

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND PLANNING TERMS

A-1, Agricultural: This zoning district allows one detached single-family dwelling per 10 acres and agricultural uses.

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

ADU Ordinance, Affordable Dwelling Unit Ordinance: An ADU Ordinance would require developers of multi-family units (condominiums, apartments, and townhouses) to set aside a portion of the units for rent or purchase by families with low to moderate incomes. In exchange, the County would give developers a bonus density, i.e., the approval to build above the median of the density range.

AE, Agricultural or Estate: This Long-Range Land Use classification allows one dwelling per 10 acres and is described in more detail in the Long-Range Land Use chapter.

AED, Automated External Defibrillator: This is a portable electronic device that diagnoses and treats cardiac arrest in a critically ill patient by re-establishing an effective heart rhythm. This treatment is called defibrillation, which applies an electric shock to the entire heart muscle, uniformly clearing the electrical activity of the heart, and hopefully allowing it to resynchronize.

Affordable Housing: Housing where the occupant is paying no more than thirty percent (30%) of gross income for gross housing costs, including utility costs.

AGL, At Ground Level: A base-point of measurement for the height of a structure, such as a telecommunications tower, indicating a point of measurement from the ground, regardless of the topographic elevation above sea level.

Airport Safety Overlay District: This is a zoning district that is established to recognize airport related hazards which may endanger lives and property and to oversee potential obstructions which can effectively reduce airspace required for aircraft take-off, landing, and maneuvering. This district is in addition to and overlays all other zoning districts where it is applied.

ALF, Assisted Living Facility: Assisted-Living Facilities (ALFs) are designed to accommodate frail, elderly, and people with disabilities, who can live independently but need assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., assistance with eating, bathing, grooming, dressing, and home management activities.) ALFs provide support services such as personal care, transportation, meals, housekeeping, and laundry.

ALS, Advanced Life Support: A treatment consensus for cardiopulmonary resuscitation in cardiac arrest and related medical problems. The main algorithm of ALS, which is invoked when actual cardiac arrest has been established, relies on the monitoring of the electrical activity

of the heart on a cardiac monitor. Depending on the type of cardiac arrhythmia, defibrillation is applied, and medication is administered. Oxygen is administered and endotracheal intubation may be attempted to secure the airway. At regular intervals, the effect of the treatment on the heart rhythm, as well as the presence of cardiac output, is assessed. An ALS transport unit in the County is personnel equipped for transport with emergency medical services ALS equipment, with staffing of at least one Basic Life Support (BLS) and at least one ALS provider meeting the certification standards of the County.

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

Area Agency on Aging: A County agency responsible for advocacy and education and coordination of programs and services for older adults in Prince William County, Manassas, and Manassas Park. It also serves families and caregivers of seniors. This agency is one of more than 670 agencies in the national aging network of Area Agencies on Aging.

Area, gross in the Comprehensive Plan: A measure in square feet or acres equating to the area of a property shown with a long-range land use classification contained in the Comprehensive Plan that is not the ER, Environmental Resource designated portion of the property.

B-1, General Business: This zoning district allows retail stores, shopping centers, office, and institutional uses.

B-2, Neighborhood Business: This zoning district allows neighborhood scale retail, office, and institutional uses with the aggregate non-residential uses not to exceed 120,000 gross square feet and no single use greater than 12,000 gross square feet.

B-3, Convenience Retail: This zoning district provides for areas within the County where convenience goods and services may be located. The non-residential uses shall not exceed 15,000 gross square feet, with no single user larger than 8,000 gross square feet.

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

emergency vehicle operator's course training or equivalent and one or more personnel meeting the BLS-certification standards of the County.

BMP, Best Management Practices: A term used for water quality standards, defined in the Design and Construction Standards Manual as an effective practicable means of reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources, which may be structural or non-structural practices, or a combination of practices.

BOCS: The Prince William Board of County Supervisors.

Brownfield: A piece of industrial or commercial property that is abandoned or underused and often environmentally contaminated, especially one considered as a potential site for redevelopment.

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

Canopy: The leaf area of a tree.

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

CBPA, Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Overlay District: A zoning district that is enacted to implement the requirements of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act that is in addition to and overlays all other zoning districts where it is applied.

CEC, Community Employment Center: This Long-Range Land Use classification is for sites at or near intersections of principal roads or commuter rail stations. It allows 75% employment use and 25% retail and/or residential, 6-12 dwellings per acre

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

Center of Commerce: Planned urban centers where a variety of activities with a regional draw allows people to work, shop, dine, live and enjoy entertainment.

Center of Community: Neighborhood centers for residents to live, shop, dine, recreate, and congregate.

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

Chesapeake Bay Resource Protection Area: See RPA.

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

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

Coastal Plain: The physiographic province generally located to the east of Interstate 95.

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

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

Contiguous: Abutting, adjoining, or touching and having a boundary, or portion thereof, which is coterminous.

County Home Ownership Programs: Prince William County administered homeownership assistance loan programs which provide purchase loans for down-payment and closing cost assistance.

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

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

CR, Convenience Retail: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides for retail “nodes” to serve rural areas located within 10-15 minutes drive time.

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

Dale Service Corporation: A sewer-only utility operating in Dale City.

DCSM, Design and Construction Standards Manual: A regulatory document of standards which apply to land development in the County, specifically the requirements applicable to the production, review, and approval of site development plans and plats, and construction in accordance with those documents.

DEQ: Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

Development Area: That portion of Prince William County that has already been developed or is expected to be developed at residential densities greater than those in the Rural Area. The Development Area also contains commercial, office, and industrial uses.

DHR: See VDHR, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

DRPT: See VDRPT, Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation.

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

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

EI, Industrial Employment: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides for manufacturing, industrial parks, truck and auto repair, wholesale/distribution, and warehouses.

EMS, Emergency Medical Service: A service providing pre-hospital (or out-of-hospital) acute care to patients with illnesses and injuries. The most common and recognized EMS type is an ambulance organization. The aim of an EMS is to provide treatment to those in need of urgent

medical care, with the goal of either satisfactorily treating the malady, or arranging for timely removal of the patient to the next point of definitive care.

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

FAA, Federal Aviation Administration: This is a Federal agency created by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. The agency is under the U.S. Department of Transportation and is responsible for the safety of civil aviation. The major roles include regulating civil aviation to promote safety; encouraging and developing civil aeronautics, including new aviation technology; developing and operating a system of air traffic control and navigation for both civil and military aircraft; researching and developing the National Airspace System and civil aeronautics; developing and carrying out programs to control aircraft noise and other environmental effects of civil aviation; and regulating U.S. commercial space transportation.

Fairfax County Water Authority/Fairfax Water: Fairfax Water is Virginia's largest water utility, serving one out of every five Virginians who obtain their water from public utilities. Fairfax Water is governed by a ten-member Board of Directors, composed of Fairfax County citizens, appointed by the elected Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County. A General Manager, supported by a senior staff of engineering and business professionals manages the day-to-day operations.

FAR, Floor Area Ratio: The ratio yielded by dividing the gross floor area of all buildings on a lot by the total area of that lot.

FCC, Federal Communications Commission: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is an independent United States government agency, directly responsible to Congress. The FCC was established by the Communications Act of 1934 and is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. The FCC's jurisdiction covers the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions.

FEC, Flexible-Use Employment Center: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides for light manufacturing, "start-up" business, and offices.

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

FHWA, Federal Highway Administration: A major agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). As a cabinet-level organization of the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government, the DOT is led by a presidential appointee-the Secretary of Transportation. The top-level official at FHWA is the Administrator, who reports directly to the Secretary of Transportation. FHWA is headquartered in Washington, DC, with field offices in every State,

the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FHWA is charged with the broad responsibility of ensuring that America's roads and highways continue to be the safest and most technologically up-to-date. Although State, local, and tribal governments own most of the Nation's highways, the FHWA provides financial and technical support to them for constructing, improving, and preserving America's highway system.

Fire and Rescue Association: Prince William County fire and rescue service is provided through a combination career and volunteer system. Within this system, career members and 12 volunteer organizations, which make up the fire and rescue service, collectively work together to staff 19 fire stations, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Both services are under the administrative direction of the Fire and Rescue Association.

Flood Hazard Overlay District – also, Flood Hazard Area: Any normally dry area that is susceptible to being inundated by water. The flood hazard areas include, but are not limited to, the land subject to the 100-year flood.

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

GC, General Commercial: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides for infill of existing commercial “strips.”

GDP, Generalized Development Plan: A written, statement and graphic depiction of the uses intended for a subject property in a rezoning application.

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

Green Infrastructure: Green Infrastructure is our nation's natural life support system – an interconnected network of waterways, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitats, and other natural areas; greenways, parks and other conservation lands; working farms, ranches and forests; and wilderness and other open spaces that support native species, maintain natural ecological processes, sustain air and water resources, and contribute to the health and quality of life for America's communities and people. *2007 Virginia Outdoors Plan (Benedict and McMahon, 2006)*

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

HABS, Historic American Building Survey: The nation's first federal preservation program, which was begun in 1933 to document America's architectural heritage. Creation of the program was motivated primarily by the perceived need to mitigate the negative effects upon our history and culture of rapidly vanishing architectural resources. This is a comprehensive and continuous

national survey intended to represent “a complete resume of the builder’s art”, ranging in type and style from the monumental and architect-designed to the utilitarian and vernacular, including a sampling of our nation’s vast array of regionally and ethnically derived building traditions.

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

HCOD, Highway Corridor Overlay District: A zoning overlay district intended to reduce traffic congestion and visual clutter.

Health District/Health Department: Prince William Health District is part of the Virginia Department of Health. It provides services to residents in Prince William County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. With a main office in Manassas, the Division of Environmental Health operates a wide variety of programs including food sanitation, health menace abatement, rabies and communicable disease control, West Nile Virus surveillance, swimming pool sanitation, onsite sewage disposal evaluation and permitting, well permitting, ground water sampling and monitoring, and tourist establishment sanitation.

Historic Overlay District: A zoning district that is created for the purpose of imposing special requirements in addition to the requirements pertaining to the underlying zoning in designated areas of the County, in order to protect and perpetuate those areas or structures which have been determined to be of significant historic, architectural, or cultural interest.

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

HOV, High Occupancy Vehicle: A term used to denote a minimum number of people per car that are allowed to travel on highway lanes designated HOV. The minimum number of people per car is denoted on highway signage as HOV-2, HOV-3, etc.

HPDF, Housing Preservation and Development Fund: This fund was established by the Board of County Supervisors in 1991 to be managed jointly by the Office of Housing and Community Development and the Finance Department that would foster the development of new housing units that are affordable to low and moderate-income households.

HUD (US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development): HUD’s mission is to increase homeownership, support community development and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination.

IDA, Intensely Developed Area: Those areas designated by the Board of County Supervisors that meet the criteria for such designation pursuant to the Code of Virginia, Section 9 VAC 10-20-60 of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area designation and management regulations.

IEEE, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers: The IEEE is a non-profit professional association for the advancement of technology. The IEEE is an authority on areas ranging from aerospace systems, computers and telecommunications to biomedical engineering, electric power and consumer electronics. Members rely on the IEEE as a source of technical and professional information, resources, standards, and services.

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

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

LIHTC (Low Income Housing Tax Credits): The Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program is sponsored by the US Treasury Department and administered by VHDA (Virginia Housing Development Authority) in Virginia. The program provides a federal income tax credit to private individuals, investors or corporations who participate in the construction or redevelopment of low-income housing. The credits are taken annually over a period of ten (10) years. The program may reduce payable taxes by up to \$25,000 of non-passive income.

LOS, Level of Service Standards: Six of the Comprehensive Plan chapters address facilities and services provided by the County to its residents and businesses: Fire and Rescue, Libraries, Parks and Open Space, Police, Schools, and Transportation. The departments responsible for these services have established levels of service (LOS) standards, which are standards by which each agency measures the quality of the service it provides.

LRLUP, Long-Range Land Use Plan: A term used in the Comprehensive Plan to denote land use classifications described in the Long-Range Land Use chapter and shown on the Long-Range Land Use Map.

Magisterial Districts: Prince William County is divided into seven local election districts:

- Brentsville
- Dumfries
- Coles
- Gainesville
- Neabsco
- Occoquan
- Woodbridge



From the Piedmont to the Potomac

Map – Chesapeake Bay Resource Protection Areas: A map that is a component of the Environment Chapter that depicts land designated by the Board of County Supervisors pursuant to Part III of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations 9 VAC 1—20-070 *et. seq.* and section 10.1-2110, VA Code Annotated. This map shows the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Overlay District that includes lands next to water bodies that have tidal wetlands; non-tidal wetlands connected by surface flow and contiguous to tidal wetlands or water bodies with perennial flow; tidal shores; a 100-foot wide areas located adjacent to, landward, and on both sides of the components listed herein; and other lands with sensitive environmental features that have the potential of significantly affecting water quality as determined by the Director of Public Works.

Map – Existing and Projected Fire and Rescue Facilities: A map that is a component of the Fire and Rescue Chapter that depicts existing station locations and general locations for projected new facilities. In addition, the map shows the existing four-minute travel time zones associated with the existing stations.

Map – Existing and Projected Library Facilities: A map that is a component of the Library Chapter that depicts existing library locations and general locations for projected new facilities.

Map – Existing and Projected Park Facilities: A map that is a component of the Parks and Open Space Chapter that depicts existing park locations and general locations for projected new facilities.

Map – Existing and Projected Police Facilities: A map that is a component of the Police Chapter that depicts existing police facility locations and general locations for projected new facilities.

Map – Existing and Projected Potable Water Facilities: A map that is a component of the Potable Water Chapter that depicts existing water facilities and general locations for projected new facilities.

Map – Existing and Projected School Facilities: A map that is a component of the Schools Chapter that depicts existing school locations and general locations for projected new facilities.

Map – Existing and Projected Sanitary Sewer Facilities: A map that is a component of the Sanitary Sewer Chapter that depicts existing sewer facilities and general locations for projected new facilities.

Map – Existing and Projected Thoroughfare Facilities: A map that is a component of the Transportation Chapter that depicts existing thoroughfares and locations for projected new facilities all of which have ultimate functional classifications as to type of road, including minor collector, major collector, minor arterial, major arterial, parkway, and interstate. This map is further supported by Table 2 in the Transportation Chapter which lists the facility number, termini, functional classification, typical right-of-way, recommended number of lanes, adjacent trail class and location.

Map – Existing and Potential Wireless Communications Sites: A map that is a component of the Telecommunications Chapter that depicts existing wireless communications facility locations and locations for potential new facilities.

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

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

Map – Historic Sensitivity and County Registered Historic Sites: A map that is a component of the Cultural Resources Chapter that depicts areas of high sensitivity for historic resources, including areas classified as CRHS, County Registered Historic Site (also shown on the Long-Range Land Use Map). Areas that are not classified CRHS, but shown as “historic sensitivity” are not site specific, but are general locations where there is suspected presence of significant historic resources, but where exact locations or boundaries are unknown.

Map – Long-Range Land Use Plan: A map that is a component of Long-Range Land Use Plan Chapter that illustrates existing and potential development by land use classifications. This map, together with a general description of the classifications reflected thereon, provides general guidance in determining the level of consistency between a development request and these classes of uses.

M-1, Heavy Industrial: This zoning district is intended to provide areas for and to encourage development of heavy and intensive industrial processing, manufacturing and storage.

M-2, Light Industrial: This zoning district is intended to provide areas for research and development centers, light industrial manufacturing, warehousing, wholesaling and related office and institutional uses.

M-T, Industrial/Transportation: This zoning district is intended to provide for areas and encourage development of heavy industrial uses, particularly those that generate considerable truck and/or heavy equipment traffic, or which require access to more than one mode of transportation.

MCB-Q: The United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico.

MTN: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides for higher density, mixed-use development near existing and future commuter rail and Metrorail stations.

MWCOG/COG, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments: COG is a regional organization of Washington area local government, composed of 21 local governments surrounding the nation's capital, plus area members of the Maryland and Virginia legislatures, the U.S. Senate, and the U.S. House of Representatives. COG provides a focus for action and develops sound regional responses to such issues as the environment, affordable housing, economic development, health and family concerns, human services, population growth, public safety, and transportation. Founded in 1957, COG is an independent, nonprofit association, supported by financial contributions from its participating local governments, federal and state grants and contracts, and donations from foundations and the private sector. Policies are set by the full membership acting through its board of directors, which meets monthly to discuss area issues.

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

MZP, Master Zoning Plan: A graphic depiction of a development proposal, required with a rezoning for a planned district rezoning. A Master Zoning Plan demonstrates how the development proposal will be cohesive, ensures the efficient use of property, efficient traffic circulation, and preservation of open space and sensitive environmental and historical features. The Master Zoning Plan is intended to guide the progress of a planned development district by identifying designated areas where compatible uses are proposed.

NC, Neighborhood Commercial: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides commercial areas to serve surrounding residential neighborhoods.

Non-Motorized: For the purposes of the Transportation and Mass Transit Plan Update, this term refers to transportation modes that do not involve automobiles, trains, buses, or other "motorized" forms of transportation. (Rather, in this context, it refers to walking, jogging, running, bicycling, roller-blading, roller-skating, manual scootering, and any other "non-motorized" modes of transportation.)

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

NVCC, Northern Virginia Community College: A state supported two-year college with campuses in Northern Virginia, including one in Woodbridge and one in Manassas.

O, Office: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides for low- to mid-rise, suburban-scale offices or research and development activities.

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

O(F), Office/Flex: This zoning district is designed to provide areas for research and development centers, office, institutional, and minimal impact industrial uses.

O(L), Low-Rise Office: This zoning district is designed to provide areas for offices with a minimum 10,000 square foot lots.

O(M), Mid-Rise Office: This zoning district is designed to provide areas for mid-rise offices and institutional uses.

O(H), High-Rise Office: This zoning district is designed to provide areas for high-rise offices and institutional uses.

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

Park and Ride Lot: Parking facilities that are intended to allow individuals to leave their single occupancy vehicles in order to connect to transit alternatives.

Park Authority and Park Authority Board: The Prince William County Park Authority, founded in 1977 by the Board of Supervisors, provides the residents and visitors with recreational programs, parks, and facilities. The Park Authority is an autonomous organization governed by an eight member board appointed by the Board of County Supervisors and funded by a tax transfer and revenue producing facilities. The Park Board appoints an Executive Director to act as the Chief Administrative Officer and to execute the Board's policies and programs.

PBD, Planned Business District: This zoning district allows a planned nonresidential development with a mix of commercial, research and development, office complexes, and certain types of manufacturing and related land uses.

PC: Prince William County Planning Commission.

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

PCR, Potomac Communities/Potomac Communities Revitalization Plan: A 34-square mile planning area lying east of Interstate 95 from Stafford County to Fairfax County, containing the Route 1 corridor and a number of sub-planning or study areas, such as North Woodbridge, Neabsco Mills, and Triangle. The Potomac Communities Plan has a unique set of long-range land use designations that apply specifically to that portion of the County that are intended to provide economically viable alternatives to under-utilized residential and strip retail development. These are the URL, Urban Residential Low; URM, Urban Residential Medium; URH, Urban Residential High; UMU Urban Mixed-Use; VMU, Village Mixed-Use; POSA, Parks and Open Space Active; POSP, Parks and Open Space Passive, and RR, Railroad.

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

PFR, Public Facility Review: Public facilities may be located in any zoning district in the County subject to Section 15.2-2232 of the Code of Virginia and in accordance with Part 32-201 et. seq. of the Zoning Ordinance. Those public facilities deemed by the Planning Director as a feature shown in the Comprehensive Plan may be determined by the Planning Director to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Any public facility that the Planning Director cannot reasonably determine to be a feature shown or subject to an exception to Comprehensive Plan conformity review, are submitted to the Planning Commission for its review. All proposed water towers, water storage facilities, sewage treatment plants and correctional facilities are subject to a public hearing by the Planning Commission.

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

PHNST, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail: A multi-purpose trail that is planned to connect historical and recreational sites in the eastern portion of Prince William County that is

part of a larger regional trail planned to run from the Northern Neck of Virginia to West Virginia.

PMD, Planned Mixed Use District: This zoning district allows a mix of nonresidential and residential within.

PMR, Planned Mixed Residential: This zoning district is designed to permit and encourage the establishment of communities of varied housing types in planned developments.

POS, Parks and Open Space: This Long-Range Land Use classification illustrates a number of existing parks and recreational areas of the County.

POSA, Parks and Open Space Active: A Potomac Communities Plan long-range land use classification that indicates parks with planned programming and facilities, such as pools, ball fields, and playgrounds.

POSP, Parks and Open Space Passive: A Potomac Communities Plan long-range land use classification that consists of open space areas, the use of which is limited due to sensitive environmental features, topography, or dimensional constraints.

Prince William County Housing Preservation and Development Fund: The Prince William County Housing Preservation and Development Fund was established in December 1991 by the Prince William Board of County Supervisors. The purpose of the fund is to support a variety of activities aimed at financing, developing, constructing, and/or preserving housing that is affordable and accessible to a wide range of household incomes per the Area Median Income (AMI) as calculated by using the HUD published AMI.

PRTC, Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission: This is a multi-jurisdictional agency representing Prince William and Stafford Counties and the cities of Manassas, Manassas Park and Fredericksburg. PRTC provides commuter bus service along the I-95 and I-66 corridors to points north (OmniRide), and local bus services in Prince William County and the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park (OmniLink). It also offers OmniMatch, a free ridesharing service. In addition, VRE is operated by PRTC in partnership with the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC) to provide commuter rail service along the Manassas and Fredericksburg lines, connecting to transit providers at stations in Virginia and the District of Columbia. Fifteen commissioners comprise the PRTC Board of Commissioners. Eleven are locally elected officials from its five member jurisdictions: City of Fredericksburg (1), City of Manassas (1), City of Manassas Park (1), Prince William County (6), and Stafford County (2). Three of the commissioners are appointed from the General Assembly (one Senator and two Delegates). The other commissioner represents the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (VDRPT).

R-30, Urban Residential: This zoning district allows a maximum of 30 dwelling units per acre.

R-16, Suburban Residential High: This zoning district allows a maximum of 16 dwelling units per acre with a minimum of 6 dwelling units per acre.

R-6, Suburban Residential: This zoning district allows a maximum of 6 single-family attached or detached dwelling units per acre.

R-4, Suburban Residential: This zoning district allows 1 detached single-family dwelling per 10,000 square foot lot.

R-2, Suburban Residential: This zoning district allows 1 detached single-family dwelling per 20,000 square foot lot.

RCC, Regional Commercial Center: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides for 75% regional retail and 25% residential with 16-30 dwellings per acre.

REC, Regional Employment Center: This Long-Range Land Use classification is for sites close to or with good access from major interstate highways. It allows 75% employment use and 25% residential with 16-30 dwellings per acre.

RMA, Resource Management Area: Land area that protects and buffers the sensitive features of the RPA. The RMA is located landward and contiguous to the RPA. Land areas designated RMA include those areas, such as floodplains, highly erodible soils, steep slopes, highly permeable soils, and nontidal wetlands.

RMH, Residential Mobile Home: This zoning district allows a maximum of 6 mobile homes per net acre; minimum 5,000 square foot lots.

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

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

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

RPC, Residential Planned Community: This is both a zoning district and long-range land use designation allowing a planned development of greater than or equal to 500 contiguous acres in areas of the County where sanitary sewers, sewage disposal facilities, adequate highway access and public water supply are assured. Within such planned communities, the location of all

residential, commercial, industrial and governmental uses, school sites, parks, playgrounds, recreational areas, commuter parking areas and other open spaces shall be controlled in such a manner as to permit a variety of housing accommodations and land uses in orderly relationship to one another. The overall population density permitted in a RPC district shall not exceed 11 persons per acre.

Rural Area: That portion of Prince William County which contains agricultural, open space, forestry and large-lot residential land uses, as well as occasional small-scale convenience retail centers and community facilities. It is intended that the Rural Area be served by public water facilities but not by public sewer facilities, except under emergency conditions as identified in the Sewer Plan. This is also referred to as the “Rural Crescent”.

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

School Board: The Prince William County School Board makes the policies that govern the school division. There are eight members on the School Board, one from each magisterial district and an at-large member who serves as chairman. Prince William County residents elect their School Board representatives, who serve four-year terms. The policies developed by the School Board for the operation of the school division cover instruction, administration, personnel, students and other areas. Copies of the Policy & Regulation Manuals are available on-line, at the county libraries, the school division’s central offices, and all of the schools.

Sector Plan: A Comprehensive Plan for a small geographic area.

Service Authority: The Prince William County Service Authority was created by a resolution of the Board of County Supervisors in 1983. The Authority is chartered by the State Corporation Commission and is an independent public body responsible for providing a comprehensive County-wide drinking water and water reclamation system. The management of the Authority is vested in an eight-member Board of Directors that is appointed by the Board of County Supervisors. The Authority’s Board appoints the General Manager, who is responsible for the daily management of the Authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SR-5, Semi-Rural Residential: This zoning district allows 1 detached single-family dwelling per 5 acres.

SR-3, Semi-Rural Residential: This zoning district allows 1 detached single-family dwelling per 3 acres.

SR-1, Semi-Rural Residential: This zoning district allows 1 detached single-family dwelling per 1 acre.

SRH, Suburban Residential High: This Long-Range Land Use classification provides for multi-family housing, allowing 10-15 dwellings per acre.

SRL, Suburban Residential Low: This Long-Range Land Use classification allows 1-4 single-family detached dwellings per acre.

SRM, Suburban Residential Medium: This Long-Range Land Use classification allows 4-6 dwellings per acre. Single-family preferred.

SRR, Semi-Rural Residential: This Long-Range Land Use classification allows 1 dwelling per 2.5 acres.

Strategic Plan: The Prince William County Strategic Plan is a four-year document designed to help the County achieve its long-term vision. As such, it provides crucial policy guidance for

service delivery and resource allocation decisions during the Board of County Supervisor's four-year term.

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

Targeted Industries: Targeted industries are a list of businesses that reflect the investment and employment goals of the County's economic development program as adopted in Board resolution 99-195. The Department of Economic Development uses the list to develop specific marketing efforts. The list is updated periodically to reflect the changing economy of Northern Virginia and the Washington metropolitan area.

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

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

TeOD, Technology Overlay District: This zoning district is intended to promote harmonious development which is conducive to establishing and maintaining collaborative public-private research partnerships. To achieve this intent, the district is located adjacent to a major public institution, such as an institute of higher education.

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

TIA, Traffic Impact Analysis: A study conducted to assess the impact of traffic generated by a new land use or change in use on the existing or future road network, and to obtain the required information in evaluating any potential road network improvements.

TMA, Transportation Management Area: The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) designated all urbanized areas (UZAs) with populations greater than 200,000 (determined by the 2000 Census), as Transportation Management Areas (TMAs). The FTA and the FHWA took this action in compliance with the agencies' authorizing statutes, 23 U.S.C. 134, and 49 U.S.C. 5305. A TMA is responsible for developing a Traffic Congestion Management Plan (TCM) focusing on travel demand reduction and operational management strategies.

Town Center: A special zoning designation permitted in Section 32-280.30 of the Zoning Ordinance by a Special Use Permit in any PMD or PMR zoning district. The purpose of town centers is to promote the development of a pedestrian-oriented and fully integrated mixed-use community where public facilities and services can be efficiently provided and where environmental characteristics are sensitively considered.

TPB, Transportation Planning Board: The National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board (TPB) is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the region, and plays an important role as the regional forum for transportation planning. The TPB prepares plans and programs that the federal government must approve in order for federal-aid transportation funds to flow to the Washington region. Members of the TPB include representatives of local governments; state transportation agencies; the Maryland and Virginia General Assemblies; the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; and non-voting members from the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority and federal agencies. The TPB has an extensive public involvement process, and provides a 30-day public comment period before taking action on plans and programs.

Transit: Transportation mode alternatives to single occupancy vehicles that are designed to move groups of people. Such modes may include but are not limited to rail, bus, ridesharing, car pooling, van pooling, “slugging”, and ferry.

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

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

Transitional Housing (HUD Definition): Transitional housing is a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate support services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): Refer to Appendix C of the Roads Plan in the Transportation Chapter.

UMU, Urban Mixed-Use: A Potomac Communities Plan long-range land use classification providing for a coordinated project or integrated group of projects, consisting of at least three components – residential, office or regional employment, and recreation – combined to take full advantage properties with excellent transportation access.

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

plants or animals, rare or state significant natural plant communities, and significant geologic formations and features.

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

URL, Urban Residential Low: A Potomac Communities Plan long-range land use classification providing for attached or detached residential development at a density up to eight dwellings per acre, and attendant community facilities such as schools, churches, and public safety stations.

URM, Urban Residential Medium: A Potomac Communities Plan long-range land use classification providing for attached residential development at a density up to 20 dwellings per acre, and attendant community facilities such as schools, churches, and public safety stations.

URH, Urban Residential High: A Potomac Communities Plan long-range land use classification providing for attached residential development at a density of 20 to 30 dwellings per acre, and attendant community facilities such as schools, churches, and public safety stations.

USBC: See Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code

V, Village District: A zoning district that implements the VMU, Village Mixed-Use land use classification of the Potomac Communities Plan.

VMU, Village Mixed-Use: A Potomac Communities Plan long-range land use classification that provides for mixed-use development where residential and neighborhood commercial uses are intermingled on small lots laid out in a traditional street grid.

Virginia American Water Company: This company provides drinking water and related services to more than 55,000 people in 22 communities across the commonwealth, including Dale City. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Water, the largest and most geographically diverse provider of water services in North America. With headquarters in Voorhees, NJ, American Water employs approximately 7,000 who serve more than 18 million people in 29 states and Canada. American Water is an integrated part of RWE AG (Essen, Germany), a leading utility company in Germany.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VUSBC/USBC, Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code: The USBC became effective in 1973. Since then, no locality within the Commonwealth may adopt or enforce any ordinance which regulates construction standards. It is promulgated by the Board of Housing and

Community Development which is supported by the staff of the Department of Housing and Community Development Division of Building Regulation. The USBC requires all local governments to maintain a building department, issue construction permits and perform inspections in order to ensure compliance with the minimum requirements of the building code. The 2003 Edition of the USBC became effective on November 14, 2006.

VOP, Virginia Outdoors Plan: The state's official document regarding land conservation, outdoor recreation and open space planning. It helps all levels of the public and private sectors meet needs pertaining to those issues. The plan provides guidance for the protection of lands through actions of the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation (VLCF), and the plan is required in order for Virginia to take part in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program.

WMATA, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority: A regional agency empowered (1) to plan, develop, finance and cause to be operated improved transit facilities, in coordination with transportation and general development planning for the Washington Metropolitan Transit Zone, as part of a balanced regional system of transportation, utilizing to their best advantage the various modes of transportation; (2) to coordinate the operation of the public and privately owned or controlled transit facilities, to the fullest extent practicable, into a unified regional transit system without unnecessary duplicating service; and (3) to serve such other regional purposes. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Zone embraces the District of Columbia, the cities of Alexandria, Falls Church and Fairfax and the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, and Loudoun and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Virginia located within those counties, and the counties of Montgomery and Prince George's in the State of Maryland and political subdivisions of the State of Maryland located in said counties.

The Authority is governed by a Board of six Directors consisting of two Directors for each signatory. For Virginia, the Directors are appointed by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission; for the District of Columbia, by the Council of the District of Columbia; and for Maryland, by the Washington Suburban Transit Commission.

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

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

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

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