



**PRINCE  
WILLIAM  
COUNTY**

4th Quarter

**FY 2020**

Revenue and Expenditures  
**Report**





## 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter FY 2020 Revenues

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

The FY 2020 Adopted Budget estimates general revenues to be \$1.06 billion.

The FY 2020 pre-closing, pre-audit general revenues are expected to produce a surplus of \$10.5 million from the adopted FY 2020 budget as follows:

Category of General Revenues	Prior Year FY 2019	FY 2020					\$ change from	% change from
	Year-End	Q1 Adopted	Q1 Revised	Q2 Revised	Q3 Revised	Q4 Preliminary Unaudited	Adopted	Adopted
Real Property Taxes	\$662,834,584	\$694,102,000	\$694,102,000	\$694,387,503	\$696,675,000	\$699,555,672	\$5,453,672	0.79%
Personal Property Taxes	197,558,029	207,180,000	207,180,000	211,880,000	213,070,000	212,518,228	5,338,228	2.58%
Sales Tax	68,699,741	68,176,000	68,176,000	71,448,000	66,800,000	70,300,000	2,124,000	3.12%
Consumer Utility Tax	14,443,344	14,590,000	14,590,000	14,590,000	14,590,000	13,866,097	(723,903)	-4.96%
Communications Tax	15,289,789	15,500,000	15,500,000	14,900,000	14,900,000	14,910,440	(589,560)	-3.80%
BPOL Tax	26,945,229	28,000,000	28,000,000	27,600,000	26,615,000	28,236,279	236,279	0.84%
Investment Income	11,893,648	13,940,000	13,940,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,180,034	(2,759,966)	-19.80%
All Other	22,433,190	21,646,000	21,646,000	22,827,000	21,943,000	23,072,893	1,426,893	6.59%
<b>Total General Revenues</b>	<b>\$1,020,097,554</b>	<b>\$1,063,134,000</b>	<b>\$1,063,134,000</b>	<b>\$1,068,832,503</b>	<b>\$1,065,793,000</b>	<b>\$1,073,639,643</b>	<b>\$10,505,643</b>	<b>0.99%</b>

# Revenues At-A-Glance

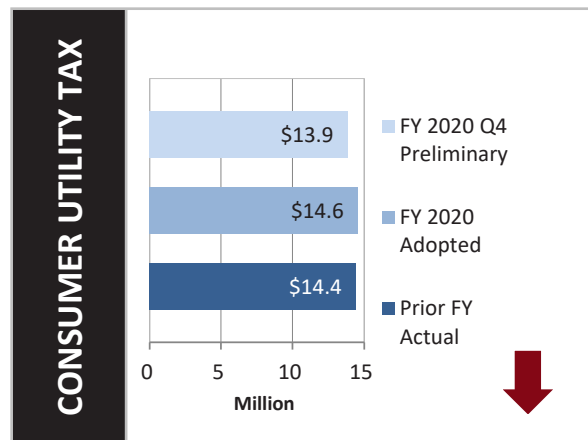
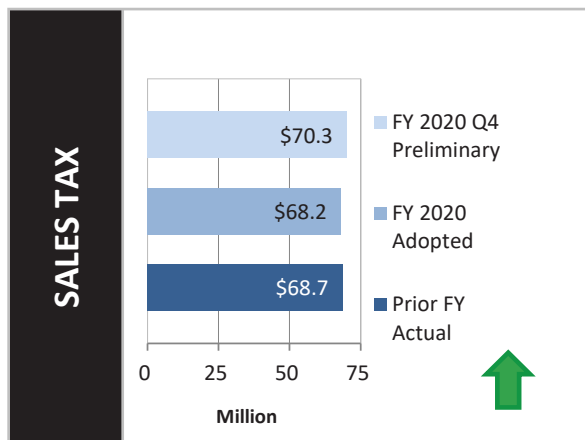
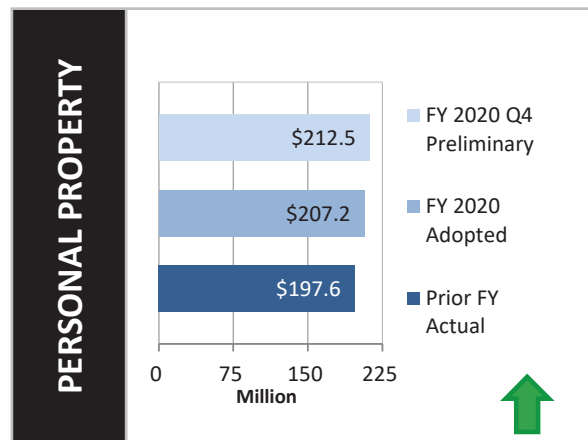
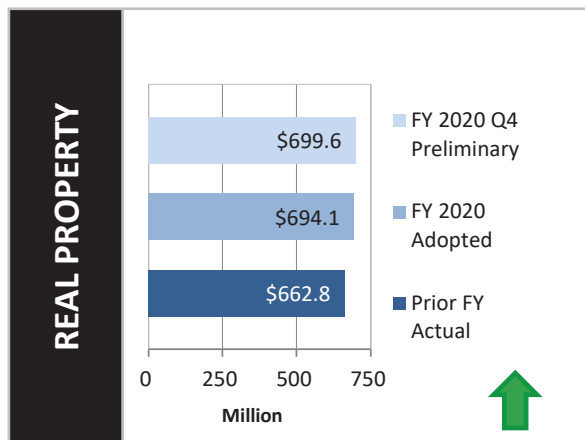
Variances from the FY 2020 Adopted Budget are as follows:

*Real Property Tax* is expected to produce a revenue surplus of \$5.4 million due to an increase in gross billings (supplemental billings and rollbacks).

*Personal Property Tax* is expected to generate a revenue surplus of \$5.3 million. The surplus is attributable to increases in new taxable business tangible property, mainly from data centers.

*Sales Tax* revenue remained strong pre-COVID-19, bolstered by internet sales, producing a surplus of \$2.1 million. Despite businesses closing storefronts and stay-at-home orders in place, consumers stockpiled groceries and household goods. A remote work environment led many to start home improvement projects which were reflected by increases in sales tax revenue from the building materials/home center industry.

*Consumer Utility Tax* is produced a revenue deficit of \$723 thousand. The cap on consumer utility taxes and limited growth in housing units have contributed to this small revenue reduction.

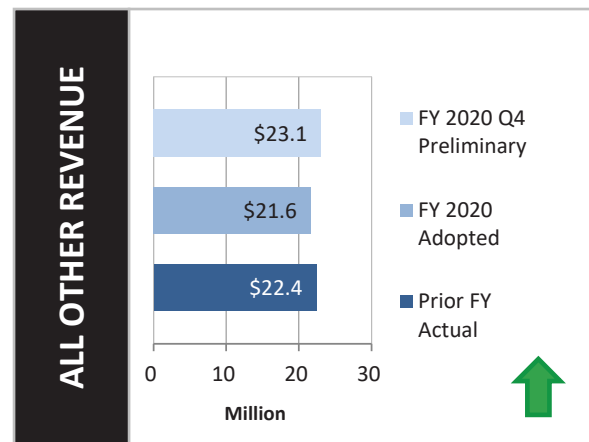
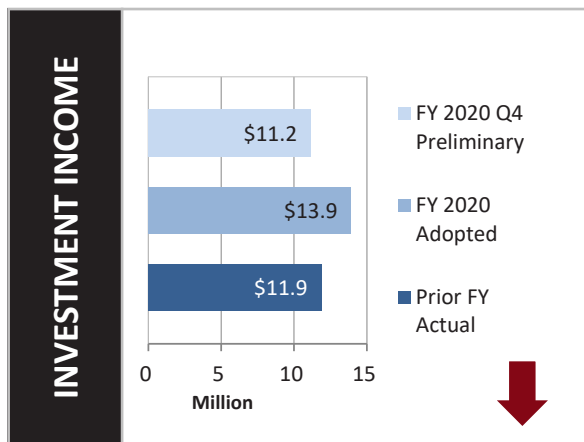
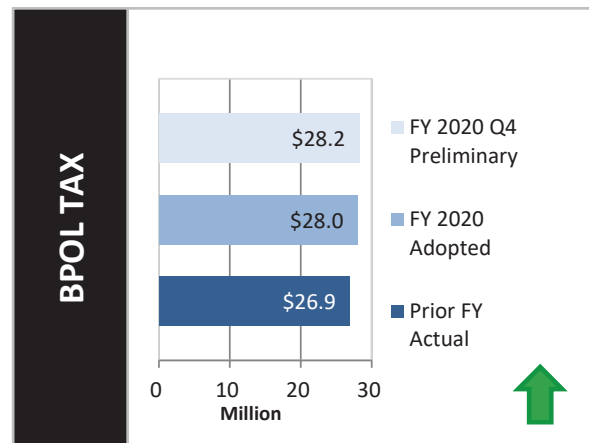
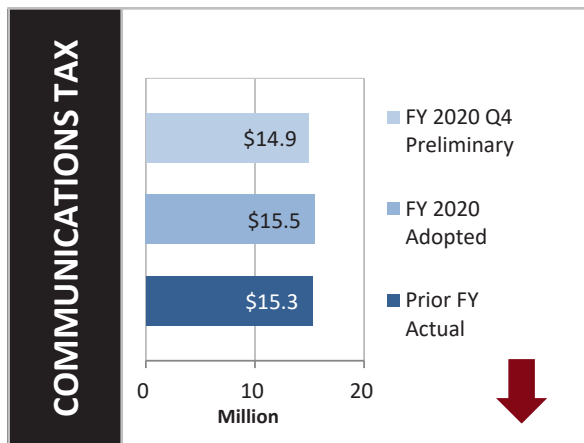


*Communications Sales Tax* revenue continues to decline as the number of American homes with only wireless telephones continues to grow. This is the eighth consecutive year the revenue has decreased, averaging a decline of over 3 percent annually. This revenue source has yet to level off and experienced a revenue shortfall \$589 thousand.

*BPOL Tax* revenue collections produced a slight surplus of \$236 thousand. The tax is based upon 2019 business gross receipts that were due March 1<sup>st</sup> and reflective of the strength of local business establishments pre COVID-19.

*Investment Income* for FY 2020 was \$11.2 million. This represented a decline of \$2.7 million from the adopted budget estimate of \$13.9 million. The shortfall can primarily be credited to a deterioration of interest rates on the County's cash equivalent holdings as the 4th quarter progressed. The Federal Reserve's commitment to anchoring short term rates at existing levels will lead to the County's investment portfolio producing subdued earnings over the foreseeable future as the United States continues to grapple with the economic fallout attributed to the current health crisis.

*All Other Revenue* is comprised of fifteen revenue sources estimated to be less than \$5 million each. A net surplus of \$1.4 million is projected for FY 2020 most notably led by increases in Recordation Tax \$695 thousand, Bank Franchise Tax of \$315 thousand, Rental Car Tax of \$261 thousand, BPOL-Public Utility of \$190 thousand, Tax on Deeds of \$180 thousand and Daily Equipment Rental of \$140 thousand.



# Looking Ahead

## Economy At-A-Glance

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

Indicator			Explanation	Trend
<b>CPI</b> <b>(Consumer Price Index)</b>	<b>0.6%</b> <i>(Jun 2020)</i>	<b>1.6%</b> <i>(Jun 2019)</i>	Reflects changes in the purchasing power per unit of money (inflation/deflation)	●
<b>GDP</b> <b>(Gross Domestic Product)</b>	<b>-32.9%</b> <i>(Q2 2020)</i>	<b>2.1%</b> <i>(Q2 2019)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the U.S. economy	●
<b>Stock Market</b>				
S&P 500 Index	<b>3,100.29</b> <i>(06/30/20)</i>	<b>2,941.76</b> <i>(06/29/19)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the stock market. Measures the stock performance of 500 large scale U.S. companies	●
Dow Jones Industrial Average Index	<b>25,812.88</b> <i>(06/30/20)</i>	<b>26,599.96</b> <i>(06/29/19)</i>	Indicator of the overall health of the stock market. Measures the stock performance of 30 large scale U.S. companies	●
<b>Federal Funds Rate</b>	<b>0.08%</b> <i>(06/30/20)</i>	<b>2.40%</b> <i>(6/29/2019)</i>	Target rate set by the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee (FOMC) Establishes baseline lending rates and short term rates of return	●
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ◇				
National	<b>11.1%</b> <i>(Jun 2020)</i>	<b>3.7%</b> <i>(Jun 2019)</i>	Indicator of overall health of the U.S. job market Seasonally adjusted	●
State	<b>8.4%</b> <i>(Jun 2020)</i>	<b>2.9%</b> <i>(Jun 2019)</i>	Indicator of overall health of the VA job market Seasonally adjusted	●
Region	<b>8.4%</b> <i>(Jun 2020)</i>	<b>3.4%</b> <i>(Jun 2019)</i>	Indicator of overall health of the Washington Metropolitan area job market Not seasonally adjusted	●
Prince William County	<b>9.2%</b> <i>(Jun 2020)</i>	<b>2.6%</b> <i>(Jun 2019)</i>	Indicator of overall health of the PWC job market Not seasonally adjusted	●

◇ Bureau of Labor Statistics

Indicator			Explanation	Trend
<b>National Retail Sales</b>	<b>7.50%</b> <i>(June 2020)</i>	<b>0.40%</b> <i>(June 2019)</i>	Indicator of relative health of U.S. economy Not seasonally adjusted <i>MOM (month-over-month)</i>	●
<b>Employment Establishments</b> ◇				
State	<b>285,486</b> <b>+0.78%</b> <i>(Q4 2019)</i>	<b>283,268</b> <i>(Q4 2018)</i>	Indicator of overall health of VA economy, businesses & job market	●
Region (Washington - Alexandria - Arlington)	<b>91,564</b> <b>+0.64%</b> <i>(Q4 2019)</i>	<b>90,982</b> <i>(Q4 2018)</i>	Indicator of overall health of NoVa economy, businesses & job market	●
Prince William County	<b>9,700</b> <b>+0.84%</b> <i>(Q4 2019)</i>	<b>9,619</b> <i>(Q4 2018)</i>	Indicator of overall health of PWC economy, businesses & job market <i>YOY (year-over-year)</i>	●
<b>Sales Tax Growth</b>				
State	<b>+5.4%</b> <i>(May 2020)</i>	<b>+4.0%</b> <i>(May 2019)</i>	Indicator of overall health of VA economy <i>FYTD (fiscal year-to-date)</i>	●
Prince William County	<b>+4.1%</b> <i>(Jun 2020)</i>	<b>+6.3%</b> <i>(Jun 2019)</i>	Indicator of relative health of PWC economy <i>FYTD (fiscal year-to-date)</i>	●
<b>State Revenue Collections</b>	<b>-1.2%</b> <i>(May 2020)</i>	<b>+7.9%</b> <i>(May 2019)</i>	Indicator of relative health of VA economy	●
<b>National Automobile Sales</b>	<b>13.05 M</b> <i>(Jun 2020)</i>	<b>17.3 M</b> <i>(Jun 2019)</i>	Indicator of consumer demand for new vehicle purchases Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates	●
<b>Commercial Vacancy Rates</b>	<b>5.8%</b> <i>(Q2 2020)</i>	<b>5.5%</b> <i>(Q2 2019)</i>	Indicator of overall health of PWC businesses and commercial market	●

◇ Bureau of Labor Statistics

## National, State, and Local Trends

**National** The word “unprecedented” became synonymous with various metrics utilized to measure economic performance as the U.S. economy staggered through April and into May. While numerous programs implemented by the Federal Reserve pacified financial markets and CARES Act funds provided a measure of relief to businesses and consumers, those actions could not stymie the adverse impact of the pandemic to the nation’s labor market and output. Further job market deterioration was contained as states began reopening shuttered businesses during May and June, but many localities throughout the U.S. have since experienced a resurgence of COVID-19 cases that threatens to derail economic recovery during the second half of 2020.

Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell portrayed a cautious view of the economy during his semiannual monetary policy report in mid-June, noting “the levels of output and employment remain far below their pre-pandemic levels, and significant uncertainty remains about the timing and strength of the recovery.” In addition, the Federal Open Market Committee’s statement following their June 10<sup>th</sup> meeting cited the following: “The ongoing public health crisis will weigh heavily on economic activity, employment, and inflation in the near term, and poses considerable risks to the economic outlook over the medium term.”

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), a measurement of the change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services, followed a deflationary path during the months of April and May posting declines of -0.8% and -0.1%, respectively. Drastic curtailment of purchases by Americans in key areas such as clothing and travel were primary drivers behind leading the index lower. Propelled by a sharp rise in gasoline prices of 12.3%, overall CPI rose modestly to 0.6% for the month of June. June revealed a spike in food prices from the previous month of 0.7% and 5.6% from the previous year, suggesting Americans are eating more meals at home amid the pandemic. Excluding volatile food and energy costs core CPI was a tame 0.2%, well below the Federal Reserve's current target rate of 2%.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the broadest measure of economic activity, fell to an annualized rate of -32.9% through the second quarter of this calendar year. That signified the steepest annualized decline dating back to 1947 and coincided with analyst estimates for a 34.5% contraction. Personal spending, which accounts for approximately two-thirds of GDP, slumped to an annualized 34.6%, also the most on record. One of the few positive data points came from computer sales, which soared an annualized 67.7%, as businesses scrambled to properly equip employees amidst stay-at-home orders. The Federal Government's rapid action to act as a financial backstop for the business community and consumers was another silver lining that prevented further weakening. Non-military spending grew to a 39.7% annualized rate during the second quarter, the largest advance since 1967.

After being dealt a crushing blow during April, the labor market began a mild healing trend in May and June as states began to reopen shuttered businesses. Non-farm payrolls rose by 4.8 million and the unemployment rate fell to 11.1% in June compared to a loss of 20.5 million jobs and a 14.7% unemployment rate for April. Improvements have primarily occurred within hardest hit sectors that pay lower wages such as leisure and hospitality, while higher paid professions in financial and business services have recovered at a more tepid pace. Despite a resurgence of COVID-19 cases throughout various regions of the country, the labor market's resilience demonstrates economic fundamentals could be strong enough to facilitate a healthy recovery once the pandemic is under control.

Retail sales followed a path similar to the trajectory charted by the labor market. The Commerce Department reported a steep decline in April retail sales of -16.4%, followed by gains of 17.7% and 7.5% for May and June, respectively. June's report revealed 10 of 13 major categories increased, led by advances in furniture, electronics and appliances, sporting goods, and clothing. However, states impacted by a pickup in virus cases will inevitably lead to a curtailment of spending as recently opened businesses must close their doors once again. The short-term outlook for retail sales could experience further downward pressure as consumers pull back on discretionary spending without the benefit of another round of federally subsidized unemployment benefits and one-time stimulus checks.

NADA reported new light-vehicle sales improved in June versus May, but volume remained down 24% compared to June 2019. A 7% month-over-month increase was registered during June based on a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13.05 million units. Overall, sales decreased 23.1% for the first six months of 2020 in contrast to the first half of 2019. Looking further into the sales data reveals the retail space has recovered faster than the fleet sector. While retail purchases were down just 6% year-over-year, fleet sales declined a staggering 73%. NADA anticipates new light-vehicle sales will continue to improve during the second half of 2020, but fleet sales will remain suppressed owed to rental car company cancellations and fewer sales to state and local governments.

*State* The Commonwealth's general fund ended fiscal 2020 with a deficit of approximately \$236.5 in revenue collection. Although, despite the impact caused by COVID-19, overall revenues managed to produce a modest increase of 2.0% over fiscal 2019. The primary drivers behind the shortfall were declines in sales taxes and payroll withholdings. Both revenue streams contributed \$351.5 million to the deficit.

Virginia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 8.4% for the month of June, an increase of 2.8% from June 2019. As was the case with most other states, the Commonwealth's unemployment picture improved during the quarter once shutdown restrictions were relaxed. Unemployment year to date peaked at 11.2% during April, while a 9.0% print was posted for May. Compared to the remaining 49 states Virginia's unemployment rate ranked 22<sup>nd</sup>, with Kentucky holding the number one spot for the lowest percentage of unemployed workers as of June 30<sup>th</sup> at 4.3%.

Governor Northam acknowledged the challenges ahead for Virginians through the following statement released on July 9<sup>th</sup>: "COVID-19 has created both a health crisis and an economic crisis, and we have to box in this virus before we can fully address its fiscal impacts." "While I am pleased that our revenue shortfall is less than initially expected, we know this pandemic will continue to negatively affect our state's finances as long as this virus is with us. We must all keep taking steps to protect public health so we can continue our economic recovery and ensure the Commonwealth remains on strong financial footing."

*Local* Prince William County's labor market followed state and national trends from April through early June as the pandemic's impact forced many businesses to significantly scale back operations or close their doors completely. As of June 30<sup>th</sup>, the County's unemployment rate stood at 9.2% after peaking at 11.3% in April. Comparing those percentages to the counties of Fairfax and Loudoun revealed Prince William County's job market was, and remains, under additional pressure. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Loudoun and Fairfax Counties' unemployment rates were 7.7% and 8.1%, respectively, for June.









# Prince William County Real Estate Market At-A-Glance

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

**Residential Sales Activity** According to the Metropolitan Regional Information Systems (MRIS) sales data for June 2020, the average residential sales price of \$452,945 represents a year-over-year gain of 8.62 percent. The number of sales for the same period were flat at 780 units, a mere increase of 0.26 percent when compared to June 2019. The County's residential market experienced a decrease in active listings, down 59.8 percent, when compared to the same period in 2019. On average, units are 18 days on the market, a decrease from 20 days the same period last year.

New listings within Prince William County's residential real estate market slowly reemerged during May and June after falling 23.6% in April. June new listings tallied 822, but still trailed the 2020 high of 972 listings established in March. Despite the disruption COVID-19 has cast, supply constraints continue to benefit sellers of residential properties. Is there good news for buyers? Yes, record low interest rates. According to Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey, the average 30-year fixed rate mortgage is currently 2.88% versus 3.72% at the beginning of January. However, as Freddie Mac points out, the main barrier to rising demand remains a shortage of inventory, specifically for entry level homes.

**Commercial Sector** For the quarter ending June 2020, according to Costar Realty Group (Costar), the County's commercial inventory included 48.4 million occupied square feet (sq. ft.) of space in 2,126 buildings with 2.8 million sq. ft. of vacant space.

Indicator	Explanation		Trend
<b>Average Sales Price (MRIS)</b>	<b>\$452,945</b> <b>(+8.62%)</b> <i>(June 2020)</i>	<b>\$417,008</b> <i>(June 2019)</i>	Indicator of relative health of the housing market YOY (year-over-year) 
<b># of Homes Sold</b>	<b>780</b> <b>(+0.3%)</b> <i>(June 2020)</i>	<b>778</b> <i>(June 2019)</i>	Indicator of relative health of the housing market YOY (year-over-year) 
<b>Average # of Days on Market</b>	<b>18</b> <b>(-10.0%)</b> <i>(Jun 2020)</i>	<b>20</b> <i>(June 2019)</i>	Indicator of relative health of the housing market YOY (year-over-year) 
<b># of Occupancy Permits Issued</b>	<b>1,171</b> <b>(-12.9%)</b> <i>(CY 2019)</i>	<b>1,344</b> <i>(CY 2018)</i>	Indicator of relative health of the housing market YOY (year-over-year) 
<b># of Building Permits Issued</b>	<b>1,177</b> <b>(-3.2%)</b> <i>(CY 2019)</i>	<b>1,216</b> <i>(CY 2018)</i>	Indicator of relative health of the housing market YOY (year-over-year) 
<b>Ratio of Homes on the Market to Homes Sold</b>	<b>0.53</b> <b>(-60%)</b> <i>(June 2020)</i>	<b>1.33</b> <i>(June 2019)</i>	Indicator of relative health of the housing market 



# 4th Quarter FY 2020

## Expenditures

### General Information

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

The County's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30. The BOCS adopted a FY 2020 general fund budget of \$1.24 billion.

- \$607.3 million adopted School transfer, in accordance with the County-Schools revenue sharing agreement.
- \$631.9 million adopted County government general fund budget, including transfers.

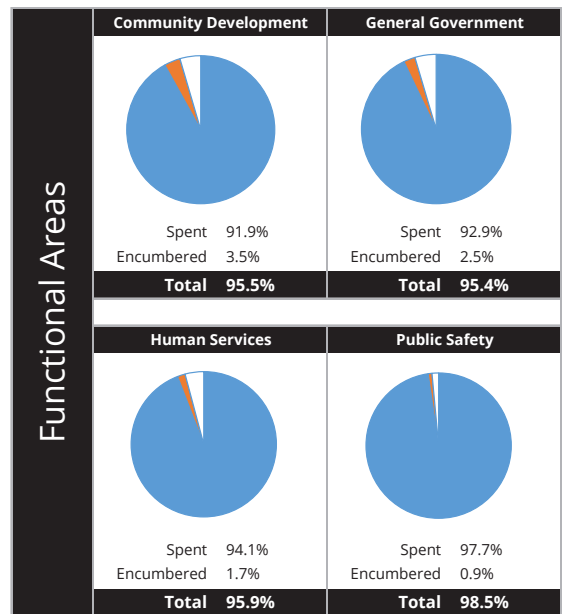
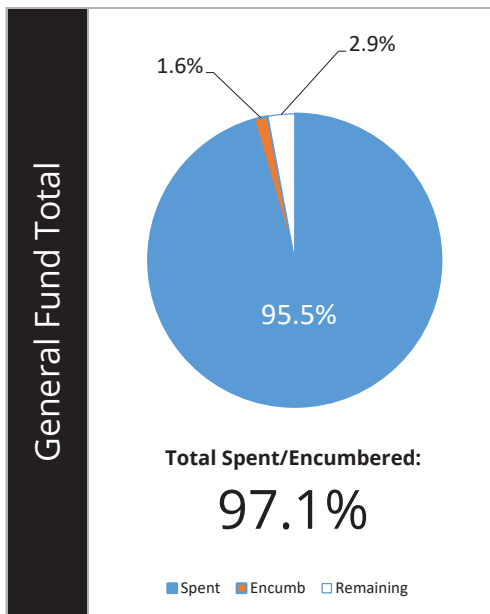
In accordance with State Code, the County cannot exceed the annual legal appropriation. As a result, the County general fund budget will always have a year-end surplus.

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

## Fourth Quarter Summary

1. *General Fund Reporting* – This report includes only unrestricted general fund expenditures. It does not include restricted funds within the general fund such as Transient Occupancy Tax mandated for tourism, proffers, grants, or criminal forfeitures.
2. *Revised FY 2020 Budget* – As of June 30, 2020, the revised County government unrestricted general fund budget, excluding transfers, was \$590.7 million.
3. *Classification and Compensation Study/Position Reclassifications* – On November 19, 2019, the BOCS approved a new position classification and pay plan for general County employees. The study findings were implemented in two phases. Phase 1 was implemented on January 11, 2020, whereby administrative pay increases were provided for existing employees with salaries lower than the starting salary of their newly assigned position classification's pay band. The Phase 1 half-year cost (approximately \$3.2 million) was absorbed within agency's FY 2020 budgets.
4. *COVID-19 Pandemic Economic Impact and County Executive Directives to Agencies* – On March 23, 2020, the County Executive implemented a hiring freeze, authorized only agency mission critical expenditures, and suspended capital projects not already under contract in an effort to preserve cash liquidity during the pandemic and generate budget savings for FY 2020 year-end financial requirements identified in the adopted Principles of Sound Financial Management. This directive remained in effect through the end of the fiscal year and was effective in reducing overall spending thus generating larger than normal savings in several departments.
5. *Fourth Quarter General Fund Expenditures* – As of June 30, 2020, 95.5% of the expenditure budget was spent.
6. *Encumbrances Re-Appropriated into FY 2021* – An additional \$9.2 million of the pre-audit general fund expenditure budget was obligated for encumbrances re-appropriated by the BOCS into FY 2021. Therefore, 97.1% of the FY 2020 expenditure budget was either spent or obligated for encumbrance in the new fiscal year.
7. *FY 2020 Unrestricted General Fund Expenditure Savings* - As of June 30, 2020, the County government pre-audit unrestricted general fund expenditure savings is \$17 million or 2.9% of the final budget.
8. *COVID-19 Pandemic Impact on Agency Revenue* – The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted agency revenue as many Parks, Recreation & Tourism facilities were closed throughout the fourth quarter. In addition, fines and forfeitures were collected at reduced levels in addition to a decline in State reimbursement revenue for human services unable to be provided during the pandemic. Based on pre-audit financial data, agency revenue is projected to be \$4 million below budget.
9. *Other Notable Agency Variances* – Other notable variances are reported based on the 'Spent %' column on the following pages. Encumbrances are not included in the agency detailed tables and charts.

10. *FY 2020 Operating Surplus* – Upon completion of the external audit, the FY 2020 operating surplus will be available for sustaining fund balance and reserve requirements identified in the Principles of Sound Financial Management.




\*Totals may not add due to rounding

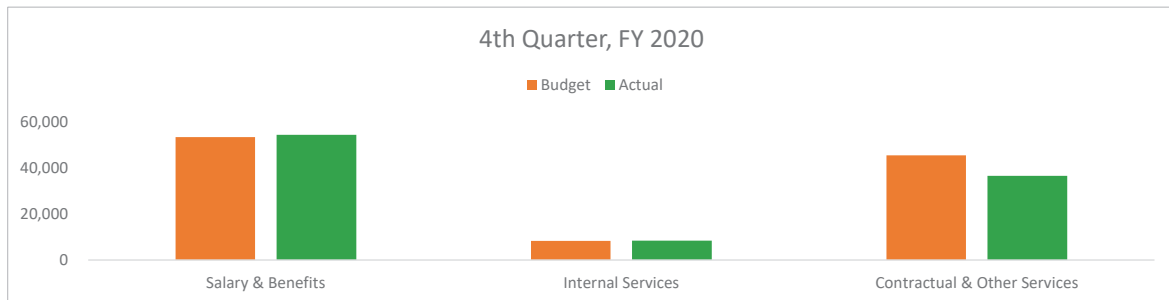
## Community Development Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

### Departments & Agencies

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

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Community Development</b>	Salary & Benefits	53,484.32	54,468.49	
	Internal Services	8,287.79	8,493.15	
	Contractual & Other Services	45,623.58	36,676.94	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(6,406.92)	(6,783.01)	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>100,988.77</b>	




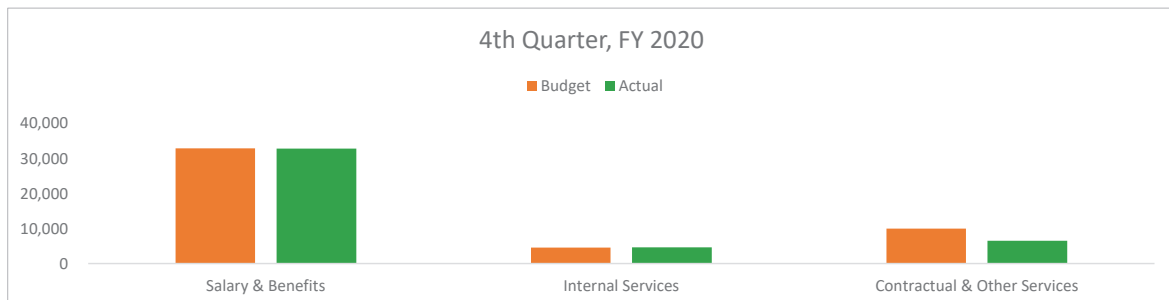
## General Government Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

### Departments & Agencies

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

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>General Government</b>	Salary & Benefits	32,840.23	32,782.65	
	Internal Services	4,574.92	4,607.72	
	Contractual & Other Services	9,939.77	6,484.01	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(1,562.30)	(1,330.67)	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>45,792.60</b>	




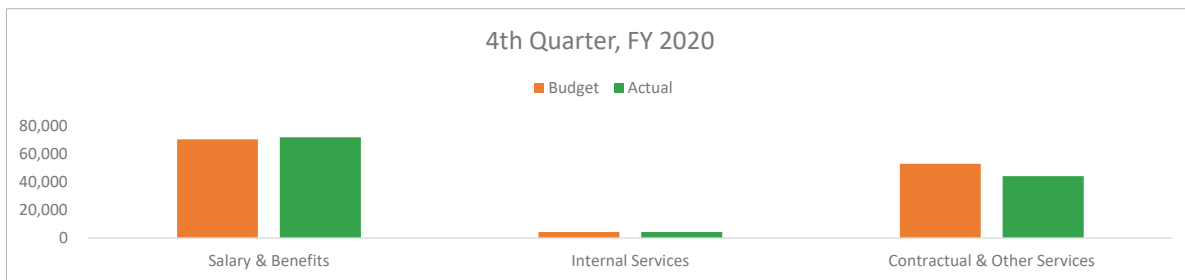
## Human Services Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

### Departments & Agencies

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

Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Human Services</b>	Salary & Benefits	70,368.86	71,813.27	
	Internal Services	4,326.44	4,245.38	
	Contractual & Other Services	52,876.08	44,009.07	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>127,571.38</b>	




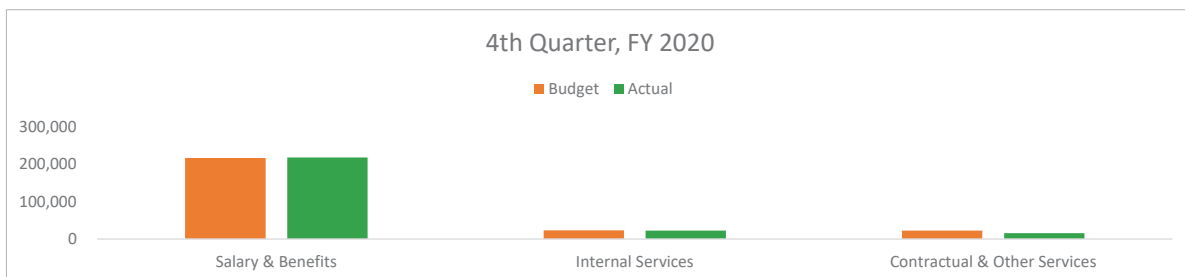
## Public Safety Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

### Departments & Agencies







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

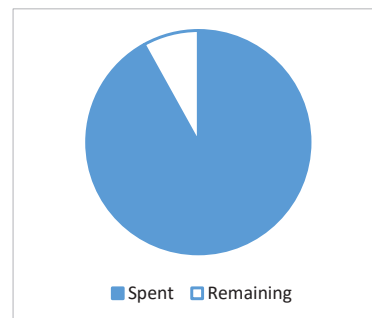
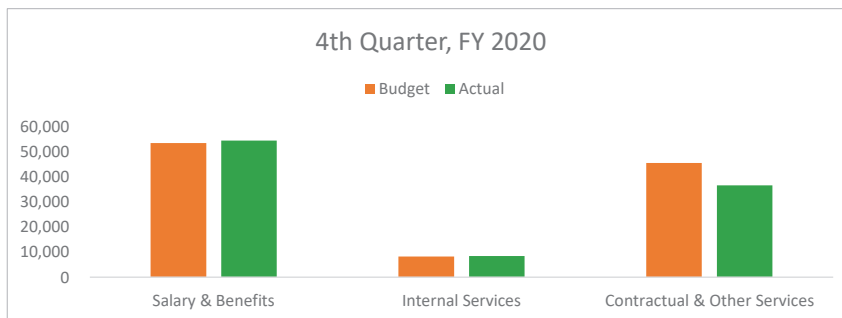
Functional Area	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Public Safety</b>	Salary & Benefits	216,600.27	217,622.27	
	Internal Services	23,110.82	22,391.30	
	Contractual & Other Services	22,231.38	15,868.31	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>261,942.46</b>	



# Community Development Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Economic Development</b>	Salary & Benefits	2,023.71	1,771.22	
	Internal Services	85.38	85.19	
	Contractual & Other Services	1,250.44	1,051.09	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>3,359.53</b>	<b>2,907.49</b>	<b>86.54%</b>	
<b>Library</b>	Salary & Benefits	13,562.44	13,284.77	
	Internal Services	1,181.90	1,170.76	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,414.94	3,161.83	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>18,159.28</b>	<b>17,617.36</b>	<b>97.02%</b>	
<b>Parks, Recreation &amp; Tourism</b>	Salary & Benefits	20,747.46	21,257.64	
	Internal Services	2,601.19	2,887.73	
	Contractual & Other Services	12,098.49	8,642.25	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(154.00)	(6.86)	
	<b>35,293.14</b>	<b>32,780.76</b>	<b>92.88%</b>	
<b>Planning</b>	Salary & Benefits	1,236.30	1,195.57	
	Internal Services	2,538.08	2,533.79	
	Contractual & Other Services	1,039.29	879.47	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>4,813.67</b>	<b>4,608.84</b>	<b>95.74%</b>	
<b>Public Works</b>	Salary & Benefits	12,423.49	12,680.98	
	Internal Services	1,671.34	1,579.93	
	Contractual & Other Services	25,318.62	21,025.03	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(3,185.18)	(2,953.09)	
	<b>36,228.26</b>	<b>32,332.85</b>	<b>89.25%</b>	
<b>Transportation</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,490.92	4,278.31	
	Internal Services	209.91	235.75	
	Contractual & Other Services	2,501.80	1,917.27	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(3,067.74)	(3,823.07)	
	<b>3,134.89</b>	<b>2,608.27</b>	<b>83.20%</b>	











## Notable Variances

- Economic Development** - Spending was reduced as a result of County implemented policies regarding COVID-19.
- Parks, Recreation & Tourism** - Spending was reduced as a result of facility closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Public Works** - The department has \$2.0 million in outstanding encumbrances not included in the Actual total. The significant encumbrances include repairs and maintenance, office space, and motor vehicle orders of \$968,000 placed in October before the start of the pandemic. Further, spending of Contractual & Other Services budget was reduced as a result of County implemented policies regarding COVID-19.
- Transportation** - Street lighting activity costs were less than expected; when encumbrances are considered the agency spent over 92% of budget.

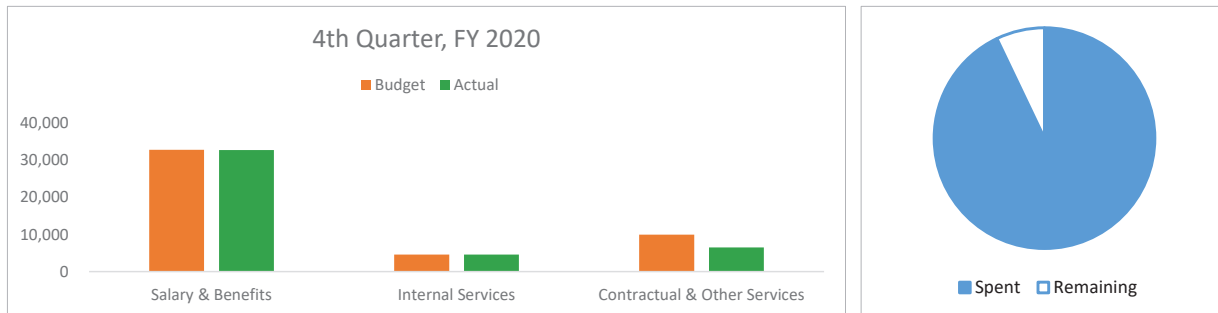
## General Government Functional Area

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Board of County Supervisors</b>	Salary & Benefits	2,969.93	2,940.44	
	Internal Services	133.04	134.20	
	Contractual & Other Services	2,373.12	1,480.99	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>5,476.09</b>	<b>4,555.64</b>	
<b>County Attorney</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,957.16	3,920.11	
	Internal Services	106.22	105.76	
	Contractual & Other Services	269.64	195.11	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(237.91)	(153.04)	
		<b>4,095.11</b>	<b>4,067.94</b>	
<b>Elections</b>	Salary & Benefits	1,343.29	1,416.79	
	Internal Services	92.03	99.13	
	Contractual & Other Services	1,219.00	998.76	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>2,654.32</b>	<b>2,514.69</b>	
<b>Executive Management</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,724.77	3,694.40	
	Internal Services	221.17	219.59	
	Contractual & Other Services	597.57	476.44	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>4,543.51</b>	<b>4,390.43</b>	
<b>Finance</b>	Salary & Benefits	15,357.52	15,591.40	
	Internal Services	3,357.82	3,384.56	
	Contractual & Other Services	4,911.77	2,879.34	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(719.86)	(687.79)	
		<b>22,907.24</b>	<b>21,167.51</b>	
<b>Human Resources</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,289.87	3,060.23	
	Internal Services	591.54	591.58	
	Contractual & Other Services	405.87	361.95	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(599.59)	(489.84)	
		<b>3,687.70</b>	<b>3,523.91</b>	
<b>Human Rights Office</b>	Salary & Benefits	695.00	677.24	
	Internal Services	25.66	25.66	
	Contractual & Other Services	113.21	71.97	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>833.86</b>	<b>774.86</b>	
<b>Management &amp; Budget</b>	Salary & Benefits	1,502.70	1,482.04	
	Internal Services	47.45	47.24	
	Contractual & Other Services	49.58	19.45	
	Reserves & Contingencies	(4.95)	0.00	
		<b>1,594.77</b>	<b>1,548.72</b>	



## General Government Functional Area *(Continued)*



### Notable Variances

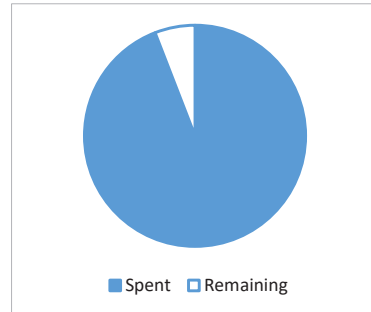
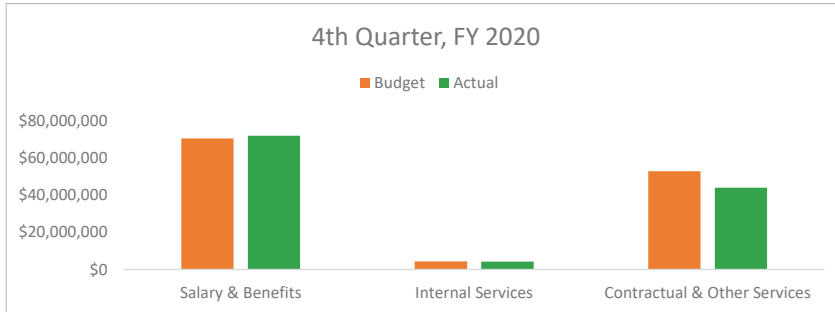
- Finance** - Encumbrances totaling \$560,000 for the County's audit contract not included in the Actual total. Additionally, spending of Contractual & Other Services budget was reduced as a result of County implemented policies regarding COVID-19.

## Human Services Functional Area

*(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)*

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Aging</b>	Salary & Benefits	2,522.26	2,811.14	
	Internal Services	204.47	191.20	
	Contractual & Other Services	4,218.16	3,435.00	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>6,944.88</b>	<b>6,437.34</b>	<b>92.69%</b>	
<b>Community Services</b>	Salary & Benefits	35,056.00	35,039.75	
	Internal Services	2,210.47	2,158.20	
	Contractual & Other Services	13,872.71	9,143.08	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>51,139.18</b>	<b>46,341.03</b>	<b>90.62%</b>	
<b>Cooperative Extension Service</b>	Salary & Benefits	941.23	905.55	
	Internal Services	86.18	86.18	
	Contractual & Other Services	98.07	73.52	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>1,125.48</b>	<b>1,065.26</b>	<b>94.65%</b>	
<b>Public Health</b>	Salary & Benefits	271.63	211.34	
	Internal Services	47.19	46.59	
	Contractual & Other Services	3,059.72	3,059.44	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>3,378.54</b>	<b>3,317.37</b>	<b>98.19%</b>	
<b>Social Services</b>	Salary & Benefits	31,577.74	32,845.49	
	Internal Services	1,778.13	1,763.21	
	Contractual & Other Services	31,627.43	28,298.02	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>64,983.30</b>	<b>62,906.72</b>	<b>96.80%</b>	

## Human Services Functional Area *(Continued)*



### Notable Variances

- 1. Aging** - Spending of Contractual & Other Services budget was reduced as a result of County implemented policies regarding COVID-19.
- 2. Community Services** - The department has \$1.8 million in outstanding encumbrances not included in the Actual total. The significant encumbrances include funds for contracted services for mental health crisis stabilization, intensive residential, intellectual development and supported employment, and therapy and educational services. Spending of Contractual & Other Services budget was reduced as a result of County implemented policies regarding COVID-19.








## Public Safety Functional Area

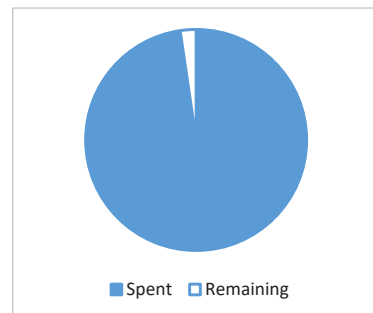
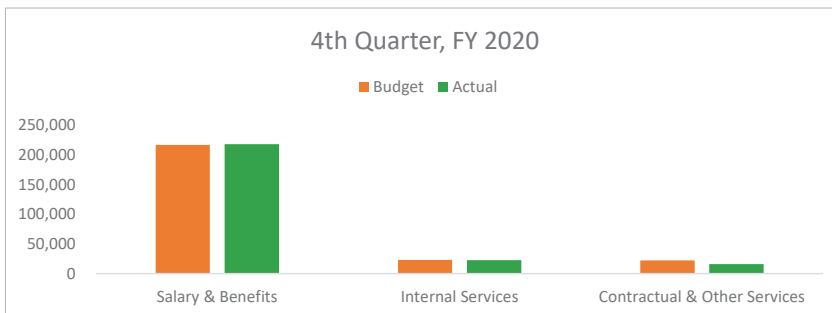
*(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)*

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Circuit Court Judges</b>	Salary & Benefits	896.41	957.43	
	Internal Services	36.32	36.32	
	Contractual & Other Services	226.06	70.60	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,158.79</b>	<b>1,064.35</b>	
<b>Clerk of the Court</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,501.51	3,677.97	
	Internal Services	169.52	169.52	
	Contractual & Other Services	676.51	363.94	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,347.54</b>	<b>4,211.44</b>	
<b>Commonwealth Attorney</b>	Salary & Benefits	5,820.10	5,804.82	
	Internal Services	187.86	184.35	
	Contractual & Other Services	236.56	147.07	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,244.52</b>	<b>6,136.25</b>	
<b>Criminal Justice Services</b>	Salary & Benefits	3,867.17	3,823.20	
	Internal Services	208.52	199.56	
	Contractual & Other Services	527.77	371.91	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,603.45</b>	<b>4,394.67</b>	
<b>Fire &amp; Rescue</b>	Salary & Benefits	88,374.28	90,767.01	
	Internal Services	7,748.51	7,720.24	
	Contractual & Other Services	7,542.86	4,931.27	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>103,665.65</b>	<b>103,418.52</b>	

# Public Safety Functional Area *(Continued)*

*(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)*

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>General District Court</b>	Salary & Benefits	181.58	161.90	
	Internal Services	34.90	34.90	
	Contractual & Other Services	473.21	103.99	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>689.69</b>	<b>300.79</b>	<b>43.61%</b>	
<b>Juvenile &amp; Domestic Relations Ct</b>	Salary & Benefits	111.93	107.53	
	Internal Services	30.30	30.30	
	Contractual & Other Services	286.18	82.42	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>428.41</b>	<b>220.24</b>	<b>51.41%</b>	
<b>Juvenile Court Services Unit</b>	Salary & Benefits	577.47	524.60	
	Internal Services	92.16	91.76	
	Contractual & Other Services	374.49	299.03	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>1,044.11</b>	<b>915.39</b>	<b>87.67%</b>	
<b>Magistrates</b>	Salary & Benefits	85.50	88.73	
	Internal Services	18.23	18.23	
	Contractual & Other Services	13.95	9.41	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>117.68</b>	<b>116.37</b>	<b>98.89%</b>	
<b>Police</b>	Salary & Benefits	92,537.23	90,919.79	
	Internal Services	13,323.46	12,650.09	
	Contractual & Other Services	8,798.41	6,788.54	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>114,659.10</b>	<b>110,358.42</b>	<b>96.25%</b>	
<b>Public Safety Communications</b>	Salary & Benefits	9,090.33	9,066.79	
	Internal Services	352.37	350.03	
	Contractual & Other Services	2,202.75	2,043.40	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>11,645.44</b>	<b>11,460.22</b>	<b>98.41%</b>	
<b>Sheriff</b>	Salary & Benefits	11,556.75	11,722.50	
	Internal Services	908.68	906.01	
	Contractual & Other Services	872.63	656.73	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>13,338.07</b>	<b>13,285.24</b>	<b>99.60%</b>	




## Public Safety Functional Area *(Continued)*

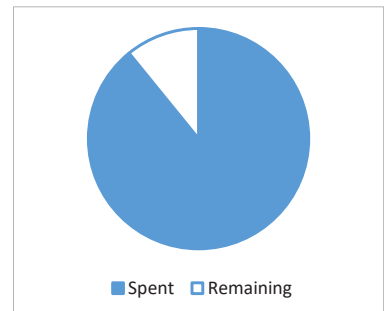
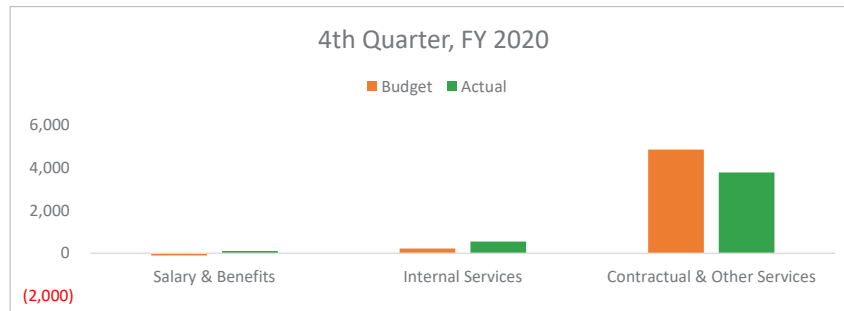
### Notable Variances

- Circuit Court Judges** - Space projects were suspended, resulting in unspent Contractual & Other Services funds.
- Fire & Rescue** - Salary & Benefits expenditure category overspent due to overtime expenses and budgeted salary lapse. These costs were managed within Fire & Rescue's overall budget through savings in the Contractual & Other Services expenditure category.
- General District Court** - Onboarding of new staff was delayed. Space projects were suspended, resulting in unspent Contractual & Other Services funds.
- Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court** - Onboarding of new staff was delayed. Space projects were suspended, resulting in unspent Contractual & Other Services funds.
- Juvenile Court Services Unit** - Vacancies contributed to a lower Salary & Benefits expense. Community Partner funds of approximately \$39,000 have not yet been distributed to Northern Virginia Family Service for the Intervention, Prevention and Education program.
- Police** - Vacancies contributed to a lower Salary & Benefits expense, and fuel savings were realized in Internal Services as prices fell during the pandemic. Spending of Contractual and Other Services budget was reduced as a result of executive directives limiting County spending during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Non-Departmental


*(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)*

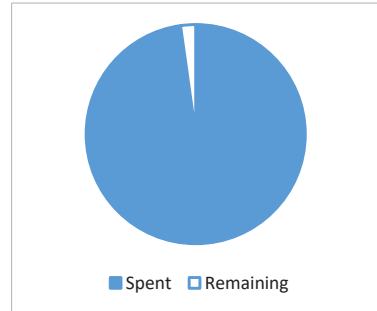
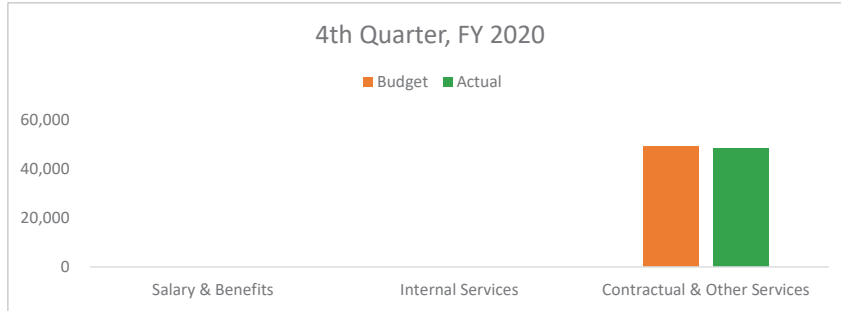
Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Non-Departmental</b>	Salary & Benefits	(102.36)	106.88	
	Internal Services	218.81	543.23	
	Contractual & Other Services	4,837.92	3,766.08	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
		<b>4,954.38</b>	<b>4,416.19</b>	



# Debt Service

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Department	Spending Category	Budget	Actual	Spent %
<b>Debt Service</b>	Salary & Benefits	0.00	0.00	
	Internal Services	0.00	0.00	
	Contractual & Other Services	49,430.32	48,336.24	
	Reserves & Contingencies	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>49,430.32</b>	





Prince William County  
Department of Finance  
Office of Management and Budget  
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