is backed by the full faith and credit of the government. Of the County's bonded debt, \$110 represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds).

The County's total debt and obligations increased to \$1,679 during the current fiscal year. The key components of the current year activities were the issuance of school-related debt totaling \$134, an increase of \$24 in net pension and OPEB liabilities, while lease and subscription liabilities, decreased by \$6 during the fiscal year. More detailed information about the County's long-term debt is presented in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Bond Ratings

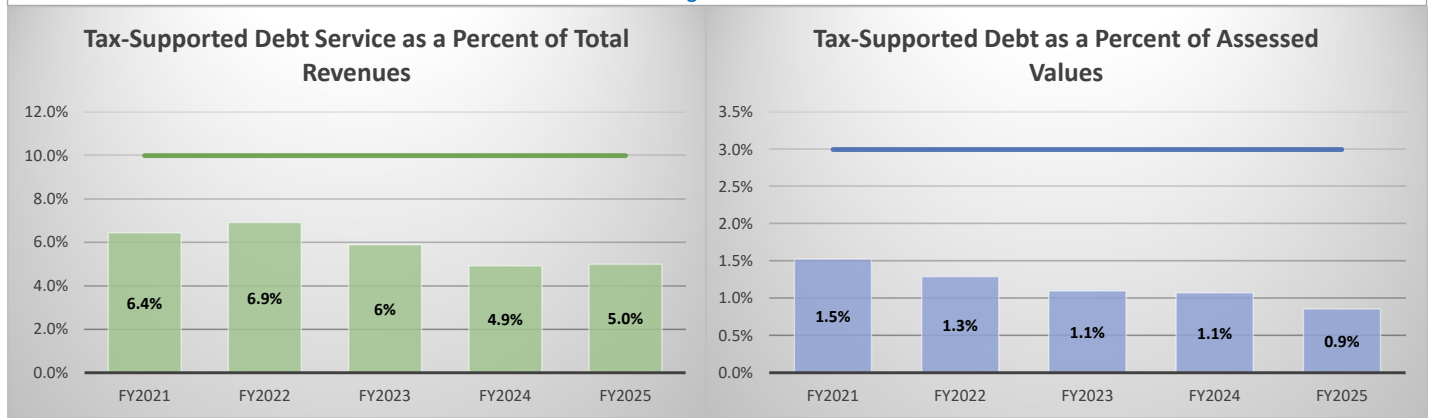
The County maintained ratings of AAA from Fitch Ratings, Aaa from Moody's Investors Services and AAA from S&P Global. These ratings are the highest ratings awarded to a local government and is an achievement held by less than one percent of local governments nationwide.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
General obligation bonds:						
Tax-exempt bonds	\$ 873	819	-	-	873	819
Taxable bonds	139	150	-	-	139	150
Revenue tax-exempt bonds	110	101	1	2	111	103
Total bonded debt	1,122	1,070	1	2	1,123	1,072
Capital debt obligation	20	26	-	-	20	26
Surplus distribution payable	2	2	-	-	2	2
Lease & subscription liabilities	42	48	-	-	42	48
Net pension & OPEB liabilities	226	202	3	3	229	205
Unpaid losses and related liabilities	35	31	-	-	35	31
Compensated absences	96	54	1	-	97	54
Unamortized premium	93	94	-	-	93	94
Accrued closure liability	-	-	38	33	38	33
Total long-term debt and other obligations	\$ 1,636	1,527	43	38	1,679	1,565

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, 2025, the amount of tax-supported debt outstanding represented 0.9 percent of the total assessed valuation of taxable real and personal property of \$137.6 billion at January 1, 2024, which is the valuation date to determine fiscal year 2025 tax revenues. Annual debt service payments during fiscal year 2025 represented 5 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.

Figure A-8



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 \$0.092 per \$100 of assessed value in fiscal year 2025.
- The real estate tax base has increased from \$93.3 billion supporting fiscal year 2024, to \$106.4 billion for fiscal year 2025, which is an increase of 14.1 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.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 1
Page 1 of 2

Amounts expressed in thousands

	Primary Government				
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
ASSETS					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 1,010,967	23,430	1,034,397	897,877	1,932,274
Cash and cash equivalents held by other fiscal agents	22,390	-	22,390	2,031	24,421
Investments	19,476	-	19,476	-	19,476
Property taxes receivable, net	10,756	-	10,756	-	10,756
Accounts receivable, net	39,482	1,280	40,762	4,783	45,545
Lease receivable	2,739	149	2,888	-	2,888
Interest receivable	10	-	10	-	10
Due from other governmental units	71,133	86	71,219	42,833	114,052
Due from primary government	-	-	-	161	161
Due from component units	3,206	-	3,206	-	3,206
Investment in direct financing leases	1,409	-	1,409	-	1,409
Inventory	719	3,560	4,279	8,418	12,697
Advances and prepaid items	499	20	519	3	522
Net pension assets	1,632	-	1,632	-	1,632
Net OPEB assets	7,888	-	7,888	33,710	41,598
Restricted assets:					
Temporarily restricted:					
Restricted cash and temporary investments	9,011	51,631	60,642	159,888	220,530
Restricted investments	1,250	-	1,250	-	1,250
Water and sewer availability credit	8,674	-	8,674	-	8,674
Capital assets:					
Land and construction in progress	268,960	42,405	311,365	256,591	567,956
Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization	614,478	13,890	628,368	1,776,160	2,404,528
Total assets	2,094,679	136,451	2,231,130	3,182,455	5,413,585
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Loss on refundings	16,266	3	16,269	-	16,269
Deferred outflows related to pensions	144,027	1,830	145,857	301,337	447,194
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	18,397	249	18,646	35,314	53,960
Total deferred outflows of resources	178,690	2,082	180,772	336,651	517,423
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	123,190	1,445	124,635	29,115	153,750
Wages and benefits payable	18,966	239	19,205	165,831	185,036
Due to other governmental units	6,093	-	6,093	-	6,093
Due to component units	161	-	161	3,206	3,367
Accrued interest	14,431	19	14,450	-	14,450
Deposits and escrows	53,805	162	53,967	-	53,967
Prepaid taxes	107,074	-	107,074	-	107,074
Unearned revenue	107,802	2,765	110,567	33,695	144,262
Retainage	2,556	404	2,960	5,954	8,914
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year	142,818	2,071	144,889	63,324	208,213
Due in more than one year	1,494,344	41,627	1,535,971	936,584	2,472,555
Total liabilities	2,071,240	48,732	2,119,972	1,237,709	3,357,681

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 1
Page 2 of 2

	Primary Government				
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows related to leases	2,677	144	2,821	-	2,821
Deferred inflows related to pensions	55,522	721	56,243	120,387	176,630
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	18,596	163	18,759	39,863	58,622
Total deferred inflows of resources	76,795	1,028	77,823	160,250	238,073
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	727,351	54,670	782,021	1,983,060	2,923,476 ^A
Restricted for:					
Capital projects	-	50,962	50,962	151,765	44,332 ^A
Net pension asset	1,632	-	1,632	-	1,632
Net OPEB assets	7,888	-	7,888	33,710	41,598
Special levy districts	50,918	-	50,918	-	50,918
Development fee services	16,102	-	16,102	-	16,102
Housing	10,622	-	10,622	-	10,622
Transient occupancy tax	11,059	-	11,059	-	11,059
Grantor's / deed tax	47,950	-	47,950	-	47,950
Internal service fund	9,977	-	9,977	-	9,977
Public safety	7,196	-	7,196	-	7,196
Grants	13,713	-	13,713	-	13,713
Donations	12,856	-	12,856	-	12,856
Water and sewer availability credit	8,674	-	8,674	-	8,674
Education	-	-	-	115,266	115,266
Parks and Recreation	-	669	669	-	669
Unrestricted	(800,604)	(17,528)	(818,132)	(162,654)	(980,786)
Total net position	\$ 125,334	88,773	214,107	2,121,147	2,335,254

^A The sum of the columns does not equal the Total Reporting Entity column by a difference of \$963,340 because the debt related to the School Board (\$946,653) and the debt related to the Adult Detention Center (\$16,687) 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 (\$158,395) with a corresponding decrease in the Restricted Capital Projects row.

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit 2
Page 1 of 2

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Program Revenues					Net (Expense) Revenue	
Functions / Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Total Primary Government	
					Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Primary Government:						
Governmental activities:						
General government administration	\$ 115,786	1,510	4,888	-	(109,388)	-
Judicial administration	44,575	1,965	8,908	-	(33,702)	-
Public safety	457,308	13,663	14,708	12,343	(416,594)	-
Public works	69,466	12,500	19,928	85,607	48,569	-
Health and welfare	208,331	1,230	87,998	16	(119,087)	-
Education	913,177	-	955	-	(912,222)	-
Parks, recreational and cultural	82,788	9,281	644	107	(72,757)	-
Community development	90,586	26,984	45,638	-	(17,964)	-
Interest on long-term debt	49,708	-	-	-	(49,708)	-
Total governmental activities	2,031,727	67,133	183,666	98,073	(1,682,855)	-
Business-type activities:						
Public works	28,576	34,160	106	-	-	5,690
Parks and recreation	6,325	5,434	-	-	-	(891)
Community development	48	-	-	-	-	(48)
Total business-type activities	34,949	39,594	106	-	-	4,751
Total primary government	\$ 2,066,676	106,727	183,772	98,073	(1,682,855)	4,751
Component Units:						
School Board	\$ 1,909,840	29,176	308,923	123	-	-
Adult Detention Center	61,233	1,016	18,774	-	-	-
Total component units	\$ 1,971,073	30,192	327,697	123	-	-
Total reporting entity	\$ 4,037,748	136,919	511,469	98,196	(1,682,855)	4,751
General revenues:						
Taxes:						
Real property				\$ 1,002,132	-	-
Personal property				354,389	-	-
Local sales				99,421	-	-
Consumer's utility				14,722	-	-
Business, professional and occupational licenses (BPOL)				41,413	-	-
Food and beverage				46,438	-	-
Recordation				13,163	-	-
Motor vehicle licenses				13,489	-	-
Other local taxes				23,910	-	-
Payments from primary government				-	-	-
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs:						
Federal revenues				68	-	-
State revenues				68,293	-	-
Local revenues				10,695	-	-
Investment income				77,367	2,132	-
Miscellaneous				952	473	-
Transfers				(408)	408	-
Total general revenues and transfers				1,766,044	3,013	-
Change in net position				83,189	7,764	-
NET POSITION, beginning of year, prior to restatement				77,158	81,284	-
Restatement of beginning net position (Footnote 1S)				(35,013)	(275)	-
NET POSITION, beginning of year, as restated				42,145	81,009	-
NET POSITION, end of year	\$			125,334	88,773	-

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

and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government Total	Component Units	Reporting Entity	Functions / Programs
Primary Government:			
Governmental activities:			
(109,388)	-	(109,388)	General government administration
(33,702)	-	(33,702)	Judicial administration
(416,594)	-	(416,594)	Public safety
48,569	-	48,569	Public works
(119,087)	-	(119,087)	Health and welfare
(912,222)	-	(912,222)	Education
(72,757)	-	(72,757)	Parks, recreational and cultural
(17,964)	-	(17,964)	Community development
(49,708)	-	(49,708)	Interest on long-term debt
(1,682,855)	-	(1,682,855)	Total governmental activities
Business-type activities:			
5,690	-	5,690	Public works
(891)	-	(891)	Parks, recreational and cultural
(48)	-	(48)	Community development
4,751	-	4,751	Total business-type activities
(1,678,104)	-	(1,678,104)	Total primary government
Component Units:			
-	(1,571,618)	(1,571,618)	School Board
-	(41,443)	(41,443)	Adult Detention Center
-	(1,613,061)	(1,613,061)	Total component units
(1,678,104)	(1,613,061)	(3,291,164)	Total reporting entity
General revenues:			
Taxes:			
1,002,132	-	1,002,132	Real property
354,389	-	354,389	Personal property
99,421	-	99,421	Local sales
14,722	-	14,722	Consumer's utility
41,413	-	41,413	Business, professional and occupational licenses (BPOL)
46,438	-	46,438	Food and beverage
13,163	-	13,163	Recordation
13,489	-	13,489	Motor vehicle licenses
23,910	-	23,910	Other local taxes
-	1,071,968	1,071,968	Payments from primary government
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs:			
68	2,021	2,089	Federal revenues
68,293	667,458	735,751	State revenues
10,695	5,355	16,050	Local revenues
79,499	47,330	126,829	Investment income
1,425	5,542	6,967	Miscellaneous
-	-	-	Transfers
1,769,057	1,799,674	3,568,731	Total general revenues and transfers
90,953	186,613	277,567	Change in net position
158,442	1,978,857	2,137,299	NET POSITION, beginning of year, prior to restatement
(35,288)	(44,323)	(79,611)	Restatement of beginning net position (Footnote 1S)
123,154	1,934,534	2,057,688	NET POSITION, beginning of year, as restated
214,107	2,121,147	2,335,254	NET POSITION, end of year

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Governmental Funds

Exhibit 3

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	General Fund	Streets & Roads	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 679,824	80,361	199,567	959,752
Restricted cash and temporary investments	-	18	8,993	9,011
Property taxes receivable, net	10,509	-	247	10,756
Accounts receivable, net	20,585	753	11,050	32,388
Due from other funds	77	-	-	77
Due from other governmental units	27,682	41,221	2,153	71,056
Investment in direct financing leases	1,409	-	-	1,409
Inventory	303	-	46	349
Lease receivable	2,749	-	-	2,749
Total assets	\$ 743,138	122,353	222,056	1,087,547
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 105,403	3,998	7,204	116,605
Wages and benefits payable	17,925	-	673	18,598
Due to other governmental units	404	2,440	43	2,887
Deposits and escrows	53,762	-	43	53,805
Prepaid taxes	95,963	-	11,111	107,074
Unearned revenue	105,225	-	2,578	107,803
Retainage	-	18	2,538	2,556
Total liabilities	378,682	6,456	24,190	409,328
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to uncollectible tax billings	5,942	-	110	6,052
Deferred inflows related to leases	2,677	-	-	2,677
Deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements	-	-	5,576	5,576
Deferred inflows related to unavailable transportation revenues	-	16,223	-	16,223
Deferred inflows related to direct financing arrangements	1,305	-	-	1,305
Total deferred inflows of resources	9,924	16,223	5,686	31,833
FUND BALANCES				
Non-spendable	375	-	46	421
Restricted	13,713	-	143,801	157,514
Committed	44,572	99,674	48,333	192,579
Assigned	161,148	-	-	161,148
Unassigned	134,724	-	-	134,724
Total fund balances	354,532	99,674	192,180	646,386
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 743,138	122,353	222,056	1,087,547

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 4

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Fund balances--total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)	\$	646,386
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 \$18,778, related to Internal Service Fund assets, which is included in Internal Service Fund net position below).		864,660
Deferred outflows of resources are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred loss on refundings		16,266
Deferred outflows related to pensions (excludes \$5,248 related to Internal Service Fund)		138,779
Deferred outflows related to OPEB (excludes \$617 related to Internal Service Fund)		17,780
Deferred inflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures:		
Deferred inflows related to uncollectible tax billings		6,052
Deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements		5,576
Deferred inflows related to unavailable transportation revenues		16,223
Deferred inflows related to direct financing arrangements		1,305
Deferred inflows related to pensions (excludes \$2,067 related to Internal Service Fund)		(53,455)
Deferred inflows related to OPEBs (excludes \$405 related to Internal Service Fund)		(18,191)
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)		54,246
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather, is recognized as an expenditure when due (excluding \$166 related to Internal Service Fund)		(14,265)
Sewer and water availability credits were not recognized in the governmental funds, but rather, are recognized as an expenditure when used		8,674
Assets are not due in the current period, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Net pension assets		1,632
Net OPEB assets		7,888
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 \$8,256 related to Internal Service Fund)	\$	(217,287)
Bonds payable		(175,827)
School bonds payable		(946,653)
Capital debt liabilities		(17,850)
Lease liabilities (excludes \$5,861 related to Internal Service Fund)		(25,607)
Software subscription liabilities (excludes \$7,620 related to Internal Service Fund)		(2,729)
Compensated absences (excludes \$3,936 related to Internal Service Fund)		(92,318)
Operating settlement - School Board		(161)
Premiums on bonds issued		(95,790)
Total long-term liabilities		(1,574,222)
Net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 1)	\$	125,334

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 5

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	General Fund	Streets & Roads	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
General property taxes	\$ 1,273,076	-	84,453	1,357,529
Other local taxes	243,950	-	8,607	252,557
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	1,762	-	26,728	28,490
Fines and forfeitures	3,954	-	-	3,954
From use of money and property	45,013	4,011	11,774	60,798
Charges for services	13,897	-	20,792	34,689
Intergovernmental revenues:				
Federal	34,400	19,140	49,926	103,466
State	158,532	4,487	10,505	173,524
Local	10,695	75,642	-	86,337
Donations	9,204	-	14	9,218
Miscellaneous	1,838	1,144	919	3,901
Total revenues	1,796,321	104,424	213,718	2,114,463
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government administration	114,576	-	3,171	117,747
Judicial administration	43,472	-	-	43,472
Public safety	376,071	-	66,323	442,394
Public works	9,530	-	532	10,062
Health and welfare	182,565	-	2,307	184,872
Education	799,458	-	-	799,458
Parks, recreational and cultural	71,911	-	50	71,961
Community development	19,558	-	70,955	90,513
Debt service:				
Principal retirement - Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt	104,110	-	-	104,110
Interest and other debt costs - Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt	45,107	-	-	45,107
Principal retirement - Leases and SBITAs	8,761	-	212	8,973
Interest costs - Leases and SBITAs	522	-	39	561
Capital outlays	1,734	83,757	225,732	311,223
Total expenditures	1,777,375	83,757	369,321	2,230,453
Excess (deficiency) of revenues under expenditures	18,946	20,667	(155,603)	(115,990)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	75,216	47,482	26,679	149,377
Transfers out	(60,887)	(31,522)	(54,755)	(147,164)
Issuance of debt	-	-	148,830	148,830
Premium on debt	-	-	12,083	12,083
Other miscellaneous financing sources	315	-	26	341
Other financing sources - Leases and SBITAs	1,734	-	-	1,734
Total other financing sources, net	16,378	15,960	132,863	165,201
Net change in fund balances	35,324	36,627	(22,740)	49,211
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	319,208	63,047	214,920	597,175
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 354,532	99,674	192,180	646,386

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**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, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 6**Page 1 of 2**

Net change in fund balances--total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)	\$	49,211
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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 \$10,254 related to assets included in Internal Service Fund net position below)	\$ 94,189	
Add donated equipment for public safety	104	
Add donated infrastructure for public works	12,110	
Add donated equipment for community development	16	
Add donated equipment for parks, recreation and cultural	107	
Subtract depreciation and amortization (excludes (\$4,962) related to assets included in Internal Service Fund net position below)	<u>(53,135)</u>	53,391
 Add revenues recognized for the water and sewer availability credits refunded		 (615)
 Add amortized premiums		 10,613
 Add current year's deferred inflows related to direct financing arrangements	 1,305	
Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to direct financing arrangements	<u>(1,845)</u>	(540)
 Add current year's deferred inflows related to unavailable transportation revenue	 16,223	
Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to unavailable transportation revenue	<u>(41,996)</u>	(25,773)
 Add current year's deferred inflows related to uncollectible tax billings (Note 3)	 6,052	
Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to uncollectible tax billings	<u>(7,061)</u>	(1,009)
 Add current year's deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements	 5,576	
Subtract prior year's deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements	<u>(5,702)</u>	(126)

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):

Add debt principal repayment	104,110	
Subtract premium	(12,083)	
Subtract issuance of debt	<u>(148,830)</u>	(56,803)

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**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, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 6**Page 2 of 2**

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		(2,852)
Add prior year lease liabilities	35,889	
Subtract current year's lease liabilities (excludes \$5,861 for Internal Service Fund)	<u>(25,607)</u>	10,282
Add prior year's subscription liabilities, restated (excludes \$9,110 for Internal Service Fund)	2,990	
Subtract current year's subscription liabilities (excludes \$7,620 for Internal Service Fund)	<u>(2,729)</u>	261
Add prior year operating settlement - School Board	31,594	
Subtract current year's operating settlement - School Board	<u>(161)</u>	31,433
Add prior year's net pension activities (excludes \$3,844 for Internal Service Fund)	105,295	
Subtract current year's net pension activities (excludes \$3,465 for Internal Service Fund)	<u>(89,125)</u>	16,170
Add prior year's net OPEB activities (excludes \$1,486 for Internal Service Fund)	42,062	
Subtract current year's net OPEB activities (excludes \$1,398 for Internal Service Fund)	<u>(33,729)</u>	8,333
Add prior year's accrued interest liability (excludes \$204 for Internal Service Fund)	14,008	
Subtract current year's accrued interest liability (excludes \$166 for Internal Service Fund)	<u>(14,265)</u>	(257)
Add prior year's compensated absences liability (excludes \$3,519 for Internal Service Fund)	85,744	
Subtract current year's compensated absences liability (excludes \$3,936 for Internal Service Fund)*	<u>(92,318)</u>	(6,574)

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)	<u>(1,956)</u>
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Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)	<u>\$ 83,189</u>
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* See Note 1S for information regarding the County's implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, which affected the recognition and measurement of compensated absences reported in governmental activities.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 7

Page 1 of 2

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Landfill	Nonmajor Funds	Total	
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 4,425	19,005	23,430	51,214
Restricted cash and temporary investments	50,962	669	51,631	-
Cash and cash equivalents held by other fiscal agents	-	-	-	22,390
Investments	-	-	-	19,476
Accounts receivable, net	1,166	114	1,280	7,093
Due from other governmental units	86	-	86	-
Inventory	12	3,548	3,560	370
Lease receivable	149	-	149	-
Advances and prepaid items	-	20	20	498
Total current assets	56,800	23,356	80,156	101,041
Noncurrent assets:				
Restricted investments	-	-	-	1,250
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress	38,755	3,650	42,405	440
Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization	12,986	904	13,890	18,338
Total noncurrent assets	51,741	4,554	56,295	20,028
Total assets	108,541	27,910	136,451	121,069
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Loss on refunding	-	3	3	-
Deferred outflows related to pensions	1,718	112	1,830	5,248
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	234	15	249	617
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,952	130	2,082	5,865
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	1,250	195	1,445	6,581
Wages and benefits payable	134	105	239	368
Accrued interest	-	19	19	166
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	506
Subscription liabilities	-	-	-	3,337
Deposits and escrows	-	162	162	-
Unearned revenues	2,692	73	2,765	-
Retainage payable	404	-	404	-
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	-	-	9,614
Current portion of accrued closure liability	1,155	-	1,155	-
Current portion of surplus distributions payable	-	-	-	150
Current portion of bonds payable	-	862	862	-
Current portion of compensated absences	50	4	54	280
Total current liabilities	5,685	1,420	7,105	21,002

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 7

Page 2 of 2

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Landfill	Nonmajor Funds	Total	
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Accrued closure liability	37,203	-	37,203	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	5,355
Subscription liabilities	-	-	-	4,283
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	-	-	26,303
Surplus distributions payable	-	-	-	1,361
Bonds payable, net of current portion	-	766	766	-
Net pension liabilities	2,177	144	2,321	6,646
Net OPEB liabilities	588	37	625	1,610
Compensated absences	658	54	712	3,656
Total noncurrent liabilities	40,626	1,001	41,627	49,214
Total liabilities	46,311	2,421	48,732	70,216
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to leases	144	-	144	-
Deferred inflows related to pensions	676	45	721	2,067
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	153	10	163	405
Total deferred inflows of resources	973	55	1,028	2,472
NET POSITION				
Net investments in capital assets	51,741	2,929	54,670	5,297
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	50,962	-	50,962	-
Golf Operations	-	669	669	-
Self-Insurance Casualty Pool	-	-	-	994
Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	-	-	-	8,983
Unrestricted	(39,494)	21,966	(17,528)	38,972
Total net position	\$ 63,209	25,564	88,773	54,246

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Exhibit 8
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Landfill	Nonmajor Funds	Total	
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for services	\$ 34,160	5,434	39,594	160,183
From use of money and property	1	-	1	-
Intergovernmental revenues:				
State	106	-	106	-
Miscellaneous	730	-	730	4,246
Total operating revenues	34,997	5,434	40,431	164,429
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personnel expenses	7,637	1,552	9,189	21,629
Contractual services	5,306	3,806	9,112	34,335
Materials / supplies	6,261	756	7,017	9,816
Depreciation and amortization	3,819	151	3,970	4,962
Closure expenses	5,206	-	5,206	-
Claims and premiums	-	-	-	79,694
OPEB costs	-	-	-	7,763
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	-	-	-	10,899
Other	347	24	371	254
Total operating expenses	28,576	6,289	34,865	169,352
Operating income (loss)	6,421	(855)	5,566	(4,923)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES / (EXPENSES):				
Interest income and investment losses	935	1,197	2,132	5,956
Interest and other debt costs	-	(84)	(84)	(403)
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(258)	-	(258)	35
Total non-operating revenues	677	1,113	1,790	5,588
Income before transfers	7,098	258	7,356	665
TRANSFERS:				
Transfers in	418	1,615	2,033	499
Transfers out	(1,625)	-	(1,625)	(3,120)
Total transfers, net	(1,207)	1,615	408	(2,621)
Change in net position	5,891	1,873	7,764	(1,956)
NET POSITION, beginning of year, prior to restatement	57,577	23,707	81,284	57,655
Restatement of beginning net position (Footnote 1S)	(259)	(16)	(275)	(1,453)
NET POSITION, beginning of year, as restated	57,318	23,691	81,009	56,202
NET POSITION, end of the year	\$ 63,209	25,564	88,773	54,246

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 9

Page 1 of 2

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Landfill	Nonmajor Funds	Total	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Cash received from customers	\$ 34,016	5,530	39,546	167,883
Cash received / (paid) from / (to) other entities	797	-	797	(5,562)
Payments for claims and premiums	-	-	-	(94,257)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(10,807)	(4,601)	(15,408)	(40,863)
Payments to employees for services	(7,514)	(1,545)	(9,059)	(21,753)
Payments of closure expenses	(46)	-	(46)	-
Net cash provided / (used) by operating activities	16,446	(616)	15,830	5,448
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Prince William Self-Insurance Group premiums surplus distribution paid	-	-	-	(14)
Transfers in	418	1,615	2,033	499
Transfers out	(1,625)	-	(1,625)	(3,120)
Net cash provided / (used) by non-capital financing activities	(1,207)	1,615	408	(2,635)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(10,010)	(10)	(10,020)	(8,791)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	(258)	-	(258)	35
Principal paid on bonds, leases, subscriptions, and other debt	-	(822)	(822)	4,372
Interest paid on bonds, leases, subscriptions, and other debt costs	-	(92)	(92)	(441)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(10,268)	(924)	(11,192)	(4,825)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from maturities of investments	-	-	-	15,800
Purchases of investments	-	-	-	(10,956)
Interest and dividends received on investments	935	1,177	2,112	5,097
Net cash used by investing activities	935	1,177	2,112	9,941
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,906	1,252	7,158	7,929
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	49,481	18,422	67,903	65,675
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 55,387	19,674	75,061	73,604

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
**Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 9

Page 2 of 2

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Landfill	Nonmajor Funds	Total	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED / (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Operating income / (loss)	\$ 6,421	(855)	5,566	(4,923)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	3,819	151	3,970	4,962
Change in assets:				
(Increase) / decrease in:				
Accounts receivable	56	8	64	(2,108)
Due from other governmental units	(39)	-	(39)	-
Inventory	(5)	(8)	(13)	43
Lease Receivable	10	-	10	-
Advances and prepaid items	-	-	-	877
Change in deferred outflows of resources:				
(Increase) / decrease in:				
Loss on refunding	-	1	1	-
Deferred outflows related to pensions	(873)	(53)	(926)	(2,366)
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	(43)	4	(39)	(23)
Change in liabilities:				
Increase / (decrease) in:				
Accounts payable and personnel costs	780	14	794	2,531
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	(200)	(19)	(219)	-
Retainage	404	-	404	-
Deposits and escrows	-	106	106	-
Accrued closure liability	5,160	-	5,160	-
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	-	-	4,533
Other noncurrent liabilities	703	22	725	1,352
Change in deferred inflows of resources:				
Increase / (decrease) in:				
Deferred inflows related to leases	(11)	-	(11)	-
Deferred inflows related to pensions	209	11	220	473
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	55	2	57	97
Total adjustments	10,025	239	10,264	10,371
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 16,446	(616)	15,830	5,448

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**Exhibit 10****Fiduciary Funds****Statement of Fiduciary Net Position**

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) and Pension Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ -	82
Cash held in escrow	-	377
Cash held by other fiscal agents	-	89
Restricted cash	163	-
Accounts receivable, net	95	104
Restricted investments:		
Money market mutual funds	1,776	-
Equity investments	137,644	-
Real asset investments	5,548	-
Fixed income investments	86,477	-
Diversified investments	3,709	-
Life insurance annuity	24,526	-
Total investments	259,680	-
Total assets	259,938	652
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	3,917	5
Due to other funds	77	-
Escrow and deposits	-	437
Total liabilities	3,994	442
NET POSITION		
Net position restricted for pensions	94,867	-
Net position restricted for OPEB	161,077	-
Net position restricted for other purposes	-	210
Total net position	\$ 255,944	210

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**Exhibit 11****Fiduciary Funds****Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) and Pension Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Members	\$ 2,402	-
Employer	15,921	-
Total contributions	18,323	-
Collections on behalf of individuals for programs	-	453
Sales taxes collected for other governments	-	923
Investment income:		
Interest and dividends	6,440	8
Net increase in fair value of investments	18,275	-
Total investment income	24,715	8
Less: investment expenses	(361)	-
Net investment income	24,354	8
Total additions	42,677	1,384
DEDUCTIONS		
Pension and OPEB payments	8,656	-
Refund of members' contributions	210	-
Administrative expenses	535	-
Payments on behalf of individuals for programs	-	432
Payments of sales taxes to other governments	-	923
Total deductions	9,401	1,355
Change in net position	33,276	29
NET POSITION, beginning of year	222,668	181
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 255,944	210

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**Component Units****Combining Balance Sheet**

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 12**Page 1 of 2**

	Prince William County School Board	Adult Detention Center	Total
ASSETS			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 869,345	28,532	897,877
Cash held by other fiscal agents	-	2,031	2,031
Accounts receivable, net	4,712	71	4,783
Due from other governmental units	42,791	42	42,833
Due from primary government	161	-	161
Inventory	8,418	-	8,418
Advances and prepaid items	1	2	3
Net OPEB assets	32,085	1,625	33,710
Restricted assets:			
Restricted cash and temporary investments	159,852	36	159,888
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	256,560	31	256,591
Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,686,003	90,157	1,776,160
Total assets	3,059,928	122,527	3,182,455
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	291,308	10,029	301,337
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	33,760	1,554	35,314
Total deferred outflows of resources	325,068	11,583	336,651
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	28,038	1,077	29,115
Wages and benefits payable	165,108	723	165,831
Due to other governmental units	3,206	-	3,206
Unearned revenues	33,695	-	33,695
Retainage	5,918	36	5,954
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	62,906	418	63,324
Due in more than one year	914,551	22,033	936,584
Total liabilities	1,213,422	24,287	1,237,709
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	116,513	3,874	120,387
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	37,495	2,368	39,863
Total deferred inflows of resources	154,008	6,242	160,250

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**Component Units****Combining Balance Sheet**

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 12**Page 2 of 2****NET POSITION**

Net investment in capital assets	1,892,872	90,188	1,983,060
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	151,765	-	151,765
Net OPEB Asset	32,085	1,625	33,710
Food and nutrition services	78,429	-	78,429
Grants	22,697	-	22,697
Student activities	10,581	-	10,581
Other purposes	3,559	-	3,559
Unrestricted	(174,422)	11,768	(162,654)
Total net position	\$ 2,017,566	103,581	2,121,147

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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**Component Units****Combining Statement of Activities**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Exhibit 13**Page 1 of 2**

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
School Board:				
Instruction	\$ 1,209,003	3,246	255,193	123
Support services	690,193	24,164	47,465	-
Interest on long-term debt	893	-	-	-
Business-type activities	2,910	1,766	-	-
Education foundation	6,841	-	6,265	-
School Board Total	1,909,840	29,176	308,923	123
Adult Detention Center	61,233	1,016	18,774	-
Total component units	\$ 1,971,073	30,192	327,697	123

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

Net (Expense) / Revenue and Changes in Net Position

School Board Adult Detention Center		Total Functions / Programs	
		School Board:	
(950,441)	-	(950,441)	Instruction
(618,564)	-	(618,564)	Support services
(893)	-	(893)	Interest on long-term debt
(1,144)	-	(1,144)	Business-type activities
(576)	-	(576)	Education foundation
<u>(1,571,618)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,571,618)</u>	School Board Total
-	(41,443)	(41,443)	Adult Detention Center
<u>(1,571,618)</u>	<u>(41,443)</u>	<u>(1,613,061)</u>	Total component units
		General revenues:	
\$ 1,037,650	34,318	1,071,968	Payment from primary government
2,021	-	2,021	Federal revenues
667,458	-	667,458	State revenues
-	5,355	5,355	Local revenues
45,750	1,580	47,330	Investment earnings
5,454	88	5,542	Miscellaneous
<u>1,758,333</u>	<u>41,341</u>	<u>1,799,674</u>	Total general revenues
186,715	(102)	186,613	Change in net position
<u>1,830,851</u>	<u>103,683</u>	<u>1,934,534</u>	NET POSITION, beginning of year, as restated (see Footnote 1S)
\$ <u>2,017,566</u>	<u>103,581</u>	<u>2,121,147</u>	NET POSITION - end of year

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2025
(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, 2025.

A. Principles Used to Determine the Reporting Entity

The County is organized under the County Executive form of government, as provided for by Commonwealth of Virginia (the Commonwealth) law, the Code of Virginia. 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:	
Self-Insurance Group Workers’ Compensation Association	Authorized by the Code of Virginia and licensed by the State Corporation Commission. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Adult Detention Center (ADC)	<p>Authorized by the Code of Virginia. Establish policy for operation of Prince William County-Manassas Regional ADC, providing care and confinement for County and adjoining city prisoners. ADC does not issue separately audited financial statements.</p>

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

District Home Board	<p>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.</p>
Northern Virginia Health Center Commission	<p>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).</p>
Northern Virginia Special Education Regional Program	<p>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.</p>
Governor's School @ Innovation Park	<p>Agreement between Prince William County Schools and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park to deliver an advanced and intensive program in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) for selected high school juniors and seniors.</p>
Manassas Regional Airport	<p>Agreement between Prince William County and the City of Manassas for the establishment and operation of a regional airport.</p>

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

Industrial Development Authority (IDA)	<p>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/.</p>
Service Authority	<p>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</p>

(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, 2025, the County had a balance of \$8,674. 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 retail 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 .

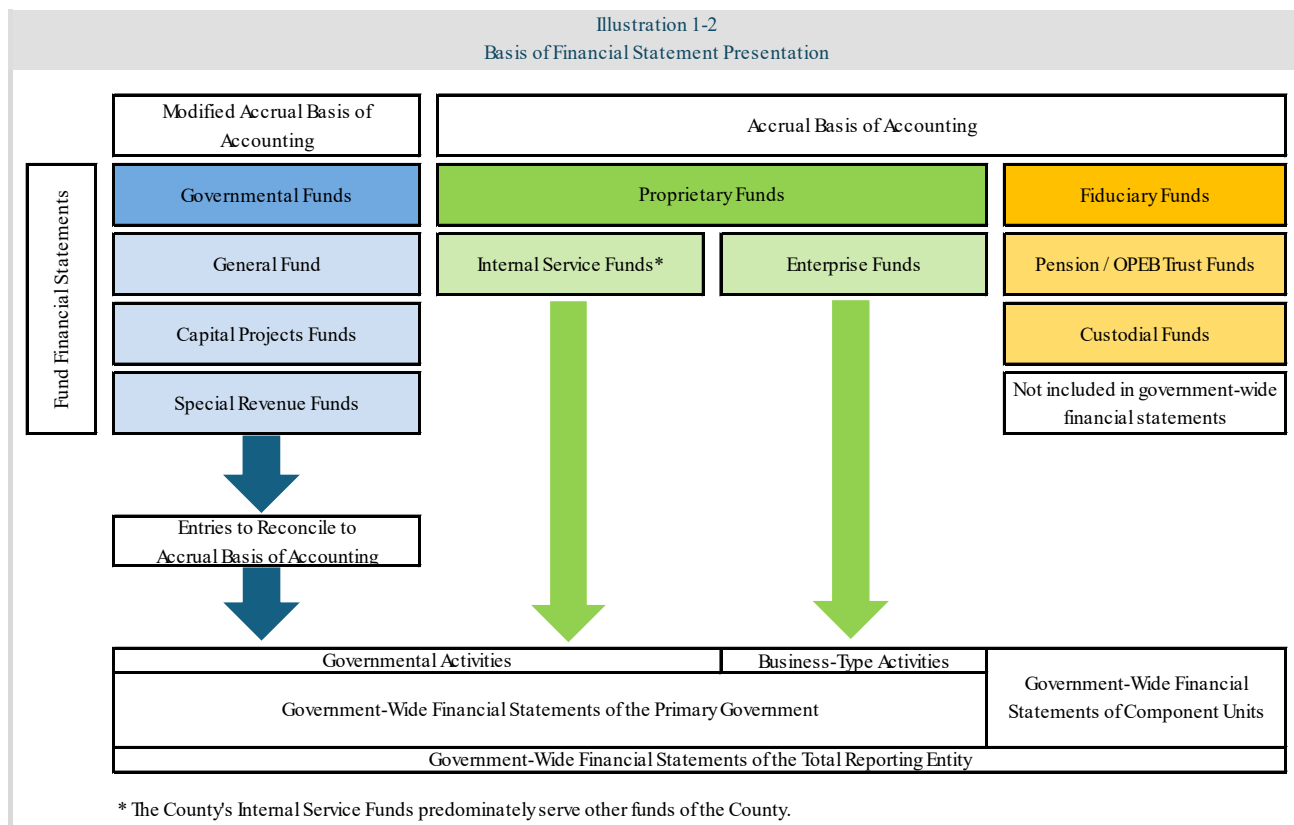
The following are joint ventures where there is an ongoing financial responsibility, but no ongoing financial interest and no explicit and measurable equity interest is deemed to exist:

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. Copies of PRTC's financial statements may be obtained by writing to PRTC Finance Division, 14700 Potomac Mills Road, Woodbridge, Virginia 22192 or at https://www.omniride.com .
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(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 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 SPP benefits to sworn and uniformed police officers, fire fighters and Sheriff and ADC personnel.
- Length 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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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.F).

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 Chief Financial Officer / 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 HUD Housing Funds, the Housing Family Sufficiency (FSS) Recipients Fund, 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 accrued vacation leave, and for sick leave expected to be used or paid (including vested amounts and an estimated portion based on historical sick leave usage), is recorded as a noncurrent liability 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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 ADC 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. 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 and Governmental Funds' Balance Sheet. 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: uncollectible tax billings, 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 a liquid 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 and fund balance of capital project funds. 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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 Board has the authority to modify or rescind any fund balance assignment per §100.12(D) of the County's Purchasing Regulations. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported in the most restricted fund balance category, such as, restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance, depending on the nature of each fund's source of funding and/or the specific spending 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.

S. Restatement

Effective for fiscal year 2025, the County implemented *GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences*. This Statement requires governments to recognize a liability for certain compensated absences that were previously not accrued until they were due for payment. The County's liability now includes accumulated sick leave for certain employees up to 450 hours. While not payable upon separation in all cases, historical experience indicates that a portion of employees are more likely than not to use this leave. Implementation of this standard resulted in a restatement of beginning net position for governmental activities, business-type activities, and the component unit as of July 1, 2024. The restatement of beginning balances is summarized below:

Illustration 1-3 Restatement of Net Position Total Reporting Entity					
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Primary Government Total	Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
Net position, as previously reported, June 30, 2024	\$ 77,158	81,284	158,442	1,978,857	2,137,299
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 101	(35,013)	(275)	(35,288)	(44,323)	(79,611)
Net position, as restated, July 1, 2024	\$ 42,145	81,009	123,154	1,934,534	2,057,688

Illustration 1-4 Restatement of Net Position Proprietary Funds				
	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Landfill Activities	Nonmajor Funds	Total	
Net position, as previously reported, June 30, 2024	\$ 57,577	23,707	81,284	57,655
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 101	(259)	(16)	(275)	(1,453)
Net position, as restated, July 1, 2024	\$ 57,318	23,691	81,009	56,202

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 1-5
Restatement of Net Position
Component Units

	School Board	ADC	Total
Net position, as previously reported, June 30, 2024	\$ 1,872,421	106,436	1,978,857
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 101	(41,570)	(2,753)	(44,323)
Net position, as restated, July 1, 2024	\$ 1,830,851	103,683	1,934,534

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 places additional restrictions on 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 Prince William County Self-Insurance Group (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 State Corporation Commission. 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, 2025.

Illustration 2-1
Fair Value and Weighted Average Maturity of Investments
June 30, 2025

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Primary Government, School Board, and ADC		
Money Markets and Money Market Mutual Funds:		
LGIP	\$ 406,590	0.003
SNAP	158,395	0.003
First American Funds Money Market	4,509	0.003
Other Money Market	1,079	0.003
On-demand Accounts	80,181	0.003
Commercial Paper	10,964	0.077
U.S. Treasury Notes	48,293	2.866
U.S. Government Agency Securities	813,493	3.669
Corporate Bonds	244,789	2.123
Municipal Bonds	<u>414,965</u>	3.373
Total Primary Government, School Board, and ADC	<u>2,183,258</u>	
Total Reporting Entity Investments	\$ <u><u>2,183,258</u></u>	2.311

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025, are presented in illustration 2-2.

Illustration 2-2 Primary Government, School Board, and ADC Investment Credit Risk June 30, 2025		
Investment Type	Credit Quality (Rating)	Credit Exposure as a % of Total Investments
Money Markets and Money Market Mutual Funds:		
LGIP	AAA	18.62%
SNAP	AAA	7.25%
First American Funds Money Market	AAA	0.21%
Other Money Market	AAA	0.05%
On-demand Accounts	Not applicable	3.67%
Commercial Paper	A-1+	0.50%
U.S. Treasury Notes	AA or higher	2.21%
U.S. Government Agency Securities	AA or Higher	37.27%
Corporate Bonds	AA- or Higher	11.21%
Municipal Bonds	A+ or Higher	19.01%
		<u>100.00%</u>

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 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 non-negotiable 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).

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

2. SPP Investments

§51.1-803 of the Code of Virginia authorizes the County's SPP 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 SPP 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 SPP (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, 2025. 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 measures the average time, weighted by present value, until all cash flows from a bond have been paid. Modified duration estimates the sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Illustration 2-3
SPP Fair Value and Weighted Average Maturity/Duration of Investments
June 30, 2025

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Maturity(a)/ Modified Duration (b) (Years)
SPP Trust Fund Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Funds	\$ 912	0.101 (a)
U.S. Treasury Notes	7,711	7.63 (b)
US Government Agency Securities	7,910	6.60 (b)
Corporate Bonds	1,086	4.56 (b)
Diversified Investments	3,709	Not applicable
Equity Mutual Funds	43,250	Not applicable
Real Assets	5,548	Not applicable
Total SPP Trust Fund Investments	<u>\$ 70,126</u>	

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

The SPP's investment rating as of June 30, 2025, is presented in Illustration 2-4.

Illustration 2-4 SPP Credit Risk June 30, 2025		
Investment Type	Credit Quality (Rating)	Credit Exposure as a % of Total Investments
SPP Trust Fund Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Funds	AAA	1.30%
U.S. Treasury Notes	AA+	11.00%
U.S. Government Agency Securities	AA+	11.28%
Corporate Bonds	A	1.55%
Diversified Investments	Not rated	5.29%
Equity Mutual Funds	Not rated	61.67%
Real Assets	Not rated	7.91%
		<u>100.00%</u>

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 Policy SPP Concentrations June 30, 2025			
Asset Class	Policy Target Percent	Policy Range Percent (+/-)	Actual Percentage
SPP Trust Fund Investments:			
Diversified	5%	5%	5%
Equity	60%	10%	62%
Real Assets	10%	5%	8%
Fixed Income	25%	5%	24%
Cash Equivalents	0%	0%	1%
	<u>100%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

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, 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Concentrations – As of June 30, 2025, 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, 2025.

Illustration 2-6 LoSAP Fair Value and Weighted Average Maturity/Duration of Investments June 30, 2025		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Maturity (a) / Modified Duration (b) (Years)
LoSAP Trust Fund Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Funds	64	0.003
Life Insurance Funds - Mass Mutual Annuity	\$ 24,526	Not Applicable
	<u>24,590</u>	

Concentration of Credit Risk – As of June 30, 2025, 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, 2025. 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 measures the average time, weighted by present value, until all cash flows from a bond have been paid. Modified duration estimates the sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Illustration 2-7
OPEB Master Trust Fair Value and Weighted Average Maturity/Duration of Investments
June 30, 2025

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Maturity(a)/ Modified Duration (b) (Years)
OPEB Master Trust Fund Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Funds	\$ 800	0.003(a)
Equity Mutual Funds	94,394	Not applicable
Bond Funds		
Baird Core Plus Bond	\$ 18,847	5.83(b)
ishares Core total US Aggregate	19,425	5.89(b)
Nuveen Core Bond Fund	11,510	6.03(b)
PGIM Total Return Bond	13,327	6.03(b)
Voya Intermediate Bond	6,661	5.85(b)
Total Bond Funds	<u>69,770</u>	
Total OPEB Master Trust Fund Investments	<u>\$ 164,964</u>	

The OPEB Master Trust's rating and credit exposure as of June 30, 2025, is shown in illustration 2-8.

Illustration 2-8
OPEB Master Trust Credit Risk
June 30, 2025

Investment Type	Credit Quality (Rating)	Credit Exposure as a % of Total Investments
OPEB Master Trust Fund Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Funds	AAA	0.48%
Equity Mutual Funds	Not rated	57.22%
Bond Funds		
Baird Core Plus Bond	A	11.42%
ishares Core total US Aggregate	AA	11.78%
Nuveen Core Bond Fund	A	6.98%
PGIM Total Return Bond	AA	8.08%
Voya Intermediate Bond	A	4.04%
		<u>100.00%</u>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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
OPEB Master Trust Fund Concentrations
June 30, 2025

Asset Class	Policy Target Percent	Policy Range Percent	Actual Percent
OPEB Master Trust Fund Investments:			
Domestic Equity	39%	19% - 59%	37%
International Equity	21%	1% - 41%	20%
Other Growth Assets	0%	0% - 20%	0%
Fixed Income	40%	20% - 60%	42%
Other Income Assets	0%	0% - 20%	0%
Real Assets	0%	0% - 20%	0%
Cash Equivalents	0%	0% - 20%	1%
	<u>100%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

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. 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, 2025, 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

5. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments

Reconciliation of total cash and investments to the government-wide financial statements on June 30, 2025, is shown in Illustration 2-10.

Illustration 2-10 Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to Government-Wide Financial Statements June 30, 2025					
Investments					
Primary Government and Component Units				\$	2,183,258
SPP Trust Fund					70,126
LoSAP Trust Fund					24,590
OPEB Master Trust Fund					164,964
Total Investments					<u>2,442,938</u>
Add: Cash on hand					39
Deposits					15,365
Total Cash and Investments					<u>2,458,342</u>
Less: SPP Trust Fund's cash and investments					(70,289)
LoSAP Trust Fund cash and investments					(24,590)
OPEB Master Trust Fund cash and investments					(164,964)
Custodial Funds equity in pooled cash and investments					(548)
Total Reporting Entity cash and investments				\$	<u><u>2,197,951</u></u>
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
Primary Government, School Board, ADC					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 1,010,967	23,430	1,034,397	897,877	1,932,274
Cash and cash equivalents held by other fiscal agents	22,390	-	22,390	2,031	24,421
Investments	19,476	-	19,476	-	19,476
Restricted Cash and Temporary Investments	9,011	51,631	60,642	159,888	220,530
Restricted Investments	1,250	-	1,250	-	1,250
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 1,063,094</u>	<u>75,061</u>	<u>1,138,155</u>	<u>1,059,796</u>	<u>2,197,951</u>

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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

Illustration 2-11
Fair Value - Primary Government, School Board and ADC
June 30, 2025

		Fair Value Measurement Using:			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Primary Government, School Board, ADC					
Investments by Fair Value					
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$	48,293	48,293	-	-
U.S. Government Agency		813,493	-	813,493	-
Corporate Bonds		244,789	-	244,789	-
Municipal Bonds		414,965	-	414,965	-
		<u>1,521,540</u>	<u>48,293</u>	<u>1,473,247</u>	<u>-</u>
Investments by Amortized Cost					
LGIP		406,590			
SNAP		158,395			
First American Funds Money Market		4,509			
Other Money Market Accounts		1,079			
Commercial Paper		<u>10,964</u>			
		581,537			
Cash and Cash Equivalents					
On-demand Accounts		<u>80,181</u>			
Total	\$	<u><u>2,183,258</u></u>			

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025

		Fair Value Measurement Using:			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fair Value - SPP Trust Fund					
Investments by Fair Value					
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$	7,711	7,711	-	-
U.S. Government Agency		7,910	-	7,910	-
Corporate Bonds		1,086	-	1,086	-
Diversified investments		3,709	3,709	-	-
Equity Mutual Funds		43,250	43,250	-	-
Real Assets		5,548	-	-	5,548
		69,214	54,670	8,996	5,548
Investments by Amortized Cost					
Money Market Mutual Funds		912			
		70,126			
Fair Value - LoSAP Trust Fund					
Investments by Amortized Cost					
Money Market Mutual Funds		64			
Life Insurance Funds - Mass Mutual Annuity		24,526			
		24,590			
Fair Value - OPEB Master Trust Fund					
Investments by Fair Value					
Equity Mutual Funds		94,394	94,394	-	-
Bond Mutual Funds		69,770	-	69,770	-
		164,164	94,394	69,770	-
Investments by Amortized Cost					
Money Market Mutual Funds		800			
		164,964			
Total	\$	259,680			

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 Investments
June 30, 2025

	Restricted Cash & Temporary Investments	Restricted Investments
Primary Government		
Streets & Roads Capital Projects Funds:		
Retainage	18	-
Total Capital Projects Funds	18	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Retainage	2,538	-
Housing	6,455	-
Total Other Governmental Funds	8,993	-
Enterprise Funds:		
Landfill VRA Closure Fund	50,558	-
Landfill - Retainage	404	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	669	-
Total Enterprise Funds	51,631	-
Internal Service Funds:		
PWSIG Insurance Pool Collateral	-	1,250
Total Internal Service Funds	-	1,250
Total Primary Government	60,642	1,250
Component Units		
ADC:		
Retainage	36	-
Total ADC	36	-
School Board:		
School Bonds	158,395	-
Education Foundation	1,457	-
Total School Board	159,852	-
Total Component Units	159,888	-
Total Reporting Entity	\$ 220,530	\$ 1,250

NOTE (3) - PROPERTY TAXES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The County's real estate and personal property taxes are levied respectively of July 1, 2025, based on assessed values as of January 1, 2025, for all property located in the County. Real estate taxes are due in two installments: July 15, 2025, and December 5, 2025, and personal property taxes are due October 6, 2025. 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, 2024, upon which July 1, 2024, levy was based, was approximately \$105 billion.

Current real estate and personal property tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2025, were 99.2% and 97.6%, respectively of the

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

July 1, 2024, 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, 2025, related to property taxes due on July 15, 2025, of the following fiscal year are recorded as deferred inflows of resources on June 30, 2025.

The County calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data. Taxes receivable as of June 30, 2025, is detailed in Illustration 3-1.

Illustration 3-1 Property Taxes Receivable June 30, 2025			
	Gross Tax Receivable	Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	Net Tax Receivable
Real estate taxes	\$ 5,188	1,905	3,283
Personal property taxes	21,440	13,967	7,473
Total	\$ 26,628	15,872	10,756

Accounts receivables are recorded net of allowance for uncollectible accounts as shown in Illustration 3-2 as of June 30, 2025.

Illustration 3-2 Accounts Receivable June 30, 2025				
	Primary Government	Component Units		Reporting Entity Total
		School Board	ADC	
Accrued interest	\$ 9,184	-	-	9,184
Enterprise operations	3,513	-	-	3,513
Utility / consumption taxes	3,797	-	-	3,797
Transient occupancy taxes	2,065	-	-	2,065
Stormwater management fees	203	-	-	203
Other post-employment benefits	6,410	-	-	6,410
Other	19,251	4,712	71	24,034
Total accounts receivable	44,423	4,712	71	49,206
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,661)	-	-	(3,661)
Total Accounts Receivables, Net	\$ 40,762	4,712	71	45,545

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025, and are detailed in Illustration 4-1. The balance of lease receivables of Business-Type Activities are detailed in Illustration 4-2.

Illustration 4-1
Governmental Activities Lease Receivables
June 30, 2025

	Lease Term		Discount Rate	Original Balance	Balance at June 30, 2025	Due Within One Year	Revenues	
	Beginning	Ending					Lease	Interest
Land (Cell Tower)	7/1/2021	11/30/2026	3.00%	\$ 84	42	42	37	-
Land (Cell Tower)	7/1/2021	11/30/2033	2.32%	150	165	16	19	3
Land (Cell Tower)	7/1/2021	10/31/2043	3.84%	181	855	36	46	11
Building	6/1/2023	7/31/2026	2.91%	1,851	976	900	877	40
Land	7/1/2022	2/22/2041	1.64%	725	695	32	41	10
Land	7/25/2023	7/24/2028	2.70%	8	6	2	2	-
				<u>\$ 2,999</u>	<u>2,739</u>	<u>1,028</u>	<u>1,022</u>	<u>64</u>

Illustration 4-2
Business-Type Activities Lease Receivables
June 30, 2025

	Lease Term		Discount Rate	Original Balance	Balance at June 30, 2025	Due Within One Year	Revenues	
	Beginning	Ending					Lease	Interest
Building	7/1/2021	11/7/2038	1.33%	\$ 158	149	10	11	2
				<u>\$ 158</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>

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 \$212 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

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 4-3 is a summary by function of the lease liabilities related to these agreements as of June 30, 2025.

Illustration 4-3
Governmental Activities Lease Liabilities
June 30, 2025

	Commencement	Termination	Balance at June 30, 2025	Due Within One Year
Building leases:				
General government administration	7/1/2021	6/30/2034	\$ 29,507	7,318
Public works	7/1/2021	1/31/2026	-	-
Health and welfare	7/1/2021	9/30/2025	13	13
Community development	7/1/2021	5/31/2033	1,948	237
Total lease liabilities			<u>\$ 31,468</u>	<u>7,568</u>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

The future minimum principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2025, were as follows:

Governmental Activities			
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 7,568	604	8,172
2027	5,298	492	5,790
2028	4,262	394	4,656
2029	3,884	304	4,188
2030	3,467	224	3,691
2031-2035	6,989	324	7,313
	<u>\$ 31,468</u>	<u>2,342</u>	<u>33,810</u>

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 2.08% to 3.07% 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, 2025.

Illustration 5-1 Governmental Activities SBITA Liabilities June 30, 2025				
	Commencement	Termination	Balance at June 30, 2025	Due Within One Year
Software-Based Information Technology Agreements:				
General government administration	7/1/2022	4/30/2029	\$ 8,324	3,579
Public safety	7/1/2022	6/30/2031	1,730	705
Parks & Recreation	7/1/2022	6/30/2026	295	295
Total SBITA liabilities			<u>\$ 10,349</u>	<u>4,579</u>

The future minimum principal and interest agreement payments as of June 30, 2025, were as follows:

Governmental Activities			
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 4,579	180	4,759
2027	3,137	90	3,227
2028	1,816	39	1,855
2029	389	18	407
2030	211	10	221
2031-2035	217	4	221
	<u>\$ 10,349</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>10,690</u>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

NOTE (6) - DUE FROM AND TO

Illustration 6-1 details the amounts due to other governmental units as of June 30, 2025.

Illustration 6-1 Due to Other Governmental and Component Units June 30, 2025								
	Due To Federal	Due To State	Due To Other	Total Due to Governmental Units	Due To Component Units	Total Primary Government Due To Liability	Due To Component Units	Total Reporting Entity Due To Liability
Primary Government:								
General Fund	\$ 3,249	-	361	3,610	161	7,381	-	3,771
Streets and Roads Capital Projects	-	-	2,440	2,440	-	4,880	-	2,440
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	43	-	43	-	86	-	43
Total Primary Government	3,249	43	2,801	6,093	161	12,347	-	6,254
Component Units:								
School Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,206	3,206
Total Component Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,206	3,206
Total Reporting Entity	\$ 3,249	43	2,801	6,093	161	12,347	3,206	9,460

Amounts due from other governmental units as of June 30, 2025, are detailed in Illustration 6-2 for Governmental Activities, Illustration 6-3 for Business-Type Activities, and Illustration 6-4 for Component Units.

Illustration 6-2 Due from Other Governmental Units and Component Units Governmental Activities June 30, 2025						
	Due From Federal	Due From State	Due From Fiduciary Funds	Due From Other	Due From Component Units	Total
Primary Government:						
General Fund	\$ 2,141	25,252	77	289	2,915	30,674
Streets and Roads Capital Projects Fund	7,656	9,332	-	24,233	291	41,512
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	2,137	16	-	-	-	2,153
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 11,934	34,600	77	24,522	3,206	74,339

Illustration 6-3 Due from Other Governmental Units and Component Units Business-Type Activities June 30, 2025		
	Due From Other	Total
Business-Type Activities:		
Landfill Enterprise Fund	\$ 86	86
Total Proprietary Funds	\$ 86	86

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 6-4
Due from Other Governmental Units and Component Units
Component Units
June 30, 2025

	Due From Federal	Due From Other	Due From Primary Government	Total
Component Units:				
School Board	\$ 42,791	-	161	42,952
Adult Detention Center	-	42	-	42
Total Component Units	\$ 42,791	42	161	42,994

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, 2025, amounts reported as due from the primary government and due to the School Board component unit were \$161.

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, 2025.

Illustration 7-1
Inter-fund Transfers
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Transfer to General Fund from:		Transfer from General Fund to:	
Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund	\$ 31,526	Streets & Roads – Capital Projects Fund	\$ 53,873
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	38,945	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	4,981
Landfill - Enterprise Fund	1,625	Landfill - Enterprise Fund	418
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	-	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	1,615
Internal Service Funds	3,120	Internal Service Funds	-
Total General Fund Transfers In	<u>75,216</u>	Total General Fund Transfers Out	<u>60,887</u>
Transfer to Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund from:		Transfer from Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund to:	
General Fund	47,482	General Fund	31,522
Total Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund Transfers In	<u>47,482</u>	Total Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund Transfers Out	<u>31,522</u>
Transfer to Nonmajor Governmental Funds from:		Transfer from Nonmajor Governmental Funds to:	
General Fund	11,372	General Fund	38,949
Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund	-	Streets & Roads - Capital Projects Fund	15,282
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	15,307	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	25
Internal Service Funds	-	Internal Service Funds	499
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds Transfers In	<u>26,679</u>	Total Nonmajor Governmental Fund Transfers Out	<u>54,755</u>
Transfers to Landfill Enterprise Fund from:		Transfers from Landfill Enterprise Fund to:	
General Fund	418	General Fund	1,625
Total Landfill Enterprise Fund Transfers In	<u>418</u>	Total Landfill Enterprise Fund Transfers Out	<u>1,625</u>
Transfers to Nonmajor Enterprise Fund from:		Transfers from Nonmajor Enterprise Fund to:	
General Fund	1,615	General Fund	-
Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds Transfers In	<u>1,615</u>	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	<u>-</u>
Transfers to Internal Service Funds from:		Transfers from Internal Service Funds to:	
General Fund	-	General Fund	3,120
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	499	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-
Total Internal Service Funds Transfers In	<u>499</u>	Total Internal Service Funds Transfers Out	<u>3,120</u>
Total Primary Government Transfers In	<u>\$ 151,909</u>	Total Primary Government Transfers Out	<u>\$ 151,909</u>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

NOTE (8) - CAPITAL ASSETS

Illustration 8-1 summarizes the changes in capital assets of the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 8-1 Governmental Activities – Changes in Capital Assets				
	June 30, 2024	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	June 30, 2025
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 176,935	2,100	-	179,035
Construction in progress	94,595	77,846	(82,516)	89,925
Total capital assets not being depreciated	271,530	79,946	(82,516)	268,960
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings and improvements to sites	434,630	73,153	(72)	507,711
Equipment	111,965	7,173	(1,224)	117,914
Vehicles	94,343	15,809	(2,320)	107,832
Infrastructure	271,024	12,110	-	283,134
Intangibles	61,987	-	-	61,987
Library collections	15,713	2,201	(1,681)	16,233
Right-to-use leased assets	58,838	3,950	(236)	62,552
Right-to-use software subscription assets	27,738	3,542	(468)	30,812
Total depreciable capital assets	1,076,238	117,938	(6,001)	1,188,175
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements to sites	(179,756)	(18,079)	71	(197,764)
Equipment	(95,730)	(6,946)	1,184	(101,492)
Vehicles	(62,770)	(8,602)	2,313	(69,059)
Infrastructure	(88,077)	(5,984)	-	(94,061)
Intangibles	(49,706)	(2,201)	-	(51,907)
Library collections	(11,819)	(1,416)	1,681	(11,554)
Right-to-use leased assets	(23,981)	(8,709)	236	(32,454)
Right-to-use software subscription assets	(9,714)	(6,160)	468	(15,406)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(521,553)	(58,097)	5,953	(573,697)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	554,685	59,841	(48)	614,478
Capital assets, net	\$ 826,215	139,787	(82,564)	883,438

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

General government administration	\$ 19,102
Judicial administration	4,163
Public safety	11,752
Public works	3,321
Health and welfare	496
Parks, recreational and cultural	7,115
Community development	7,186
Capital assets held by the internal service funds	4,962
Total	\$ 58,097

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 8-2 summarizes the changes in capital assets of the business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 8-2 Business-type Activities – Changes in Capital Assets				
	June 30, 2024	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	June 30, 2025
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 31,554	-	-	31,554
Construction in progress	1,781	9,493	(423)	10,851
Total capital assets not being depreciated	33,335	9,493	(423)	42,405
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements to sites	78,223	-	-	78,223
Equipment	10,837	1,148	(991)	10,994
Vehicles	3,127	98	(283)	2,942
Infrastructure	1,566	-	-	1,566
Total depreciable capital assets	93,753	1,246	(1,274)	93,725
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements to sites	(67,698)	(2,520)	-	(70,218)
Equipment	(6,516)	(1,158)	696	(6,978)
Vehicles	(2,044)	(214)	282	(1,976)
Infrastructure	(585)	(78)	-	(663)
Total accumulated depreciation	(76,843)	(3,970)	978	(79,835)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	16,910	(2,724)	(296)	13,890
Capital assets, net	\$ 50,245	6,769	(719)	56,295

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 8-3 summarizes the changes in capital assets of the Adult Detention Center component unit activities for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 8-3 ADC Component Unit – Changes in Capital Assets				
	June 30, 2024	Additions / Transfers	Deletions / Transfers	June 30, 2025
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	4,528	199	-	4,727
Vehicles	846	1,128	(220)	1,754
Total depreciable capital assets	136,915	1,327	(220)	138,022
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements to sites	(40,247)	(3,340)	-	(43,587)
Equipment	(2,802)	(701)	-	(3,503)
Vehicles	(793)	(202)	220	(775)
Total accumulated depreciation	(43,842)	(4,243)	220	(47,865)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	93,073	(2,916)	-	90,157
Capital assets, net	\$ 93,104	(2,916)	-	90,188

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

Illustration 8-4 Construction in Progress June 30, 2025			
	Amount Authorized	Expended to Date	Project Balance
Crisis Receiving and Stabilization Center	\$ 34,282	31,048	3,234
Public Safety Training Center	29,400	2,439	26,961
Homeless Navigation Center-East	24,250	2,134	22,116
Fire and Rescue Vehicles	22,380	14,760	7,620
Judicial Center Renovation	21,649	6,945	14,704
Fire & Rescue Station 27	19,875	1,657	18,218
Judicial Center Expansion	16,283	1,163	15,120
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail - Powells Creek Crossing	9,500	177	9,323
Emergency Operations Center	8,600	7,509	1,091
Howison Park Improvements	6,410	5,347	1,063
Occoquan Greenway	4,866	1,358	3,508
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail - Featherstone Segment	3,498	1,371	2,127
Courthouse Security System	3,309	3,227	82
Juvenile Services Center	3,000	186	2,814
Gar-Field Fuel Tank Replacement	3,000	26	2,974
Lake Ridge Park Cotton Mill Trail Improvements	2,500	391	2,109
Dove's Landing Park Improvements	2,481	262	2,219
Mike Pennington Scenario Based Training Center	2,185	1,387	798

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 8-4 (cont'd)
Construction in Progress
June 30, 2025

	Amount Authorized	Expended to Date	Project Balance
Locust Shade Maintenance Building Improvements	\$ 1,700	739	961
Catharpin Park Splashpad and Picnic Shelter	1,558	554	1,004
Orchard Bridge Park Field Improvements	1,499	250	1,249
Long Park Improvements	1,219	884	335
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail - Neabsco Creek Wetlands Boardwalk	1,204	647	557
Other Improvement, Equipment & Software Implementation	1,142	680	462
Sharron Baucom Dale City Recreation Center Park Enhancements	1,097	260	837
Long Park Sanitary Sewer Replacement	1,002	51	951
Park Entry Sign Refreshes	1,000	98	902
Joseph Reading Park Improvements	850	439	411
Broad Run Greenway	780	382	398
Catharpin Park Parking Lot Paving	750	467	283
Neabsco Greenway	637	582	55
IT Equipment	621	621	-
Judicial Center Building Management System Replacement	616	457	159
Fuller Heights Park Expansion	600	292	308
Broad Run Greenway Improvements	550	18	532
Covered Storage - Parks	450	83	367
Ellis Baron Park	450	278	172
Valley View Trail Improvements	400	199	201
Hellwig Park Artificial Turf	376	133	243
Fire Station 17 Generator and Automatic Transfer Switch	324	16	308
Nokesville Park Diamond Baseball Field Enhancements	300	202	98
Fire Station 16 Fire Alarm System Upgrade	243	130	113
Rollins Ford Dog Park Drinking Fountains	175	11	164
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail - Heritage Harbor	100	6	94
Catharpin Park - Phase 2	60	59	1
	\$ 237,171	89,925	147,246

Construction in progress for business-type activities as of June 30, 2025, is \$10,851. 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 8-5 summarizes the changes in capital assets of the School Board component unit activities for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 8-5 School Board Component Unit – Changes in Capital Assets				
	June 30, 2024	Additions / Transfers	Deletions / Transfers	June 30, 2025
School Board:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 124,365	230	-	124,595
Construction in progress	56,232	78,194	(2,461)	131,966
Total capital assets not being depreciated	180,597	78,424	(2,461)	256,560
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings and improvements to sites	2,290,185	6,502	-	2,296,687
Equipment	60,998	6,884	(1,013)	66,869
Vehicles	114,870	11,527	(2,716)	123,681
Intangibles	5,840	-	-	5,840
Library collections	4,610	942	(488)	5,065
Right-to-use leased Assets	-	17,811	-	17,811
Right-to-use SBITA Assets	43,720	11,925	-	55,645
Total depreciable capital assets	2,520,223	55,592	(4,217)	2,571,599
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements to sites	(686,432)	(43,748)	-	(730,179)
Equipment	(46,564)	(2,588)	924	(48,228)
Vehicles	(66,520)	(8,543)	2,640	(72,423)
Intangibles	(5,619)	(221)	-	(5,840)
Library collections	(2,566)	(1,013)	488	(3,091)
Right-to-use leased Assets	-	(3,491)	-	(3,491)
Right-to-use SBITA Assets	(11,663)	(10,679)	-	(22,343)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(819,364)	(70,283)	4,051	(885,596)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	1,700,859	(14,692)	(165)	1,686,003
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,881,457	63,732	(2,626)	1,942,563

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

The following debt was issued during fiscal year 2025:

On October 8, 2024, the Board of County Supervisors approved Resolution No. 24-670 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 \$363,835 to finance various capital Schools improvement projects. On October 31, 2024, the County sold the VPSA Special Obligation School Financing Bonds Series VPSA 2024 in the amount of \$133,940 par.

On November 14, 2024, 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 \$14,890 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 October 8, 2024, by Resolution Number 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. 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/>.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, Qualified School Construction Bonds, 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 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, 2025, 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				
		Principal	Interest	Total
Designated for Roads, Parks & Other General County Projects:				
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2026	\$	16,080	6,425	22,505
2027		16,055	5,727	21,782
2028		26,990	4,782	31,772
2029		13,550	3,923	17,473
2030		11,415	3,477	14,892
2031 thru 2035		51,990	11,539	63,529
2035 thru 2040		27,676	4,750	32,426
2041 thru 2045		12,071	943	13,014
Subtotal		175,827	41,566	217,393
Designated for School Board Projects:				
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2026		82,015	36,319	118,334
2027		78,945	32,589	111,534
2028		75,305	28,541	103,846
2029		72,060	25,179	97,239
2030		69,770	21,957	91,727
2031 thru 2035		301,720	73,469	375,189
2035 thru 2040		188,639	30,302	218,941
2041 thru 2045		78,199	6,535	84,734
Subtotal		946,653	254,891	1,201,544
Total	\$	1,122,480	296,457	1,418,937

The annual debt service requirements of all bonds outstanding in business-type activities as of June 30, 2025, 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.

Illustration 9-2			
Business-type Activities – Debt Service Requirements – Revenue Bonds			
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	765	53	818
2027	670	17	687
Subtotal	1,435	70	1,505
Add: unamortized premium on issuance of revenue bonds	193		
Total	\$ 1,628		

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 9-3
Capital Debt Obligations

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025	Principal	Interest	Total
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	33	1,898
Total	\$ 17,850	1,504	19,354

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities:

Changes in long-term liabilities of governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2025, are shown in Illustration 9-4.

Illustration 9-4
Governmental Activities – Changes in Long-Term Liabilities
June 30, 2025

	June 30, 2024 as previously reported	July 1, 2024 as restated*	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	\$ 179,183	179,183	14,890	(18,246)	175,827	159,747	16,080
Designated for School Board projects	890,417	890,417	133,940	(77,704)	946,653	864,638	82,015
Subtotal general obligation bonds	1,069,600	1,069,600	148,830	(95,950)	1,122,480	1,024,385	98,095
Unamortized premium on issuance of general obligation bonds	90,903	90,903	12,083	(9,523)	93,463	84,108	9,355
General obligation bonds, net	1,160,503	1,160,503	160,913	(105,473)	1,215,943	1,108,493	107,450
Capital debt obligations	26,010	26,010	-	(8,160)	17,850	11,750	6,100
Unamortized premium on issuance of capital debt obligations	3,417	3,417	-	(1,090)	2,327	1,237	1,090
Capital debt obligations, net	29,427	29,427	-	(9,250)	20,177	12,987	7,190
Surplus distribution payable	1,525	1,525	-	(14)	1,511	1,361	150
Lease liabilities (Note 4)	35,889	35,889	3,950	(8,371)	31,468	23,900	7,568
Subscription liabilities (Note 5)	12,098	12,098	2,547	(4,296)	10,349	5,770	4,579
Net pension liabilities (Note 12)	149,612	149,612	131,445	(98,330)	182,727	182,727	-
Net OPEB liabilities (Note 13)	52,243	52,243	6,965	(16,392)	42,816	42,816	-
Unpaid losses and related liabilities (Note 14)	31,384	31,384	74,691	(71,158)	34,917	26,303	8,614
Compensated absences	54,407	89,419	18,145	(11,310)	96,254	89,987	6,267
Total	\$ 1,527,088	1,562,100	398,656	(324,594)	1,636,162	1,494,344	141,818

* See Note 1S for information regarding the County's implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, which affected the recognition and measurement of compensated absences reported in governmental activities.

Long-term liabilities of governmental activities are generally liquidated by the General Fund.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Changes in long-term liabilities of business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2025, are shown in illustration 9-5.

Illustration 9-5 Business-Type Activities – Changes in Long-Term Liabilities June 30, 2025							
	June 30, 2024 as previously reported	July 1, 2024 as restated*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due in More Than One Year	Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds	\$ 2,160	2,160	-	(725)	1,435	670	765
Unamortized premium on issuance of revenue bonds	290	290	-	(97)	193	96	97
Revenue bonds, net	2,450	2,450	-	(822)	1,628	766	862
Accrued closure liabilities (Note 11)	33,198	33,198	5,160	-	38,358	37,203	1,155
Net pension liabilities (Note 12)	1,611	1,611	5,348	(4,638)	2,321	2,321	-
Net OPEB liabilities (Note 13)	610	610	532	(517)	625	625	-
Compensated absences	441	717	145	(96)	766	712	54
Total	\$ 38,310	38,586	11,185	(6,073)	43,698	41,627	2,071

* See Note 15 for information regarding the County's implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, which affected the recognition and measurement of compensated absences reported in governmental activities.

Changes in long-term liabilities of the component units for the year ended June 30, 2025, are shown in illustration 9-6.

Illustration 9-6 Component Units – Changes in Long-Term Liabilities June 30, 2025							
	June 30, 2024 as previously reported	July 1, 2024 as restated*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due in More Than One Year	Due Within One Year
School Board:							
Pollution remediation	\$ 1,048	1,048	1,648	(1,843)	853	-	853
Lease liabilities	-	-	17,811	(3,827)	13,984	9,531	4,453
Subscription liabilities	31,919	31,919	10,088	(12,217)	29,789	21,375	8,414
Claims liabilities	20,136	20,136	146,370	(143,064)	23,442	8,361	15,081
Net pension liabilities (Note 12)	735,197	735,197	352,088	(401,254)	686,031	686,031	-
Net OPEB liabilities (Note 13)	128,296	128,296	33,336	(40,083)	121,549	121,549	-
Compensated absences	45,183	86,754	15,055	-	101,809	67,704	34,105
Total School Board component unit	961,779	1,003,350	576,396	(602,288)	977,457	914,551	62,906
Adult Detention Center:							
Net pension liabilities (Note 12)	10,748	10,748	8,502	(7,262)	11,988	11,988	-
Net OPEB liabilities (Note 13)	2,367	2,367	8,032	(7,407)	2,992	2,992	-
Compensated absences	4,411	7,164	6,505	(6,198)	7,471	7,053	418
Total Adult Detention Center component unit	17,526	20,279	23,039	(20,867)	22,451	22,033	418
Total	\$ 979,305	1,023,629	599,435	(623,155)	999,908	936,584	63,324

* See Note 15 for information regarding the County's implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, which affected the recognition and measurement of compensated absences reported in governmental activities.

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, 2025, the County has outstanding debt of \$946,653 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 ADC 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, 2025, the County has outstanding debt of \$16,687 reflected in

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 ADC component unit on June 30, 2025. For further information about each classification of fund balance, see Note 1.

Illustration 10-1 Fund Balances June 30, 2025				
	Governmental Funds			
	General Fund	Streets & Roads	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable Fund Balance:				
Inventory	\$ 375	-	46	421
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	375	-	46	421
Restricted Fund Balance:				
Grants	13,194	-	-	13,194
Donations	519	-	-	519
General government administration	-	-	59,251	59,251
Public safety	-	-	43,605	43,605
Public works	-	-	11,855	11,855
Health and welfare	-	-	12,965	12,965
Community development	-	-	16,125	16,125
Total Restricted fund balance	13,713	-	143,801	157,514
Committed Fund Balance:				
Capital reserve	94,159	-	-	94,159
Revenue stabilization reserve	35,926	-	-	35,926
Data center revenue stabilization reserve	12,073	-	-	12,073
Economic development opportunity fund (EDOF)	5,905	-	-	5,905
General government administration	1,467	-	18,272	19,739
Judicial administration	197	-	1	198
Public safety	-	-	15,441	15,441
Public works	5,065	99,674	-	104,739
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-
Education	452	-	-	452
Parks, recreational, and cultural	1,889	-	-	1,889
Community development	4,015	-	14,619	18,634
Total Committed Fund Balance	161,148	99,674	48,333	309,155
Assigned Fund Balance:				
General government administration	14,086	-	-	14,086
Judicial administration	612	-	-	612
Public safety	6,866	-	-	6,866
Public works	2,370	-	-	2,370
Health and welfare	14,954	-	-	14,954
Parks, recreational, and cultural	2,575	-	-	2,575
Community development	3,109	-	-	3,109
Total Assigned Fund Balance	44,572	-	-	44,572
Total Unassigned Fund Balance	134,724	-	-	134,724
Total Fund Balance	\$ 354,532	99,674	192,180	646,386

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 10-2 details the encumbrances of the County's Governmental funds and ADC component unit on June 30, 2025.

Illustration 10-2 Encumbrances June 30, 2025				
Governmental Funds				
		Capital Projects Funds		
	General Fund	Streets & Roads	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	44,572	73,362	91,904	209,839

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 waste 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 \$38,358 reported as landfill closure and post closure care liability at June 30, 2025, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 100% of the Phase I landfill, and 64.4% 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 77.37%.

The total maximum exposure liability for closure and post closure care for Phases II and III of the landfill is estimated at \$70,526 at June 30, 2025. The County has paid \$9,230 of closure costs as of June 30, 2025. The County will recognize the remaining total estimated cost of closure and post closure care for the southern portion of the landfill of \$22,938 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 2025. 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)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025, with measurement date of June 30, 2024, 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, 2025

MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/24	Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Pension Expense
Virginia Retirement System	\$ 189,682	149,786	58,965	52,257
Length of Service Award Program	7,353	1,695	-	935
Total Pension	\$ 197,035	151,481	58,965	53,192
OPEB Master Trust Fund Plan*:				
Supplemental Pension Plan (SPP)	\$ (1,870)	4,406	1,152	1,066
Primary Government:				
Governmental Funds (F)	\$ (1,631)	3,843	1,006	930
Component units:				
Adult Detention Center (E)	(239)	563	147	136
Subtotal Governmental Funds from SPP Plan	\$ (1,870)	4,406	1,153	1,066
Primary Government:				
Governmental Funds	\$ 176,081	134,937	52,449	47,316
Intra-County Services	6,348	5,013	1,974	1,780
Health Insurance	298	235	93	84
Subtotal Governmental Funds (from all other Pension Plans (A))	182,727	140,185	54,516	49,180
Total Government Funds A+F excluding net Pension assets) = H	182,727	144,028	55,522	50,110
Primary Government-Business-Type				
Landfill	2,177	1,718	676	610
Non-Major Proprietary Funds	144	112	45	40
Total Proprietary Funds (B)	2,321	1,830	721	650
Total Primary Government (H+B)	185,048	145,858	56,243	50,760
Component Unit:				
Adult Detention Center (C)	11,988	9,466	3,727	3,362
Total Pension - County Funded (H+B+C)	\$ 197,036	155,887	60,117	54,258
School District's Pensions Plans (D)**	\$ 686,031	291,308	116,513	86,274
Total Component Units*** (D)	698,019	300,774	120,240	89,636
(C+D+E excluding net Pension Asset)				
Total Reporting Entity (Sum A thru F, excluding net Pension asset)	\$ 883,067	446,632	176,483	140,396

Note: Amounts are allocated to the funds based on proportion of pension contributions paid.

*Pension plan net assets cannot be netted against the net Pension liabilities of other Pension plans.

**Please see Schools separately issued financial statements for further information and Illustration 12-25.

*** Total Component Unit's Net Pension Assets is \$1,870.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 33

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Pension Trust Funds

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Supplemental Pension Plan Trust Fund	Length of Service Award Program Trust Fund	Total Pension Trust Funds
ASSETS			
Cash held by other fiscal agents	\$ 163	-	163
Accounts receivable	-	95	95
Restricted investments:			
Money market mutual funds	912	64	976
Equity investments	43,250	-	43,250
Real asset investments	5,548	-	5,548
Fixed return investments	16,707	-	16,707
Diversified investments	3,709	-	3,709
Life insurance annuity	-	24,526	24,526
Total investments	70,126	24,590	94,716
Total assets	70,289	24,685	94,974
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	54	24	78
Due to other funds	21	8	29
Total liabilities	75	32	107
NET POSITION			
Net position restricted for pensions	70,214	24,653	94,867
Total net position	\$ 70,214	24,653	94,867

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiduciary Funds

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Supplemental Pension Plan Trust Fund	Length of Service Award Program Trust Fund	Total Pension Trust Funds
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Members	\$ 2,402	-	2,402
Employer	2,402	2,587	4,989
Total contributions	4,804	2,587	7,391
Investment income:			
Interest and dividends	1,684	693	2,377
Net increase in fair value of investments	5,590	-	5,590
Total investment income	7,274	693	7,967
Less: investment expenses	(120)	-	(120)
Net investment income	7,154	693	7,847
Total additions	11,958	3,280	15,238
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension payments	3,044	1,795	4,839
Refund of members' contributions	210	-	210
Administrative expenses	202	285	487
Total deductions	3,456	2,080	5,536
Change in net position	8,502	1,200	9,702
NET POSITION, beginning of year	61,712	23,453	85,165
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 70,214	24,653	94,867

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 multi-employer, 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.

Illustration 12-2

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

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
About the Plans		
Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, service credit and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.	Same as Plan 1.	<p>The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 12-2 (cont'd)
Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan VRS Retirement Plan Provisions

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Eligible Members		
<p><i>Eligible Members:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Hybrid Opt-In Election:</i> 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.</p> <p>If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Eligible Members:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Hybrid Opt-In Election:</i> 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.</p> <p>If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Eligible Members:</i> Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><i>*Non-Eligible Members:</i> Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees. <p>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.</p>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 12-2 (cont'd)

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

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		
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.	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 12-2 (cont'd)
Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan VRS Retirement Plan Provisions

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Vesting		
<p>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.</p> <p>Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.</p>	<p>Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><i>Defined Benefit Component:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Defined Contributions Component:</i> 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.</p> <p>Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Distributions not required, except as governed by law until age 73.</p>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 12-2 (cont'd)
Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan VRS Retirement Plan Provisions

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.	<p><i>Defined Benefit Component:</i> See definition under Plan 1.</p> <p><i>Defined Contribution Component:</i> 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.</p>
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		
<p>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%.</p> <p><i>Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents:</i> The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.85%.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents:</i> Same as Plan 1.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><i>Defined Benefit Component:</i> VRS: The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents:</i> Not applicable.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Not applicable.</p> <p><i>Defined Contribution Component:</i> Not applicable.</p>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

<p style="text-align: center;">Illustration 12-2 (cont'd) Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan VRS Retirement Plan Provisions</p>		
VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Normal Retirement Age		
<p>VRS: Age 65.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Age 60.</p>	<p>VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><i>Defined Benefit Component:</i> VRS: Same as Plan 2.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Not applicable.</p> <p><i>Defined Contribution Component:</i> Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.</p>
Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility		
<p>VRS: Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or at age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Age 60 with at least five years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><i>Defined Benefit Component:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Not applicable.</p> <p><i>Defined Contribution Component:</i> Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.</p>
Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility		
<p>VRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Age 50 with at least five years of service credit.</p>	<p>VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><i>Defined Benefit Component:</i> VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.</p> <p><i>County hazardous duty employees:</i> Not applicable.</p> <p><i>Defined Contribution Component:</i> Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.</p>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 12-2 (cont'd)
Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Pension Plan VRS Retirement Plan Provisions

VRS Plan 1	VRS Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement		
<p>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%.</p> <p><i>Eligibility:</i> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</i> The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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%.</p> <p><i>Eligibility:</i> Same as Plan 1.</p> <p><i>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</i> Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p><i>Defined Benefit Component:</i> Same as Plan 2.</p> <p>Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.</p> <p><i>Eligibility:</i> Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.</p> <p><i>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</i> Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.</p>

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 12-2 (cont'd) 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, purchased 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	<p><i>Defined Benefit Component:</i> Same as Plan 1, with the following exception: Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service.</p> <p><i>Defined Contribution Component:</i> Not applicable.</p>

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. As of June 30, 2024, 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, 2024	
Retirees and their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2,899
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	961
Non-vested inactive members	1,841
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	801
Total inactive members	3,603
Active employees	4,651
Total covered members	11,153

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025, was 15.71% of the covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. 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 \$68,953 and \$60,514 for the years ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, respectively.

The defined contributions component of the Hybrid plan includes member and employer mandatory and voluntary contributions. The Hybrid plan member must contribute a mandatory rate of 1% of their covered payroll. The employer must also contribute a mandatory rate of 1% of this covered payroll, which totaled \$435 for the year ended June 30, 2025. Hybrid plan members may also elect to contribute an additional voluntary rate of up to 4% of their covered payroll; which would require the employer a mandatory additional contribution rate of up to 2.5%. This additional employer mandatory contribution totaled \$1,097 for the year ended June 30, 2025. The total Hybrid plan participant covered payroll totaled \$1,532 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

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, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2025, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

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, 2023, 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, 2024.

Illustration 12-4
Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan
Actuarial Methods and Assumptions as of the Valuation Date of June 30, 2023

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
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
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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 12-4 (cont'd)
Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan
Actuarial Methods and Assumptions as of the Valuation Date of June 30, 2023

Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits:

Salary Increase	3.50% - 5.35%, including inflation
Mortality Rates	70% of deaths are assumed to be service related
Mortality:	
Pre-Retirement	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 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 with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years
Post-Disablement	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, 2023, 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

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
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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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

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, 2025

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	32.00%	6.70%	2.14%
Fixed Income	16.00%	5.40%	0.86%
Credit Strategies	16.00%	8.10%	1.30%
Real Assets	15.00%	7.20%	1.08%
Private Equity	15.00%	8.70%	1.31%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	1.00%	8.00%	0.08%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	6.00%	5.80%	0.35%
Cash	2.00%	3.00%	0.06%
Leverage	-3.00%	3.50%	-0.11%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>7.07%</u>
Expected arithmetic nominal return *			<u>7.07%</u>

* The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 7.07% (includes 2.50% inflation assumption). 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 7.10%, 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%.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2024, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2023 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2024, 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, 2023 to June 30, 2024, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 12-6 Prince William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan Changes in Net Pension Liability			
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position- Increase (Decrease)	Net Pension Liability
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$ 1,750,265	1,596,306	153,959
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	56,457	-	56,457
Interest	119,090	-	119,090
Differences between expected and actual experience	93,867	-	93,867
Contributions - employer	-	60,269	(60,269)
Contributions - employee	-	19,150	(19,150)
Net investment income	-	155,238	(155,238)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(84,867)	(84,867)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(996)	996
Other changes	-	30	(30)
Net changes	184,547	148,824	35,723
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2025	\$ 1,934,812	1,745,130	189,682

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2024, for the fiscal year ended as of June 30, 2025, 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 William County - Virginia Retirement System Pension Plan			
Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate			
June 30, 2025			
	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
County's Net Pension Liability	\$ 438,825	189,682	(16,104)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, and measured as of June 30, 2024, the County recognized pension expense of \$52,257. On June 30, 2025, 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, 2025		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 71,729	14,706
Change in actuarial assumptions	9,104	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	44,259
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	68,953	-
Total	\$ 149,786	58,965

\$68,953 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County's contributions to the VRS subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability/ collective net pension liability will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability or collective net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

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,	
2026	\$ (16,051)
2027	29,213
2028	12,933
2029	(4,227)
2030	-
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ 21,868

Pension Plan Data. Data Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2024 Annual Report. A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/media/shared/pdf/publications/2024-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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2023 actuarial valuation, is presented in Illustration 12-10.

Illustration 12-10 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Plan Membership as of June 30, 2023	
Retirees and their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	204
Inactive members not currently receiving benefits:	
Vested inactive members	715
Non-vested inactive members	210
Total inactive members	925
Active employees	1,629
Total covered members	2,758

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, 2025, the average contribution rate was 1.44% 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 \$2,402 and \$2,278 for the years ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, 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. Pension liabilities were calculated using sworn police and fire participants' data as of June 30, 2024, 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, 2023, was 6.75%.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability for employees in the Supplemental Pension 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 12-11, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Illustration 12-11 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Actuarial Valuation Methods and Assumptions as of June 30, 2023	
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% to 5.25%, including inflation
Inflation	3.00%
Mortality:	
Health Mortality	<u>Pre-Commencement:</u> Pub-2010 Safety Employees Amount-Weighted, 95% of Males, 105% of Females, females set forward 2 years, in conjunction with 75% of MP-2021 on a fully generational basis.
Health Mortality	<u>Post-Commencement:</u> Pub-2010 Safety Retirees Amount-Weighted, 110% of Males, 105% of Females, females set forward 3 years, in conjunction with 75% of MP-2021 on a fully generational basis.
Survivor Mortality	Pub-2010 Safety Contingent Survivors Amount-Weighted, 110% of Males, 110% of Females, males and females set forward 2 years, in conjunction with 75% of MP-2021 on a fully generational basis.
Disabled Mortality	Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Amount-Weighted, 95% of Males, 90% of Females, males and females set back 3 years, in conjunction with 75% of MP-2021 on a fully generational basis.

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. 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Benchmark Index	Long Term Real Annualized Return*
Domestic Equity	40.0%	Russell 3000	9.6%
International Equity Developed	17.0%	Blended Developed	5.6%
International Equity Emerging	8.0%	MSCI Emerging Markets	6.9%
Real assets	10.0%	NCREIF NFI-ODCE	3.9%
Fixed Income US Investment Grade	25.0%	Bloomberg Int. Gov/Cred	0.6%
	<u>100.0%</u>		5.9%

*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, 2025, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 12.11%. 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Changes in Net Pension Liability. Illustration 12-13 presents the changes in net pension liability from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 12-13 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Changes in Net Pension Liability			
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net Pension Liability
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$ 55,654	55,583	71
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,930	-	2,930
Interest	3,645	-	3,645
Differences between expected and actual experience	923	-	923
Contributions - employer	-	2,235	(2,235)
Contributions - employee	-	2,235	(2,235)
Net investment income	-	5,139	(5,139)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(3,312)	(3,312)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(170)	170
Net changes	4,186	6,127	(1,941)
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2025	\$ 59,840	61,710	(1,870)

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, 2023, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, 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% Decrease (5.75%)	Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
June 30, 2025	\$ (2,827)	(6,679)	(10,241)
June 30, 2024	\$ 1,934	(1,870)	(5,385)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 \$1,066. On June 30, 2024, 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, 2025		
MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/24	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 218	1,152
Changes of assumptions	989	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	797	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,402	-
Total	\$ 4,406	1,152

The \$2,402 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, 2024, of the net pension liability/ collective net pension liability will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability or collective net pension liability of the net pension liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. 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,		
2025	\$	(65)
2026		1,571
2027		(475)
2028		(291)
2029		(20)
Thereafter		132
Total	\$	852

Fiduciary Net Position. The components of the net pension liability / (asset) for the Supplemental Pension Plan as of June 30, 2025, are shown in Illustration 12-17.

Illustration 12-17 Prince William County - Supplemental Pension Plan Supplemental Pension Plan Net Pension Liability				
Fiscal Year as of:	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability / (Asset)	Net Position as % of Total Pension Liability
June 30, 2025	\$ 63,533	70,212	(6,679)	110.51%
June 30, 2024	\$ 59,840	61,710	(1,870)	103.13%

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2024, actuarial valuation, is presented in Illustration 12-18.

Illustration 12-18 Prince William County - LoSAP Plan Plan Membership as of July 1, 2024	
Retirees and their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	469
Inactive members not currently receiving benefits:	
Vested inactive members	1,124
Total inactive members	1,124
Active participants	263
Total covered members	1,856

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 \$1,672 and \$1,522 for the years ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 municipal bond index rate (20-year)	N/A
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

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

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 intention 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Changes in Net Pension Liability. Illustration 12-20 presents the changes in net pension liability from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 12-20 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, 2023 for FY 2024	\$ 30,167	22,226	7,941
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	338	-	338
Interest	905	-	905
Differences between expected and actual experience	(308)	-	(308)
Changes of assumptions	375		
Contributions - employer	-	1,522	(1,522)
Net investment income	-	666	(666)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(671)	(671)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(290)	290
Net changes	639	1,227	(588)
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2025	\$ 30,806	23,453	7,353

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, 2025, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, 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 (2.00%)	Current Discount Rate (3.00%)	1.00% Increase (4.00%)
June 30, 2025	\$ 14,419	7,774	2,708
June 30, 2024	\$ 13,423	7,353	2,681

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, and measured as of June 30, 2024, the County recognized pension expense of \$935 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, 2025		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 23	-
Change in actuarial assumptions		-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,672	-
Total	\$ 1,695	-

\$1,672 was contributed to the LoSAP plan subsequent to the measurement of the net pension liability/collective net pension liability, and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability or collective net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. 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	\$	9
2026		7
2027		5
2028		2
2029		-
Thereafter		-
Total	\$	23

Fiduciary Net Position. The components of the net pension liability for the LoSAP Pension Plan as of June 30, 2025, 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, 2025	\$ 32,427	24,653	7,774	76.03%
June 30, 2024	\$ 30,806	23,453	7,353	76.13%

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 2025, the County contributed \$2,024 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, 2025				
	Net Pension Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Pension Expense
Virginia Retirement System Plans				
VRS Pension Plans – For Non-Professional Group	7,079	11,213	7,395	4,355
VRS Pension Plans – For Professional Group	678,952	280,095	109,118	81,919
Total Schools' Pension Plans	\$ 686,031	291,308	116,513	86,274

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. As of the June 30, 2023 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, 2023	
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,109
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	354
Non-vested inactive members	743
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	318
Total inactive members	1,415
Active members	1,766
Total covered employees	4,290

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, 2025, was 6.38% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. 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 \$5,325 and \$4,807 for the years ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, respectively.

Professional group. Each professional group's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025, was 14.21% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. 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 \$122,227 and \$129,391 for the years ended June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2024, 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, 2023, 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, 2024.

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*

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Mortality rates:

	Non-hazardous Duty for Non-professional Group	Professional Group
Pre-Retirement:	20% 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.	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, 2023, 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 Group	Professional 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
Line of Duty Disability:	No change	N/A
Discount Rate:	No Change	No change

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	32.00%	6.70%	2.14%
Fixed Income	16.00%	5.40%	0.86%
Credit Strategies	16.00%	8.10%	1.30%
Real Assets	15.00%	7.20%	1.08%
Private Equity	15.00%	8.70%	1.31%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	1.00%	8.00%	0.08%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	6.00%	5.80%	0.35%
Cash	2.00%	3.00%	0.06%
Leverage	-3.00%	3.50%	-0.11%
Total	100.00%		7.07%
Expected arithmetic nominal return *			7.07%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.07% (includes 2.50% inflation assumption). 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 7.10%, 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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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, 2025, the professional group reported a liability of \$678,952 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024. 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, 2024, the professional group's proportion was 7.23% as compared to 7.17% on June 30, 2023.

The non-professional net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2023, using updated

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Changes in Net Pension Liability – Non-Professional Group. Illustration 12-28 presents the change in the net pension liability from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 12-28 Schools' VRS Pension Plan – For Non-Professional Group Changes in Net Pension Liability			
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net Pension Liability
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$ 275,865	265,846	10,019
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	5,807	-	5,807
Interest	18,522	-	18,522
Differences between expected and actual experience	5,474	-	5,474
Contributions – employer	-	4,060	(4,060)
Contributions - employee	-	3,306	(3,306)
Net investment income	-	25,546	(25,546)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,534)	(14,534)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(174)	174
Other changes	-	5	(5)
Net changes	15,269	18,209	(2,940)
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2025	\$ 291,134	284,055	7,079

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, 2024, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, 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.

Illustration 12-29 Schools' VRS Pension Plan – For Non-Professional Group Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability / (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate			
	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Schools' Non-Professional Group's Net Pension Liability / (Asset)	\$ 42,911	7,079	(22,585)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 12-30 presents the professional group's proportionate share of the net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2024, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, 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 Schools' VRS Pension Plan – For Professional Group Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate			
	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	\$ 1,261,360	678,952	201,979

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions– Non-Professional Group. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the non-professional group recognized pension benefit of \$4,355. On June 30, 2025, 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 12-31 Schools' VRS Pension Plan – For Non-Professional Group Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2025		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 5,888	7,395
Change in actuarial assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,325	-
Total	\$ 11,213	7,395

\$5,325 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from PWCS' non-professional group contributions subsequent to the measurement of the net pension liability/ collective net pension liability, and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability or collective net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. 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	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2026	\$ (2,373)
2027	3,869
2028	(1,434)
2029	(1,569)
2030	-
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ (1,507)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions– Professional Group. For the year ended June 30, 2025, PWCS recognized pension expense of \$81,919 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

On June 30, 2025, 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 Professional Group Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 117,789	13,980
Change in actuarial assumptions	12,324	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	93,458
Changes in proportion and differences between Employer Contributions and proportionate share of contributions	27,755	1,680
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	122,227	-
Total	\$ 280,095	109,118

\$122,227 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from PWCS' non-professional group contributions subsequent to the measurement of the net pension liability/ collective net pension liability, and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability or collective net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. 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 12-34.

Illustration 12-34 Schools' VRS Pension Plans – For Professional Group Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		
2026	\$	(29,969)
2027		66,292
2028		20,045
2029		(7,618)
2030		-
Thereafter		-
Total	\$	48,750

Pension Plan Data. Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/media/shared/pdf/publications/2024-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
- OPEB Master Trust Plans:
 - 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 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.

Illustration 13-1 Prince William County's Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Amounts June 30, 2025				
	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	OPEB Expense
MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/2024				
Virginia Retirement System Plans:				
VRS Group Life Insurance Program	17,560	9,320	3,124	888
VRS Retiree Health Insurance Credit	4,177	1,480	359	561
MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/2025				
OPEB Master Trust Fund Plans:				
County Premium Plan	7,786	5,368	3,752	1,714
County RHICP	16,910	1,778	4,474	1,839
Total OPEB – County Funded	\$ 46,433	17,946	11,709	5,002
MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/2025				
OPEB Master Trust Fund Plan*:				
County LODA Plan	\$ (9,513)	2,301	9,418	299
Primary Government:				
Governmental Funds (F)	\$ (7,888)	1,906	7,807	248
Component units:				
Adult Detention Center (E)	(1,625)	393	1,608	51
Subtotal Governmental Funds from LODA Plan	\$ (9,513)	2,299	9,415	299
Primary Government:				
Governmental Funds	\$ 41,206	15,874	10,384	4,437
Intra-County Services	1,545	593	389	166
Health Insurance	65	24	16	7
Subtotal Governmental Funds (from all other OPEB Plans (A))	42,816	16,491	10,789	4,610
Total Government Funds A+F excluding net OPEB assets) = H	42,816	18,397	18,596	4,858

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 13-1 (cont'd)
Prince William County's Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Amounts
June 30, 2025

	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	OPEB Expense
Primary Government-Business-Type				
Landfill	588	234	153	65
Non-Major Proprietary Funds	37	15	10	4
Total Proprietary Funds (B)	625	249	163	69
Total Primary Government (H+B)	43,441	18,646	18,759	4,927
Component units:				
Adult Detention Center (C)	2,992	1,161	759	324
Total OPEB - County Funded (H+B+C)	\$ 46,433	19,807	19,518	5,251
School Board's OPEB Plans **				
School Board Premium	\$ (32,085)	4,964	26,317	8,211
Other School Board Pension Plans	121,548	28,796	11,178	9,041
Total Component Units (D)	89,463	33,760	37,495	17,252
Total Component Unit*** (C+D+E excluding net OPEB Asset)	124,540	35,314	39,862	17,627
Total Reporting Entity (Sum A thru F, excluding net OPEB asset)	\$ 135,896	53,960	58,621	22,554

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

*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 \$9,513.

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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

Plan Description and Administration. Description 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Accidental dismemberment benefit○ Safety belt benefit○ Repatriation benefit○ Felonious assault benefit○ 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 \$9,532 as of June 30, 2025.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 1.18% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.71% (1.18% X 60%) and the employer component was 0.47% (1.18% 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, 2025, was 0.47% 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, 2023. 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 \$5,208 and \$5,373 for the years ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, 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, 2025, the County reported a liability of \$17,560 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, 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, 2023, 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, 2024, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. On June 30, 2024, the County's proportion was 1.57357% as compared to 1.49982% on June 30, 2023.

For the year ending June 30, 2025, the County recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$888. 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, 2025, 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 Benefits (OPEB) Plan
Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources
June 30, 2025

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,770	429
Change in actuarial assumptions	100	870
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	1,480
Changes in Proportionate Share	1,242	345
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,208	-
Total	\$ 9,320	3,124

\$5,208 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability/ collective net OPEB liability will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability or collective net OPEB liability of the net OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 30,	
2026	\$ (414)
2027	556
2028	92
2029	348
2030	406
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ <u>988</u>

Actuarial Assumptions. The total GLI OPEB liabilities were based on actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2023, 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, 2024, as displayed in Illustration 13-4.

Illustration 13-4

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

Valuation Date	June 30, 2023
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; 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.
Beneficiaries and Survivors	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally
Mortality Improvement Scale	Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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.
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.
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.
Beneficiaries and Survivors	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
Mortality Improvement Scale	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 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

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2024, net OPEB liability amounts for the GLI Program are displayed in Illustration 13-5.

<p style="text-align: center;">Illustration 13-5 County's Virginia Retirement System – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan Net OPEB Liability</p>				
Fiscal Year Ended:	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability	Net Position as % of Total OPEB Liability
June 30, 2025	\$ 66,028	48,468	17,560	73.41%

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return. The long-term expected rate of return on the 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 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, 2025

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	32.00%	6.70%	2.14%
Fixed Income	16.00%	5.40%	0.86%
Credit Strategies	16.00%	8.10%	1.30%
Real Assets	15.00%	7.20%	1.08%
Private Equity	15.00%	8.70%	1.31%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	1.00%	8.00%	0.08%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	6.00%	5.80%	0.35%
Cash	2.00%	3.00%	0.06%
Leverage	-3.00%	3.50%	-0.11%
Total	100.00%		7.07%
Expected arithmetic nominal return *			7.07%

* The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 7.07% (includes 2.50% inflation assumption). 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 7.10%, 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, 2043, 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, 2024 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025	\$ 27,308	17,560	9,685

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. Position Detailed information about the Group Life Insurance Program’s Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (Annual Report). A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/pdf/publications/2024-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 Credit (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At Retirement</i> – 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. • <i>Disability Retirement</i> – 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 2024, 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, 2023	
Inactive plan members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,536
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	84
Total inactive members	1,620
Active employees	4,631
Total covered members	6,251

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, 2025, was 0.18% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. 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 \$717 and \$672 for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

Net HIC OPEB Liability (NOL). The County's net VRS HIC OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total VRS HIC OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2023, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total VRS HIC OPEB liability was based on actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2023, 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, 2024 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, 2023
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.
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.
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.
Beneficiaries and Survivors	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years
Mortality Improvement Scale	Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates
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.
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.
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.
Beneficiaries and Survivors	Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years
Mortality Improvement Scale	Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, 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

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

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return. The long-term expected rate of return on the 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 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, 2025

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	32.00%	6.70%	2.14%
Fixed Income	16.00%	5.40%	0.86%
Credit Strategies	16.00%	8.10%	1.30%
Real Assets	15.00%	7.20%	1.08%
Private Equity	15.00%	8.70%	1.31%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	1.00%	8.00%	0.08%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	6.00%	5.80%	0.35%
Cash	2.00%	3.00%	0.06%
Leverage	-3.00%	3.50%	-0.11%
Total	100.00%		7.07%
Expected arithmetic nominal return *			7.07%

* The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 7.07% (includes 2.50% inflation assumption). 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 7.10%, 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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Changes in Net VRS HIC OPEB Liability. Illustration 13-11 presents the change in the net OPEB liability from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 13-11 County's Virginia Retirement System Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan Changes in Net OPEB Liability			
	Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$ 9,657	5,005	4,652
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	181	-	181
Interest	643	-	643
Differences between expected and actual experience	(161)	-	(161)
Contributions - employer	-	672	(672)
Net investment income	-	473	(473)
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions	(640)	(640)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(6)	6
Other costs	-	(1)	1
Net changes	23	498	(475)
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2025	\$ 9,680	5,503	4,177

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, 2024, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, 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 County's Virginia Retirement System Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan OPEB Liability Discount Rate			
Fiscal Year Ended:	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
June 30, 2025	\$ 5,221	4,177	3,292

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025, the County recognized VRS HIC OPEB expense of \$561. On June 30, 2025, 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 County's Virginia Retirement System Retiree Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2025		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 278	247
Change in actuarial assumptions	485	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	112
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	717	-
Total	\$ 1,480	359

\$717 of the reported as VRS HIC's deferred outflows of resources is related to the County's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability/ collective net OPEB liability will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability or collective net OPEB liability of the net OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. 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,		
2026	\$	47
2027		179
2028		78
2029		61
2030		53
Thereafter		(14)
Total	\$	404

VRS HIC Fiduciary Net Position. the separately issued VRS 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/pdf/publications/2024annual-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.

Illustration 13-15
Prince William County – OPEB Master Trust Fund Statement of Fiduciary Net Positions
June 30, 2025

		County Premium Plan	County RHICP	LODA Plan	School Board Premium Plan	Total OPEB Master Trust
Assets:						
Restricted investments	\$	33,330	31,706	33,981	65,947	164,964
Total assets		33,330	31,706	33,981	65,947	164,964
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		239	2,417	1,223	8	3,887
Total liabilities		239	2,417	1,223	8	3,887
Net position:						
Net position restricted for OPEB		33,091	29,289	32,758	65,939	161,077
Total net position	\$	33,091	29,289	32,758	65,939	161,077

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025

	County Premium Plan	County RHICP	LODA Plan	School Board Premium Plan	Total OPEB Master Trust
Additions:					
Employer contributions	\$ 4,519	3,701	2,712	4,718	15,650
Total contributions	4,519	3,701	2,712	4,718	15,650
Investment income:					
Total investment income	3,263	2,820	3,865	6,701	16,649
Less: investment expense	(45)	(40)	(56)	-	(141)
Net investment income	3,218	2,780	3,809	6,701	16,508
Total additions	7,737	6,481	6,521	11,419	32,158
Deductions:					
Benefit payments	234	2,413	1,218	4,718	8,583
Total deductions	234	2,413	1,218	4,718	8,583
Change in net position:	7,503	4,068	5,303	6,701	23,575
Net position, beginning of year	25,588	25,222	27,455	59,238	137,503
Net position, end of year	\$ 33,091	29,290	32,758	65,939	161,078

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 13-17
Prince William County – OPEB Master Trust Fund
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Capital Market Assumptions	Expected Long-term Rate of Return*
OPEB Master Trust Fund Investments:			
Domestic Equity	40.0%	7.2%	4.7%
International Developed Equity	15.0%	6.9%	4.4%
International Emerging Markets Equity	5.0%	7.4%	4.9%
Core Bonds	20.0%	5.0%	2.5%
Investment Grade Corporate Debt	10.0%	5.4%	2.9%
Emerging Markets Debt	5.0%	3.9%	1.4%
High Yield	5.0%	6.1%	3.6%
	<u>100.0%</u>		
		Inflation	2.5%
		Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	<u>6.8%</u>
*Net of inflation			

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 11.74%. 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	<u>249</u>
Total covered members	<u>4,067</u>

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 \$4,519 to the OPEB Master Trust's County Premium Plan for the year ended June 30, 2025. The contribution amounts was determined using the actuarial valuations performed as of January 1, 2024 and valuation rolled forward to June 30, 2025. The actuarially determined contribution amount was derived with the expectation of financing costs for members benefits earned during the

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025. 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, 2025.

The components of the net position liability for the County Premium Plan of the OPEB Master Trust Fund as of June 30, 2025 are shown in Illustration 13-19.

Illustration 13-19 Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium 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, 2025	\$ 40,877	33,091	7,786	80.95%

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, 2025.

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	13 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% 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, 2025 are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Pub-2010 General Employees Headcount-Weighted Mortality 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025.

Illustration 13-21 Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan) Changes in Net OPEB Liability			
	Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2024	\$ 38,945	25,589	13,356
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,585	-	1,585
Interest	2,658	-	2,658
Differences between expected and actual experience	(2,125)	-	(2,125)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	4,519	(4,519)
Net investment income	-	3,169	(3,169)
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions	(186)	(186)	-
Net changes	1,932	7,502	(5,570)
Balances on June 30, 2025 fo FY 2025	\$ 40,877	33,091	7,786

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 County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Premium Plan (County Premium Plan) Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate June 30, 2025			
	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
County's Net OPEB liability	\$ 11,421	7,786	4,529

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 OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Medical Trend Rate June 30, 2025			
	1.00% Decrease 3.04%)	Medical Trend (4.04%)	1.00% Increase (5.04%)
County's Net OPEB Liability	\$ 3,251	7,786	13,140

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the County Premium Plan. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the County Premium Plan recognized OPEB expense of \$1,714. On June 30, 2025, 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 Plan (County Premium Plan) Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2024		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 5,068	2,015
Change in actuarial assumptions	300	566
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	1,171
Total	\$ 5,368	3,752

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 Ending June 30,		
2026		\$ 797
2027		(208)
2028		(55)
2029		221
2030		562
Thereafter		299
Total		\$ 1,616

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 Credit (County RHICP) Fund Plan Membership as of the Valuation Date of January 1, 2024	
Active employees	5,134
Inactive members receiving benefits	1,250
Total covered members	6,384

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 \$3,701 to the County RHICP for the year ended June 30, 2025. The contribution amounts were determined using the actuarial valuations performed as of January 1, 2024 and rolled forward to June 30, 2025. 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, 2025. 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, 2025. 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, 2025	\$ 46,199	29,289	16,910	63.40%

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, 2025.

Illustration 13-28 Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Fund 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	13 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, 2025 are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Pub-2010 General Employees Headcount-Weighted Mortality 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 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,

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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, 2025 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 (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2024	\$ 44,446	25,222	19,224
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,087	-	1,087
Interest	2,995	-	2,995
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	84	-	84
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	3,661	(3,661)
Net investment income	-	2,819	(2,819)
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions	(2,413)	(2,413)	-
Net changes	1,753	4,067	(2,314)
Balances on June 30, 2025 for FY 2025	\$ 46,199	29,289	16,910

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 Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate June 30, 2025			
	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
County's Net OPEB Liability	\$ 22,522	16,910	12,209

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the County RHICP. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$1,839. On June 30, 2025, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the sources displayed in Illustration 13-31.

Illustration 13-31
Prince William County Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Fund
Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources
June 30, 2025

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,581	3,240
Change in actuarial assumptions	197	481
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	753
Total	\$ 1,778	4,474

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 13-32
Prince William County Post-Employment Retirement Medical Benefits Retiree Health Insurance Credit (County RHICP) Fund
Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (inflows) of Resources

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2026	\$ 207
2027	(701)
2028	(683)
2029	(423)
2030	(579)
Thereafter	(517)
Total	\$ (2,696)

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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 \$2,712 to the LODA Plan for the year ended June 30, 2025. The contribution amounts were determined using the actuarial valuations performed as of January 1, 2024 and valuation rolled forward to June 30, 2025. 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, 2025. 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, 2025.

Illustration 13-34 shows the net OPEB asset for the OPEB Master Trust’s County LODA Plan was measured as of June 30, 2025.

Illustration 13-34					
Prince William County Line of Duty Act (LODA) Trust Fund Plan					
Net OPEB Asset					
Fiscal Year Ended:		Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Asset	Net Position as % of Total OPEB Asset
June 30, 2025	\$	23,245	32,758	(9,513)	140.92%

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, 2025.

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	16 years, closed
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	7.0% base; 4.04% ultimate (pre-Medicare); Virginia LODA and Medicare Part B 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, 2025 are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Pub-2010 General Employees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP2021 Mortality Improvement Scale
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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, 2024 to June 30, 2025.

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 OPEB Asset
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2024	\$ 20,958	27,455	(6,497)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,864	-	1,864
Interest	1,504	-	1,504
Differences between expected and actual experience	137	-	137
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	2,712	(2,712)
Net investment income	-	3,809	(3,809)
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions	(1,218)	(1,218)	-
Net changes	2,287	5,303	(3,016)
Balances on June 30, 2025 for FY 2025	\$ 23,245	32,758	(9,513)

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, 2025			
	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
County's Net OPEB (Asset)	\$ (7,000)	(9,513)	(11,647)

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, 2025			
	1.00% Decrease (3.04%)	Current Discount Rate (4.04%)	5.04% Increase (4.94%)
County's Net OPEB Asset	\$ (12,889)	(9,513)	(5,364)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the LODA Plan. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$299. On June 30, 2025, 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, 2025		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 429	7,398
Change in actuarial assumptions	1,872	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	2,020
Total	\$ 2,301	9,418

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 June 30,		
2026	\$	(466)
2027		(1,498)
2028		(1,354)
2029		(956)
2030		(781)
Thereafter		(2,062)
Total	\$	(7,117)

C. Prince William County School Board's (Schools') Other Post-Employment (OPEB) Plans

Prince William County Schools, a component unit of the County, maintains three OBB Plans; two Virginia Retirement (VRS) plans, and one plan that participates in the OPEB Master Trust Fund:

- VRS Group Life Insurance Program (GLI)
- VRS Health Insurance Credit Program (HIC)
- OPEB Master Trust Plan
 - Prince William County Public Schools Retiree Medical Program (Master Trust – School Board Premium Plan)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

The aggregate amount of net OPEB liability (asset), related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense for the Schools' OPEB plans are summarized in Illustration 13-41 below.

Illustration 13-41
Prince William County School Board's (Schools) Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Amounts
June 30, 2025

MEASUREMENT DATE 6/30/2024	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	OPEB Expense/ (Income)
VRS Group Life Insurance Program	\$ 37,143	11,904	6,320	1,318
VRS Health Insurance Credit				
Non-Professional Group	483	307	226	45
Professional Group	83,922	16,585	4,632	7,678
Total VRS Health Insurance Credit	84,405	16,892	4,858	7,723
Total OPEB – Schools Funded	\$ 121,548	28,796	11,178	9,041
School Board Premium Plan	\$ (32,085)	4,964	26,317	8,211

Prince William County Schools Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans

1. School Board's (Schools') Virginia Retirement Systems (VRS) – General Life Insurance (GLI) Program

Plan Description and Administration. Schools participates in the VRS GLI Program to provide other postemployment benefits to eligible retired employees. The VRS GLI program is a multiple employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit plan. The GLI program was established pursuant to § 51.1-500 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. It provides a basic group life insurance benefit for eligible employees.

All full-time, salaried permanent Schools employees are automatically covered by the VRS Group Life Insurance Program upon employment. Coverage ends for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their member contributions and accrued interest.

In addition to the Basic Group Life Insurance benefit, Schools employees 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 Schools employees who elect the optional group life insurance coverage, the insurer bills Schools directly for the premiums. Schools deducts these premiums from employees' 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 VRS GLI Program OPEB.

Benefits Provided. The benefits payable under the GLI program have several components. (1) Natural Death Benefit, which is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled; (2) Accidental Death Benefit, which is double the natural death benefit; or (3) Other Benefit Provisions, which include accidental dismemberment benefit, safety belt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit and accelerated death benefit option.

Reduction in Benefits Provided. The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the GLI 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 COLA. For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, there is a minimum benefit payable under the GLI program. The minimum benefit was set at \$8 by statute in 2015. This amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment and is currently \$9.2 as of June 30, 2024.

Contributions. The contribution requirements for Schools' 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 Schools 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 employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.47% (1.18% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution, however the employer must pay all the employer contribution. Schools has elected to pay the employee share. Schools' contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025 was 0.47% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from Schools to the VRS GLI program were \$4,436 and \$4,615 for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions, Long-Term Expected Return and Discount Rate. The actuarial assumptions and mortality rates, long-term expected return and discount rate used by VRS employee GLI program are the same as those used by VRS pension plan for General Employees in the non-professional and professional group.

OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB. At June 30, 2025, Schools reported a liability of \$37,143 for its proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability. The net GLI OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024 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, 2023 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. Schools' proportion of the net GLI OPEB liability was based on Schools' actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS GLI 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, 2024, Schools' proportion for the professional and non-professional groups, respectively, was 3.04% and 0.29% as compared to 3.06% and 0.29% on June 30, 2023.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, Schools recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$1,318. 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, 2025, Schools reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources displayed in Illustration 13-42.

Illustration 13-42 School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources June 30, 2025		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 5,858	907
Change in actuarial assumptions	212	1,841
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	3,131
Change in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,398	441
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,436	-
Total	\$ 11,904	6,320

\$4,436 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from Schools' contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability/ collective net OPEB liability will be recognized as a reduction of the net GLI OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.

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 the future reporting periods displayed in Illustration 13-43.

Illustration 13-43 School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		
2026		\$ (1,224)
2027		1,018
2028		250
2029		576
2030		528
Total		<u>\$ 1,148</u>

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents Schools' proportionate share of the VRS GLI program net OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the Schools' proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability 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 displayed in Illustration 13-44.

Illustration 13-44				
School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan				
Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate				
June 30, 2025				
		1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Proportionate share of the VRS HIC OPEB Plan				
Net – GLI OPEB Liability	\$	57,762	37,143	20,485

GLI Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the Group Life Insurance Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/pdf/publications/2024-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

2. Schools' Virginia Retirement Systems (VRS) – Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program

Plan Description and Administration. Schools participates in the VRS HIC Program to provide other post-employment benefits to eligible retired employees. The VRS Teacher (professional) Employee HIC program is a multi-employer, cost-sharing plan, defined benefit plan. The VRS Prince William County Schools (non-professional) Employee HIC program is an agent, multi-employer, defined benefit plan. The HIC program provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired professional and non-professional employees.

The HIC 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 (professional) employees of public-school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Employee HIC program. All full-time, salaried permanent (non-professional) employees of Schools are automatically covered by the VRS Prince William County Schools HIC program upon employment. These plans are administered by VRS. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which Schools pays contributions to VRS. The HIC 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.

Benefits Provided. For professional employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$4 dollars per year of service per month with no cap on the benefit amount. For professional employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Long-term Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is either: (a) \$4 dollars per month, multiplied by twice the amount of service credit, or (b) \$4 dollars per month, multiplied by the amount of service earned had the employee been active until age 60, whichever is lower. For eligible non-professional employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$15 dollars per year of service per month with a maximum benefit of \$45 dollars per month. For eligible non-professional employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the VLDP, the monthly benefit is \$45 dollars per month. The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. Employees who retire

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

Contributions – Non-Professional Group. The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted because of funding provided to Schools by the Virginia General Assembly. The non-professional group's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025 was 0.13% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. 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 Schools to the VRS HIC program for the non-professional group were \$171 and \$153 for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

Contributions – Professional Group. The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-1401(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted because of funding provided to Schools by the Virginia General Assembly. Schools' contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025 was 1.21% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. 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 Schools to the VRS HIC program for the professional group were \$10,310 and \$9,335 for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions, Long-Term Expected Rate of Return and Discount Rate. The actuarial assumptions and mortality rates, long-term expected return and discount rate used by VRS employee HIC program are the same as those used by VRS pension plan for General Employees in the non-professional and professional group.

Net VRS HIC OPEB Liability- Professional Group. On June 30, 2025, the professional group reported a liability of \$83,922 for its proportionate share of the VRS HIC program net OPEB liability. Schools' proportion of the net VRS HIC program OPEB liability was based on the Schools actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS HIC program OPEB 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, 2024, Schools' proportion of the VRS HIC program for professional group was 7.26% as compared to 7.21% on June 30, 2023.

Net VRS HIC OPEB Liability– Non-Professional Group. On June 30, 2025, the non-professional group reported a liability of \$483 for its proportionate share of the VRS HIC program net OPEB liability. The non-professional HIC program OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total non-professional HIC program OPEB liability used to calculate the net non-professional HIC program OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2023, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Changes in Net VRS HIC OPEB Liability – Non-Professional Group. Illustration 13-45 present the change in the net OPEB liability from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2025, which is the measurement date for June 30, 2024.

Illustration 13-45
School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
Non-Professional Groups Changes in Net OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net OPEB Liability
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$ 3,002	2,331	671
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	43	-	43
Interest	201	-	201
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(98)	-	(98)
Contributions - employer	-	118	(118)
Net investment income	-	219	(219)
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions	(137)	(137)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(3)	3
Other Costs	-	-	-
Net changes	9	197	(188)
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2025	\$ 3,011	2,528	483

Sensitivity of Net VRS HIC OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – Non-Professional Group. Illustration 13-46 presents the VRS HIC program net OPEB liability 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 HIC 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 13-46
School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan – Non-Professional Groups Sensitivity of
Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate
June 30, 2025

	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Proportionate share of the VRS HIC OPEB Plan Net HIC OPEB liability	\$ 831	483	190

Illustration 13-47 present the professional's group proportionate share of the VRS HIC program net liability measured as of June 30, 2024, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as the professional group's proportionate share of the net HIC 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 13-47
School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan – Professional Groups
Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate
June 30, 2025

	1.0% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.0% Increase (7.75%)
Proportionate share of the VRS HIC OPEB Plan Net HIC OPEB liability	\$ 95,441	83,922	74,160

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to VRS Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB. – Non-Professional Group. For the year ended June 30, 2025, Schools recognized VRS HIC program OPEB expense of \$45 for the non-professional group. On June 30, 2025, Schools reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS HIC program OPEB for the non-professional group from the sources displayed in Illustration 13-48.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Illustration 13-48
School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan –Non-Professional Groups Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources
June 30, 2025

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	178
Change in actuarial assumptions	136	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	48
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	171	-
Total	\$ 307	226

\$171 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the non-professional group HIC OPEB resulting from Schools' contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability/ collective net OPEB liability will be recognized as a reduction of the net non-professional group HIC OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the non-professional group HIC OPEB will be recognized in the OPEB expense in the future reporting periods shown in Illustration 13-49.

Illustration 13-49
School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan – Non-Professional Groups Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2026	\$ (60)
2027	11
2028	(14)
2029	(27)
2030	-
Thereafter	
Total	\$ (90)

Professional Group:

On June 30, 2025, the professional group reported a liability of \$83,922 for its proportionate share of the VRS HIC program net OPEB liability. The net VRS HIC program OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024 and the total VRS HIC program OPEB liability used to calculate the net VRS HIC program OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2023 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to VRS Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB. – Professional Group. For the year ended June 30, 2025, Schools recognized VRS HIC program OPEB expense of \$7,678 for the professional group. On June 30, 2025, Schools reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Schools' VRS HIC OPEB program for the professional group from the sources displayed in Illustration 13-50.

Illustration 13-50
School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan – Professional Groups
Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources
June 30, 2025

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	3,976
Change in actuarial assumptions	1,446	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	298
Employer contributions and proportionate share of Contributions	4,829	358
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	10,310	-
Total	\$ 16,585	4,632

\$10,310 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to Schools' VRS HIC OPEB program for the professional resulting from Schools' contribution subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability/ collective net OPEB liability will be recognized as a reduction of the net professional group HIC OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflow of resources and the deferred inflow of resources related to Schools' VRS HIC OPEB program for the professional group will be recognized in the OPEB expense in the future reporting periods displayed in illustration 13-51.

Illustration 13-51
School Board's (Schools) Virginia Retirement System (VRS) – Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan – Professional Groups Amortization of
Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		
2026	\$	470
2027		703
2028		302
2029		(2)
2030		241
Thereafter		(71)
Total	\$	1,643

VRS HIC Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2024 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/pdf/publications/2024-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 School Board (Schools) – Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund Plans

3. School Board Premium Plan

Plan Description and Administration. Schools contributes to the Prince William County OPEB Master Trust Fund in the School Boards Premium Plan, an agent multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment benefits trust fund administered by the County. As such, it is reported in accordance with GASB Statement 74.

The OPEB Master Trust is not a part of the Schools reporting entity and does not issue stand-alone financial statements. The OPEB Master Trust is part of the County's reporting entity and the County issues a publicly available ACFR that includes financial statements and RSI for the OPEB Master Trust. A copy of that report may be obtained by writing Prince William County at 1 County Complex Court, Prince William, Virginia 22192 or download from the County's website at <https://www.pwcva.gov/department/finance/finance-and-revenue>.

All OPEB Master Trust Plans' assets are aggregated together for investment purposes. Please refer to the previous discussion in footnote 13, section B for long-term expected rate of return and annual money-weighted rate of return and Illustration 13-15 and 13-16 for overall OPEB Master Trust Plans' information.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Contributions. The Schools' actuarially determined contribution amount for the year ended June 30, 2025, was valued to be \$0 as the Schools' are fully funded and no additional contribution is needed. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2024. 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. There were no contributions made in the year ended June 30, 2024 and in June 30, 2025 from the Schools into the OPEB Master Trust Fund. Additional information about Schools net benefits paid for the year ended June 30, 2025 are in Illustrations 13-16.

Net School Board Premium Plan OPEB (Asset). The Schools' net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability/ (asset) used to calculate the net OPEB was determined by an actuarial valuation as of March 1, 2024.

Illustration 13-52 Schools Board (Schools) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund Plans – School Board Premium Plan Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)					
Fiscal Year Ended:		Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Asset	Net Position as % of Total OPEB Liability / (Asset)
June 30, 2025	\$	28,336	65,939	(37,602)	232.7%

Sensitivity of the Net Premium Plan OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 13-53 represents the net OPEB (asset) measured calculated using a discount rate of (6.75%), as well as the net OPEB asset calculated using a discount rate one percentage point lower (5.75%) and one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate.

Illustration 13-53				
School Board (Schools) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund Plans – School Board Premium Plan				
Sensitivity of Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate				
June 30, 2025				
		1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Net OPEB Asset	\$	(35,686)	(37,602)	(39,397)

Sensitivity of the Net School Board Premium Plan OPEB Asset to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. Illustration 13- 54 represents the total and net OPEB (asset) calculated using the stated health care cost trend assumption, as well as the OPEB (asset) calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate of (4.04%) as well as the net OPEB asset calculated using a discount rate of one percentage point lower (3.04%) and one percentage point higher (5.04%) than the assumed rate.

Illustration 13-54				
School Board (Schools) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund Plans – School Board Premium Plan				
Sensitivity of Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate				
June 30, 2025				
		1.00% Decrease (3.04%)	Current Discount Rate (4.04%)	1.00% Increase (5.04%)
Net OPEB Asset	\$	(40,421)	(37,602)	(34,360)

4. Prince William County School Board (Schools) – Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan (RHIPP)

Plan Description and Administration. Other post-employment benefits provided by Schools include a single employer defined benefit self-insurance medical plan and a retiree health insurance premium contribution plan that cover retirees until they reach 65 years of age. There is no coverage for retirees or their spouses once they attain age 65. Both plans were established under the authority of the School Board. Any amendments to the plans must be approved by the School Board.

The Schools' single-employer self-insurance medical plan allows retirees under age 65 to remain in the same medical and dental plan as

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

active employees. Eligible retirees have the option to exchange their accrued, unused sick leave for a School Board contribution to offset the cost of the Schools health insurance premiums in retirement. The retiring employee must be between the ages of 55 and 65, have a minimum of 125 days of accrued sick leave, be currently enrolled in the Schools group health insurance plan, and meet the service requirements to participate in Schools’ Retirement Opportunity Program.

The School Board will pay between 25 to 100 percent of the amount contributed by retirees who enrolled in the school division’s post-retirement medical plan depending on the number of sick leave days exchanged. The plan became effective on July 1, 2000.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. Illustration 13-55 summarizes the membership in the OPEB Master Trust Fund – School Board Premium Plan as of March 1, 2024, the latest actuarial valuation.

Illustration 13-55 Prince William County Schools Board (Schools) - Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan Plan Membership as of the Valuation Date of March 1, 2024	
Active employees	8,376
Inactive members receiving benefits	284
Total covered members	8,660

Contributions. Post-employment healthcare expenses, depending on the number of sick leave days exchanged, are made from the Health Insurance Fund, which is maintained on the full accrual basis of accounting. The School Board establishes employer contribution rates for plan participants and determines how the plan will be funded as part of the budgetary process each year. Retirees pay the full budgeted rates for coverage under the medical plan. For the year ended June 30, 2025, plan members received \$7,362 in benefits and contributed \$2,644 in premiums, resulting in net benefits paid by Schools of \$4,718.

Actuarial Assumptions. The Schools’ total OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial methods and assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified in Illustration 13-56.

Illustration 13-56
Prince William County School Board (Schools) - Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan
Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Valuation date	March 1, 2024												
Measurement date	June 30, 2024												
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal												
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets												
Payroll growth	2.5% per year-used in level percentage of pay amortization												
Subsidy rate	It is assumed that all retirees will receive a 30.00% subsidy. This is based on the average of all current subsidies, and not an actual subsidy option.												
Medical trend	<p>The healthcare cost trend assumption was developed using the Society of Actuaries (SOA) Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model. The current valuation uses the 2024 version of the model with baseline assumptions. This model was designed to estimate the trend after 2025. The trend rate for 2024 was set to 7.5% and 2025 was set to 7.0%. These initial trends are greater than in the past valuation due to recent inflation, which we estimate will result in higher medical costs as providers renew their contracts. The SOA Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model and its baseline projection are based on an econometric analysis of historical U.S. medical expenditures and the judgements of experts in the field. The long-run baseline projection and input variables have been developed under the guidance of an SOA Project Oversight Group.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Rate of Inflation</td><td>2.6%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rate of Growth in real income / GDP per capita</td><td>1.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Extra Trend due to Technology and other factors</td><td>0.9%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Expected Health Share of GDP in 2019</td><td>19.0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Health Share of GDP Resistance Point</td><td>17.0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Year of Limiting Cost Growth to GDP Growth</td><td>2075</td></tr> </table>	Rate of Inflation	2.6%	Rate of Growth in real income / GDP per capita	1.4%	Extra Trend due to Technology and other factors	0.9%	Expected Health Share of GDP in 2019	19.0%	Health Share of GDP Resistance Point	17.0%	Year of Limiting Cost Growth to GDP Growth	2075
Rate of Inflation	2.6%												
Rate of Growth in real income / GDP per capita	1.4%												
Extra Trend due to Technology and other factors	0.9%												
Expected Health Share of GDP in 2019	19.0%												
Health Share of GDP Resistance Point	17.0%												
Year of Limiting Cost Growth to GDP Growth	2075												
Discount rate / Investment rate of return	6.75% per annum. Because the plan's assets are currently 65.00% of the liabilities, and Schools intends to continue to contribute, the long-term expected rate of return on assets of 6.75% can be used as the discount rate.												
Coverage status and age of spouse	Active employees that currently have coverage: 35.00% are assumed to continue coverage in retirement. Females are assumed to be 3 years younger than male spouse. Of active employees electing retirement health coverage 25.00% are assumed to have spousal or family coverage. Of these 25.00% with spouse or family coverage, approximately 75.00% are assumed to have retiree and spouse and 25.00% have family coverage. Employees currently waiving coverage are assumed to continue to waive coverage in retirement.												
Professional / Non-Professional	It is assumed that 80.00% of actives are professionals and 20.00% are non-professionals. This is used to determine the subsidy, since the active subsidy is different for professionals and non-professionals.												
Decrement assumptions	VRS Termination Rates for Teachers												
Mortality assumption	None – not material, since benefits end at 65.												

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Net RHICP OPEB Asset. Schools' net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of March 1, 2023 and rolled forward to measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Illustration 13-57 Prince William County School Board (Schools) - Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan Net OPEB Asset					
Fiscal Year Ended:		Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Asset	Net Position as % of Total OPEB Liability/ (Asset)
June 30, 2025	\$	27,153	59,238	(32,085)	218.16%

Illustration 13-58 presents the change in net OPEB liability asset) from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024, which is the measurement date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Illustration 13-58 Prince William County School Board (Schools) - Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset)			
	Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Increase (Decrease)	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Balances on June 30, 2023 for FY 2024	\$ 40,771	52,458	(11,687)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,039	-	2,039
Interest	2,645	-	2,645
Differences between expected and actual experience	(15,896)	-	(15,896)
Contributions - employer	-	1,501	(1,501)
Net investment income	-	6,780	(6,780)
Changes in Assumptions	(905)	-	(905)
Benefit payments, including refund of employee contributions	(1,501)	(1,501)	-
Administrative expenses	-	-	-
Other costs	-	-	-
Net changes	(13,618)	6,780	(20,398)
Balances on June 30, 2024 for FY 2025	\$ 27,153	59,238	(32,085)

Sensitivity of the RHIPP OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate. Illustration 13-59 represents the net OPEB asset measured as of June 30, 2024, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the net OPEB asset 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 13-59 Prince William County School Board (Schools) - Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan Sensitivity of Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate June 30, 2025			
	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Net OPEB Asset	\$ (30,214)	(32,085)	(33,835)

Sensitivity of the RHIPP OPEB (Asset) to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. Illustration 13-60 represents the total and net OPEB asset calculated using the stated health care cost trend assumption of 4.04%, as well as the net OPEB asset calculated using a healthcare

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower (3.04%) or one percentage point higher (5.04%) than the assumed trend rate.

Illustration 13-60
Prince William County School Board (Schools) - Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan
Sensitivity of Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate
June 30, 2025

	1.00% Decrease (3.04%)	Current Discount Rate (4.04%)	1.00% Increase (5.04%)
Net OPEB Asset	\$ (34,605)	(32,085)	(29,195)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the RHIPP. For the year ended June 30, 2025, Schools recognized OPEB expense of \$8,211. At June 30, 2025, Schools reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources displayed in Illustration 13-61.

Illustration 13-61
Prince William County School Board (Schools) - Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan
Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources
June 30, 2025

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 246	23,460
Change of Assumptions	-	2,782
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	75
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,718	-
Total	\$ 4,964	26,317

\$4,718 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Schools' contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability collective net OPEB liability will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense per Illustration 13-62.

Illustration 13-62
Prince William County Schools Retiree Health Insurance Premium Plan (Schools Premium Plan)
Amortization of Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2026	\$ (6,799)
2027	(5,165)
2028	(7,448)
2029	(3,859)
2030	(2,800)
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ (26,071)

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 ADC. 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 annual aggregate limit and public official liability which has a \$10,000 aggregate limit. The Prince William County Self-Insurance Group Workers' Compensation Association (the Association) provides coverage to the County and the ADC. The

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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 per occurrence and a \$1,000 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 over reinsurance and excess insurance retentions. 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 \$225 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 \$65,200 for claims and administration in fiscal year 2025.

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 2025, 2024 and 2023, 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- Insurance	Casualty Pool	Workers' Compensation Association	Health Insurance*	Total
Total claims incurred, fiscal year 2022	18	562	5,475	50,777	56,832
Total claims paid, fiscal year 2022	(30)	(561)	(3,479)	(51,223)	(55,293)
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
Total claims incurred, fiscal year 2025	-	1,996	8,369	65,200	75,565
Total claims paid, fiscal year 2025	(1)	(922)	(5,443)	(64,666)	(71,032)
Unpaid claims June 30, 2025	\$ 41	1,888	28,766	5,222	35,917

*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 expressed in thousands)

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 fiscal year 2008, VRE entered into an agreement with the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) for a loan of up to \$72,500 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, 2025, was \$138,850.

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 2025 was \$5,468 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

Land Donations:

On July 8, 2025, the Board of County Supervisors approved Resolution No. 25-393 authorizing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Washington Capitals and Ice Zone, Inc., and accepted the donation of an inline skate rink from Lincoln Holdings, LLC, doing business as the Washington Capitals, valued at \$200. The Board also transferred, budgeted, and appropriated \$350 in General Use Park Proffer Funds for the construction of the inline hockey rink at 5070 Dale Boulevard in the Neabsco Magisterial District.

On September 9, 2025, the Board of County Supervisors approved Resolution No. 25-447 authorizing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Prince William County Parks Foundation, Inc. for the construction of a pump track at Rollins Ford Park and accepted the donation of the completed asset, valued at \$312, upon project completion in the Brentsville Magisterial District.

Land Purchases:

On August 11, 2025, the County completed the purchase of two parcels located at 10806 and 10810 Bristow Road in the Brentsville Magisterial District for a total of \$215. The purchase was authorized by the Board of County Supervisors on July 29, 2025, under Resolution No. 25-404. These parcels are part of a six-parcel agreement with the American Battlefield Trust and will continue to be subject to conservation easements in accordance with the original agreement. The parcels were acquired to support the County's ongoing land conservation and historic preservation objectives.

On August 26, 2025, settlement occurred for the purchase of approximately 4.53 acres of land located at 9930 Battleview Parkway in the Gainesville Magisterial District for \$3,963. The purchase had been authorized by the Board of County Supervisors on April 8, 2025, under Resolution No. 25-205, for use as the site of the Homeless Navigation Center Project.

On September 18, 2025, the County completed the purchase of 7074 Currie Farm Drive in the Haymarket area of the Gainesville Magisterial District for a total of \$67. The 9.15-acre parcel includes a nineteenth-century Federal-style residence deemed eligible for registration on the National Register of Historic Places by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The acquisition was authorized by the Board on July 8, 2025, under Resolution No. 25-392, for historic preservation purposes.

On September 29, 2025, the County purchased the property located at 11090 Endeavor Court for \$1,693. The purchase was previously approved by the Board on March 4, 2025, under Resolution No. 25-122, to support the Innovation Park Small Area Plan goal of creating a sustainable advanced science and technology academic and business community anchored around George Mason University's Science and Technology Campus.

Capital Asset Contributions and Grants:

On July 8, 2025, the Board of County Supervisors approved Resolution No. 25-376 accepting hazardous materials equipment from the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments valued at \$44, purchased with Urban Area Security Initiative funds. This equipment will be used by the County's Hazardous Materials Team to support training and operational readiness.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

On July 29, 2025, the Board of County Supervisors approved a grant agreement to construct a new playground at George Hellwig Memorial Park. The project is estimated at approximately \$450, with the County responsible for about \$160 for site preparation and partner contributions. Construction is expected to occur after June 30, 2025.

Land and Capital Project Agreements:

On October 7, 2025, the Board of County Supervisors approved Resolution No. 25-513 authorizing the consolidation of County-owned parcels located at 13131 Public Safety Drive in Nokesville, Virginia, in connection with the Public Safety Training Center Expansion Capital Project in the Brentsville Magisterial District. The consolidation facilitates the future creation of utility connections across the site.

Bonds:

On October 15, 2025, the County sold General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2025A, in the par amount of \$11,840, with a true interest cost of 3.64%. The sale of the bonds was approved by the Board of County Supervisors on September 23, 2025, by Resolution No. 25-482. Proceeds from the sale will be used to fund various outdoor park improvement projects, as authorized by Resolution No. 19-348, adopted by the Board on June 25, 2019, and approved by County voters at an election held on November 5, 2019.

On October 30, 2025, the County sold Industrial Development Authority of Prince William County Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2025A, in the par amount of \$48,270, with a true interest cost of 3.66%. The sale of the bonds was approved by the Board of County Supervisors on September 23, 2025, by Resolution No. 25-483. The proceeds of the bonds provided funds for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of facilities for County operations, facilities for a fire and rescue station, facilities for a Homeless Navigation Center-East, facilities for a Homeless Navigation Center-West, facilities comprising capital improvements to the judicial center complex in Manassas, and facilities comprising capital improvements to the Public Safety Training Center.

November 19, 2025, the County sold Virginia Public School Authority Special Obligation Financing Bonds, Series 2025, in the par amount of \$94,530, with a true interest cost of 3.59%. The sale of the bonds was approved by the Board of County Supervisors on October 28, 2025, by Resolution No. 25-549. The proceeds of the bonds provided funds for various Schools capital improvement projects.



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(UNAUDITED)

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

General Fund

Schedule 1

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

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(UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
FROM LOCAL SOURCES:				
GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES:				
Real property taxes	\$ 895,927	895,927	889,488	(6,439)
Real and personal property taxes of public service corporations	21,590	21,590	24,023	2,433
Personal property taxes	353,977	354,910	347,176	(7,734)
Penalties and interest	11,797	11,798	12,389	591
Total general property taxes	1,283,291	1,284,225	1,273,076	(11,149)
OTHER LOCAL TAXES:				
Short term rental taxes	1,100	1,100	1,561	461
Local sales taxes	96,000	96,000	99,421	3,421
Food & beverage taxes	42,143	42,143	46,438	4,295
Consumer's utility taxes	15,500	15,500	14,722	(778)
Consumption taxes	2,000	2,000	2,439	439
Bank stock taxes	2,800	2,800	2,516	(284)
Motor vehicle license taxes	13,000	13,000	13,489	489
Recordation taxes	9,500	9,500	13,163	3,663
Business, professional and occupational license taxes	35,675	35,675	41,413	5,738
Cigarette taxes	4,400	4,400	3,575	(825)
Transient occupancy taxes	7,469	7,469	5,213	(2,256)
Total other local taxes	229,587	229,587	243,950	14,363
PERMITS, PRIVILEGE FEES AND REGULATORY LICENSES:				
Animal licenses	140	246	230	(16)
Fire protection permits	1,150	141	223	82
Health protection permits	176	176	204	28
Cable franchise fees	1,150	1,150	944	(206)
Permits and other licenses	74	74	161	87
Total permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	2,690	1,787	1,762	(25)
FINES AND FORFEITURES				
	2,359	2,359	3,954	1,595
FROM USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY:				
Use of money	25,381	25,381	8,338	(17,043)
Use of property	2,042	2,049	2,210	161
Total revenues from use of money and property	27,423	27,430	10,548	(16,882)
CHARGES FOR SERVICES:				
Court costs	1,849	1,849	1,954	105
Correction and detention	952	952	74	(878)
Commonwealth's Attorney	89	89	11	(78)
Parks and recreation	8,541	8,692	9,023	331
Mental health and developmental disabilities	740	766	881	115
Welfare and social services	195	221	145	(76)
Library	282	282	258	(24)
Public safety	914	914	1,031	117
Facilities and fleet management	181	181	115	(66)
Other charges	382	391	405	14
Total charges for services	14,125	14,337	13,897	(440)
Total revenues from local sources	1,559,475	1,559,725	1,547,187	(12,538)

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

General Fund

Schedule 1

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

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(UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:				
Payments in lieu of taxes	80	80	68	(12)
Aging programs	1,530	1,739	1,306	(433)
United States Department of Agriculture	120	120	154	34
Welfare programs	19,483	21,463	23,127	1,664
Mental health, developmental disabilities and substance abuse programs	2,927	4,028	5,632	1,604
Homeland Security grants	-	356	474	118
Expenditure reimbursement for social services	953	3,953	66	(3,887)
Other	210	2,530	3,573	1,043
Total revenues from the federal government	25,303	34,269	34,400	131
THE COMMONWEALTH:				
NONCATEGORICAL AID:				
Personal property tax relief act	54,288	54,288	54,288	-
Communications sales and use taxes	13,350	13,350	12,570	(780)
Anti-Annexation public safety	11,035	11,035	12,239	1,204
Mobile home taxes	45	45	51	6
Rental car taxes	1,592	1,592	1,288	(304)
Rolling stock taxes	90	90	96	6
Total noncategorical aid	80,400	80,400	80,532	132
SHARED EXPENDITURES:				
Commonwealth's Attorney	2,781	2,781	3,040	259
Sheriff	2,089	2,089	2,331	242
Finance	876	876	886	10
Registrar	92	92	158	66
Clerk of the Court	2,264	2,752	2,729	(23)
Transportation	-	1,000	988	(12)
Total shared expenditures	8,102	9,590	10,132	542
CATEGORICAL AID:				
Public safety	2,103	2,647	2,852	205
Fire programs	1,635	1,635	3,020	1,385
Economic development	-	1,450	420	(1,030)
Library	360	388	388	-
Public assistance and welfare administration	24,125	27,186	26,019	(1,167)
Public health	403	403	162	(241)
Total categorical aid	28,626	33,709	32,861	(848)
OTHER CATEGORICAL AID:				
Aging program	478	478	554	76
Community services	26,691	37,338	28,563	(8,775)
Juvenile detention	1,899	2,194	4,090	1,896
Criminal justice services	1,216	1,306	1,293	(13)
Police extraditions	30	30	-	(30)
Sheriff extraditions	25	25	40	15
Victim / witness program	465	792	380	(412)
Other	500	530	87	(443)
Total other categorical aid	31,304	42,693	35,007	(7,686)
Total revenues from the Commonwealth	148,432	166,392	158,532	(7,860)

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

General Fund

Schedule 1

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

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(UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:				
City of Manassas	7,461	7,489	7,755	266
City of Manassas Park	2,280	2,321	2,940	619
Total revenues from local governments	9,741	9,810	10,695	885
DONATIONS:				
Donations - Proffers	950	8,623	8,651	28
Donations - Other	205	284	553	269
Total donations	1,155	8,907	9,204	297
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Expenditure refunds	832	859	548	(311)
Other	1,758	1,038	1,290	252
Total miscellaneous revenues	2,590	1,897	1,838	(59)
Total budgetary revenues	1,746,696	1,781,000	1,761,856	(19,144)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION:				
Board of County Supervisors	6,699	6,943	6,035	908
County attorney	6,362	6,705	6,688	17
Executive management	34,788	28,917	28,917	-
Finance	28,176	28,116	28,116	-
Human rights	1,036	1,044	1,026	18
Board of Registration / Elections	4,827	5,560	5,553	7
Mailroom and print shop	951	860	860	-
Facility and fleet management	33,726	37,381	37,381	-
Contingency reserve	3,439	-	-	-
Total general governmental administration	120,004	115,526	114,576	950
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION:				
Commonwealth's Attorney	13,198	13,642	13,626	16
Sheriff	18,488	18,688	18,382	306
Juvenile and domestic relations court	785	779	754	25
Clerk of Court / Judges chambers	8,317	9,075	8,882	193
General district court	2,081	2,107	1,712	395
Magistrates	119	119	116	3
Total judicial administration	42,988	44,410	43,472	938
PUBLIC SAFETY:				
Public works - Development	3,276	3,325	3,323	2
Police	151,439	155,863	154,988	875
Juvenile court services unit	1,908	804	707	97
Adult Detention Center	40,017	39,400	34,616	4,784
Correction and detention of youth	10,592	12,279	11,887	392
Criminal justice services	8,077	8,195	8,045	150
Public safety communications	16,770	18,541	17,060	1,481
Fire and rescue	135,106	146,611	145,129	1,482
Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy	316	316	316	-
Total public safety	367,501	385,334	376,071	9,263
PUBLIC WORKS:				
Public works	2,971	5,719	3,281	2,438
Transportation	4,535	6,015	5,425	590
Property and miscellaneous insurance	12,010	2,156	824	1,332
Total public works	19,516	13,890	9,530	4,360

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

General Fund

Schedule 1

Schedule of Budgetary Revenues, Budgetary Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

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(UNAUDITED - BUDGET PREPARED ON A NON-GAAP BASIS)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
HEALTH AND WELFARE:				
Social services	82,634	88,192	86,584	1,608
Public health	5,020	5,034	4,868	166
Community Services Board	80,343	89,878	81,774	8,104
Aging	9,536	9,688	9,339	349
Total health and welfare	177,533	192,792	182,565	10,227
EDUCATION:				
Schools	915,270	800,097	799,458	639
PARKS, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL:				
Parks and recreation	46,121	47,190	47,038	152
Library	24,761	25,561	24,873	688
Total parks, recreational and cultural	70,882	72,751	71,911	840
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:				
Planning	4,992	4,178	3,937	241
Economic and community development	12,481	15,549	14,174	1,375
Extension and continuing education	1,348	1,666	1,447	219
Total community development	18,821	21,393	19,558	1,835
DEBT SERVICE:				
Principal retirement - Bonds and other long-term debt	99,307	104,110	104,110	-
Interest and other debt costs - Bonds and other long-term debt	52,022	46,970	45,107	1,863
Principal retirement - Leases and SBITAs	8,761	8,761	8,761	-
Interest costs - Leases and SBITAs	522	522	522	-
Total debt service	160,612	160,363	158,500	1,863
Total budgetary expenditures	1,893,127	1,806,556	1,775,641	30,915
Excess / (deficiency) of budgetary revenues over / (under)				
expenditures budgetary expenditures	(146,431)	(25,556)	(13,785)	11,771
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):				
TRANSFERS IN FROM:				
Special revenue funds	38,944	38,945	38,945	-
Capital projects funds	18,832	31,526	31,526	-
Internal service funds	2,074	3,120	3,120	-
Enterprise funds	1,625	1,625	1,625	-
Total transfers in	61,475	75,216	75,216	-
TRANSFERS OUT TO:				
Special revenue funds	(4,765)	(4,981)	(4,981)	-
Capital projects funds	(22,779)	(53,873)	(53,873)	-
Enterprise funds	(2,033)	(2,033)	(2,033)	-
Total transfers out	(29,577)	(60,887)	(60,887)	-
NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS:				
Insurance claims and recoveries	-	-	8	8
Sale of surplus property	320	320	307	(13)
Total non-revenue receipts	320	320	315	(5)
Total other financing sources (uses)	32,218	14,649	14,644	(5)
Net change in budgetary fund balance	(114,213)	(10,907)	859	11,766
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	380,222	380,222	380,222	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 266,009	369,315	381,081	11,766

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, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 1)	\$ 27,423	27,430	10,548	(16,882)
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	34,465	34,465
From use of money and property (Exhibit 5)	27,423	27,430	45,013	17,583
Other financing sources - SBITAs (Exhibit 5)*	-	-	1,734	1,734
Capital Outlay - SBITAs (Exhibit 5)*	-	-	(1,734)	1,734
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(61,014)	(61,014)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	266,009	369,315	381,081	11,766
Total adjustments	-	-	(26,549)	(26,549)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 266,009	369,315	354,532	(14,783)

* Capital outlay associated with leases and subscription arrangements, and the related other financing sources, were not adopted in the budget and have no corresponding budgetary appropriations; accordingly, these amounts are excluded from the Budgetary Revenues and Budgetary Expenditures sections of Schedule 1 and are shown as reconciling items in the 'Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis' at the end of Schedule 1. Once those reconciling items are applied, the totals in both presentations are in agreement.



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— COUNTY

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

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)

Schedule 2A

Page 1 of 2

Fiscal Year	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total pension liability						
Service cost	\$ 56,457	45,654	44,387	41,062	39,422	35,162
Interest	119,090	113,519	110,266	98,993	92,310	88,053
Changes of benefit terms		-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	93,867	(5,035)	(30,830)	(10,237)	33,766	7,503
Changes of assumptions		-	-	64,281	-	40,798
Benefit payments including refunds of member contributions	(84,867)	(79,985)	(73,804)	(69,129)	(63,844)	(59,907)
Net change in total pension liability	184,547	74,153	50,019	124,970	101,654	111,609
Total pension liability - beginning	1,750,265	1,676,112	1,626,093	1,501,123	1,399,469	1,287,860
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 1,934,812	1,750,265	1,676,112	1,626,093	1,501,123	1,399,469
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$ 60,269	52,960	45,826	44,968	38,018	35,323
Contributions - member	19,150	16,801	16,005	15,375	15,122	13,922
Net investment income	155,238	97,921	(1,778)	330,609	22,732	75,210
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(84,867)	(79,985)	(73,804)	(69,129)	(63,844)	(59,907)
Administrative expense	(996)	(962)	(945)	(810)	(770)	(736)
Other	30	39	33	31	(28)	(47)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	148,824	86,774	(14,663)	321,044	11,230	63,765
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,596,306	1,509,532	1,524,195	1,203,151	1,191,921	1,128,156
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 1,745,130	1,596,306	1,509,532	1,524,195	1,203,151	1,191,921
County's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 189,682	153,959	166,580	101,898	297,972	207,548
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (b)/(a)	90.20%	91.20%	90.06%	93.73%	80.15%	85.17%
Covered payroll	\$ 403,458	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566	280,007
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	47.01%	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	N/A
See Note 12 Illustration 12-5 for expected arithmetic nominal rate of return	7.07%	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 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	-	-	-	- Changes of benefit terms
(2,509)	2,494	1,128	(757)	-	Differences between expected and actual experience
-	(8,860)	-	-	-	- Changes of assumptions
(55,297)	(50,666)	(47,001)	(43,108)	(38,578)	Benefit payments including refunds of 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
(55,297)	(50,666)	(47,001)	(43,108)	(38,578)	Benefit payments, including refunds of 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)
87.60%	86.26%	82.46%	85.65%	86.43%	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of 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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
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)

Schedule 2B
Page 1 of 2

Fiscal Year		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	68,953	60,514	52,826	45,866	45,001	38,018
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		68,953	60,514	52,826	45,866	45,001	38,018
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$	438,952	403,458	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹		15.71%	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	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level percent of pay, closed
Remaining amortization period	up to 22 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed fair value
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses
Salary increases:	
Non-Hazardous Duty	3.50% - 5.35%
Hazardous Duty	3.50% - 4.75%
Inflation	2.50%
Cost-of-living adjustments	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
35,323	32,552	30,826	32,010	30,571	30,488	Contributions in relation to the 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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

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)

Schedule 3A

Page 1 of 2

Fiscal Year		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability							
Service cost	\$	3,018	2,930	2,913	2,954	2,647	2,701
Interest		3,929	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		(3,254)	(3,312)	(2,907)	(2,895)	(2,509)	(2,778)
Net change in total pension liability		3,693	4,186	3,720	7,019	1,241	2,812
Total pension liability - beginning		59,840	55,654	51,934	44,915	43,674	40,862
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	63,533	59,840	55,654	51,934	44,915	43,674
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions - employer	\$	2,402	2,235	2,029	1,953	2,030	1,921
Contributions - member		2,402	2,235	2,029	1,953	2,030	1,921
Net investment income		7,154	5,139	4,345	(6,278)	10,951	812
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions		(3,254)	(3,312)	(2,907)	(2,895)	(2,509)	(2,779)
Administrative expense		(202)	(170)	(177)	(200)	(182)	(143)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		8,502	6,127	5,319	(5,467)	12,320	1,732
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		61,710	55,583	50,264	55,731	43,411	41,679
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	70,212	61,710	55,583	50,264	55,731	43,411
County's net pension (asset) liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$	(6,679)	(1,870)	71	1,670	(10,816)	263
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension (asset) liability (b) / (a)		110.51%	103.13%	99.87%	96.78%	124.08%	99.40%
Covered payroll	\$	166,825	155,186	140,924	135,641	140,944	133,390
County's net pension (asset) liability as a percentage of covered payroll		-4.00%	-1.21%	0.05%	1.23%	-7.67%	0.20%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants		7	7	9	9	9	7
Annual money-weighted rate of return		12.11%	9.33%	7.69%	-10.88%	25.90%	1.87%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. None

Changes of assumptions. 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					
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
(281)	-	(1,070)	-	(1,365)	Differences between expected and actual experience
-	-	-	-	-	- Changes of assumptions
(2,248)	(2,294)	(2,591)	(2,149)	(1,980)	Benefit payments, including refunds of 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	33,927	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
(2,247)	(2,294)	(2,591)	(2,148)	(1,980)	Benefit payments, including refunds of 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)
102.00%	101.58%	100.35%	92.22%	97.00%	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension (asset) liability (b) / (a)
95,289	89,833	83,241	78,968	75,229	Covered payroll
-0.86%	-0.68%	-0.15%	3.53%	1.35%	County's net pension (asset) liability as a percentage of covered payroll
7	7	7	8	8	Expected average remaining service years of all participants
4.88%	6.80%	11.75%	-0.03%	-1.12%	Annual money-weighted rate of return

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 3B

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Page 1 of 2

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		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	1,952	1,816	1,649	1,533	1,593
Contributions in relation to the						
actuarially determined contribution		2,402	2,278	2,163	2,521	2,030
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	(450)	(462)	(514)	(988)	(437)
Covered payroll	\$	166,825	155,186	140,924	135,641	140,944
Contributions as a percentage of						
covered payroll ¹		1.44%	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
1,921	1,372	1,294	1,199	1,137	1,083	Contributions in relation to the
(387)	(276)	(207)	(192)	-	-	actuarially determined contribution
						Contribution deficiency (excess)
133,390	95,289	89,833	83,241	78,968	75,229	Covered payroll
						Contributions as a percentage of
1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	covered payroll ¹

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Schedule 4A
Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)
Page 1 of 2
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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 278	338	357	370	432
Interest	920	905	886	873	854
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,399	(308)	60	(173)	39
Changes of assumptions	(106)	375	-	53	(20)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(870)	(671)	(625)	(695)	(567)
Net change in total pension liability	1,621	639	678	428	738
Total pension liability - beginning	30,806	30,167	29,489	29,061	28,323
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 32,427	30,806	30,167	29,489	29,061
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 1,672	1,522	1,561	1,525	1,536
Net investment income	692	666	670	582	547
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(870)	(671)	(625)	(695)	(567)
Administrative expense	(294)	(290)	(160)	(148)	(155)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,200	1,227	1,446	1,264	1,361
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	23,453	22,226	20,780	19,516	18,155
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 24,653	23,453	22,226	20,780	19,516
County's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 7,774	7,353	7,941	8,709	9,545
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (b)/(a)	76.03%	76.13%	73.68%	70.47%	67.16%
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	0.75	0.90	0.98	1.08	1.13
Annual money-weighted rate of return	3.00%	3.00%	3.01%	3.02%	3.00%

* All volunteer fire and rescue personnel are not compensated.

Notes to Schedule:
Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions. 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.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
						Total pension liability
429	522	235	252	286	290	Service cost
839	838	958	930	911	885	Interest
						Differences between expected and
(202)	(335)	(168)	(291)	(471)	(392)	actual experience
(80)	(330)	11,019	22	70		- Changes of assumptions
						Benefit payments, including refunds of
(489)	(505)	(447)	(397)	(362)	(345)	member contributions
497	190	11,597	516	434	438	Net change in total pension liability
27,826	27,636	16,039	15,523	15,089	14,651	Total pension liability - beginning
28,323	27,826	27,636	16,039	15,523	15,089	Total pension liability - ending (a)
						Plan fiduciary net position
1,156	941	798	811	853	940	Contributions - employer
517	488	463	428	409	372	Net investment income
						Benefit payments, including refunds of
(489)	(505)	(447)	(397)	(362)	(345)	member contributions
(79)	(46)	(54)	(62)	(37)	(34)	Administrative expense
1,105	878	760	780	863	933	Net change in plan fiduciary net position
17,050	16,172	15,412	14,632	13,769	12,836	Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
18,155	17,050	16,172	15,412	14,632	13,769	Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
10,168	10,776	11,464	627	891	1,320	County's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)
64.10%	61.27%	58.52%	96.09%	94.26%	91.25%	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (b)/(a)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll*
1.32	2.11	2.41	2.60	2.97	3.39	Expected average remaining service years of all participants
3.00%	2.98%	3.00%	2.94%	2.95%	2.90%	Annual money-weighted rate of return

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 4B

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Page 1 of 2

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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 1,672	1,522	1,561	1,524	1,536	1,156
Contributions in relation to the						
actuarially determined contribution	1,672	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	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of						
covered payroll	N/A	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	100% at age 60
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
941	798	811	853	940	Contributions in relation to the
-	-	-	-	-	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

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 5A

**Schedule Changes in the County's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios -
Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)**

Page 1 of 2

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	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Prince William County's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	1.57357%	1.49982%	1.50009%	1.54687%	1.48218%
Prince William County's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 17,560	17,988	18,063	18,010	24,735
Employer's Payroll	404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
Prince William County's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	5.69%	5.10%	5.51%	5.63%	8.07%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	73.41%	69.30%	67.21%	67.45%	52.64%

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.

2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	2014*	Fiscal Year
1.43243%	1.39846%	1.35566%				Prince William County's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability
23,309	21,239	20,400				Prince William County's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability
280,808	271,552	255,547				Employer's Payroll
8.30%	7.82%	7.98%				Prince William County's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll
52.00%	51.22%	48.86%				Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability

*Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 5B

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Page 1 of 2

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		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Contractually required contribution	\$	5,208	5,372	4,313	4,746	4,287
Contributions in relation to the						
contractually required contribution		5,208	5,372	4,313	4,746	4,287
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$	439,626	404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018
Contributions as a percentage of						
covered payroll ¹		1.18%	1.33%	1.22%	1.45%	1.34%

¹ Contribution rates are set and contributed based on pensionable earnings only.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
1,586	1,460	1,383	1,300	1,288	1,223	Contractually required contribution
1,586	1,460	1,383	1,300	1,288	1,223	Contributions in relation to the
-	-	-	-	-	-	contractually required contribution
						Contribution deficiency (excess)
306,566	280,808	265,909	255,547	250,061	242,930	Covered payroll
0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.51%	0.52%	0.50%	Contributions as a percentage of
						covered payroll ¹

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Schedule 6A
Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)
Page 1 of 2
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	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 181	179	233	195	188
Interest on total OPEB liability	643	614	579	540	521
Differences between expected and actual experience	(161)	249	(176)	41	149
Changes in benefit terms				-	(2)
Changes of assumptions			552	182	-
Benefit payments	(640)	(616)	(618)	(591)	(566)
Net change in total OPEB liability	23	426	570	367	290
Total OPEB liability - beginning	9,657	9,231	8,661	8,294	8,004
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 9,680	9,657	9,231	8,661	8,294
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 672	584	537	523	498
Net investment income	473	287	7	1,003	76
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(640)	(616)	(618)	(591)	(566)
Administrative expense	(6)	(4)	(8)	(12)	(6)
Other	(1)	-	77	-	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	498	251	(5)	923	-
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	5,005	4,754	4,759	3,836	3,836
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 5,503	5,005	4,754	4,759	3,836
County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 4,177	4,652	4,477	3,902	4,458
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)	56.85%	51.83%	51.50%	54.95%	46.26%
Covered payroll	\$ 373,158	352,740	327,933	320,018	306,566
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	1.12%	1.32%	1.37%	1.22%	1.45%
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	7.07%	8.25%	7.83%	7.39%	7.14%

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.

2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	2014*	Fiscal Year
						Total OPEB liability
177	169	161				Service cost
509	493	487				Interest on total OPEB liability
113	63	-				Differences between expected and actual experience
-	-	-				Changes in benefit terms
197	-	(149)				Changes of assumptions
(500)	(513)	(337)				Benefit payments
496	212	162				Net change in total OPEB liability
7,508	7,296	7,134				Total OPEB liability - beginning
8,004	7,508	7,296				Total OPEB liability - ending (a)
						Plan fiduciary net position
460	437	411				Contributions - employer
233	248	358				Net investment income
(500)	(513)	(337)				Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions
(5)	(6)	(6)				Administrative expense
-	(18)	18				Other
188	148	444				Net change in plan fiduciary net position
3,648	3,500	3,056				Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
3,836	3,648	3,500				Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
4,168	3,860	3,796				County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)
47.93%	48.59%	47.97%				Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)
280,007	271,552	255,547				Covered payroll
1.49%	1.42%	1.49%				County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll
N/A	N/A	N/A				Expected average remaining service years of all participants
7.63%	7.09%	11.71%				See Note 13 Illustration 13-10 for expected arithmetic nominal rate of return

*Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 6B

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Page 1 of 2

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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Contractually required contribution	\$ 717	672	584	523	522
Contributions in relation to the net position restricted for contractually required contribution	717	672	584	523	522
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$ 398,502	373,158	352,740	327,933	320,018
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹	0.18%	0.18%	0.17%	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	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Percent of payroll, Closed
Remaining amortization period	up to 22 years
Asset valuation method	Fair Value
Investment rate of return*	6.75%, net of investment expenses
Projected salary increases:*	
Non-Hazardous Duty	3.50 – 4.75%
Hazardous Duty	3.50 – 5.35%
*Includes inflation at	2.50%

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
498	460	437	411	376	357	Contractually required contribution
						Contributions in relation to the
						net position restricted for
498	460	437	411	376	357	contractually required contribution
-	-	-	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
306,566	280,007	271,552	255,547	220,911	212,264	Covered payroll
0.16%	0.16%	0.16%	0.16%	0.17%	0.17%	Contributions as a percentage of
						covered payroll ¹

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 7A

Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios -

Page 1 of 2

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		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$	1,585	1,526	1,468	1,250	1,202	1,163
Interest on total OPEB liability		2,658	1,979	1,840	1,849	1,736	1,705
Differences between expected and actual experience		(2,125)	6,241	(19)	(280)	214	1,230
Changes of assumptions			399		(299)	-	(1,664)
Benefit payments		(186)	(1,050)	(1,429)	(1,672)	(1,400)	(2,097)
Net change in total OPEB liability		1,932	9,095	1,860	848	1,752	337
Total OPEB liability - beginning		38,945	29,850	27,990	27,142	25,390	25,053
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	40,877	38,945	29,850	27,990	27,142	25,390
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions - employer	\$	4,519	1,528	1,513	1,479	1,475	1,428
Net investment income		3,214	3,025	1,857	(3,444)	5,663	1,313
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions		(186)	(1,050)	(1,429)	(1,672)	(1,400)	(2,097)
Asset adjustment			-	-	-	-	-
Administrative expense		(45)	(38)	(39)	(43)	-	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		7,502	3,465	1,902	(3,680)	5,738	644
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		25,589	22,124	20,222	23,902	18,164	17,520
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	33,091	25,589	22,124	20,222	23,902	18,164
County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$	7,786	13,356	7,726	7,768	3,240	7,226
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)		80.95%	65.71%	74.12%	72.25%	88.06%	71.54%
Covered payroll	\$	439,626	404,036	373,158	327,933	320,018	306,566
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		1.77%	3.31%	2.07%	2.37%	1.01%	2.36%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants		8	8	8	8	8	8
Annual money-weighted rate of return		11.74%	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. There have been no changes in assumptions.

2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	Fiscal Year
					Total OPEB liability
1,119	1,285	1,234			Service cost
1,608	1,785	1,673			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
(1,228)	(777)	(1,261)			Benefit payments, including refunds 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)
280,007	271,552	292,195			Covered payroll
2.69%	2.80%	4.35%			County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll
8	8	8			Expected average remaining service years of all participants
6.79%	7.84%	10.17%			Annual money-weighted rate of return

*Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

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)

Schedule 7B

Page 1 of 2

Fiscal Year		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	3,077	2,970	1,513	1,479	1,475
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		4,519	1,528	1,513	1,479	1,475
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	(1,442)	1,442	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$	439,626	404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹		1.03%	0.38%	0.43%	0.45%	0.46%

¹ The 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	13 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 2025 is 7.00%. The ultimate trend is 4.04%.

Changes of assumptions. None

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
1,428	1,521	1,500	1,884	1,623	1,567	Actuarially determined contribution
						Contributions in relation to the
1,428	1,521	1,954	1,884	1,623	1,567	actuarially determined contribution
-	-	(454)	-	-	-	Contribution deficiency (excess)
306,566	280,007	271,552	292,195	280,308	256,956	Covered payroll
						Contributions as a percentage of
0.47%	0.54%	0.72%	0.64%	0.58%	0.61%	covered payroll ¹

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Schedule 8A
Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)
Page 1 of 2
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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 1,087	902	902	803	803
Interest on total OPEB liability	2,995	2,865	2,784	2,604	2,533
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	3,687			
Differences between expected and actual experience	84	(3,877)	(412)	2,577	(180)
Changes of assumptions		(427)	-	393	-
Benefit payments	(2,413)	(2,309)	(2,247)	(2,193)	(2,085)
Net change in total OPEB liability	1,753	841	1,027	4,184	1,071
Total OPEB liability - beginning	44,446	43,605	42,578	38,394	37,323
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 46,199	44,446	43,605	42,578	38,394
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 3,701	2,437	2,366	2,291	2,137
Net investment income	2,819	2,672	1,601	(3,013)	4,587
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(2,413)	(2,309)	(2,247)	(2,194)	(2,085)
Asset adjustment	(40)		-	-	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	4,067	2,800	1,720	(2,916)	4,639
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	25,222	22,422	20,702	23,618	18,979
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 29,289	25,222	22,422	20,702	23,618
County's net OPEB liability (Asset) - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 16,910	19,224	21,183	21,876	14,776
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)	63.40%	56.75%	51.42%	48.62%	61.51%
Covered payroll	\$ 439,626	404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	3.85%	4.76%	6.01%	6.67%	4.62%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants	8	8	8	8	8
Annual money-weighted rate of return	11.74%	12.61%	8.55%	-13.58%	26.05%

Notes to Schedule:
Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions. The discount rate was changed as follows: 6.75%

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	Fiscal Year
						Total OPEB liability
744	744	755	755			Service cost
2,443	2,368	2,335	2,254			Interest on total OPEB liability
						Differences between expected and actual experience
874	(52)	(245)	(163)			Changes of assumptions
(640)	-	(443)	-			Benefit payments
(2,047)	(1,957)	(1,867)	(1,647)			Net change in total OPEB liability
1,374	1,103	535	1,199			Total OPEB liability - beginning
35,949	34,846	34,311	33,112			Total OPEB liability - ending (a)
37,323	35,949	34,846	34,311			
						Plan fiduciary net position
2,091	1,977	2,311	2,267			Contributions - employer
1,054	1,007	1,115	1,479			Net investment income
						Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions
(2,047)	(1,957)	(1,867)	(1,647)			Asset adjustment
-	-	-	1,609			Net change in plan fiduciary net position
1,098	1,027	1,559	3,708			Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
17,881	16,854	15,295	11,587			Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
18,979	17,881	16,854	15,295			
18,344	18,068	17,992	19,016			County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)
50.85%	49.74%	48.37%	44.58%			Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)
306,566	280,007	271,552	292,195			Covered payroll
5.98%	6.45%	6.63%	6.51%			County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll
8	8	8	8			Expected average remaining service years of all participants
6.53%	6.79%	7.84%	10.17%			Annual money-weighted rate of return

*Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 8B

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Page 1 of 2

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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 3,071	3,067	2,366	2,291	2,137
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	3,701	3,067	2,366	2,291	2,137
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (630)	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$ 439,626	404,036	352,740	327,933	320,018
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹	0.84%	0.76%	0.67%	0.70%	0.67%

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	13 years, closed
Asset valuation method	Fair Value
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: None

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
2,091	1,977	1,967	2,267	2,061	2,023	Actuarially determined contribution
2,091	1,977	2,311	2,267	2,061	2,023	Contributions in relation to the
-	-	(344)	-	-	-	actuarially determined contribution
						Contribution deficiency (excess)
306,566	280,007	271,552	292,195	280,308	256,956	Covered payroll
0.68%	0.71%	0.85%	0.78%	0.74%	0.79%	Contributions as a percentage of
						covered payroll ¹

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 9A

Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Page 1 of 2

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		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$	1,864	1,983	1,908	1,795	1,726
Interest on total OPEB liability		1,504	1,445	1,296	1,213	1,082
Differences between expected and actual experience		137	(4,061)	(55)	(1,317)	(51)
Changes of assumptions			655		1,122	-
Benefit payments		(1,218)	(944)	(993)	(926)	(793)
Net change in total OPEB liability		2,287	(922)	2,156	1,887	1,964
Total OPEB liability - beginning		20,958	21,880	19,724	17,837	15,873
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	23,245	20,958	21,880	19,724	17,837
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	2,712	1,968	1,896	1,830	1,875
Net investment income		3,865	3,570	2,092	(3,597)	4,988
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions		(1,218)	(943)	(993)	(926)	(793)
Administrative expense		(56)	(45)	(44)	(44)	(39)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		5,303	4,550	2,951	(2,737)	6,031
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		27,455	22,905	19,954	22,691	16,660
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	32,758	27,455	22,905	19,954	22,691
County's net OPEB liability (Asset) - ending (a)-(b)	\$	(9,513)	(6,497)	(1,025)	(230)	(4,854)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)		140.92%	131.00%	104.68%	101.17%	127.21%
Covered payroll	\$	166,825	155,186	140,924	135,641	140,944
County's net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll		-5.70%	-4.19%	-0.73%	-0.17%	-3.44%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants		13	13	12	12	12
Annual money-weighted rate of return		11.74%	12.61%	8.55%	-13.58%	26.05%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of benefit terms. There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions. The discount rate was changed as follows: 6.75%

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016*	2015*	Fiscal Year
						Total OPEB liability
1,113	1,071	1,087	1,044			Service cost
1,367	1,270	1,002	920			Interest on total OPEB liability
(5,869)	(188)	907	45			Differences between expected and actual experience
12	-	1,695	-			Changes of assumptions
(763)	(750)	(810)	(815)			Benefit payments
(4,140)	1,403	3,881	1,194			Net change in total OPEB liability
20,013	18,610	14,729	13,535			Total OPEB liability - beginning
15,873	20,013	18,610	14,729			Total OPEB liability - ending (a)
						Plan fiduciary net position
1,788	1,526	1,476	1,424			Contributions - employer
1,144	1,034	1,071	1,169			Net investment income
(763)	(750)	(810)	(815)			Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions
-	-	-	-			Administrative expense
2,169	1,810	1,737	1,778			Net change in plan fiduciary net position
14,491	12,681	10,944	9,166			Plan fiduciary net position - beginning
16,660	14,491	12,681	10,944			Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)
(787)	5,522	5,929	3,785			County's net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)
104.96%	72.41%	68.14%	74.30%			Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)
135,139	112,846	106,195	83,241			Covered payroll
-0.58%	4.89%	5.58%	4.55%			County's net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll
12	12	12	12			Expected average remaining service years of all participants
6.53%	6.79%	7.84%	10.17%			Annual money-weighted rate of return

*Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 9B

Schedule of County Contribution - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Page 1 of 2

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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	2,361	2,274	1,941	1,830	1,875
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		2,712	1,968	1,896	1,830	1,875
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	(351)	306	45	-	-
Covered payroll	\$	166,825	155,186	140,924	135,641	140,944
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹		1.63%	1.27%	1.35%	1.35%	1.33%

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	18 years, closed
Asset valuation method	Fair Value
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 2025 is 7.00%. The ultimate trend is 4.04%.

Changes of assumptions. None

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
1,788	1,526	1,472	1,424	1,529	1,474	Actuarially determined contribution
1,788	1,526	1,476	1,424	1,529	1,474	Contributions in relation to the
-	-	(4)	-	-	-	actuarially determined contribution
						Contribution deficiency (excess)
135,139	112,846	106,195	83,241	79,081	95,795	Covered payroll
1.32%	1.35%	1.39%	1.71%	1.93%	1.54%	Contributions as a percentage of
						covered payroll ¹

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 10A

Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Post-Employment Benefit Plans (UNAUDITED)

Page 1 of 2

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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$ 1,276	2,039	1,962	2,238	2,152	2,913
Interest on total OPEB liability	1,853	2,645	2,553	2,670	2,578	3,903
Changes of benefit terms				-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	2,772	(15,895)	(1,130)	492	(1,782)	(22,626)
Changes of assumptions		(905)		(3,891)	-	(220)
Benefit payments/refunds	(4,718)	(1,501)	(2,003)	(1,914)	(1,756)	(3,045)
Net change in total OPEB liability	1,183	(13,617)	1,382	(405)	1,192	(19,075)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	27,153	40,770	39,388	39,793	38,601	57,676
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 28,336	27,153	40,770	39,388	39,793	38,601
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$ 4,718	1,501	-	1,800	1,800	1,800
Net investment income	6,700	6,781	4,100	(7,567)	10,736	2,478
Benefit payments/refunds	(4,718)	(1,501)	-	-	-	-
Administrative expense		-	-	-	(15)	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	6,700	6,781	4,100	(5,767)	12,521	4,278
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	59,238	52,457	48,357	54,124	41,603	37,325
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 65,938	59,238	52,457	48,357	54,124	41,603
School's net OPEB liability (Asset) - ending (a)-(b)	\$ (37,602)	(32,085)	(11,687)	(8,969)	(14,331)	(3,002)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)	232.70%	218.16%	128.67%	122.77%	136.01%	107.78%
Covered payroll	\$ 787,401	778,031	719,230	703,886	668,814	655,997
School's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	-4.78%	-4.12%	-1.62%	-1.27%	-2.14%	-0.46%
Expected average remaining service years of all participants	6	6	6	6	8	8
Annual money-weighted rate of return	11.74%	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
(594)	(18,166)	-			Differences between expected and 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)
64.71%	60.71%	43.81%			Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (b) / (a)
615,455	599,822	576,721			Covered payroll
3.31%	3.59%	6.66%			School's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll
7	8	8			Expected average remaining service years of all participants
6.79%	7.84%	10.17%			Annual money-weighted rate of return

*Information for FY 2016 and earlier is not available.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Actuarially determined contribution	4,718	1,501	2,002	3,714	3,556
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	4,718	1,501	2,002	3,714	3,556
Other contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution			-	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$ 787,401	778,031	719,230	703,886	668,814
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹	0.60%	0.19%	0.28%	0.53%	0.53%

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	3/1/2024
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Percentage of Projected Payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	25
Asset valuation method	Market Value
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of OPEB Trust investment expense
Payroll growth rate	2.50%
Inflation	2.60%
Healthcare cost trend rate	Not available

Changes of assumptions. There have been no changes in assumptions.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Fiscal Year
4,845	4,860	4,041	4,328	3,412	4,700	Actuarially determined contribution
4,845	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)
655,997	615,455	599,822	576,721	N/A	N/A	Covered payroll
0.74%	0.79%	0.67%	0.75%	N/A	N/A	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ¹



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

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

The Fire & Rescue Levy is used to account for the fire and rescue services. Revenues are principally derived from tax levies and interest earnings. Expenditures consist of the cost of delivering fire and rescue services.

TRANSPORTATION DISTRICTS

The Transportation Districts receive 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, 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), the Virginia Code 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, the Virginia Code 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 various pharmaceutical distributors, manufacturers, and retailers. 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.

Other Capital Projects Funds

Other capital projects funds are used to account for capital projects.

OTHER

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 stormwater management ponds and channels.

EDUCATION

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.



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds and Other Capital Project Funds

Combining Balance Sheet

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 11

Page 1 of 2

Special Revenue Funds								
	Fire & Rescue Levy	Transportation Districts	Stormwater Management District/Gypsy Moth and Forest Pest Management	Development Fee Services	Housing	Community Development Authorities	Emergency Medical Services	Transient Occupancy Tax
ASSETS:								
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 49,919	2,078	11,825	15,983	2,949	1,639	3,565	10,334
Restricted cash and temporary investments	-	-	-	-	6,455	-	-	-
Property taxes receivable, net	167	7	73	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	270	12	190	685	12	-	800	725
Due from other governmental units	-	-	-	-	1,443	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	\$ 50,356	2,097	12,134	16,668	10,859	1,639	4,365	11,059
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE								
LIABILITIES:								
Accounts payable	\$ 3,676	95	150	76	177	-	1	-
Wages and benefits payable	-	-	99	477	60	-	23	-
Due to other governmental units	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and escrows	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid taxes	7,556	54	1,885	-	-	1,616	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Retainages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	11,233	149	2,177	566	237	1,616	24	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:								
Deferred inflows related to unavailable taxes	106	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	106	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES:								
Non-spendable	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	39,017	1,948	9,907	16,102	10,622	23	4,341	11,059
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	39,017	1,948	9,953	16,102	10,622	23	4,341	11,059
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 50,356	2,097	12,134	16,668	10,859	1,639	4,365	11,059

Special Revenue Funds				Other Capital Projects Funds			
Grantor's / Deed Tax	Covid-19 Response	Opioid Settlement	Other	Other	Education	Total	
47,682	2,407	2,653	282	48,251	-	199,567	ASSETS:
-	-	-	-	2,538	-	8,993	Equity in pooled cash and investments
-	-	-	-	-	-	247	Restricted cash and temporary investments
268	1	5,988	2	2,097	-	11,050	Property taxes receivable, net
-	-	-	-	710	-	2,153	Accounts receivable, net
-	-	-	-	-	-	46	Due from other governmental units
47,950	2,408	8,641	284	53,596	-	222,056	Inventory
							Total assets
							LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE
							LIABILITIES:
-	725	-	-	2,304	-	7,204	Accounts payable
-	-	14	-	-	-	673	Wages and benefits payable
-	-	-	-	-	-	43	Due to other governmental units
-	-	-	42	-	-	43	Deposits and escrows
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,111	Prepaid taxes
-	1,436	708	-	421	-	2,578	Unearned revenues
-	-	-	-	2,538	-	2,538	Retainages
-	2,161	722	42	5,263	-	24,190	Total liabilities
							DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:
-	-	-	-	-	-	110	Deferred inflows related to unavailable taxes
-	-	5,576	-	-	-	5,576	Deferred inflows related to unavailable settlements
-	-	5,576	-	-	-	5,686	Total deferred inflows of resource:
							FUND BALANCES:
-	-	-	-	-	-	46	Non-spendable
47,950	247	2,343	242	-	-	143,801	Restricted
-	-	-	-	48,333	-	48,333	Committed
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unassigned
47,950	247	2,343	242	48,333	-	192,180	Total fund balances
47,950	2,408	8,641	284	53,596	-	222,056	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds and Other Capital Projects Funds
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 12

Page 1 of 2

	Special Revenue Funds							
	Fire & Rescue Levy	Transportation Districts	Stormwater Management District/Gypsy Moth and Forest Pest Management	Development Fee Services	Housing	Community Development Authorities	Emergency Medical Services	Transient Occupancy Tax
REVENUES:								
General property taxes	\$ 72,954	1,451	2,537	-	-	7,511	-	-
Other local taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,143
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	-	-	334	26,394	-	-	-	-
From use of money and property	3,680	133	775	992	77	-	82	736
Charges for services	-	-	12,051	1,444	590	-	6,707	-
Intergovernmental revenues:								
Federal	-	-	-	-	40,740	-	-	-
State	-	-	-	-	1,886	-	5	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	413	-	40	16	17	-	-	-
Total revenues	77,047	1,584	15,737	28,846	43,310	7,511	6,794	3,879
EXPENDITURES:								
General government administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	33,784	-	-	21,360	-	-	1,616	4,650
Public works	-	532	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks, recreation and cultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	9,652	8,868	42,042	7,494	-	-
Principal retirement - Leases and SBITAs	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest costs - Leases and SBITAs	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	34,007	532	9,652	30,228	42,042	7,494	1,616	4,650
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	43,040	1,052	6,085	(1,382)	1,268	17	5,178	(771)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):								
Transfers in from:								
General fund	-	-	-	4,703	278	-	-	-
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out to:								
General fund	(30,213)	(762)	(1,572)	(2,373)	(183)	(15)	(3,827)	-
Capital projects	(8,523)	-	(3,866)	-	-	-	-	(134)
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal service funds	(98)	-	(19)	(382)	-	-	-	-
Issuance of debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium on debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of surplus property	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources / (uses)	(38,834)	(762)	(5,442)	1,959	95	(15)	(3,827)	(134)
Net change in fund balances	4,206	290	643	577	1,363	2	1,351	(905)
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	34,811	1,658	9,310	15,525	9,259	21	2,990	11,964
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 39,017	1,948	9,953	16,102	10,622	23	4,341	11,059

Special Revenue Funds				Other Capital Projects Funds			
Grantor's / Deed Tax	Covid-19 Response	Opioid Settlement	Other	Other	Education	Total	
-	-	-	-	-	-	84,453	REVENUES:
5,464	-	-	-	-	-	8,607	General property taxes
-	-	-	-	-	-	26,728	Other local taxes
2,732	2,506	-	15	46	-	11,774	Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,792	From use of money and property
-	8,329	-	-	857	-	49,926	Charges for services
-	-	549	13	8,052	-	10,505	Intergovernmental revenues:
-	-	-	11	3	-	14	Federal
-	-	433	-	-	-	919	State
8,196	10,835	982	39	8,958	-	213,718	Donations
							Miscellaneous
							Total revenues
-	3,171	-	-	-	-	3,171	EXPENDITURES:
4,650	254	-	9	-	-	66,323	General government administration
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	Public safety
-	2,307	-	-	-	-	2,307	Public works
-	50	-	-	-	-	50	Health and welfare
-	1,998	901	-	-	-	70,955	Parks, recreation and cultural
-	-	-	-	28	-	212	Community development
-	-	-	-	-	-	39	Principal retirement - Leases and SBITAs
-	-	-	-	80,579	145,153	225,732	Interest costs - Leases and SBITAs
4,650	7,780	901	9	80,607	145,153	369,321	Capital outlay
							Total expenditures
3,546	3,055	81	30	(71,649)	(145,153)	(155,603)	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures
							OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):
-	-	-	-	6,391	-	11,372	Transfers in from:
-	-	-	-	15,282	-	15,282	General fund
-	25	-	-	-	-	25	Special revenue funds
-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(38,949)	Capital projects
-	(2,759)	-	-	-	-	(15,282)	Transfers out to:
-	-	-	-	(25)	-	(25)	General fund
-	-	-	-	-	-	(499)	Capital projects
-	-	-	-	14,890	133,940	148,830	Special revenue funds
-	-	-	-	870	11,213	12,083	Internal service funds
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	Issuance of debt
-	(2,734)	-	-	37,404	145,153	132,863	Premium on debt
3,546	321	81	30	(34,245)	-	(22,740)	Sale of surplus property
44,404	(74)	2,262	212	82,578	-	214,920	Total other financing sources / (uses)
47,950	247	2,343	242	48,333	-	192,180	Net change in fund balances
							FUND BALANCE, beginning of year
							FUND BALANCE, end of year

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 13

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
General property taxes	\$ 71,829	71,829	72,954	1,125
From use of money and property	2,000	2,000	1,840	(160)
Miscellaneous	-	-	413	413
Total budgetary revenues	73,829	73,829	75,207	1,378
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public safety	38,386	36,706	33,784	2,922
Principal retirement - Leases and SBITAs	184	184	184	-
Interest costs - Leases and SBITAs	39	39	39	-
Total budgetary expenditures	38,609	36,929	34,007	2,922
OTHER FINANCING USES:				
Transfers out to:				
General fund	(30,213)	(30,213)	(30,213)	-
Capital projects funds	(8,523)	(8,523)	(8,523)	-
Internal service funds	(98)	(98)	(98)	-
Total other financing uses, net	(38,834)	(38,834)	(38,834)	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance	(3,614)	(1,934)	2,366	4,300
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	42,070	42,070	42,070	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 38,456	40,136	44,436	4,300
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 13)	\$ 2,000	2,000	1,840	(160)
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	1,840	1,840
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	2,000	2,000	3,680	1,680
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(7,259)	(7,259)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	38,456	40,136	44,436	4,300
Total adjustments	-	-	(5,419)	(5,419)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 38,456	40,136	39,017	(1,119)

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 14

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
General property taxes	\$ 1,140	1,140	1,451	311
From use of money and property	7	7	68	61
Total budgetary revenues	1,147	1,147	1,519	372
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public works	385	575	532	43
Total budgetary expenditures	385	575	532	43
OTHER FINANCING USES:				
Transfers out to:				
General fund	(762)	(762)	(762)	-
Total other financing uses	(762)	(762)	(762)	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance	-	(190)	225	415
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	1,872	1,872	1,872	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 1,872	1,682	2,097	415
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 14)	\$ 7	7	68	61
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	65	65
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	7	7	133	126
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(214)	(214)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	1,872	1,682	2,097	415
Total adjustments	-	-	(149)	(149)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 1,872	1,682	1,948	266

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 15

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
General property taxes	\$ 2,082	2,082	2,537	455
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	350	350	334	(16)
From use of money and property	130	130	389	259
Charges for services	11,433	11,433	12,051	618
Intergovernmental revenues:				
Federal	-	160	-	(160)
Miscellaneous	-	40	40	-
Total budgetary revenues	13,995	14,195	15,351	1,156
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Community development	10,179	10,922	9,652	1,270
Total budgetary expenditures	10,179	10,922	9,652	1,270
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers out to:				
General fund	(1,572)	(1,572)	(1,572)	-
Capital projects funds	(3,866)	(3,866)	(3,866)	-
Internal service funds	(19)	(19)	(19)	-
Sale of surplus property	-	-	15	15
Total other financing uses	(5,457)	(5,457)	(5,442)	15
Net change in budgetary fund balance	(1,641)	(2,184)	257	2,441
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	10,246	10,246	10,246	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 8,605	8,062	10,503	2,441
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 15)	\$ 130	130	389	259
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	386	386
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	130	130	775	645
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(936)	(936)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	8,605	8,062	10,503	2,441
Total adjustments	-	-	(550)	(550)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 8,605	8,062	9,953	1,891

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 16

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	\$ 27,044	27,481	26,394	(1,087)
From use of money and property	80	93	533	440
Charges for services	1,192	1,192	1,444	252
Miscellaneous	399	26	16	(10)
Total budgetary revenues	28,715	28,792	28,387	(405)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public safety	21,976	22,392	21,360	1,032
Community development	9,273	9,163	8,868	295
Total budgetary expenditures	31,249	31,555	30,228	1,327
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):				
Transfers in from:				
General fund	4,488	4,703	4,703	-
Transfers out to:				
General fund	(2,373)	(2,373)	(2,373)	-
Internal service funds	(382)	(382)	(382)	-
Sale of surplus property	-	-	11	11
Total other financing sources, net	1,733	1,948	1,959	11
Net change in budgetary fund balance	(801)	(815)	118	933
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	16,173	16,173	16,173	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 15,372	15,358	16,291	933
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 16)	\$ 80	93	533	440
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	459	459
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	80	93	992	899
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(648)	(648)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	15,372	15,358	16,291	933
Total adjustments	-	-	(189)	(189)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 15,372	15,358	16,102	744

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 17

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final	Actuals	
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
From use of money and property	\$ -	-	73	73
Charges for services	7,970	7,970	590	(7,380)
Intergovernmental revenues:				
Federal	36,901	51,684	40,740	(10,944)
State	-	1,239	1,886	647
Miscellaneous	-	-	17	17
Total budgetary revenues	44,871	60,893	43,306	(17,587)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Community development	45,759	70,456	42,042	28,414
Total budgetary expenditures	45,759	70,456	42,042	28,414
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	(793)	(9,468)	1,359	10,827
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	9,269	9,269	9,269	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 8,476	(199)	10,628	10,827
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 17)	\$ -	-	73	73
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	4	4
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	-	-	77	77
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(10)	(10)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	8,476	(199)	10,628	10,827
Total adjustments	-	-	(6)	(6)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 8,476	(199)	10,622	10,821

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

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, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
General property taxes	\$ 7,565	7,565	7,511	(54)
Total budgetary revenues	7,565	7,565	7,511	(54)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Community development	7,550	7,750	7,494	256
Total budgetary expenditures	7,550	7,750	7,494	256
OTHER FINANCING USES:				
Transfers out to:				
General fund	(15)	(15)	(15)	-
Total other financing uses	(15)	(15)	(15)	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance	-	(200)	2	202
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	21	21	21	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 21	(179)	23	202

Note to Schedule:

GAAP basis equals Budgetary basis.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 19

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
From use of money and property	\$ -	-	20	20
Charges for services	5,762	5,762	6,707	945
Intergovernmental revenues:				
State	-	-	5	5
Total budgetary revenues	5,762	5,762	6,732	970
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public safety	2,498	2,135	1,616	519
Total budgetary expenditures	2,498	2,135	1,616	519
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	(563)	(200)	1,289	1,489
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	3,396	3,396	3,396	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 2,833	3,196	4,685	1,489
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 19)	\$ -	-	20	20
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	62	62
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	-	-	82	82
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(406)	(406)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	2,833	3,196	4,685	1,489
Total adjustments	-	-	(344)	(344)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 2,833	3,196	4,341	1,145

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 20

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
Other local taxes	\$ 4,650	4,650	3,143	(1,507)
From use of money and property	-	-	389	389
Total budgetary revenues	4,650	4,650	3,532	(1,118)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public safety	4,650	4,650	4,650	-
Total budgetary expenditures	4,650	4,650	4,650	-
OTHER FINANCING USES:				
Transfers out to:				
Capital projects funds	-	(134)	(134)	-
Total other financing uses, net	-	(134)	(134)	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance	-	(134)	(1,252)	(1,118)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	12,280	12,280	12,280	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 12,280	12,146	11,028	(1,118)
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 20)	\$ -	-	389	389
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	347	347
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	-	-	736	736
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(316)	(316)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	12,280	12,146	11,028	(1,118)
Total adjustments	-	-	31	31
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 12,280	12,146	11,059	(1,087)

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 21

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget
				Favorable
				(Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
Other local taxes	\$ 4,650	4,650	5,464	814
From use of money and property	-	-	1,455	1,455
Total budgetary revenues	4,650	4,650	6,919	2,269
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public safety	4,650	4,650	4,650	-
Total budgetary expenditures	4,650	4,650	4,650	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance	-	-	2,269	2,269
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	46,552	46,552	46,552	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 46,552	46,552	48,821	2,269
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 21)	\$ -	-	1,455	1,455
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	1,277	1,277
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	-	-	2,732	2,732
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(2,148)	(2,148)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	46,552	46,552	48,821	2,269
Total adjustments	-	-	(871)	(871)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 46,552	46,552	47,950	1,398

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 22

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
From use of money and property	\$ -	-	131	131
Intergovernmental revenues:				
Federal	-	-	8,329	8,329
Total budgetary revenues	-	-	8,460	8,460
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
General government administration	-	3,171	3,171	-
Public safety	-	8,155	254	7,901
Health and welfare	-	3,528	2,307	1,221
Parks, recreation and cultural	-	50	50	-
Community development	-	1,998	1,998	-
Total budgetary expenditures	-	16,902	7,780	9,122
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in from:				
Capital projects funds	-	25	25	-
Transfers out to:				
Capital projects funds	-	(2,759)	(2,759)	-
Total other financing uses, net	-	(2,734)	(2,734)	-
Net change in budgetary fund balance	-	(19,636)	(2,054)	17,582
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	2,544	2,544	2,544	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 2,544	(17,092)	490	17,582
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:				
From use of money and property (Schedule 22)	\$ -	-	131	131
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	2,375	2,375
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	-	-	2,506	2,506
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(2,618)	(2,618)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	2,544	(17,092)	490	17,582
Total adjustments	-	-	(243)	(243)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 2,544	(17,092)	247	17,339

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

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, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final	Actuals	
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental revenues:				
State	\$ -	549	549	-
Miscellaneous	-	1,403	433	(970)
Total budgetary revenues	-	1,952	982	(970)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Community development	-	3,444	901	2,543
Total budgetary expenditures	-	3,444	901	2,543
Net change in budgetary fund balance	-	(1,492)	81	1,573
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	2,262	2,262	2,262	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 2,262	770	2,343	1,573

Note to Schedule:

GAAP basis equals Budgetary basis.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 24

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)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
From use of money and property	\$ -	-	8	8
Intergovernmental revenues:				
State	10	10	13	3
Donations	-	-	11	11
Total budgetary revenues	10	10	32	22
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public safety	10	10	9	1
Total budgetary expenditures	10	10	9	1
Net change in budgetary fund balance	-	-	23	23
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	226	226	226	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 226	226	249	23
<u>Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:</u>				
From use of money and property (Schedule 24)	\$ -	-	8	8
Current year fair value adjustment	-	-	7	7
From use of money and property (Schedule 12)	-	-	15	15
Cumulative fair value adjustments of prior periods	-	-	(14)	(14)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	226	226	249	23
Total adjustments	-	-	(7)	(7)
FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 226	226	242	16



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

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 services to County residents at the golf courses, Waterworks and Splashdown Water Parks.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 25
Page 1 of 2

	Innovation Technology Park	Parks & Recreation	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 18,455	550	19,005
Restricted cash and temporary investments	-	669	669
Accounts receivable, net	105	9	114
Inventory	3,422	126	3,548
Advances and prepaid items	-	20	20
Total current assets	21,982	1,374	23,356
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	1,084	2,566	3,650
Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation	-	904	904
Total noncurrent assets	1,084	3,470	4,554
Total assets	23,066	4,844	27,910
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Loss on refundings	-	3	3
Deferred outflows related to pensions	-	112	112
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	-	15	15
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	130	130
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	-	195	195
Wages and benefits payable	-	105	105
Accrued interest	-	19	19
Deposits and escrows	153	9	162
Unearned revenues	-	73	73
Current portion of bonds payable	-	862	862
Current portion of compensated absences	-	4	4
Total current liabilities	153	1,267	1,420

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**Nonmajor Proprietary Funds****Combining Statement of Net Position**

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 25

Page 2 of 2

	Innovation Technology Park	Parks & Recreation	Total
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	-	766	766
Net pension liabilities	-	144	144
Net OPEB liabilities	-	37	37
Compensated absences	-	54	54
Total noncurrent liabilities	-	1,001	1,001
Total liabilities	153	2,268	2,421
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	-	45	45
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	-	10	10
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	55	55
NET POSITION			
Net investments in capital assets	1,084	1,845	2,929
Restricted for golf activities	-	669	669
Unrestricted	21,829	137	21,966
Total net position	\$ 22,913	2,651	25,564

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 26

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Innovation Technology Park	Parks & Recreation	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Charges for services	\$ -	5,434	5,434
Total operating revenues	-	5,434	5,434
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Personnel expenses	-	1,552	1,552
Contractual services	26	3,780	3,806
Materials / supplies	-	756	756
Depreciation and amortization	-	151	151
Other	22	2	24
Total operating expenses	48	6,241	6,289
Operating loss	(48)	(807)	(855)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES / (EXPENSES):			
Interest income	1,041	156	1,197
Interest and other debt costs	-	(84)	(84)
Total non-operating revenues, net	1,041	72	1,113
Income before transfers	993	(735)	258
TRANSFERS:			
Transfers in from:			
General fund	35	1,580	1,615
Total transfers	35	1,580	1,615
Change in net position	1,028	845	1,873
NET POSITION, beginning of year, as restated (see Footnote 1S)	21,885	1,806	23,691
NET POSITION, end of the year	\$ 22,913	2,651	25,564



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**Nonmajor Proprietary Funds****Combining Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 27**Page 1 of 2**

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Innovation Technology Park	Parks & Recreation	Total Nonmajor Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	\$ 106	5,424	5,530
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(48)	(4,553)	(4,601)
Payments to employees for services	-	(1,545)	(1,545)
Net cash provided / (used) by operating activities	58	(674)	(616)
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	-	(10)	(10)
Principal paid on bonds, leases, subscriptions, and other debt	-	(822)	(822)
Interest paid on bonds, leases, subscriptions, and other debt costs	-	(92)	(92)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	-	(924)	(924)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest and dividends received on investments	1,021	156	1,177
Net cash used by investing activities	1,021	156	1,177
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,114	138	1,252
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	17,341	1,081	18,422
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 18,455	1,219	19,674

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**Nonmajor Proprietary Funds****Combining Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

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	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 loss	\$ (48)	(807)	(855)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	-	151	151
Change in assets:			
(Increase) / decrease in:			
Accounts receivable	-	8	8
Inventory	-	(8)	(8)
Change in deferred outflows of resources:			
(Increase) / decrease in:			
Loss on refunding	-	1	1
Deferred outflows related to pensions	-	(53)	(53)
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	-	4	4
Change in liabilities:			
Increase / (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and personnel costs	-	14	14
Unearned revenues	-	(19)	(19)
Deposits and escrows	106	-	106
Other noncurrent liabilities	-	22	22
Change in deferred inflows of resources:			
Increase in:			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	-	11	11
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	-	2	2
Total adjustments	106	133	239
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 58	(674)	(616)



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

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, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 28
Page 1 of 2

	Intra-County Services	Other Self-Insurance	Self-Insurance Casualty Pool	Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	Health Insurance	Total
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 16,577	283	-	-	34,354	51,214
Cash and cash equivalents held by other fiscal agents	-	-	2,528	19,862	-	22,390
Investments	-	-	282	19,194	-	19,476
Accounts receivable, net	251	2	2	428	6,410	7,093
Inventory	370	-	-	-	-	370
Advances and prepaid items	225	-	163	43	67	498
Total current assets	17,423	285	2,975	39,527	40,831	101,041
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted investments	-	-	500	750	-	1,250
Capital assets:						
Land and construction in progress	440	-	-	-	-	440
Buildings and other capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization	18,338	-	-	-	-	18,338
Total noncurrent assets	18,778	-	500	750	-	20,028
Total assets	36,201	285	3,475	40,277	40,831	121,069
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred outflows related to pensions	5,013	-	-	-	235	5,248
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	593	-	-	-	24	617
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,606	-	-	-	259	5,865
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	2,300	-	245	1,365	2,671	6,581
Wages and benefits payable	368	-	-	-	-	368
Accrued interest	166	-	-	-	-	166
Lease liabilities	506	-	-	-	-	506
Subscription liabilities	3,337	-	-	-	-	3,337
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	41	1,503	2,848	5,222	9,614
Current portion of surplus distribution payables	-	-	25	125	-	150
Current portion of compensated absences	280	-	-	-	-	280
Total current liabilities	6,957	41	1,773	4,338	7,893	21,002
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Lease liabilities	5,355	-	-	-	-	5,355
Subscription liabilities	4,283	-	-	-	-	4,283
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	-	385	25,918	-	26,303
Surplus distribution payables	-	-	323	1,038	-	1,361
Net pension liabilities	6,348	-	-	-	298	6,646
Net OPEB liabilities	1,545	-	-	-	65	1,610
Compensated absences	3,656	-	-	-	-	3,656
Total noncurrent liabilities	21,187	-	708	26,956	363	49,214
Total liabilities	28,144	41	2,481	31,294	8,256	70,216

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 28
Page 2 of 2

	Intra-County Services	Other Self-Insurance	Self-Insurance Casualty Pool	Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	Health Insurance	Total
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred inflows related to pensions	1,974	-	-	-	93	2,067
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	389	-	-	-	16	405
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,363	-	-	-	109	2,472
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	5,297	-	-	-	-	5,297
Restricted for:						
Self-Insurance Casualty Pool	-	-	994	-	-	994
Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	-	-	-	8,983	-	8,983
Unrestricted	6,003	244	-	-	32,725	38,972
Total net position	\$ 11,300	244	994	8,983	32,725	54,246

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 29

Internal Service Funds

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Intra-County Services	Other Self- Insurance	Self- Insurance Casualty Pool	Self- Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	Health Insurance	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:						
Charges for services	\$ 66,652	-	3,131	7,069	83,331	160,183
Miscellaneous	287	-	-	-	3,959	4,246
Total operating revenues	66,939	-	3,131	7,069	87,290	164,429
OPERATING EXPENSES:						
Personnel expenses	20,756	-	-	-	873	21,629
Contractual services	31,410	-	1,143	869	913	34,335
Materials / supplies	9,693	-	-	-	123	9,816
Depreciation and amortization	4,962	-	-	-	-	4,962
Claims and premiums	100	-	1,065	649	77,880	79,694
OPEB costs	-	-	-	-	7,763	7,763
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	-	-	1,996	8,369	534	10,899
Other	226	-	-	-	28	254
Total operating expenses	67,147	-	4,204	9,887	88,114	169,352
Operating loss	(208)	-	(1,073)	(2,818)	(824)	(4,923)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES / (EXPENSES):						
Interest income and investment losses	1,046	17	209	2,184	2,500	5,956
Interest and other debt costs	(403)	-	-	-	-	(403)
Gain on sale of capital assets	35	-	-	-	-	35
Total non-operating revenues, net	678	17	209	2,184	2,500	5,588
Income / (loss) before transfers	470	17	(864)	(634)	1,676	665
TRANSFERS:						
Transfers in from:						
Special revenue funds	401	-	-	-	98	499
Transfers out to:						
General fund	(1,120)	-	-	-	(2,000)	(3,120)
Total transfers	(719)	-	-	-	(1,902)	(2,621)
Change in net position	(249)	17	(864)	(634)	(226)	(1,956)
NET POSITION, beginning of year, prior to restatement	13,002	227	1,858	9,617	32,951	57,655
Restatement of beginning net position (Footnote 1S)	(1,453)	-	-	-	-	(1,453)
NET POSITION, beginning of year, as restated	11,549	227	1,858	9,617	32,951	56,202
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 11,300	244	994	8,983	32,725	54,246



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 30
Page 1 of 2

	Intra-County Services	Other Self- Insurance	Self- Insurance Casualty Pool	Self- Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	Health Insurance	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Cash received from customers	\$ 66,603	-	3,131	6,906	91,243	167,883
Cash received / (paid) from / (to) other entities	287	(1)	3	-	(5,851)	(5,562)
Payments for claims and premiums	-	(1)	(1,987)	(6,092)	(86,177)	(94,257)
Cash received / (paid) from / (to) suppliers for goods and services	(40,179)	-	(917)	(453)	686	(40,863)
Payments to employees for services	(20,911)	-	-	-	(842)	(21,753)
Net cash provided / (used) by operating activities	5,800	(2)	230	361	(941)	5,448
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Prince William Self-Insurance Group premiums surplus distribution paid	-	-	(14)	-	-	(14)
Transfers in	401	-	-	-	98	499
Transfers out	(1,120)	-	-	-	(2,000)	(3,120)
Net cash used by non-capital financing activities	(719)	-	(14)	-	(1,902)	(2,635)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Acquisition of capital assets	(8,791)	-	-	-	-	(8,791)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	35	-	-	-	-	35
Principal paid on leases and subscriptions	4,372	-	-	-	-	4,372
Interest paid on leases and subscriptions costs	(441)	-	-	-	-	(441)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(4,825)	-	-	-	-	(4,825)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from maturities of investments	-	-	800	15,000	-	15,800
Purchases of investments	-	-	-	(10,956)	-	(10,956)
Interest and dividends received on investments	1,046	17	151	1,407	2,476	5,097
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,046	17	951	5,451	2,476	9,941
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,302	15	1,167	5,812	(367)	7,929
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	15,275	268	1,361	14,050	34,721	65,675
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 16,577	283	2,528	19,862	34,354	73,604

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 30
Page 2 of 2

	Intra-County Services	Other Self-Insurance	Self-Insurance Casualty Pool	Self-Insurance Workers' Compensation Association	Health Insurance	Totals
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED / (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Operating loss	\$ (208)	-	(1,073)	(2,818)	(824)	(4,923)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided / (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	4,962	-	-	-	-	4,962
Change in assets:						
(Increase) / decrease in:						
Accounts receivable	(49)	(1)	3	(163)	(1,898)	(2,108)
Inventory	43	-	-	-	-	43
Advances and prepaid items	-	-	234	9	634	877
Change in deferred outflows of resources:						
(Increase) / decrease in:						
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	(2,205)	-	-	-	(161)	(2,366)
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	(42)	-	-	-	19	(23)
Change in liabilities:						
Increase / (decrease) in:						
Accounts payable and personnel costs	1,550	-	(8)	407	582	2,531
Unpaid losses, related liabilities and IBNR	-	(1)	1,074	2,926	534	4,533
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,227	-	-	-	125	1,352
Change in deferred inflows of resources:						
Increase / (decrease) in:						
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	421	-	-	-	52	473
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	101	-	-	-	(4)	97
Total adjustments	6,008	(2)	1,303	3,179	(117)	10,371
Net cash provided / (used) by operating activities	\$ 5,800	(2)	230	361	(941)	5,448



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

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 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, Quantico, Occoquan, and Haymarket within the County. The Towns' portions are paid on a monthly basis.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 31

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Funds

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Pension Trust Funds	OPEB Master Trust Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Cash held by other fiscal agents	\$ 163	-	163
Accounts receivables, net	95	-	95
Restricted investments:			
Money market mutual funds	976	800	1,776
Equity investments	43,250	94,394	137,644
Real asset investments	5,548	-	5,548
Fixed income investments	16,707	69,770	86,477
Diversified investments	3,709	-	3,709
Life insurance annuity	24,526	-	24,526
Total investments	94,716	164,964	259,680
Total assets	94,974	164,964	259,938
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	78	3,839	3,917
Due to other funds	29	48	77
Total liabilities	107	3,887	3,994
NET POSITION			
Net position restricted for pensions	94,867	-	94,867
Net position restricted for OPEB	-	161,077	161,077
Total net position	\$ 94,867	161,077	255,944

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, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Pension Trust Funds	OPEB Master Trust Fund	Total
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Members	\$ 2,402	-	2,402
Employer	4,989	10,932	15,921
Total Contributions	7,391	10,932	18,323
Investment income:			
Interest and dividends	2,377	4,063	6,440
Net increase in fair value of investments	5,590	12,685	18,275
Total investment income	7,967	16,748	24,715
Less: investment expenses	(120)	(241)	(361)
Net investment income	7,847	16,507	24,354
Total additions	15,238	27,439	42,677
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension and OPEB payments	4,839	3,817	8,656
Refund of members' contributions	210	-	210
Administrative expenses	487	48	535
Total deductions	5,536	3,865	9,401
Change in net position	9,702	23,574	33,276
NET POSITION, beginning of year	85,165	137,503	222,668
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 94,867	161,077	255,944

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 33

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Pension Trust Funds

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Supplemental Pension Plan Trust Fund	Length of Service Award Program Trust Fund	Total Pension Trust Funds
ASSETS			
Cash held by other fiscal agents	\$ 163	-	163
Accounts receivable	-	95	95
Restricted investments:			
Money market mutual funds	912	64	976
Equity investments	43,250	-	43,250
Real asset investments	5,548	-	5,548
Fixed return investments	16,707	-	16,707
Diversified investments	3,709	-	3,709
Life insurance annuity	-	24,526	24,526
Total investments	70,126	24,590	94,716
Total assets	70,289	24,685	94,974
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	54	24	78
Due to other funds	21	8	29
Total liabilities	75	32	107
NET POSITION			
Net position restricted for pensions	70,214	24,653	94,867
Total net position	\$ 70,214	24,653	94,867

Fiduciary Funds

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Supplemental Pension Plan Trust Fund	Length of Service Award Program Trust Fund	Total Pension Trust Funds
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Members	\$ 2,402	-	2,402
Employer	2,402	2,587	4,989
Total contributions	4,804	2,587	7,391
Investment income:			
Interest and dividends	1,684	693	2,377
Net increase in fair value of investments	5,590	-	5,590
Total investment income	7,274	693	7,967
Less: investment expenses	(120)	-	(120)
Net investment income	7,154	693	7,847
Total additions	11,958	3,280	15,238
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension payments	3,044	1,795	4,839
Refund of members' contributions	210	-	210
Administrative expenses	202	285	487
Total deductions	3,456	2,080	5,536
Change in net position	8,502	1,200	9,702
NET POSITION, beginning of year	61,712	23,453	85,165
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 70,214	24,653	94,867

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 35

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Master Trust Fund

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	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
ASSETS					
Restricted investments	\$ 33,330	31,706	33,981	65,947	164,964
Total assets	33,330	31,706	33,981	65,947	164,964
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	191	2,417	1,223	8	3,839
Due to other funds	48	-	-	-	48
Total liabilities	239	2,417	1,223	8	3,887
NET POSITION					
Net position restricted for OPEB	33,091	29,289	32,758	65,939	161,077
Total net position	\$ 33,091	29,289	32,758	65,939	161,077

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 36

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, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	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	\$ 4,519	3,701	2,712	-	10,932
Investment income:					
Interest and dividends	766	681	935	1,681	4,063
Net increase in fair value of investments	2,497	2,139	2,930	5,119	12,685
Total investment income	3,263	2,820	3,865	6,800	16,748
Less: investment expenses	(45)	(41)	(56)	(99)	(241)
Net investment income	3,218	2,779	3,809	6,701	16,507
Total additions	7,737	6,480	6,521	6,701	27,439
DEDUCTIONS					
OPEB payments	186	2,413	1,218	-	3,817
Administrative expenses	48	-	-	-	48
Total deductions	234	2,413	1,218	-	3,865
Change in net position	7,503	4,067	5,303	6,701	23,574
NET POSITION, beginning of year	25,588	25,222	27,455	59,238	137,503
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 33,091	29,289	32,758	65,939	161,077

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 37

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Funds

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

		Special Welfare	Community Service Board Payees	Housing FSS Recipients	Sales Tax Due To Towns	Total
ASSETS						
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	82	-	-	-	82
Cash held in escrow		-	-	377	-	377
Cash held by other fiscal agents		-	89	-	-	89
Accounts receivable, net		-	-	104	-	104
Total assets		82	89	481	-	652
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable		5	-	-	-	5
Escrow and deposits		-	-	437	-	437
Total liabilities		5	-	437	-	442
NET POSITION						
Net position restricted for other purposes		77	89	44	-	210
Total net position	\$	77	89	44	-	210

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 38

Fiduciary Funds

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(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	\$ 74	379	-	-	453
Sales taxes collected for other governments	-	-	-	923	923
Investment Income:					
Interest and dividends	-	-	8	-	8
Total investment income	-	-	8	-	8
Total additions	74	379	8	923	1,384
DEDUCTIONS					
Payments on behalf of individuals for programs	64	368	-	-	432
Payment of sales taxes to other governments	-	-	-	923	923
Total deductions	64	368	-	923	1,355
Change in net position	10	11	8	-	29
NET POSITION, beginning of year	67	78	36	-	181
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 77	89	44	-	210



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

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 include 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.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 39

Discretely Presented Component Unit - Adult Detention Center

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Governmental Fund Types		
	General Operating	Capital Projects	Total
ASSETS			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 23,727	4,805	28,532
Cash and cash equivalents held by other fiscal agents	2,031	-	2,031
Restricted cash and temporary investments	-	36	36
Accounts receivable, net	71	-	71
Advances and prepaid items	2	-	2
Due from other governmental units	42	-	42
Total assets	25,873	4,841	30,714
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	1,021	56	1,077
Wages and benefits payable	723	-	723
Retainage	-	36	36
Total liabilities	1,744	92	1,836
FUND BALANCES:			
Assigned	1,695	1,571	3,266
Unassigned	22,434	3,178	25,612
Total fund balances	24,129	4,749	28,878
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 25,873	4,841	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of

Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds

\$ 90,188

Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Net OPEB assets 1,625

Deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to Pension and OPEB are not financial resources or obligations, therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Deferred outflows related to pensions 10,029

Deferred outflows related to OPEB 1,554

Deferred inflows related to pensions (3,874)

Deferred inflows related to OPEB (2,368)

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Current year net pension liabilities (11,988)

Current year net OPEB liabilities (2,992)

Compensated absences (7,471)

Net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 12) \$ 103,581



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 40

Discretely Presented Component Unit - Adult Detention Center

Page 1 of 2

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Governmental Fund Types		Total
	General Operating	Capital Projects	
REVENUES:			
From use of money and property	\$ 1,580	-	1,580
Charges for services	1,016	-	1,016
Intergovernmental revenues:			
Federal	367	-	367
State	18,407	-	18,407
Local	39,673	-	39,673
Miscellaneous	69	-	69
Total revenues	<u>61,112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,112</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Public safety	<u>58,470</u>	<u>1,166</u>	<u>59,636</u>
Total expenditures	<u>58,470</u>	<u>1,166</u>	<u>59,636</u>
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	2,642	(1,166)	1,476
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES):			
Transfers in	-	1,866	1,866
Transfers out	(1,866)	-	(1,866)
Sale of surplus property	19	-	19
Total other financing sources / (uses)	<u>(1,847)</u>	<u>1,866</u>	<u>19</u>
Net change in fund balances	795	700	1,495
FUND BALANCES, beginning of year	<u>23,334</u>	<u>4,049</u>	
FUND BALANCES, end of year	<u>\$ 24,129</u>	<u>4,749</u>	

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Adult Detention Center
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 40
Page 2 of 2

	Total
Net change in fund balances	\$ 1,495
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	1,327
Subtract depreciation and amortization expense	(4,243)
Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Add current year's net OPEB assets	1,625
Subtract prior year's net OPEB assets	(1,022)
Deferred inflows and outflows of resources are not financial resources, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Add current year's deferred outflows related to pensions	10,029
Add current year's deferred outflows related to OPEB	1,554
Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to pensions	(6,750)
Subtract prior year's deferred outflows related to OPEB	(1,038)
Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to pensions	(3,874)
Subtract current year's deferred inflows related to OPEB	(2,368)
Add prior year's deferred inflows related to pensions	3,531
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	(11,988)
Subtract current year's OPEB	(2,992)
Subtract current year's compensated absences liability	(7,471)
Add prior year's pensions	10,748
Add prior year's OPEB	2,367
Add prior year's compensated absences liability*	7,164
Change in Adult Detention Center net position (Exhibit 13)	\$ (102)

* See Note 1S for information regarding the County's implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, which affected the recognition and measurement of compensated absences reported in governmental activities.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

Schedule 41

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, 2025

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		2025	Variance With
	Original	Final	Actuals	Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY REVENUES:				
From use of money and property	\$ -	-	1,580	1,580
Charges for services	237	237	1,016	779
Intergovernmental revenues:				
Federal	607	607	367	(240)
State	16,699	16,699	18,407	1,708
Local:				
Manassas	4,987	4,987	4,694	(293)
Manassas Park	480	480	661	181
Prince William County	40,017	40,017	34,318	(5,699)
Miscellaneous	62	62	69	7
Total revenues	63,089	63,089	61,112	(1,977)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
Public safety - Adult Detention	61,357	60,432	58,470	1,962
Total budgetary expenditures	61,357	60,432	58,470	1,962
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers out to:				
Capital projects funds	(116)	(1,866)	(1,866)	-
Sale of surplus property	-	-	19	19
Total other financing sources (uses)	(116)	(1,866)	(1,847)	19
Net change in budgetary fund balance	1,616	791	795	4
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	23,334	23,334	23,334	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, end of year	\$ 24,950	24,125	24,129	4

Note:

Budgetary basis approximates GAAP 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.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Governmental Funds
Schedule of Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 42
Page 1 of 4

Total Outstanding at June 30, 2025													
Description	Authorized	Issued	Date Issued	General County Related Debt	Road Related Debt	Adult Detention Center Related Debt	Park Related Debt	School Board Related Debt	Total Outstanding (Not Matured) at June 30, 2025	Interest Rate (%)	Maturing Annually		
											Amount	Fiscal Year	
General Obligation													
Bonds and Revenue Bonds:													
2006 Referendum	67,565	61,805	29-Jul-15	4,820	6,428	-	1,112	-	12,360	5.00	3,090	2026	
										3.00	3,090	2027 thru 2028	
										3.00	3,090	2031	
Total 2006 Referendum	\$ 67,565	61,805		\$ 4,820	6,428	-	1,112	-	12,360				
Revenue Bonds													
Tax-Exempt Bonds:	\$ 30,985	23,355	1-Mar-16	\$ 12,825	-	-	-	-	12,825	5.00	1,170	2026 thru 2027	
										5.00	1,165	2028	
										4.00	1,165	2029 thru 2032	
										3.50	1,165	2033 thru 2036	
	54,590	44,770	29-Oct-20	21,370	-	14,420	-	-	35,790	5.00	2,245	2026 thru 2028	
										5.00	2,240	2029	
										5.00	2,235	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	2,460	2032 thru 2037	
										5.00	2,455	2038 thru 2039	
										5.00	2,460	2040 thru 2043	
										4.25	2,460	2044	
	14,890	14,890	14-Nov-24	-	14,890	-	-	-	14,890	5.00	755	2026 thru 2027	
										5.00	13,380	2028	
Taxable Bonds:	17,000	16,380	25-Oct-23	13,920	-	-	-	-	13,920	5.00	2,460	2026 thru 2029	
										5.00	2,455	2030	
										5.00	1,625	2031	
Total Revenue Bonds	\$ 153,965	132,195		\$ 80,915	14,890	14,420	-	-	110,225				
School Bonds	\$ 62,320	62,320	12-May-05	-	-	-	-	3,115	3,115	4.35	3,115	2026	
	61,605	61,605	11-May-06	-	-	-	-	6,160	6,160	4.60	3,080	2026	
										5.10	3,080	2027	
	64,975	64,975	10-May-07	-	-	-	-	9,735	9,735	4.50	3,245	2026	
										5.10	3,245	2027 thru 2028	
	45,890	45,890	15-May-08	-	-	-	-	9,170	9,170	5.10	2,295	2026 thru 2027	
										5.10	2,290	2028	
										4.60	2,290	2029	
	51,020	51,020	15-May-09	-	-	-	-	12,750	12,750	4.05	2,550	2026	
										5.05	2,550	2027	
										4.30	2,550	2028	
										5.05	2,550	2029	
										4.43	2,550	2030	
	91,910	82,545	23-Sep-14	-	-	-	-	33,000	33,000	3.00	4,125	2026	
										2.50	4,125	2027	
										3.00	4,125	2028	
										3.25	4,125	2029	
										3.25	4,125	2030	
										3.00	4,125	2032	
										3.00	4,125	2034 thru 2035	
	108,990	98,485	29-Jul-15	-	-	-	-	34,475	34,475	5.00	4,925	2026	
										3.00	4,925	2027 thru 2031	
										3.13	4,925	2032	
	139,480	120,220	29-Mar-16	-	-	-	-	72,120	72,120	5.00	6,010	2026 thru 2030	
										3.00	6,010	2031 thru 2037	

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Governmental Funds
Schedule of Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

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Total Outstanding at June 30, 2025												
Description	Authorized	Issued	Date Issued	General County Related Debt	Road Related Debt	Adult Detention Center Related Debt	Park Related Debt	School Board Related Debt	Total Outstanding (Not Matured) at June 30, 2025	Interest Rate (%)	Maturing Annually	
											Amount	Fiscal Year
General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds (cont'd):												
School Bonds (cont'd)												
	219,695	77,660	9-Mar-17	-	-	-	-	46,580	46,580	5.00	3,885	2026 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	-	-	-	-	75,335	75,335	5.00	5,795	2026 thru 2030
										4.00	5,795	2031 thru 2033
										3.13	5,795	2034 thru 2035
										3.38	5,795	2036 thru 2038
	378,500	109,155	29-Oct-19	-	-	-	-	81,855	81,855	5.00	5,460	2026 thru 2031
										5.00	5,455	2032
										3.00	5,455	2033 thru 2040
	119,450	106,510	15-Oct-20	-	-	-	-	85,200	85,200	4.00	5,325	2026 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	-	-	-	-	50,020	50,020	4.00	2,945	2026 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	-	-	-	-	38,160	38,160	5.00	2,120	2026 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	-	-	-	-	129,020	129,020	5.00	6,795	2026 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
	363,835	133,940	31-Oct-24	-	-	-	-	133,940	133,940	5.00	6,700	2026 thru 2033
										5.00	6,695	2034 thru 2037
										4.00	6,695	2038 thru 2045
Taxable - Local Build America Bonds	60,765	56,445	13-May-10	-	-	-	-	24,180	24,180	5.17	4,030	2026
										5.56	4,030	2027 thru 2031
Taxable-Direct Payment Qualified School Construction Bonds ^a	9,800	9,685	8-Jul-10	-	-	-	-	1,140	1,140	-	570	2026 thru 2027
Total School Bonds	\$ 2,819,895	1,433,420		\$ -	-	-	-	845,955	845,955			

^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 U.S. Treasury via VPSA.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Governmental Funds
Schedule of Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

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Amounts expressed in thousands														
Description	Authorized	Issued	Date Issued	Total Outstanding at June 30, 2025						Total Outstanding (Not Matured) at June 30, 2025	Interest Rate (%)	Maturing Annually		
				General County Related Debt	Road Related Debt	Adult Detention Center Related Debt	Park Related Debt	School Board Related Debt	Amount			Fiscal Year		
General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds (cont'd):														
Refunding Bonds:														
Tax-Exempt Bonds:	\$	59,000	35,550	29-Feb-12	\$	-	10,980	-	455	-	11,435	5.00	3,695	2026
												5.00	3,690	2027
												5.00	2,025	2028 thru 2029
		115,000	50,940	29-Mar-16		-	-	-	-	36,515	36,515	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		-	4,380	-	-	-	4,380	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		-	-	-	-	33,185	33,185	2.16	305	2026
												2.21	310	2027
												2.30	2,625	2028
												2.40	295	2029
												2.50	3,270	2030
												2.60	8,770	2031
												2.70	8,625	2032
												2.75	6,175	2033
												2.80	2,810	2034
		640,140	72,220	18-Jun-20		9,183	24,386	-	3,858	30,998	68,425	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	\$	1,832,780	217,785		\$	9,183	39,746	-	4,313	100,698	153,940			
Total General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds	\$	4,874,205	1,845,205		\$	94,918	61,064	14,420	5,425	946,653	1,122,480			
Capital Debt:														
Refunding VRA - Spriggs Road	\$	10,100	10,095	27-Jun-12	\$	-	995	-	-	-	995	4.82	995	2026
Refunding COP		50,000	35,205	26-Mar-13		799	-	2,267	14	-	3,080	5.00	1,540	2026 thru 2027
Refunding VRA - River Oaks Fire Station		2,330	2,330	5-Nov-14		460	-	-	-	-	460	5.13	230	2026
												4.82	230	2027
Refunding VRA - Antioch Fire Station		2,215	2,215	5-Nov-14		490	-	-	-	-	490	5.13	245	2026
												4.84	245	2027
Refunding VRA - Roads		6,245	6,245	5-Nov-14		-	1,385	-	-	-	1,385	5.13	690	2026
												4.82	695	2027
Refunding VRA - Birchdale Fire Station		2,140	2,140	5-Nov-14		845	-	-	-	-	845	5.13	215	2026
												4.84	210	2027 thru 2029

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Governmental Funds
Schedule of Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

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Total Outstanding at June 30, 2025													
Description	Authorized	Issued	Date Issued	General County Related Debt	Road Related Debt	Adult Detention Center Related Debt	Park Related Debt	School Board Related Debt	Total Outstanding (Not Matured) at June 30, 2025	Interest Rate (%)	Maturing Annually		
											Amount	Fiscal Year	
Refunding Bonds (cont'd)													
Capital Debt (cont'd)													
Refunding VRA - Roads	3,010	3,010	5-Nov-14	-	1,195	-	-	-	1,195	5.13	300	2026	
										4.81	300	2027	
										4.83	300	2028	
										4.84	295	2029	
Refunding VRA - Roads	29,925	18,855	5-Nov-14	-	9,400	-	-	-	9,400	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	\$ 105,965	80,095		\$ 2,594	12,975	2,267	14	-	17,850				
Total General Obligation, Revenue Bonds, Capital Debt and Other Long-Term Debt													
\$ 4,980,170	1,925,300		\$ 97,512	74,039	16,687	5,439	946,653	1,140,330					

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
Enterprise Funds
Schedule of Bonds and Other Long-Term Debt
June 30, 2025
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Schedule 43

Total Outstanding at June 30, 2025									
Description	Authorized	Issued	Date Issued	Parks & Recreation	Total Outstanding (Not Matured) at June 30, 2025	Interest Rate (%)	Maturing Annually		
							Amount	Fiscal Year	
Revenue Bonds:									
Refunding Bonds	\$	5,410	4,810	29-Oct-20	\$	1,435	1,435	5.00	765
								5.00	670
Total Revenue Bonds	\$	<u>5,410</u>	<u>4,810</u>		\$	<u>1,435</u>	<u>1,435</u>		
Total Bonds, Capital Debt and Other Long-Term Debt									
	\$	<u>5,410</u>	<u>4,810</u>		\$	<u>1,435</u>	<u>1,435</u>		



Woodbridge District Beautification Initiative

STATISTICAL SECTION

Unaudited

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 derived from the Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports for the relevant year.

	Page
Financial Trends	284
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	296
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	304
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	311
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	318
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	324
These schedules present other information useful to certain readers of the County's financial statements.	

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 1 - Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(accrual basis of accounting; amounts expressed in thousands)

	2016 as restated ^c	2017 as restated ^d	2018	2019 as restated ^e	2020
Governmental activities:					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 442,098	\$ 485,264	\$ 505,044	\$ 539,411	\$ 547,230
Restricted	170,299	140,373	95,769	97,235	110,355
Unrestricted	(885,739)	(994,204)	(1,010,760)	(924,368)	(931,915)
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ (273,342)</u>	<u>\$ (368,567)</u>	<u>\$ (409,947)</u>	<u>\$ (287,722)</u>	<u>\$ (274,330)</u>
Business-type activities:					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 32,870	\$ 40,381	\$ 38,545	\$ 39,852	\$ 39,222
Restricted	--	--	--	--	--
Unrestricted	6,280	9,522	12,147	22,939	28,721
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 39,150</u>	<u>\$ 49,903</u>	<u>\$ 50,692</u>	<u>\$ 62,791</u>	<u>\$ 67,943</u>
Primary government:					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 474,968	\$ 525,645	\$ 543,589	\$ 579,263	\$ 586,452
Restricted	170,299	140,373	95,769	97,235	110,355
Unrestricted	(879,459)	(984,682)	(998,613)	(901,429)	(903,194)
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ (234,192)</u>	<u>\$ (318,664)</u>	<u>\$ (359,255)</u>	<u>\$ (224,931)</u>	<u>\$ (206,387)</u>
Component units:^a					
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 1,416,258	\$ 1,522,452	\$ 1,572,907	\$ 1,689,674	\$ 1,809,830
Restricted	198,106	173,810	231,206	104,459	80,492
Unrestricted	(700,164)	(860,881)	(823,297)	(732,730)	(714,995)
Total component units net position	<u>\$ 914,200</u>	<u>\$ 835,381</u>	<u>\$ 980,816</u>	<u>\$ 1,061,403</u>	<u>\$ 1,175,327</u>
Total reporting entity:					
Net Investment in capital assets ^b	\$ 1,891,226	\$ 1,367,824	\$ 2,215,208	\$ 1,501,676	\$ 1,566,473
Restricted ^b	368,405	163,665	130,578	201,694	143,811
Unrestricted	(1,579,623)	(1,014,772)	(1,724,225)	(866,898)	(741,344)
Total reporting entity net position	<u>\$ 680,008</u>	<u>\$ 516,717</u>	<u>\$ 621,561</u>	<u>\$ 836,472</u>	<u>\$ 968,940</u>

^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 ADC 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

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
					Governmental activities:
\$ 541,191	\$ 594,573	\$ 669,445	\$ 661,827	\$ 727,351	Net Investment in capital assets
126,398	136,758	147,820	180,321	198,587	Restricted
(951,452)	(926,368)	(849,164)	(764,990)	(800,604)	Unrestricted
<u>\$ (283,863)</u>	<u>\$ (195,037)</u>	<u>\$ (31,899)</u>	<u>\$ 77,158</u>	<u>\$ 125,334</u>	Total governmental activities net position
					Business-type activities:
\$ 44,730	\$ 48,421	\$ 49,057	\$ 47,799	\$ 54,670	Net Investment in capital assets
--	--	29,054	39,729	51,631	Restricted
27,218	23,690	(4,857)	(6,244)	(17,528)	Unrestricted
<u>\$ 71,948</u>	<u>\$ 72,111</u>	<u>\$ 73,254</u>	<u>\$ 81,284</u>	<u>\$ 88,773</u>	Total business-type activities net position
					Primary government:
\$ 585,921	\$ 642,994	\$ 718,502	\$ 709,626	\$ 782,021	Net Investment in capital assets
126,398	136,758	176,874	220,050	250,218	Restricted
(924,234)	(902,678)	(854,021)	(771,234)	(818,132)	Unrestricted
<u>\$ (211,915)</u>	<u>\$ (122,926)</u>	<u>\$ 41,355</u>	<u>\$ 158,442</u>	<u>\$ 214,107</u>	Total primary government net position
					Component units: ^a
\$ 1,862,670	\$ 1,906,046	\$ 1,959,583	\$ --	\$ 1,983,060	Net Investment in capital assets
142,111	237,960	184,766	(66,350)	300,741	Restricted
(626,918)	(557,621)	(389,670)	1,978,857	(162,654)	Unrestricted
<u>\$ 1,377,863</u>	<u>\$ 1,586,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,754,679</u>	<u>\$ 1,912,507</u>	<u>\$ 2,121,147</u>	Total component units net position
					Total reporting entity:
\$ 2,512,932	\$ 2,595,767	\$ 2,706,832	\$ 2,765,608	\$ 2,923,476	Net Investment in capital assets ^b
204,168	327,991	332,893	362,052	392,564	Restricted ^b
(1,551,152)	(1,460,299)	(1,243,691)	(990,361)	(980,786)	Unrestricted
<u>\$ 1,165,948</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,459</u>	<u>\$ 1,796,034</u>	<u>\$ 2,137,299</u>	<u>\$ 2,335,254</u>	Total reporting entity net position

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 2 - Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting; amounts expressed in thousands)

Page 1 of 4

	2016 as restated ^b	2017 as restated ^b	2018	2019 as restated ^c	2020 as restated ^d
Primary Government:					
Expenses					
Governmental activities:					
General government administration	\$ 40,258	\$ 50,059	\$ 47,002	\$ 47,572	\$ 51,328
Judicial administration	21,960	22,458	21,557	23,677	26,943
Public safety	270,610	295,806	292,517	335,421	323,824
Public works	96,977	81,479	112,634	107,447	102,006
Health and welfare	88,726	92,898	95,658	100,931	111,427
Education	672,297	554,522	589,737	468,667	633,749
Parks, recreational and cultural	78,278	50,250	49,000	57,677	56,706
Community development	37,307	66,559	71,037	65,623	76,709
Interest on long-term debt	47,263	54,176	51,305	49,473	49,964
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>1,353,676</u>	<u>1,268,207</u>	<u>1,330,447</u>	<u>1,256,488</u>	<u>1,432,656</u>
Business-type activities:					
Landfill	16,613	16,195	14,745	14,749	16,922
Nonmajor enterprise funds	--	--	--	--	--
Parks, recreational and cultural	6,427	6,445	6,943	6,336	5,038
Innovation technology park	340	458	268	590	756
Community development	--	--	--	--	--
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>23,380</u>	<u>23,098</u>	<u>21,956</u>	<u>21,675</u>	<u>22,716</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 1,377,056</u>	<u>\$ 1,291,305</u>	<u>\$ 1,352,403</u>	<u>\$ 1,278,163</u>	<u>\$ 1,455,372</u>
Program Revenues					
Governmental activities:					
Charges for services:					
General government administration	\$ 2,263	\$ 1,969	\$ 1,996	\$ 1,925	\$ 1,988
Judicial administration	1,939	1,982	1,695	2,030	1,930
Public safety	11,113	24,005	14,572	15,514	13,958
Public works	8,796	8,523	8,533	8,748	8,957
Health and welfare	6,635	977	1,332	1,543	1,252
Education	--	--	641	--	--
Parks, recreational and cultural	8,695	8,992	8,302	8,123	5,951
Community development	15,527	12,164	18,382	17,551	16,976
Operating grants and contributions	85,699	89,962	96,631	101,515	112,289
Capital grants and contributions	76,627	56,635	80,752	77,737	75,846
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>217,294</u>	<u>205,209</u>	<u>232,836</u>	<u>234,686</u>	<u>239,147</u>
Business-type activities:					
Charges for services:					
Landfill	19,660	19,568	19,879	20,381	19,797
Parks, recreational and cultural	5,472	5,222	4,654	4,524	3,566
Community development	1,132	4,312	978	3,408	3,050
Capital grants and contributions	--	--	--	--	--
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>26,264</u>	<u>29,102</u>	<u>25,511</u>	<u>28,313</u>	<u>26,413</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 243,558</u>	<u>\$ 234,311</u>	<u>\$ 258,347</u>	<u>\$ 262,999</u>	<u>\$ 265,560</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue					
Governmental activities	\$ (1,136,382)	\$ (1,062,998)	\$ (1,097,611)	\$ (1,021,802)	\$ (1,193,509)
Business-type activities	2,884	6,004	3,555	6,638	3,697
Total primary government net (expense)/revenue	<u>\$ (1,133,498)</u>	<u>\$ (1,056,994)</u>	<u>\$ (1,094,056)</u>	<u>\$ (1,015,164)</u>	<u>\$ (1,189,812)</u>
General Revenues and Other					
Changes in Net Position					
Governmental activities:					
Taxes					
Real property	\$ 628,960	\$ 650,851	\$ 679,762	\$ 713,059	\$ 754,989
Personal property	114,750	128,280	137,198	150,269	162,528
Local sales	60,551	63,022	64,566	68,710	72,342
Consumers utility	13,977	14,196	14,417	14,443	14,408
Food and beverage	--	--	--	--	--
Business, professional and occupational license	25,065	25,341	26,554	26,945	28,236
Recordation	10,613	11,149	9,839	10,687	13,016
Motor vehicle licenses	8,260	8,409	8,845	9,887	9,086
Other local taxes	3,721	4,030	4,025	13,215	12,311
Short term rental, bank stock, public utility gross receipts	3,350	3,733	4,102	4,431	4,006
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	85,327	81,728	81,058	80,200	81,030

TABLE 2 - Changes in Net Position
Page 2 of 4

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
					Primary Government:
					Expenses
					Governmental activities:
\$ 95,112	\$ 87,723	\$ 138,072	\$ 105,212	\$ 115,786	General government administration
29,253	30,826	32,976	39,350	44,575	Judicial administration
375,682	303,227	386,346	432,308	457,308	Public safety
93,970	98,907	144,493	22,925	69,466	Public works
136,895	139,577	155,569	176,365	208,331	Health and welfare
694,445	660,808	685,309	859,370	913,177	Education
51,025	67,560	36,130	67,606	82,788	Parks, recreational and cultural
90,729	76,136	77,383	153,371	90,586	Community development
49,053	46,526	43,134	46,135	49,708	Interest on long-term debt
<u>1,616,164</u>	<u>1,511,290</u>	<u>1,699,412</u>	<u>1,902,642</u>	<u>2,031,727</u>	Total governmental activities expenses
					Business-type activities:
20,122	19,730	23,767	24,158	28,576	Landfill
--	5,304	--	--	--	Nonmajor enterprise funds
4,293	--	5,975	6,847	6,325	Parks, recreational and cultural
746	--	--	--	--	Innovation technology park
--	--	1,529	181	48	Community development
<u>25,161</u>	<u>25,034</u>	<u>31,271</u>	<u>31,186</u>	<u>34,949</u>	Total business-type activities expenses
<u>\$ 1,641,325</u>	<u>\$ 1,536,324</u>	<u>\$ 1,730,683</u>	<u>\$ 1,933,828</u>	<u>\$ 2,066,676</u>	Total primary government expenses
					Program Revenues
					Governmental activities:
					Charges for services:
\$ 1,643	\$ 1,764	\$ 1,737	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,510	General government administration
2,133	1,724	1,361	1,516	1,965	Judicial administration
11,937	15,380	14,239	9,154	13,663	Public safety
8,983	9,178	10,354	11,281	12,500	Public works
1,082	2,102	1,159	1,319	1,230	Health and welfare
--	--	--	--	--	Education
2,716	5,087	7,939	8,568	9,281	Parks, recreational and cultural
16,801	19,224	19,732	25,945	26,984	Community development
185,504	159,259	220,784	180,468	183,666	Operating grants and contributions
110,246	124,577	152,601	151,409	98,073	Capital grants and contributions
<u>341,045</u>	<u>338,295</u>	<u>429,906</u>	<u>391,265</u>	<u>348,872</u>	Total governmental activities program revenues
					Business-type activities:
					Charges for services:
20,094	20,141	21,713	27,619	34,160	Landfill
3,290	4,401	4,484	7,155	5,434	Parks, recreational and cultural
5,660	848	4,863	1,467	--	Community development
--	97	103	152	106	Capital grants and contributions
<u>29,044</u>	<u>25,487</u>	<u>31,163</u>	<u>36,393</u>	<u>39,700</u>	Total business-type activities program revenues
<u>\$ 370,089</u>	<u>\$ 363,782</u>	<u>\$ 461,069</u>	<u>\$ 427,658</u>	<u>\$ 388,572</u>	Total primary government program revenues
					Net (Expense)/Revenue
\$ (1,275,119)	\$ (1,172,995)	\$ (1,269,506)	\$ (1,511,377)	\$ (1,682,855)	Governmental activities
3,883	453	(108)	5,207	4,751	Business-type activities
<u>\$ (1,271,236)</u>	<u>\$ (1,172,542)</u>	<u>\$ (1,269,614)</u>	<u>\$ (1,506,170)</u>	<u>\$ (1,678,104)</u>	Total primary government net (expense)/revenue
					General Revenues and Other
					Changes in Net Position
					Governmental activities:
					Taxes
\$ 787,059	\$ 839,452	\$ 868,571	\$ 941,486	\$ 1,002,132	Real property
175,182	203,679	228,713	291,398	354,389	Personal property
80,140	88,032	93,246	95,687	99,421	Local sales
13,266	15,278	15,408	14,658	14,722	Consumers utility
--	--	41,127	45,096	46,438	Food and beverage
29,882	32,910	34,636	38,922	41,413	Business, professional and occupational license
20,067	17,466	11,138	11,460	13,163	Recordation
12,550	12,814	12,947	12,610	13,489	Motor vehicle licenses
14,499	16,744	24,893	24,553	23,910	Other local taxes
5,213	5,614	--	--	--	Short term rental, bank stock, public utility gross receipts
77,581	77,339	78,379	77,766	79,056	Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
TABLE 2 - Changes in Net Position (cont'd)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting; amounts expressed in thousands)

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	2016 as restated ^b	2017 as restated ^b	2018	2019 as restated ^c	2020 as restated ^d
Primary Government (cont'd):					
General Revenues and Other					
Changes in Net Position (cont'd)					
Governmental activities (cont'd):					
Investment earnings/(losses)	26,736	11,123	13,727	43,026	38,443
Gain on disposition of capital assets	17	649	161	745	--
Donations	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	12,480	24,112	8,322	12,200	15,919
Special item - transfer of volunteer fire and rescue operations	2,929	13,026	--	--	--
Transfers	792	(4,377)	4,010	(2,890)	587
Total governmental activities	997,530	1,035,274	1,056,588	1,144,029	1,206,903
Business-type activities:					
Investment earnings/(losses)	533	--	57	1,494	1,060
Gain/(loss) on disposition of capital assets	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	933	1,215	1,187	1,077	982
Transfers	(792)	4,377	(4,010)	2,890	(587)
Total business-type activities	674	5,592	(2,766)	5,461	1,455
Total primary government	\$ 998,204	\$ 1,040,866	\$ 1,053,822	\$ 1,149,490	\$ 1,208,358
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	\$ (138,852)	\$ (27,724)	\$ (41,666)	\$ 122,227	\$ 13,394
Cumulative effect of restatement- Gov't Activities	--	(15,068)	--	--	--
Business-type activities	10,542	11,596	789	12,099	5,152
Cumulative effect of restatement - Business-type Activities	--	--	--	--	--
Total primary government	\$ (128,310)	\$ (31,196)	\$ (40,877)	\$ 134,326	\$ 18,546
Component Units:^a					
Expenses					
School Board	\$ 1,059,657	\$ 1,149,263	\$ 1,163,792	\$ 1,183,841	\$ 1,296,560
Adult Detention Center	48,241	44,712	43,365	43,742	51,908
Convention & Visitors Bureau	1,275	1,178	--	--	--
Total component unit expenses	\$ 1,109,173	\$ 1,195,153	\$ 1,207,157	\$ 1,227,583	\$ 1,348,468
Program Revenues					
Charges for services	\$ 24,429	25,735	26,138	25,457	18,009
Operating grants and contributions	168,110	179,935	182,304	182,964	185,517
Capital grants and contributions	124	119	123	128	119
Total component unit program revenues	\$ 192,663	205,789	208,565	208,549	203,645
General Revenues and Other					
Changes in Net Position					
Payment from primary government	\$ 783,479	672,345	717,067	633,538	774,951
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	381,856	401,967	419,099	452,149	471,510
Investment earnings/(losses)	3,489	2,603	2,700	8,669	7,117
Gain on disposition of capital assets	(1)	--	--	--	11
Miscellaneous	3,734	5,523	5,447	4,631	5,158
Total general revenues and other changes in net position	\$ 1,172,557	1,082,438	1,144,313	1,098,987	1,258,747
Cumulative effect of restatement	--	--	--	--	--
Total component unit change in net position	\$ 256,047	\$ 93,074	\$ 145,721	\$ 79,953	\$ 113,924

^a 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.

^b FY 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.

^d FY2020 figures were adjusted and restated due to GASB 84 implementation in FY2021.

TABLE 2 - Changes in Net Position (cont'd)
Page 4 of 4

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
					Primary Government (cont'd):
					General Revenues and Other
					Changes in Net Position (cont'd)
					Governmental activities (cont'd):
15,825	(48,810)	18,346	65,460	77,367	Investment earnings/(losses)
--	277	--	--	--	Gain on disposition of capital assets
--	237	--	--	--	Donations
30,526	835	5,522	1,692	952	Miscellaneous
--	--	--	--	--	Special item - transfer of volunteer fire and rescue operations
3,205	(46)	(282)	(354)	(408)	Transfers
<u>1,264,997</u>	<u>1,261,823</u>	<u>1,432,646</u>	<u>1,620,434</u>	<u>1,766,044</u>	Total governmental activities
					Business-type activities:
104	(1,671)	207	1,628	2,132	Investment earnings/(losses)
990	57	--	--	--	Gain/(loss) on disposition of capital assets
990	1,278	762	841	473	Miscellaneous
(3,205)	46	282	354	408	Transfers
<u>(1,121)</u>	<u>(290)</u>	<u>1,251</u>	<u>2,823</u>	<u>3,013</u>	Total business-type activities
<u>\$ 1,262,902</u>	<u>\$ 1,261,533</u>	<u>\$ 1,433,897</u>	<u>\$ 1,623,257</u>	<u>1,769,057</u>	Total primary government
					Change in Net Position
\$ (10,122)	\$ 88,828	\$ 163,140	\$ 109,057	83,189	Governmental activities
594	--	--	--	--	Cumulative effect of restatement- Gov't Activities
2,762	163	1,143	8,030	7,764	Business-type activities
--	--	--	--	--	Cumulative effect of restatement - Business-type Activities
<u>\$ (6,766)</u>	<u>\$ 88,991</u>	<u>\$ 164,283</u>	<u>\$ 117,087</u>	<u>90,953</u>	Total primary government
					Component Units: ^a
					Expenses
\$ 1,380,099	\$ 1,394,559	\$ 1,551,715	\$ 1,717,147	1,909,840	School Board
56,297	71,738	53,500	56,421	61,233	Adult Detention Center
--	--	--	--	--	Convention & Visitors Bureau
<u>1,436,396</u>	<u>1,466,297</u>	<u>1,605,215</u>	<u>1,773,568</u>	<u>1,971,073</u>	Total component unit expenses
					Program Revenues
5,785	16,989	30,396	32,916	30,192	Charges for services
295,190	332,983	306,140	280,763	327,697	Operating grants and contributions
127	130	22,737	120	123	Capital grants and contributions
<u>301,102</u>	<u>350,102</u>	<u>359,273</u>	<u>313,799</u>	<u>358,012</u>	Total component unit program revenues
					General Revenues and Other
					Changes in Net Position
826,798	807,843	828,394	1,012,366	1,071,968	Payment from primary government
491,034	522,564	576,451	632,027	674,834	Grants and contributions not
3,162	(16,938)	2,326	30,497	47,330	restricted to specific programs
--	--	--	--	--	Investment earnings/(losses)
6,451	8,788	9,424	9,057	5,542	Gain on disposition of capital assets
					Miscellaneous
1,327,445	1,322,257	1,416,595	1,683,947	1,799,674	Total general revenues and
10,385	--	--	--	--	other changes in net position
<u>\$ 202,536</u>	<u>\$ 206,062</u>	<u>\$ 170,653</u>	<u>\$ 224,178</u>	<u>\$ 186,613</u>	Cumulative effect of restatement
					Total component unit change in net position

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 3 - Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(modified accrual basis of accounting; amounts expressed in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Fund:					
Non-spendable	\$ 142	\$ 178	\$ 288	\$ 396	\$ 262
Restricted	12,833	10,350	9,941	9,524	9,445
Committed	105,707	92,852	89,315	88,951	118,703
Assigned	7,733	9,123	12,096	9,025	9,217
Unassigned	76,747	79,769	82,107	87,335	91,405
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 203,162</u>	<u>\$ 192,272</u>	<u>\$ 193,747</u>	<u>\$ 195,231</u>	<u>\$ 229,032</u>
Streets & Roads:					
Non-spendable	\$ 331	\$ 297	\$ 296	\$ 301	\$ 301
Restricted	--	--	--	--	--
Committed	50,546	59,278	34,639	33,636	37,594
Assigned	--	--	--	--	--
Unassigned	--	--	--	--	--
Total Streets & Roads	<u>\$ 50,877</u>	<u>\$ 59,575</u>	<u>\$ 34,935</u>	<u>\$ 33,937</u>	<u>\$ 37,895</u>
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:					
Non-spendable	\$ 2,167	\$ 34	\$ 18	\$ 23	\$ 68
Restricted	101,851	76,440	71,233	73,575	84,991
Committed	80,720	77,439	63,963	71,175	55,105
Assigned	--	--	--	--	--
Unassigned	--	--	--	--	(29)
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 184,738</u>	<u>\$ 153,913</u>	<u>\$ 135,214</u>	<u>\$ 144,773</u>	<u>\$ 140,135</u>

TABLE 3 - Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Page 2 of 2

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
					General Fund:
\$ 297	\$ 294	\$ 269	\$ 369	\$ 375	Non-spendable
9,505	11,780	11,200	9,998	13,713	Restricted
142,265	152,750	123,142	147,441	44,572	Committed
16,940	27,253	27,152	37,227	161,148	Assigned
95,459	98,971	110,788	124,173	134,724	Unassigned
<u>\$ 264,466</u>	<u>\$ 291,048</u>	<u>\$ 272,551</u>	<u>\$ 319,208</u>	<u>\$ 354,532</u>	Total General Fund
					Streets & Roads:
\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	Non-spendable
--	--	--	--	--	Restricted
37,310	32,173	42,296	63,047	99,674	Committed
--	--	--	--	--	Assigned
--	--	--	--	--	Unassigned
<u>\$ 37,310</u>	<u>\$ 32,173</u>	<u>\$ 42,296</u>	<u>\$ 63,047</u>	<u>\$ 99,674</u>	Total Streets & Roads
					Nonmajor Governmental Funds:
\$ 2,196	\$ 27	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ 46	Non-spendable
96,327	107,418	116,284	132,395	143,801	Restricted
52,341	32,164	28,286	82,578	48,333	Committed
--	--	--	--	--	Assigned
--	(2,039)	(576)	(74)	--	Unassigned
<u>\$ 150,864</u>	<u>\$ 137,570</u>	<u>\$ 144,017</u>	<u>\$ 214,920</u>	<u>\$ 192,180</u>	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA
TABLE 4 - Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(modified accrual basis of accounting; dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

	2016 as restated ^a	2017	2018	2019	2020
REVENUES:					
General property taxes	\$ 703,952	\$ 780,642	\$ 818,357	\$ 862,399	\$ 914,031
Other local taxes	125,537	129,880	132,348	147,417	153,405
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	2,295	19,867	19,141	20,156	19,847
Fines and forfeitures	2,952	2,732	3,050	3,456	2,705
From use of money and property	14,702	1,477	4,112	28,750	20,978
Charges for services	14,379	33,420	32,621	31,821	28,460
Intergovernmental revenues:					
Federal	19,322	65,147	54,902	55,060	62,046
State	122,798	153,173	137,416	144,857	148,932
Local	7,302	6,947	47,101	60,272	48,273
Donations	--	731	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	14,038	23,819	12,011	12,528	18,930
Total revenues	<u>1,027,277</u>	<u>1,217,835</u>	<u>1,261,059</u>	<u>1,366,716</u>	<u>1,417,607</u>
EXPENDITURES:					
General government administration	39,108	44,340	42,300	45,704	46,519
Judicial administration	20,174	21,292	21,052	22,512	26,039
Public safety	188,460	272,018	279,766	327,582	315,061
Public works	31,420	31,269	32,063	33,523	31,800
Health and welfare	85,237	89,166	96,955	104,378	111,455
Education	425,142	551,880	591,463	473,433	506,729
Parks, recreational and cultural	43,943	44,186	47,160	49,645	50,559
Community development	10,503	58,165	58,932	58,519	62,978
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	77,784	86,849	93,220	97,685	93,610
Interest and other debt costs	45,231	47,888	48,688	48,358	47,675
Principal retirement - Leases and SBITAs	--	--	--	--	--
Interest costs - Leases and SBITAs	--	--	--	--	--
Capital outlay ^b	--	94,440	122,321	114,778	226,895
Total noncapital expenditures	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Capitalized acquisitions capital outlay ^c	--	--	--	--	--
Total expenditures	<u>967,002</u>	<u>1,341,493</u>	<u>1,433,920</u>	<u>1,376,117</u>	<u>1,519,320</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>60,275</u>	<u>(123,658)</u>	<u>(172,861)</u>	<u>(9,401)</u>	<u>(101,713)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in	120,687	85,749	91,372	116,454	100,632
Transfers out	(149,036)	(90,895)	(88,194)	(118,600)	(91,718)
Issuance of debt	--	--	--	--	240,450
Bonds, notes and leases	--	77,660	115,895	--	--
Refunding bonds	2,935	--	--	--	(817)
Premium on sale of bonds	--	6,554	11,371	--	--
Premium from refunding bonds	189	--	--	--	19,646
Payments to escrow agent	(3,068)	--	--	--	(133,805)
Loan payables	--	--	--	21,153	--
Insurance recoveries	12	61	26	13	14
Other miscellaneous financing sources	--	--	--	--	--
Other financing sources - Leases and SBITAs	--	--	--	--	--
Sale of surplus property	2,094	599	282	426	432
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(26,187)</u>	<u>79,728</u>	<u>130,752</u>	<u>19,446</u>	<u>134,834</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ 34,088</u>	<u>\$ (43,930)</u>	<u>\$ (42,109)</u>	<u>\$ 10,045</u>	<u>\$ 33,121</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	13.24%	10.33%	10.32%	10.61%	9.30%

^a FY 2016 figures were adjusted and restated in FY 2017.

^b 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 separately. The reporting change is reflected in fiscal years after FY23 only.

^c Capital acquisitions are reported separately from capital outlay. This balance should agree with the same reported in the Exhibit 6 "Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities."

^b Capital outlays	217,033	
^c Capitalized capital outlays	94,189	
Total	311,222	Total Capital Outlays - Exhibit 5

TABLE 4 - Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Page 2 of 2

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
\$ 961,162	\$ 1,047,023	\$ 1,093,850	\$ 1,233,906	\$ 1,357,529	REVENUES:
175,617	188,856	233,396	242,985	252,557	General property taxes
20,888	23,651	24,928	27,313	28,490	Other local taxes
1,788	1,757	1,927	2,453	3,954	Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses
69	(56,927)	5,419	48,548	60,798	Fines and forfeitures
22,619	29,050	29,666	29,622	34,689	From use of money and property
					Charges for services
					Intergovernmental revenues:
141,499	99,805	146,744	123,633	103,466	Federal
159,701	169,519	199,213	211,549	173,524	State
50,810	44,641	84,067	59,207	86,337	Local
--	3,671	10,915	10,218	9,218	Donations
30,890	6,923	9,075	8,216	3,901	Miscellaneous
<u>1,565,043</u>	<u>1,557,969</u>	<u>1,839,200</u>	<u>1,997,650</u>	<u>2,114,463</u>	Total revenues
					EXPENDITURES:
78,209	90,571	105,555	104,024	117,747	General government administration
27,290	29,725	34,035	38,647	43,472	Judicial administration
367,510	316,689	356,425	403,677	442,394	Public safety
7,372	6,998	7,575	9,375	10,062	Public works
130,729	138,638	157,364	167,507	184,872	Health and welfare
567,166	554,502	677,245	703,395	799,458	Education
50,535	57,363	64,325	68,565	71,961	Parks, recreational and cultural
75,827	71,369	68,338	80,490	90,513	Community development
					Debt service:
101,010	123,658	102,575	100,045	104,110	Principal retirement
45,426	44,538	41,340	41,798	45,107	Interest and other debt costs
--	--	--	--	8,973	Principal retirement - Leases and SBITAs
--	--	--	--	561	Interest costs - Leases and SBITAs
<u>248,188</u>	<u>182,160</u>	<u>272,557</u>	<u>224,092</u>	<u>217,033</u>	Capital outlay ^b
--	--	--	1,941,615	2,136,263	Total noncapital expenditures
--	--	--	114,541	94,189	Capitalized acquisitions capital outlay ^c
<u>1,699,262</u>	<u>1,616,211</u>	<u>1,887,334</u>	<u>2,056,156</u>	<u>2,230,453</u>	Total expenditures
(134,219)	(58,242)	(48,134)	(58,506)	(115,990)	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures
					OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
89,049	86,870	115,876	160,418	149,377	Transfers in
(80,527)	(86,536)	(114,645)	(157,890)	(147,164)	Transfers out
151,280	58,855	42,400	184,995	148,830	Issuance of debt
--	--	--	--	--	Bonds, notes and leases
--	--	--	--	--	Refunding bonds
17,468	6,087	2,409	9,053	12,083	Premium on sale of bonds
--	--	--	--	--	Premium from refunding bonds
--	--	--	--	--	Payments to escrow agent
--	--	--	--	--	Loan payables
18	16	17	--	--	Insurance recoveries
--	--	--	241	341	Other miscellaneous financing sources
				1,734	Other financing sources - Leases and SBITAs
<u>1,915</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	Sale of surplus property
<u>179,203</u>	<u>66,393</u>	<u>46,311</u>	<u>196,817</u>	<u>165,201</u>	Total other financing sources (uses)
\$ <u>44,984</u>	\$ <u>8,151</u>	\$ <u>(1,823)</u>	\$ <u>138,311</u>	\$ <u>49,211</u>	Net change in fund balances
8.62%	10.41%	7.63%	7.31%	7.43%	Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 5 - Changes in Net Position, Supplemental Retirement Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Additions					
Member contributions	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,372	\$ 1,921
Employer contributions	1,137	2,010	2,092	2,313	3,077
Investment income (net of expenses)	119	4,341	2,933	2,416	1,329
Other Income	--	--	--	--	--
Total additions to plan net position	<u>2,393</u>	<u>7,550</u>	<u>6,319</u>	<u>6,101</u>	<u>6,327</u>
Deductions					
Pension payments	2,004	2,837	2,639	2,623	2,923
Refund of members' contribution	144	151	102	129	345
Administrative expenses	116	163	148	118	222
Other expenses					
Total deductions to plan net position	<u>2,264</u>	<u>3,151</u>	<u>2,889</u>	<u>2,870</u>	<u>3,490</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 129</u>	<u>\$ 4,399</u>	<u>\$ 3,430</u>	<u>\$ 3,231</u>	<u>\$ 2,837</u>

TABLE 5 - Changes in Net Position, Supplemental Retirement Plan

Page 2 of 2

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
					Additions
\$ 2,030	\$ 1,953	\$ 2,029	\$ 2,235	\$ 2,402	Member contributions
3,566	1,953	2,029	2,235	2,402	Employer contributions
11,487	(6,278)	4,346	5,139	7,154	Investment income (net of expenses)
12	--	--	--	--	Other Income
17,095	(2,372)	8,404	9,609	11,958	Total additions to plan net position
					Deductions
2,855	2,466	2,638	2,902	3,044	Pension payments
222	429	269	410	210	Refund of members' contribution
337	200	177	169	202	Administrative expenses
					Other expenses
3,414	3,095	3,084	3,481	3,456	Total deductions to plan net position
\$ 13,681	\$ (5,467)	\$ 5,320	\$ 6,128	\$ 8,502	Change in net position

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 6 - General Governmental Revenues by Source^a

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(modified accrual basis of accounting; dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Taxes ^b	Licenses, Fees & Permits	Fines & Forfeitures	Use of Money & Property ^c	Charges for Services
2016	\$ 869,840	\$ 18,039	\$ 2,953	\$ 21,495	\$ 49,818
2017	\$ 910,522	\$ 19,867	\$ 2,732	\$ 6,471	\$ 57,324
2018	\$ 950,705	\$ 19,141	\$ 3,050	\$ 9,539	\$ 57,256
2019	\$ 1,018,777	\$ 20,156	\$ 3,456	\$ 41,465	\$ 55,244
2020	\$ 1,076,413	\$ 19,847	\$ 2,705	\$ 30,157	\$ 45,753
2021	\$ 1,082,490	\$ 20,887	\$ 1,788	\$ 3,373	\$ 26,383
2022	\$ 1,181,590	\$ 23,651	\$ 1,757	\$ (57,234)	\$ 35,522
2023	\$ 1,327,191	\$ 24,928	\$ 1,927	\$ 5,415	\$ 46,113
2024	\$ 1,531,180	\$ 27,313	\$ 2,453	\$ 84,330	\$ 49,448
2025	\$ 1,664,374	\$ 28,490	\$ 3,954	\$ 115,870	\$ 51,059
Change 2016 - 2025	91.34%	57.94%	33.90%	439.06%	2.49%

^a Includes revenues of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Funds and the School Board and ADC Component Units.

^b Tax revenues exclude reimbursements from the Commonwealth under the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA).

^c Fluctuations 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.

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	Sales Tax
2016	\$ 610,844	\$ 110,676	\$ 19,954	\$ 741,474	\$ 60,551
2017	\$ 632,422	\$ 123,696	\$ 21,204	\$ 777,322	\$ 63,022
2018	\$ 660,476	\$ 131,700	\$ 22,101	\$ 814,277	\$ 64,566
2019	\$ 695,169	\$ 143,557	\$ 21,674	\$ 860,400	\$ 68,710
2020	\$ 733,071	\$ 156,474	\$ 22,683	\$ 912,228	\$ 72,341
2021	\$ 764,351	\$ 171,063	\$ 22,429	\$ 957,843	\$ 80,140
2022	\$ 816,928	\$ 201,846	\$ 24,197	\$ 1,042,971	\$ 88,032
2023	\$ 839,182	\$ 228,061	\$ 22,320	\$ 1,089,563	\$ 93,246
2024	\$ 924,121	\$ 282,531	\$ 24,064	\$ 1,230,716	\$ 95,688
2025	\$ 974,749	\$ 351,862	\$ 25,634	\$ 1,352,245	\$ 99,421
Change 2016 - 2025	59.57%	217.92%	28.47%	82.37%	64.19%

^a Personal property tax revenues exclude reimbursements from the Commonwealth under the PPTRA.

^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-Governmental ^d					
	PPTRA	All Others	Miscellaneous	Total	Fiscal Year
\$	54,288	\$ 801,685	\$ 18,945	\$ 1,837,063	2016
\$	54,288	\$ 857,810	\$ 31,588	\$ 1,940,602	2017
\$	54,288	\$ 878,004	\$ 17,773	\$ 1,989,756	2018
\$	54,288	\$ 966,701	\$ 17,863	\$ 2,177,950	2019
\$	54,288	\$ 966,280	\$ 23,985	\$ 2,219,428	2020
\$	54,288	\$ 1,235,020	\$ 39,217	\$ 2,463,446	2021
\$	54,288	\$ 2,450,780	\$ 29,457	\$ 3,719,811	2022
\$	54,288	\$ 2,839,431	\$ 38,368	\$ 4,337,661	2023
\$	54,289	\$ 3,148,293	\$ 38,321	\$ 4,935,627	2024
\$	54,288	\$ 3,275,269	\$ 30,250	\$ 5,223,555	2025
	0.00%	308.55%	59.67%	184.34%	Change 2016 - 2025

	Utility Taxes	BPOL Tax	All Other ^b	Total	Fiscal Year
\$	13,977	\$ 25,065	\$ 28,773	\$ 869,840	2016
\$	14,196	\$ 25,341	\$ 30,641	\$ 910,522	2017
\$	14,417	\$ 26,554	\$ 30,891	\$ 950,705	2018
\$	14,443	\$ 26,945	\$ 48,279	\$ 1,018,777	2019
\$	14,408	\$ 28,236	\$ 49,200	\$ 1,076,413	2020
\$	13,266	\$ 29,882	\$ 55,647	\$ 1,136,778	2021
\$	15,278	\$ 32,910	\$ 56,687	\$ 1,235,878	2022
\$	15,408	\$ 34,636	\$ 16,686	\$ 1,249,540	2023
\$	14,658	\$ 38,922	\$ 12,410	\$ 1,392,394	2024
\$	14,722	\$ 41,413	\$ 9,225	\$ 1,517,027	2025
	5.33%	65.22%	-67.94%	74.40%	Change 2016 - 2025

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

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)

Page 1 of 2

Fiscal Year	Residential ^a	Apartments ^a	Commercial & Industrial ^a	Public Service ^a
2016	\$41,983,238	\$2,856,819	\$7,179,333	\$1,678,330
2017	\$43,393,628	\$3,020,162	\$7,406,620	\$1,782,650
2018	\$44,665,855	\$3,047,465	\$8,185,594	\$1,826,020
2019	\$46,722,672	\$3,243,286	\$9,258,196	\$1,804,079
2020	\$48,810,816	\$3,416,858	\$9,638,310	\$1,888,134
2021	\$51,343,233	\$3,712,614	\$10,570,898	\$1,890,494
2022	\$55,749,465	\$3,946,600	\$10,848,981	\$1,993,711
2023	\$63,300,359	\$4,640,249	\$12,929,788	\$2,023,556
2024	\$68,105,611	\$4,994,234	\$18,833,034	\$2,323,493
2025	\$72,236,554	\$5,086,182	\$26,483,393	\$2,587,364

^a Net of tax-exempt property:

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
2020	\$4,839,651	2025	\$7,053,672

^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)

Fiscal	Commercial as a Percent of Total Taxable		New Construction ^a		
	Commercial to Total	Commercial & Public Service to Total	Residential		
			Permits	Value	
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	
2025	24.8%	27.2%	\$ 4,157	\$ 264	

^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. 2016-2025, 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
\$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%
\$364,051	\$106,757,544	\$0.99450	\$117,592,615	90.79%

New Construction ^a				
Non-Residential				
Permits	Value	Bank Deposits ^b		
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
1,279	\$	1,432	\$	6,887

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 8 - Direct and Overlapping Real Estate Tax Rates

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(tax rates per \$100 of assessed value)

Type of Tax	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY					
<i>Countywide Tax Levies:</i>					
Real Estate - General Fund	\$1.12200	\$1.12200	\$1.12500	\$1.12500	\$1.12500
Fire and Rescue Levy (Countywide)	\$0.06910	\$0.07050	\$0.07920	\$0.08000	\$0.08000
Mosquito & Forest Pest Management (Countywide)	\$0.00250	\$0.00250	\$0.00250	\$0.00250	\$0.00250
Total Direct Tax Rate	<u>\$1.19360</u>	<u>\$1.19500</u>	<u>\$1.20670</u>	<u>\$1.20750</u>	<u>\$1.20750</u>
Service District Levies -					
Bull Run	\$0.13770	\$0.13770	\$0.13110	\$0.12630	\$0.12300
Lake Jackson	\$0.16500	\$0.16500	\$0.16500	\$0.16500	\$0.16500
Transportation District Levies -					
Prince William Parkway	--	--	--	--	--
234-Bypass	\$0.02000	\$0.02000	\$0.02000	\$0.02000	\$0.02000
OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS					
<i>Real Estate Tax Levy:</i>					
Town of Dumfries	\$0.18990	\$0.18990	\$0.18990	\$0.18990	\$0.18990
Town of Haymarket	\$0.12900	\$0.14600	\$0.14600	\$0.14600	\$0.13600
Town of Occoquan	\$0.11000	\$0.12000	\$0.12000	\$0.12000	\$0.12000
Town of Quantico	\$0.20000	\$0.20000	\$0.20000	\$0.20000	\$0.20000

* Data not available at the time report was issued.

TABLE 8 - Direct and Overlapping Real Estate Tax Rates

Page 2 of 2

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Type of Tax
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY					
<i>Countywide Tax Levies:</i>					
\$1.12500	\$1.11500	\$ 1.03000	\$ 0.96600	\$ 0.92000	Real Estate - General Fund
\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$ 0.07500	\$ 0.07200	\$ 0.07200	Fire and Rescue Levy (Countywide)
\$0.00250	\$0.00250	\$ 0.00250	\$ 0.00250	\$ 0.00250	Mosquito & Forest Pest Management (Countywide)
<u>\$1.20750</u>	<u>\$1.19750</u>	<u>\$ 1.10750</u>	<u>\$ 1.04050</u>	<u>\$ 0.99450</u>	Total Direct Tax Rate
Service District Levies -					
\$0.12300	\$0.12300	\$ 0.09500	\$ 0.09500	\$ 0.09500	Bull Run
\$0.16500	\$0.16500	\$ 0.15000	\$ 0.15000	\$ 0.15000	Lake Jackson
Transportation District Levies -					
--	--	--	--	--	Prince William Parkway
\$0.02000	\$0.02000	\$ 0.02000	\$ 0.02000	\$ 0.00600	234-Bypass
OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS					
<i>Real Estate Tax Levy:</i>					
\$0.18990	\$0.18990	\$ 0.18990	\$ 0.18990	\$ 0.18990	Town of Dumfries
\$0.13600	\$0.13600	\$ 0.11700	\$ 0.10500	\$ 0.10500	Town of Haymarket
\$0.12000	\$0.12000	\$ 0.12000	\$ 0.11600	\$ 0.11600	Town of Occoquan
\$0.20000	\$0.20000	\$ 0.20000	\$ 0.20000	*	Town of Quantico

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 9 - Principal Real Property Tax Payers

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Taxpayer	2025			2016		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total County Taxable Assessed Value ^a	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total County Taxable Assessed Value ^a
Amazon Data Services Inc.	\$ 3,003,713	1	2.81%			
Virginia Electric & Power Company	2,402,380	2	2.25%			
Northern Virginia Electric Co-Op	1,122,950	3	1.05%	276,856	3	0.51%
NOVA Mango Farms LLC	891,111	4	0.83%			
SI NVA02 LLC	814,932	5	0.76%			
Bourzou Ventures LLC	629,924	6	0.59%			
KH Data Capital Development Land LLC	594,571	7	0.56%			
GCDC Purchaser Phase 1 LLC	500,875	8	0.47%			
Abteen Ventures LLC	482,205	9	0.45%			
SI NVA05 LLC	479,341	10	0.45%			
VA Electric & Power Company				767,489	1	1.42%
Mall at Potomac Mills, LLC				533,978	2	0.99%
Verizon South				154,434	4	0.29%
Diamond Potomac Town Center, LLC				117,666	5	0.22%
Washington Gas Light Company				102,796	6	0.19%
Stellar Chatsworth LLC				102,737	7	0.19%
Woodbridge Station Appartments, LLC				91,827	8	0.17%
Harbor Station Communities				91,825	9	0.17%
Porpoise Ventures, LLC				90,279	10	0.17%
	\$ 10,922,002		10.22%	\$ 2,329,887		4.32%

^a See Table 7 for a ten-year listing of Taxable Assessed Values.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 10 - Real Property Tax Levies and Collections

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy				Total Collections to Date		
	Total Adjusted Tax Levy ^a	Amount	Percentage of Levy	Collections in Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage of Levy Collected	
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%	\$ 2,655	\$ 961,919	97.0%	
2025	\$ 1,066,660	\$ 1,033,598	96.9%	\$ --	\$ 1,033,598	96.9%	

^a Total tax levy includes gross real estate and public service taxes less adjustments to tax due made prior to payment.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 11 - Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type, Primary Government and Component Units

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Primary Government					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General Obligation Bonds ^a					
General Government	\$ 197,564	\$ 181,934	\$ 167,369	\$ 152,782	\$ 140,868
School Board-Related	793,235	815,195	865,535	796,785	845,159
Park Related	14,421	13,606	11,816	10,833	9,893
Unamortized bond premiums on issuance of general obligation bonds	--	--	--	--	--
IDA Revenue Bonds	2,290	1,175	--	--	--
IDA Loan	--	--	--	21,153	21,153
Real Property Leases					
General Government	96,720	86,026	77,630	65,985	57,591
Adult Detention Center	18,230	15,596	13,890	12,202	10,533
Park Related	395	268	235	203	171
Equipment Leases	110	--	--	--	--
Lease liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
Subscription liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Parks & Recreation Revenue Bonds	9,965	9,355	8,725	6,090	5,410
Unamortized bond premiums on issuance of general obligation bonds	--	--	--	--	--
Parks & Recreation Equipment Leases	99	--	--	--	--
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,133,029	\$ 1,123,155	\$ 1,145,200	\$ 1,066,033	\$ 1,090,778
Percentage of Personal Income ^b	4.27%	4.05%	3.98%	3.56%	3.41%
Per Capita ^b	2,519	2,462	2,490	2,298	2,331
Total Reporting Entity Outstanding Debt	\$ 1,133,029	\$ 1,123,155	\$ 1,145,200	\$ 1,066,033	\$ 1,090,778
Less: Self-Supporting Revenue and Other Bonds	10,064	9,355	8,725	6,090	5,410
Net Tax-Supported Debt	\$ 1,122,965	\$ 1,113,800	\$ 1,136,475	\$ 1,059,943	\$ 1,085,368

^a Includes general obligation bonds associated with School Board-related Debt and Park related debt; See Exhibit 1.

^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
Page 2 of 2

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
						Primary Government
						<i>Governmental Activities:</i>
						General Obligation Bonds ^a
\$	171,372	\$ 155,304	\$ 139,742	\$ 172,983	\$ 170,402	General Government
	879,359	862,595	829,398	890,417	946,653	School Board-Related
	8,839	8,201	7,045	6,201	5,425	Park Related
	--	--	--	--	93,463	Unamortized bond premiums on issuance of general obligation bonds
	--	--	--	--	--	IDA Revenue Bonds
	21,153	--	--	--	--	IDA Loan
	45,898	37,401	28,822	22,041	15,569	Real Property Leases
	8,877	7,225	5,576	3,924	2,267	General Government
	140	109	77	45	14	Adult Detention Center
	--	--	--	--	--	Park Related
	--	--	--	35,889	31,467	Equipment Leases
	--	--	--	12,098	10,349	Lease liabilities
						Subscription liabilities
	4,155	3,525	2,860	2,160	1,435	<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>
	--	--	--	--	193	Parks & Recreation Revenue Bonds ^c
	--	--	--	--	--	Unamortized bond premiums on issuance of general obligation bonds
	--	--	--	--	--	Parks & Recreation Equipment Leases
\$	<u>1,139,793</u>	\$ <u>1,074,360</u>	\$ <u>1,013,520</u>	\$ <u>1,145,758</u>	\$ <u>1,277,237</u>	Total Primary Government
	3.56%	3.09%	2.80%	3.04%	3.24%	Percentage of Personal Income ^b
	2,333	2,181	2,061	2,376	2,209	Per Capita ^b
\$	<u>1,139,793</u>	\$ <u>1,074,360</u>	\$ <u>1,013,520</u>	\$ <u>1,145,758</u>	\$ <u>1,277,237</u>	Total Reporting Entity Outstanding Debt
	<u>4,155</u>	<u>3,525</u>	<u>2,860</u>	<u>2,160</u>	<u>1,628</u>	Less: Self-Supporting Revenue and Other Bonds
\$	<u><u>1,135,638</u></u>	\$ <u><u>1,070,835</u></u>	\$ <u><u>1,010,660</u></u>	\$ <u><u>1,143,598</u></u>	\$ <u><u>1,275,609</u></u>	Net Tax-Supported Debt

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 12 - Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except percentage and per capita)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds ^a	Solid Waste System Revenue Bonds	Total	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property ^b	Per Capita ^c
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%	\$ 2,155
2025	\$ 1,122,480	\$ --	\$ 1,122,480	0.95%	\$ 2,209

^a Includes general obligation bonds associated with School Board-related and ADC-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.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 13 - Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt (based on assessed values)

June 30, 2025

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

	Outstanding on June 30, 2025	Percent Applicable to County	Amount Applicable to County	Percent of Assessed Value ^b
Direct:				
Net Tax Supported Debt ^a	\$ 1,275,609	100.00%	\$ 1,275,609	1.3495%
Overlapping:				
Town of Dumfries	*	100.00%	*	*
Town of Haymarket	*	100.00%	*	*
Town of Occoquan	1	100.00%	1	0.0000%
Town of Quantico	*	100.00%	*	*
Heritage Hunt Commercial Community Development Authority Special Assessment Bonds Series 1999 B	390	100.00%	390	0.0005%
Virginia Gateway Community Development Authority Refunding Bond Series 1999 and 2003 B	4,580	100.00%	4,580	0.0055%
Cherry Hill Community Development Authority Special Assessment Bonds Series 2015	95,165	100.00%	95,165	0.1145%
Northern Virginia Transportation Commission - Virginia Railway Express ^c	11,807	32.32%	3,816	0.0046%
Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy (NVCJTA) ^c	915,025	31.15%	285,030	0.3428%
Total Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	\$ 1,026,968	37.88%	\$ 388,982	0.4678%
Total Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	\$ 2,302,577	72.29%	\$ 1,664,591	2.0020%

^a From Table 11.

^b Assessed value of taxable property is from Table 7.

^c Amount applicable determined on basis other than assessed value of taxable property.

* Data not available at the time of report issuance.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 14 - Debt Ratio Information

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Page 1 of 2

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.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Government ^a					
Principal	\$ 78,093	\$ 86,849	\$ 93,220	\$ 97,685	\$ 93,610
Interest ^b	46,072	47,888	48,688	48,358	47,675
Debt Service on Net Tax-Supported Debt	\$ 124,165	\$ 134,737	\$ 141,908	\$ 146,043	\$ 141,285
Total Government Expenditures ^c	\$ 1,610,616	\$ 1,734,264	\$ 1,731,969	\$ 1,867,084	\$ 1,962,416
Ratio of Debt Service to Expenditures	7.7%	7.8%	8.2%	7.8%	7.2%
Total Revenues ^d	\$ 1,496,700	\$ 1,649,319	\$ 1,802,191	\$ 2,067,001	\$ 2,139,662
Ratio of Debt Service to Revenues	8.3%	8.2%	7.9%	7.1%	6.6%
Net Tax-Supported Debt ^e	\$ 1,122,965	\$ 1,113,800	\$ 1,136,475	\$ 1,059,943	\$ 1,085,368
Assessed Value of Taxable Property ^f	\$ 58,854,961	\$ 61,335,721	\$ 63,755,919	\$ 67,613,073	\$ 70,811,690
Ratio of Net Tax-Supported Debt to Assessed Value	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%

^a Includes debt service expenditures of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds (excluding the PRTC lease), Capital Projects Funds, and the School Board and ADC Component Units.

^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 ADC Component Units.

^e From Table 11.

^f From Table 7 and Table 21.

TABLE 14 - Debt Ratio Information
Page 2 of 2

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
\$ 101,010	\$ 123,658	\$ 102,575	\$ 100,045	\$ 113,083	General Government ^a
45,426	44,538	41,340	41,798	45,668	Principal
\$ 146,436	\$ 168,196	\$ 143,915	\$ 141,843	\$ 158,751	Interest ^b
					Debt Service on Net Tax-Supported Debt
\$ 2,084,360	\$ 2,238,422	\$ 2,394,583	\$ 2,578,589	\$ 2,897,891	Total Government Expenditures ^c
7.0%	7.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.5%	Ratio of Debt Service to Expenditures
\$ 2,271,858	\$ 2,430,571	\$ 2,384,087	\$ 2,879,798	\$ 3,166,319	Total Revenues ^d
6.4%	6.9%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	Ratio of Debt Service to Revenues
\$ 1,135,638	\$ 1,070,835	\$ 1,010,660	\$ 1,143,598	\$ 1,275,609	Net Tax-Supported Debt ^e
\$ 74,307,125	\$ 82,833,973	\$ 94,269,475	\$ 106,421,652	\$ 137,561,804	Assessed Value of Taxable Property ^f
1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	Ratio of Net Tax-Supported Debt to Assessed Value

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 15 - Revenue Bond Coverage for Solid Waste System Revenue Bonds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	System Revenues ^a		Operating Expenses and Transfers ^b		Closure Payment	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service		Debt Service Payments ^c		Total	Coverage ^d
								Principal	Interest		
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
2025	\$	42,563	\$	26,097	\$	3,970	\$	12,496	\$	--	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 Net Position.

^b Includes "Total Operating Expenses" (exclusive of "Depreciation" and "Closure Expense"), and "Transfers", from the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in 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.

^d Required coverage is 1.15.

^e Principal on Solid Waste Revenue Bonds was retired during FY 2014.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

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
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	496,322	\$37,751,353	\$68,802 ^e	91,191	260,963	2.9%
2025	508,109	\$39,400,803	\$77,544	90,709	270,023	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>)

^b Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes cities of Manassas and Manassas Park (data as of June 30).

^c Fall Membership by Division, by Grade for Prince William County Schools, Virginia Department of Education.

^d Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS data.

^e FY24 enrollment data corrected in FY25.

TABLE 16A - Comparative Demographic Statistics

2010 & 2020 U.S. Census Bureau Data

	2010	2020			
	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 U.S. Bureau of the Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 American Community Survey-1 Year Estimates.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 17 - Principal Employers

Current Year and Ten Years Ago

Employer ^a	2025			2016		
	Ownership	Rank	Number of Employees ^b	Ownership	Rank	Number of Employees ^b
Prince William County School Board	Local Government	1	1000 and over	Local Government	1	1000 and over
County of Prince William	Local Government	2	1000 and over	Local Government	2	1000 and over
U.S. Department of Defense	Federal Government	3	1000 and over	Federal Government	3	1000 and over
Wal Mart	Private	4	1000 and over	Private	4	1000 and over
Sentara Healthcare	Private	5	1000 and over	Private	6	1000 and over
Morale Welfare and Recreation	Federal Government	6	1000 and over	Federal Government	5	1000 and over
Target Corp	Private	7	500 to 999	Private	9	500 to 999
Wegmans Store #07	Private	8	500 to 999	Private	7	500 to 999
The Fishel Company	Private	9	500 to 999			
Giant Food	Private	10	500 to 999			
Northern Virginia Community College				State Government	8	500 to 999
New Horizon Security Services				Private	10	500 to 999

a All data provided by the Virginia Employment Commission (1st Quarter, 2025 & 2016).

b Prince William County is prohibited from publishing the actual number of employees per the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 - Title V of Public Law 107-347.



**PRINCE
WILLIAM**
— **COUNTY**

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 18 - Full-Time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 4

Function	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Primary Government					
General Government					
Board of Supervisors	25.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
County Attorney	27.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	29.00
Office of Executive Management ^b	26.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	29.00
Office of Management & Budget ^b	12.00	13.00	13.00	12.00	12.00
Human Resources ^b	23.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	29.50
Technology and Support Services	88.88	91.88	91.88	94.88	105.88
Finance	158.00	159.00	161.00	162.00	170.00
Human Rights	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	6.25
Board of Registration/Elections	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
Facilities & Fleet Management	--	--	--	--	--
Judicial Administration					
Commonwealth Attorney	44.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Sheriff	96.50	100.50	102.50	102.50	106.50
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Clerk of Court/Judges Chambers	56.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	61.00
General District Court	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
Public Safety					
Police	847.00	854.00	871.00	886.00	901.00
Correction and Detention of Youth					
Criminal Justice Services	39.60	42.60	43.60	44.60	44.60
Public Safety Communications	109.00	113.00	112.00	113.00	118.00
Fire Service	614.70	662.70	722.70	751.70	759.70
Public Works					
Public Works	237.17	241.76	247.72	250.72	238.17
Transportation	42.80	43.80	44.80	44.80	47.80
Solid Waste	60.72	60.72	60.72	62.72	65.72
Fleet Management	35.15	35.15	35.15	35.15	44.41
Small Project Construction	14.98	14.39	14.43	14.43	12.43
Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority					
Health & Welfare					
Social Services	322.26	331.26	352.26	359.76	390.76
Public Health	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Community Services Board	293.96	316.26	331.76	345.76	348.76
Office on Aging	32.14	32.28	32.28	31.28	33.75
Parks, Recreational and Cultural					
Library	208.48	208.16	208.16	208.16	208.14
Parks & Recreation	396.58	408.57	411.16	416.62	432.12
Tourism ^a	--	--	8.47	7.20	9.00
Planning/Community Development					
Development Services	112.00	112.00	113.00	116.00	117.00
Office of Planning	29.00	29.00	29.00	30.00	31.00
Economic and Community Development	13.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	17.00
Housing & Community Development	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Extension and Continuing Education	7.14	6.87	6.87	5.11	5.11
Total Primary Government	<u>4,028.16</u>	<u>4,154.00</u>	<u>4,296.56</u>	<u>4,380.49</u>	<u>4,501.20</u>

TABLE 18 - Full-Time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function

Page 2 of 4

Full-Time Equivalent Employees as of June 30					Function
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Primary Government					
General Government					
26.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	Board of Supervisors
29.00	29.00	33.00	34.00	34.00	County Attorney
26.00	29.00	31.00	34.00	55.00	Office of Executive Management
12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	Office of Management & Budget
31.50	32.50	34.50	39.00	40.00	Human Resources
104.88	104.88	104.88	95.00	95.00	Technology and Support Services
172.00	176.00	185.00	206.00	190.00	Finance
7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	Human Rights
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	Board of Registration/Elections
154.47	163.47	162.47	170.47	179.47	Facilities & Fleet Management
Judicial Administration					
50.00	59.00	67.00	74.00	82.00	Commonwealth Attorney
107.50	110.50	114.50	114.50	117.50	Sheriff
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
61.00	65.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	Clerk of Court/Judges Chambers
3.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	General District Court
Public Safety					
901.00	909.00	923.40	926.20	949.20	Police
			401.40	401.40	Correction and Detention of Youth
47.60	50.60	50.60	50.50	52.50	Criminal Justice Services
121.00	120.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	Public Safety Communications
760.70	774.70	777.70	779.70	819.70	Fire Service
Public Works					
123.86	202.00	204.00	205.00	208.00	Public Works
47.80	47.80	51.00	53.00	54.00	Transportation
65.72	--	--	--	--	Solid Waste
--	--	--	--	--	Fleet Management
16.42	--	--	--	--	Small Project Construction
			--	--	Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority
Health & Welfare					
402.23	428.23	440.23	440.23	360.33	Social Services
3.60	3.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	Public Health
382.76	393.76	431.01	435.51	449.01	Community Services Board
34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	Office on Aging
Parks, Recreational and Cultural					
208.14	208.14	208.14	207.86	207.62	Library
432.62	435.94	447.60	444.14	442.44	Parks & Recreation
8.50	5.00	6.00	--	8.00	Tourism ^a
Planning/Community Development					
118.00	120.00	130.00	142.00	156.00	Development Services
31.00	31.00	32.00	35.00	34.00	Office of Planning
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	Economic and Community Development
25.00	25.00	26.50	27.00	29.00	Housing & Community Development
7.71	7.71	7.71	--	--	Extension and Continuing Education
4,561.01	4,654.83	4,792.84	5,240.11	5,307.77	Total Primary Government

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 18 - Full-Time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function (cont'd)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 3 of 4

Function	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Component Units					
Education					
School Board	10,713.65	11,008.73	11,354.30	11,538.00	11,954.00
Public Safety					
Adult Detention Center	349.40	351.20	377.40	422.40	450.40
Parks, Recreational and Cultural					
Convention & Visitors Bureau ^a	8.00	7.00	--	--	--
Total Reporting Entity	<u>17,115.21</u>	<u>17,537.93</u>	<u>18,046.26</u>	<u>18,359.89</u>	<u>18,925.60</u>

Sources: Primary Government and ADC data taken from the PWC Adopted Fiscal Plan; School Board and Park Authority

^a 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.

TABLE 18 - Full-Time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function (cont'd)

Page 4 of 4

Full-Time Equivalent Employees as of June 30					Function
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
					Component Units
					Education
11,968.00	12,138.00	12,852.00	13,333.00	13,857.00	School Board
					Public Safety
446.40	440.40	439.40	401.40	401.40	Adult Detention Center
					Parks, Recreational and Cultural
--	--	--	--	--	Convention & Visitors Bureau ^a
<u>18,996.41</u>	<u>19,255.23</u>	<u>20,107.24</u>	<u>18,974.51</u>	<u>19,566.17</u>	Total Reporting Entity

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 19 - Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Judicial Administration¹										
Land Records Instruments Recorded	76,868	96,302	82,909	78,898	94,710	155,991	103,971	60,609	55,740	46,368
Civil Cases Concluded	2,760	2,841	2,641	5,270	3,841	3,205	3,100	3,124	3,897	13,789
Criminal Cases Concluded	5,023	4,905	4,853	4,904	4,259	3,001	4,263	4,026	4,214	4,377
Public Safety										
<u>Fire & Rescue:</u> ²										
Fire Incidents	6,263	8,070	9,069	8,619	9,084	8,886	9,368	9,536	9,237	*
EMS Incidents	28,925	29,532	29,730	30,922	30,315	31,508	40,489	40,949	39,792	*
<u>Police:</u> ³										
Criminal Arrests	11,408	8,610	10,937	12,166	12,664	8,291	7,573	8,249	9,679	*
Calls for Service Handled	225,850	217,306	228,639	245,584	239,830	160,898	166,939	173,663	198,058	*
<u>Jail:</u> ⁴										
Inmate Population	965	1,040	1,061	920	528	561	442	467	539	545
Public Works⁵										
Facilities Constructed	2	--	2	--	2	--	1	1	--	--
Health & Welfare										
Total CSB Clients Served ⁶	9,506	9,762	9,832	10,135	9,275	10,696	11,294	11,705	11,255	11,447
Children Services Act Residential Placements ⁷	104	118	139	127	102	83	65	59	71	84
Parks, Recreational and Cultural										
Participant Visits ⁸	3,399	3,255	3,654	3,497	1,898	1,045	1,893	1,731	1,998	1,997
Library Patrons (Library Card Holders) ⁹	318,175	337,904	346,268	298,497	292,194	303,531	317,535	344,334	386,825	412,261
Planning/Community Development¹⁰										
Non-Residential Permits	1,355	1,228	1,202	1,212	1,008	1,030	1,030	1,181	1,156	1,279
Residential Permits	5,224	5,163	5,203	4,701	4,814	6,347	6,347	5,372	4,708	4,157

¹Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court

²Annual Fiscal Plan - Office of the Chief Program

³Annual Fiscal Plan - Police Operations Program

⁴ADC

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.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 20 - Capital Asset Statistics by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fire stations	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22
Public Works										
Fleet/fuel facilities	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	1
Health & Welfare										
Senior centers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Group homes/clinics	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Housing/shelters	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parks, Recreational and Cultural										
Athletic fields ^a	281	283	288	210	268	268	268	273	275	283
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	45	45	59	59	59	59	61	62	73
Indoor gymnasiums ^a	69	69	69	33	33	33	33	34	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	1	1	1
Nature areas	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Outdoor basketball courts	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	29	29
Outdoor swimming pools	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Outdoor volleyball courts	11	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	15
Picnic shelters	68	78	77	72	77	77	77	78	80	80
Playgrounds	37	37	37	43	43	43	45	47	48	49
Regulation golf courses	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Skateboard/BMX courses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Tennis & racquetball courts	29	29	29	28	29	29	37	44	53	53
Waterparks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Disc Golf Course	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Regional and community libraries	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7
Neighborhood libraries	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6

Sources: Various county departments.

Note: No capital asset indicators are available for the planning/community development function.

^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

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(tax rates per \$100 of assessed value; amounts expressed in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	\$ 1.35000
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	\$ 1.12200	\$ 1.12200	\$ 1.12500	\$ 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	\$ 4,986,744	\$ 5,568,159	\$ 5,861,397	\$ 6,395,587	\$ 6,867,508
Public Service Value ^b	\$ 3,536	\$ 3,033	\$ 3,440	\$ 3,274	\$ 3,837
Total Personal Property Assessments	<u>\$ 4,990,280</u>	<u>\$ 5,571,192</u>	<u>\$ 5,864,837</u>	<u>\$ 6,398,862</u>	<u>\$ 6,871,345</u>

^a Fiscal year values represent the assessed value for the prior January 1 (e.g. fiscal year 2025 values are based on the January 1, 2024 assessment).

^b Public Service property is valued by the State Corporation Commission and the Department of Taxation at prevailing assessment ratios.

^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

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
					Personal Property Tax Rates
					Personal Property Class:
\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 4.15000	General Class
\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	\$ 3.70000	Heavy Equipment and Machinery
\$ 1.50000	\$ 1.65000	\$ 2.15000	\$ 2.15000	\$ 4.15000	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
\$ 1.11500	\$ 1.03000	\$ 0.96600	\$ 0.96600	\$ 0.90600	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
\$ 8,602,122	\$ 10,097,632	\$ 11,120,213	\$ 11,895,502	\$ 30,799,068	Locally Assessed Value
\$ 3,912	\$ 6,590	\$ 4,578	\$ 4,356	\$ 5,192	Public Service Value ^b
<u>\$ 8,606,034</u>	<u>\$ 10,104,222</u>	<u>\$ 11,124,791</u>	<u>\$ 11,899,858</u>	<u>\$ 30,804,260</u>	Total Personal Property Assessments

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 22 - General Governmental Expenditures by Function^a

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Page 1 of 2

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Government	Judicial Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Health & Welfare	Education
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
2025	\$ 117,747	\$ 43,472	\$ 467,414	\$ 10,062	\$ 184,872	\$ 1,753,099

^a Includes expenditures of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Funds and the School Board and ADC Component Units excluding inter-entity expenditures between primary government and component units.

^b Includes principal retirement, interest and other debt costs, and intergovernmental rebate.

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	Parks, Recreation & Cultural
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
2025	\$ 17,978	\$ 700	\$ 16,723	\$ 139,448	\$ 138,769	\$ 9,438

^a Includes expenditures for capital projects in the Capital Projects Funds of the Primary Government and the School Board and ADC Component Units.

TABLE 22 - General Governmental Expenditures by Function^a

Page 2 of 2

Parks, Recreation & Cultural	Community Development	Capital Projects	Debt Service ^b	Total	Fiscal Year
\$ 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
\$ 71,961	\$ 90,513	\$ 449,992	\$ 158,751	\$ 3,347,883	2025

Community Development	Health & Welfare	Total	Fiscal Year
\$ 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
\$ 12,762	\$ 23,006	\$ 358,824	2025

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA**TABLE 23 - Miscellaneous Statistical Data**

June 30, 2025

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 (full-time equivalent)	5,374
Services of Primary Government:	
Fire protection:	
Number of stations	22
Number of career employees	702
Number of volunteers	313
Police protection:	
Number of stations	3
Number of police officers	660
Public Safety Communications:	
Number of employees	123
Recreation (Parks & Recreation Department):	
Acres developed or reserved for County parks	5,395
Services not included in the Primary Government:	
Education (School Board Component Unit):	
Number of public elementary, middle, and other schools	85
Number of public high schools	13
Fall Membership, fiscal year 2025	90,709
Number of personnel (full-time equivalent)	13,857
Correctional Operations (ADC Component Unit)	
Capacity of main jail, central jail, and modular jail	519
Capacity of work-release center	4
Number of personnel (full-time equivalent)	401

Other statistical data:

Elections:

Registered voters at last general election	339,580
Number of votes cast in last general election	229,495
Percent voting in last general election	68%

Water and Wastewater Treatment

(provided by Prince William Water):

Miles of water mains	1,338
Miles of sanitary sewer mains	1,172

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.

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

TABLE 24 - Schedule of Surety Bonds

June 30, 2025

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 - Timothy M. Leclerc Acting 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 - Timothy M. Leclerc Acting 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



Fire & Rescue System Rehab Vehicle



PRINCE WILLIAM
Finance

Prince William County, Virginia

Department of Finance
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, VA 22192
703-792-6700

pwcva.gov/finance