



COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM

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PLANNING
OFFICE

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Director of Planning

April 5, 2019

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Bryce Barrett
Planning Office

RE: Comprehensive Plan Amendment #CPA2016-00010, Safe and Secure Community
Countywide

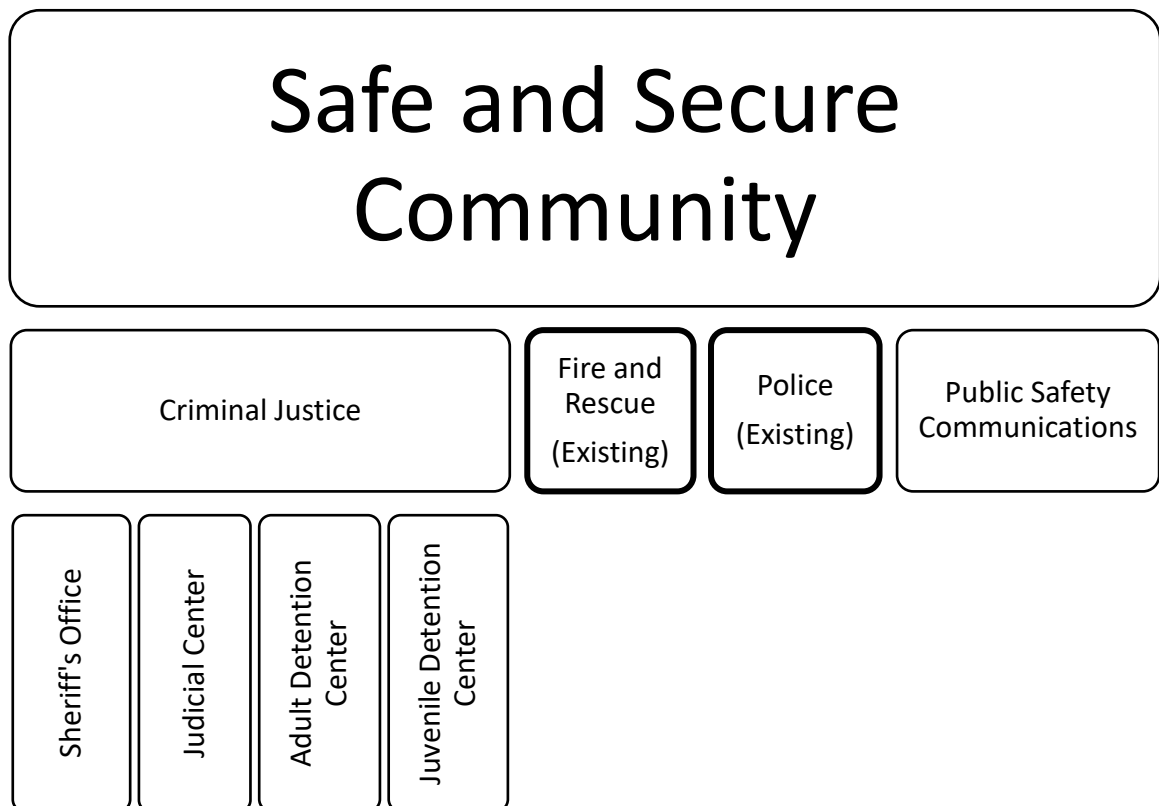
I. Background – is as follows:

- A. Initiation of the Comprehensive Plan Update – Under § 15.2-2229 of the Code of Virginia, the Board of County Supervisors may consider amendments to the Comprehensive Plan. On May 17, 2016 the Board initiated comprehensive plan amendments to review all the level of service standards, including, but not limited to, the capacity of the various types of County infrastructure, in response to Virginia Code § 15.2-2303.4. On August 3, 2016 the Board approved the proposed scope of work for comprehensive plan amendments which included updating the Levels of Service Standards chapters related to public safety (See attachment I).
- B. Proffer Legislation – On March 8, 2016 the Governor signed Senate Bill 549 to amend the Code of Virginia by adding § 15.2-2303.4. Provisions applicable to certain conditional rezoning proffers. The legislation prohibits the County from requesting or accepting “unreasonable proffers” in connection with a rezoning or proffer amendment for new residential development.
- C. Comprehensive Plan Update Community Conversations – The Planning Office held a series of Community Conversations public meetings on the Comprehensive Plan Update. The meetings were held on October 30, 2018, November 13, 2018, and November 14, 2018. Opportunities for feedback on the development of the Safe and Secure Community amendment, along with other elements of the Comprehensive Plan update, were made available through direct feedback to staff members and through use of a mobile application designed specifically for public engagement related to the Comprehensive Plan update.
- D. Planning Commission Public Meeting/Work Session – The Planning Commission held a joint public meeting and work session on March 13, 2019 to review draft

language of the proposed amendment. Comments provided during the public meeting and work session have been incorporated into the proposed language.

II. Current Situation – is as follows:

- A. Amendment Review Included – This amendment proposes combining the public safety elements of the Comprehensive Plan into the Safe and Secure Community Plan (Plan), and updating the Level of Service (LOS) Standards for public safety (See attachment F). The Plan will replace the existing Police and Fire and Rescue chapters in the Comprehensive Plan.
- B. Proposed Organization – The proposed Plan is comprised of four chapters: Criminal Justice, Fire and Rescue, Police, and Public Safety Communications. The proposed Fire and Rescue and Police chapters will consist of an update of the existing chapters projected out to 2040. The Public Safety Communications chapter is comprised of the existing public safety communications components relocated from the existing Telecommunications chapter and updated out to 2040. The Criminal Justice chapter will be a new chapter comprised of four closely integrated components: the Sheriff's Office, the Judicial Center, the Adult Detention Center, and the Juvenile Detention Center.



- C. Planning Office Recommendation – The Planning Office recommends adoption of Comprehensive Plan Amendment #CPA2016-00010, Safe and Secure

Community into the Comprehensive Plan. The proposed amendment is supported by staff for the following reasons:

- The proposed plan combines all of the public safety elements of the Comprehensive Plan into one plan;
- The proposed plan includes two new chapters that incorporate the needs of other public safety agencies which have not been previously addressed in the Comprehensive Plan including the Sheriff's Office, the Judicial Center, the Adult Detention Center, and the Juvenile Detention Center;
- The proposed plan updates projected public safety facility needs out to 2040 using updated demographic projections; and
- The proposed plan revises the Level of Service sections consistent with § 15.2-2303.4 of the Code of Virginia.

- D. Planning Commission Public Hearing – A public hearing before the Planning Commission has been advertised for April 17, 2019, and eNotifications were sent to all who subscribe to PWC Alerts at www.pwcgov.org/pwcan. The text and maps are also available on the Planning web site at www.pwcgov.org/PlanUpdate and on the Planning Office mobile App offered through Guidebook.

III. Issues in the order of importance are:

- A. Policy – What are the policy implications of amending the Comprehensive Plan to incorporate the proposed amendment?
- B. Community Input – What community input will be required and what opportunities for community input have already been provided?
- C. Legal – What are the pertinent legal issues associated with this proposal?
- D. Other Jurisdictional Comments – Have other jurisdictions raised any issues?
- E. Timing – When would the Planning Commission need to take action?

IV. Alternatives beginning with the staff recommendation are as follows:

- A. Recommend Adoption of Comprehensive Plan Amendment #CPA2016-00010, Safe and Secure Community, into the Comprehensive Plan.
1. Policy – The amendment incorporates policy recommendations and LOS standards to ensure Prince William County is a community with adequate facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs for public safety. The recommended amendment will be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan as the Safe and Secure Community Plan and will be comprised of four chapters and the associated LOS standards. A more detailed description of the proposed changes included in the amendment is as follows:

- a. Criminal Justice Chapter – A new chapter is proposed that will be incorporated within the Plan that will have policy recommendations for the Sheriff’s Office, the Judicial Center, the Adult Detention Center, and the Juvenile Detention Center (See attachment B). The key recommendations proposed in the Criminal Justice chapter include:
 - Policies to identify and plan for an appropriate number of Sheriff’s Office facilities, including dedicated training facilities and a facility for the Sheriff’s Office, which is currently housed within the Judicial Center and due to the need for space could be forced to relocate,
 - Proposed Sheriff’s Office LOS standards to ensure adequate facilities to meet current and projected growth,
 - Policies to identify and plan for appropriate Judicial Center facility needs by conducting a facility master plan, to address overcrowding, case backlog, and inadequate parking, and work to establish LOS standards to ensure adequate facilities to meet current and projected growth,
 - Policies to identify and plan for appropriate Adult Detention Center facility needs and work to establish LOS standards to ensure adequate facilities to meet current and projected growth, and
 - Policies to identify and plan for appropriate Juvenile Detention Center facility needs and work to establish LOS standards to ensure adequate facilities to meet current and projected growth.
- b. Update Fire and Rescue Chapter – The existing Fire and Rescue chapter has been incorporated into the Plan with updates to the policies and action strategies, LOS standards, and projected facilities map to incorporate updated demographic data (See attachment C). The key changes proposed in the Fire and Rescue chapter include:
 - Corrections and updates to the existing policies and action strategies,
 - Updates to LOS standards to address proffer legislation, including adding a site location and station standards and including a maximum station workload to better measure capacity, and
 - Updates to facility projections for fire stations out to 2040 incorporating constructed facilities and projected facilities using current population projections.
- c. Update Police Chapter – The existing Police chapter has been incorporated into the Plan with updates to the policies and action strategies, LOS standards, and projected facilities map to incorporate

updated demographic data (See attachment D). The key recommendations proposed in the Police chapter include:

- Corrections and updates to the existing policies and action strategies,
- Updates to LOS standards to address current Police facility needs, including removing the standard for satellite field offices per officer standard, and updating the square foot standards for administrative office and animal control facilities, and
- Updates to facility projections for Police facilities out to 2040 incorporating constructed facilities and projected facilities using current population projections.

d. Public Safety Communications Chapter – A new chapter is proposed that will be incorporated within the Plan that will include new policy recommendations as well as relocate policy recommendations related to public safety infrastructure from the Telecommunications chapter (See attachment E). The key recommendations proposed in the Public Safety Communications chapter include:

- Corrections and changes to the existing policies and action strategies,
- Policies to identify and plan for appropriate Public Safety Communications facility needs and work to establish LOS standards to ensure adequate service to meet current and projected growth, and
- Updates to potential public safety telecommunication facilities map to incorporate constructed facilities and new projected facilities.

2. Community Input – As required by § 15.2-2204, Code of Virginia, notice of the Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA) has been advertised and the proposed amendment has been published on the Prince William County government web site and has been available in the Planning Office. The Planning Office also received feedback during the Comprehensive Plan Update Community Conversations meetings, held on October 30, 2018, November 13, 2018, November 14, 2018 and February 6, 2019, and a public meeting and work session was held on March 13, 2019. Comments provided at the public meetings and work sessions have been considered in the proposed amendment. Additionally, eNotifications were sent to all who subscribe to PWC Alerts at www.pwcgov.org/pwcan.

3. Legal – The Board is authorized to amend the Comprehensive Plan under § 15.2-2229 of the Code of Virginia. Legal issues resulting from Planning Commission action would be addressed by the County Attorney's Office.

4. Other Jurisdictional Comments – Adjacent jurisdictions have been involved in the review of this application and their comments have been incorporated into the Plan.
5. Timing – The Board did not specify a timeframe for the Planning Commission to take action on the CPA.

B. Do Not Recommend Adoption of Comprehensive Plan Amendment #CPA2016-00010, Safe and Secure Community, into the Comprehensive Plan.

1. Policy – The 2008 Comprehensive Plan will not be modified to incorporate the recommended changes to the Fire and Rescue and Police chapters, and further policies aimed at addressing the needs of the Sheriff's Office, the Judicial Center, the Adult Detention Center, the Juvenile Detention Center, and Public Safety Communications will not be incorporated. Additionally, the existing Fire and Rescue and Police chapters will still utilize the 2008 facility projections out to 2030 and existing LOS standards.
2. Community Input – As required by § 15.2-2204, Code of Virginia, notice of the Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA) has been advertised and the proposed amendment has been published on the Prince William County government web site and has been available in the Planning Office. The Planning Office also received feedback during the Comprehensive Plan Update Community Conversations meetings, held on October 30, 2018, November 13, 2018, November 14, 2018 and February 6, 2019, and a public meeting and work session was held on March 13, 2019. Comments provided at the public meetings and work sessions have been considered in the proposed amendment. Additionally, eNotifications were sent to all who subscribe to PWC Alerts at www.pwcgov.org/pwcan.
3. Legal – Legal issues resulting from Planning Commission action would be addressed by the County Attorney's Office.
6. Other Jurisdictional Comments – Adjacent jurisdictions have been involved in the review of this application and their comments have been incorporated into the Plan.
4. Timing – The Board did not specify a timeframe for the Planning Commission to take action on the CPA.

V. Recommendation is that the Planning Commission concurs with Alternative A and recommends adoption of Comprehensive Plan Amendment #CPA2016-00010, Safe and Secure Community, into the Comprehensive Plan.

Attachments:

- A. Proposed Safe and Secure Community Introduction
- B. Proposed Criminal Justice Text
- C. Proposed Fire and Rescue Text
- D. Proposed Police Text
- E. Proposed Public Safety Communications Text
- F. Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text
- G. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
- H. Projected Facilities Maps
- I. BOCS Initiating Resolutions

Attachment A – Proposed Safe and Secure Community Introduction

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|----------|
| | |
| SAFE AND SECURE COMMUNITY | New Plan |
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| Intent | |
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| <p><u>The intent of the Safe and Secure Community Plan is to ensure Prince William County is a community with adequate facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of the community for a safe environment. In an effort to accomplish this vision, the primary goal of this plan is to plan the infrastructure and facilities necessary to reduce the occurrence of illegal activities, reduce recidivism of adult inmate populations, ensure appropriate and timely response to all emergency situations, and provide appropriate infrastructure for all public safety personnel in order to meet the growing needs of the County. The residents and businesses of Prince William County expect a high level of service. The implementation of this plan is intended to meet those expectations while also ensuring public safety personnel have adequate training, equipment, and support to safely protect our community.</u></p> | |
| | |
| <p><u>The Safe and Secure Community Plan includes five main components:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Criminal Justice – establishes policies and action strategies, through a joint effort among the Sheriff’s Office, the Judicial Center, the Adult Detention Center, and the Juvenile Detention Center, that aim to reduce the occurrence of illegal activities, ensure the right of all citizens to due process, and reduce recidivism among adult and juvenile detainees.</u> • <u>Fire and Rescue – establishes policies and action strategies that aim to reduce loss of life, injury, and property from fire and/or accident.</u> • <u>Police – establishes policies and action strategies that aim to reduce the occurrence of illegal activities, and provide effective and timely response to emergencies.</u> | |

Attachment A – Proposed Safe and Secure Community Introduction

| Proposed | Comments |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Public Safety Communications – establishes policies and action strategies that aim to provide prompt and appropriate response to the community, crucial support to first responders, and ultimately reduce response times to emergencies.</u> • <u>Level of Service (LOS) Standards – establishes level of service standards in an effort to provide guidance to ensure that facilities are adequate to support existing and new development.</u> | |
| | |
| Table of Contents: | |
| | |
| <u>Criminal Justice:</u> <u>Sheriff's Office</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 1</u> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 2</u> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 3</u> <u>Judicial Center</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 4</u> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 5</u> <u>Adult Detention Center</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 6</u> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 7</u> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 8</u> <u>Juvenile Detention Center</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 9</u> ◆ <u>CJ – Policy 10</u> <u>Fire and Rescue:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>FR – Policy 1</u> ◆ <u>FR – Policy 2</u> ◆ <u>FR – Policy 3</u> ◆ <u>FR – Policy 4</u> ◆ <u>FR – Policy 5</u> <u>Police</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>PO – Policy 1</u> ◆ <u>PO – Policy 2</u> <u>Public Safety Communications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>PS – Policy 1</u> | New proposed abbreviations CJ = Criminal Justice FR = Fire and Rescue PO = Police PS = Public Safety Communications |

Attachment A – Proposed Safe and Secure Community Introduction

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|----------|
| | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ <u>PS – Policy 2</u>◆ <u>PS – Policy 3</u> <u>Level of Service (LOS) Standards:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ <u>Criminal Justice</u>◆ <u>Police</u>◆ <u>Fire and Rescue</u> | |
| | |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|-------------|
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE | New Chapter |
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| Intent | |
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| <p><u>The Criminal Justice chapter is designed to maintain Prince William County as a safe and secure community, through a joint effort among the Sheriff's Office, the Judicial Center, the Adult Detention Center, and the Juvenile Detention Center, that aims to reduce the occurrence of illegal activities, ensure the right of all citizens to due process, and reduce recidivism among adult inmates and juvenile detainees. Each component of the Criminal Justice chapter is closely integrated such that changes to one component can have a major impact on the others. Providing additional courtrooms in the Judicial Center can help reduce the backlog of cases to be scheduled for trial which in turn can also reduce the inmate population awaiting trial at the Adult Detention Center. Ensuring adequate facilities and training for Sheriff's Office personnel will increase the safety and security in the Judicial Center. The main goal of the Criminal Justice chapter is to provide the highest level of service to the community.</u></p> | |
| | |
| Sheriff's Office | |
| | |
| Intent | |
| | |
| <p><u>The mission of the Prince William County Sheriff's Office, in partnership with elected leaders, staff, and citizens, is to provide security at the Judicial Center, serve all court processes, provide timely transport for prisoners and patients, and continue to develop and enhance collaboration with all partners. The strategies in this section are aimed at identifying and resolving future Sheriff's Office facility needs to maximize public accessibility, security, and Sheriff presence for not only Prince William County, but the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park, and provide adequate training and classroom space to ensure the safety of Sheriff's Office</u></p> | |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|----------|
| <u>personnel and citizens. This section also encourages initiatives that provide a joint benefit to the Sheriff's Office and the Adult Detention Center such as the Diversion Intercepts for Varied Emergency Responses and Treatments (DIVERV) program.</u> | |
| <u>Other strategies in this chapter are aimed at identifying and resolving crime issues and other community problems that affect the quality of community life. This is often called community policing / community service. The major thrust of community policing / service is to mutually identify and resolve crime / need issues and other community problems that affect the quality of community life. This is done by forming partnerships with the Sheriff's Office, the community, and other public and private service organizations. Strategies have been developed to facilitate problem solving and partnerships with the community such as the establishment of Senior Safe, Project Lifesaver, and Gun Safe Programs.</u> | |
| <u>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is based on the premise that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and the improvement of quality of life. See Appendix B for a summary of CPTED strategies.</u> | |
| <u>CJ-POLICY 1: Acquire and construct an appropriate number of Sheriff's Office facilities (land and buildings) to meet the LOS standards based on existing and projected population growth.</u> | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| <u>CJ 1.1 When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for the construction of facilities from applicants for rezonings and special use permits, on a case by case basis, in order to maintain current and future services as identified in the Criminal Justice LOS Tables 1 and 2.</u> | |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|----------|
| CJ 1.2 <u>Design and build a new Sheriff's Office facility to provide a safe and secure environment for Sheriff's Office personnel and the citizens of Prince William County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park and to meet the location and suitability standards in Table 2.</u> | |
| CJ 1.3 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for construction of additional parking facilities to meet the demand for current and future Sheriff's Office services.</u> | |
| CJ 1.4 <u>Design and construct all Sheriff's Office facilities utilizing the principals of (CPTED).</u> | |
| CJ 1.5 <u>Continue to locate field or satellite Sheriff Offices at geographically dispersed locations throughout the County in order to increase citizen access to Sheriff services, increase Sheriff visibility in the community, and achieve the Sheriff's Office community outreach programs.</u> | |
| <u>CJ-POLICY 2: Acquire and construct an appropriate number of public safety training facilities, classrooms, and office space to ensure the safety of Sheriff's Office personnel and citizens.</u> | |
| <u>ACTION STRATEGIES:</u> | |
| CJ 2.1 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for the construction of additional training facilities from applicants for rezonings and special use permits, on a case by case basis, in order to maintain current and future services as identified in Criminal Justice LOS Tables 1 and 2.</u> | |
| CJ 2.2 <u>Work with the Prince William County Police and Fire and Rescue Departments to coordinate</u> | |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|--|
| <u>permanent shared use of the Public Safety Training Center to provide a centralized training facility for all local public safety agencies.</u> | |
| CJ 2.3 <u>Acquire dedicated classrooms for community outreach program activities such as Project Lifesaver, Senior Safe Program, and Gun Safe Program.</u> | |
| CJ-POLICY 3: <u>Encourage all new development to utilize the principles of (CPTED) in the design of all buildings and sites to increase user safety and be responsive to homeland security issues.</u> | |
| <u>ACTION STRATEGIES:</u> | |
| CJ 3.1 <u>Encourage, where applicable, applicants for comprehensive plan amendments, rezonings, special use permits, and public facility reviews to provide information regarding the use and implementation of CPTED. Encourage applicants to commit to building and site designs that meet the goals of CPTED as well as the Community Design Chapter.</u> | |
| CJ 3.2 <u>Continue to provide information to the public about community outreach programs through activities such as Project Lifesaver, Senior Safe Program, and Gun Safe Program.</u> | |
| <u>Criminal Justice Level of Service</u> | This will be a link directly to the Criminal Justice LOS section |
| Judicial Center | |
| Intent | |
| <u>The Judicial Center section is designed to maintain Prince William County as a safe and secure community, and ensuring the rights of all citizens to due process. The</u> | |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|--|---|
| <u>Judicial Center houses three separate courts: Circuit Court, General District Court, and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. The strategies in this section are aimed at identifying and resolving future facility needs at the Judicial Center to maximize public accessibility, security, and convenience. The Judicial Center offers service regionally to Prince William County, and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.</u> | |
| <u>CJ-POLICY 4: Acquire and construct an appropriate number of courtrooms within the Judicial Center (land and buildings) to meet existing and projected population growth.</u> | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| <u>CJ 4.1 When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for the construction of additional courtrooms from applicants for rezonings and special use permits, based on a case by case basis, in order to maintain current and future services.</u> | |
| <u>CJ 4.2 Design and build additional courtrooms to provide a safe and secure environment for Judicial Center staff and citizens of Prince William County, and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.</u> | |
| <u>CJ 4.3 Establish level of service standards for courtroom space and capacity per capita to project facility needs to meet the projected growth of Prince William County, and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.</u> | <u>Added based on 3/13/19 public meeting/work session</u> |
| <u>CJ 4.4 Create a Master Facility Plan to identify current and long term facility needs to at the Judicial Center and the Adult Detention Center to meet the projected needs of Prince William County, and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.</u> | |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|----------|
| CJ 4.5 <u>Provide dedicated courtrooms for specialty courts such as; DIVERT, Veteran’s Court, and Drug Court that will help reduce case backlog and the current inmate population at the Adult Detention Center. This would also ensure the judicial proceedings are meeting due process requirements.</u> | |
| CJ 4.6 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for construction of additional parking facilities to meet the demand for current and future judicial services.</u> | |
| CJ 4.7 <u>Design and construct all judicial facilities utilizing the principals of (CPTED).</u> | |
| CJ-POLICY 5: <u>Ensure the Judicial Center Complex has a state-of-the-art security system to provide a safe and secure judicial campus for citizens of Prince William County, and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park, Sheriff’s Office personnel and Adult Detention Center staff.</u> | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| CJ 5.1 <u>Update the existing security system to a state-of-the-art security system to reduce possible escapes, defend against active violence incidents, and provide a safe and secure environments for the Judicial Center personnel and citizens.</u> | |
| CJ 5.2 <u>Continue to research and identify new state-of-the-art security systems upgrades which will provide a safe and secure Judicial Center campus.</u> | |
| Adult Detention Center | |
| Intent | |
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Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|--|---|
| <u>The mission of the Adult Detention Center (ADC) is to provide safe, secure, and healthy housing of inmates admitted to the ADC, ensure the safety of ADC staff, conduct rehabilitative programs that reduce the likelihood of recidivism among inmates released from the ADC, and in as cost-effective a manner as possible. The strategies in this section are aimed at identifying and resolving ADC facility needs to ensure adequate capacity. The ADC offers service regionally to Prince William County, the Towns of Occoquan, Quantico, Dumfries, and Haymarket, as well as the independent Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.</u> | |
| CJ-POLICY 6: <u>Acquire and construct an appropriate number of ADC facilities (land and buildings) to provide adequate capacity, and ensure the safety of ADC staff and adult inmates.</u> | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| CJ 6.1 <u>Establish level of service standards for adult detention facilities space and capacity per capita to project facility needs to meet the projected growth of Prince William County, the Towns of Occoquan, Quantico, Dumfries, and Haymarket, as well as the independent Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.</u> | <u>Added based on 3/13/19 public meeting/work session</u> |
| CJ 6.2 <u>Create a Master Facility Plan to identify long term facility needs to meet projected inmate populations, and ensure adequate administrative space for ADC staff.</u> | |
| CJ 6.3 <u>Develop a Facility Renovation/Maintenance Plan, that incorporates the expected life cycle of ADC facilities, to ensure a safe environment for inmates and ADC staff.</u> | |
| CJ 6.4 <u>Evaluate new technology to upgrade the electronic security system and electronic video systems.</u> | |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|--|--|
| CJ 6.5 <u>Research and explore options for the replacement of the ADC Annex Building.</u> | |
| CJ 6.6 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for construction of additional parking facilities to meet the demand for current and future ADC services.</u> | |
| CJ-POLICY 7: <u>Reduce the inmate population at the ADC and ultimately reduce the crime rate and recidivism among adult inmates.</u> | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| CJ 7.1 <u>Explore alternative programs to incarceration including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, detoxification units, and the use of the Crisis Assessment Center to divert inmates from the ADC that are in a mental health crisis and are low risk offenders.</u> | <u>Updated based on 3/13/19 PC public meeting/work session to incorporate crisis assessment centers.</u> |
| CJ 7.2 <u>Continue inmate rehabilitative programs which reduce the likelihood of recidivism among inmates released from the ADC.</u> | |
| CJ-POLICY 8: <u>Acquire and construct an appropriate number of public safety training facilities, classrooms, and office space to accommodate to ensure the safety of ADC staff and adult inmates.</u> | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| CJ 8.1 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for the construction of additional training facilities from applicants for rezonings and special use permits, on a case by case basis, in order to maintain current and future services.</u> | |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|--|---|
| CJ 8.2 <u>Work with the Prince William County Police and Fire and Rescue Departments to coordinate permanent shared use of the Public Safety Training Center to provide a centralized training facility for all local public safety agencies.</u> | |
| Juvenile Detention Center and Juvenile Services | |
| Intent | |
| <u>The mission of the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) is to provide a physically restricting facility for the short-term care of children apprehended for delinquency who require secure custody for their own protection or that of the community. The majority of children are held pending Court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction or agency. In addition, the JDC is a division of the Prince William County Department of Social Services and works to support residential programs for youthful offenders that focuses on positive youth development, skill building, and increased competency to help enable youth to build self-reliant lives. The strategies in this section are aimed at identifying and resolving JDC facility needs to ensure adequate capacity.</u> | |
| CJ-POLICY 9: <u>Acquire and construct an appropriate amount of JDC facilities (land and buildings) to provide adequate capacity, training facilities, classrooms, and office space to ensure the safety of JDC staff and juvenile detainees.</u> | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| CJ 9.1 <u>Establish level of service standards for juvenile detention facilities space and capacity per capita to project future facility needs as the County grows.</u> | <u>Added based on 3/13/19 public meeting/work session</u> |

Attachment B – Proposed Criminal Justice Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| CJ 9.2 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for the construction of additional space for JDC and Juvenile Services programs from applicants for rezonings, and special use permits, on a case by case basis, in order to maintain current and future services.</u> | |
| CJ 9.3 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for the construction of additional training facilities from applicants for rezonings and special use permits, on a case by case basis, in order to maintain current and future services.</u> | |
| CJ 9.4 <u>Develop a Facility Renovation/Maintenance Plan, that incorporates the expected life cycle of JDC facilities, to ensure a safe environment for juvenile detainees and JDC staff.</u> | |
| CJ 9.5 <u>Evaluate new technology to upgrade the electronic security system and electronic video systems.</u> | |
| <u>CJ-POLICY 10 : Reduce detainee population at the JDC and ultimately reduce the crime rate and recidivism among detainees.</u> | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| CJ 10.1 <u>Continue using the following evidence-based and evidence-informed programs to reduce recidivism: positive youth development, educational competencies, vocational preparation, life and social skills, thinking skills, employability, and anger management.</u> | |

Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|-------------------------------------|
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| FIRE AND RESCUE | |
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| Intent | |
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| The Fire and Rescue Plan <u>chapter</u> is designed to maintain Prince William County as a safe <u>and secure</u> community, reducing loss of life, injury, and property from fire and/or accident. The mission of the Department of Fire and Rescue is to protect lives, property, and the environment through timely, professional, humanitarian services essential to the health, safety, and well-being of the community. The ultimate goal is to most efficiently provide fire and rescue services in a manner that will ensure timely responses in a countywide manner. Responses include, but are not limited to, hazardous materials, swift water rescue, technical rescues, and natural disasters. Timely responses by emergency personnel and equipment enable resuscitation efforts to begin in the critical minutes immediately following a cardiac incident. Timely responses also minimize residential fire deaths. In order to supplement response time and reduce risk of injury or death to County residents, the establishment of educational programs, such as Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) training, automatic external defibrillators (AED), and installation of additional fire protection systems – such as sprinklers, smoke detectors, and other architectural modifications is encouraged. | Incorporate Strategic Plan language |
| | |
| <u>The intent of this chapter is to establish fire and rescue policies, in conjunction with the level of service (LOS) standards established in the Level of Service section, to ensure Prince William County is a community where people are safe and secure.</u> | New |
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Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| Residents and businesses expect a high level of fire and rescue service from their community. This service increases their sense of safety and protects their investment. The intent of this Plan is to establish fire and rescue level of service (LOS) standards for the County, and to encourage new development to achieve those standards. LOS standards are defined as travel time as well as work load capacity that has been quantified as building square footage, acreage, and equipment needed to provide fire and rescue service that meets local service standards for urban populations, expressed as cost/capita (residential) and cost/incident (non-residential). | Moved to the Fire and Rescue LOS Section |
| The LOS standards for fire and rescue facilities are contained in this Plan. The LOS standards are based upon recognized and accepted professional and County standards. They also reflect resident demand for such service, as reflected in fire and rescue service calls. These LOS standards ultimately quantify per capita monetary costs for providing Countywide fire and rescue service to new residential and non-residential development. These LOS standards are the basis for the maintenance of existing service and expansion of fire and rescue services in light of new development. | Moved to the Fire and Rescue LOS Section |
| The LOS standards for fire and rescue services address the location of new development relative to a travel time standard emanating from an existing station. LOS mitigation measures have been established for proposed new development that falls within or outside travel time. | Moved to the Fire and Rescue LOS Section |
| The LOS standards also address work load capacities, expressed as calls for fire and rescue service (or incidents). These standards incorporate costs, such as facilities and equipment, for needs which are generated by new development. | Moved to the Fire and Rescue LOS Section |

Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| New development beyond the travel time standard for an existing station may require greater mitigation measures than new development located within the travel time standard for an existing station. Developments located outside the standard travel times may require mitigation such as the installation of residential fire suppression sprinklers and other measures as recommended with a rezoning or special use permit application. | Moved to the Fire and Rescue LOS Section |
| The components of the Fire and Rescue Plan are: | Delete redundant language |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Intent, Goal, Policies, and Action Strategies ◆ Level of Service Standards for Fire and Rescue Stations Travel Times (in minutes) (Table 1) ◆ Level of Service Standards for Fire and Rescue Station Work Load (Table 2) ◆ Level of Service Standards for Fire and Rescue Facilities (Table 3) ◆ Existing and Projected Fire and Rescue Facilities Map (Figure 1) ◆ Projected Fire and Rescue Station Needs (Table 4) ◆ Level of Service Standards for Fire and Rescue Facilities (Appendix A) | |
| GOAL: To achieve and ensure an adequate and timely response to emergencies including, but not limited to, fire, medical, hazardous materials, and natural disaster emergencies in accordance with established LOS standards. | Summarized in intent to reduce redundancy |
| FR-POLICY 1: Maintain an Information Management System, to evaluate the achievement of the LOS standards and to monitor service capabilities and needs. Include this information as part of the Fire and Rescue service status reports. | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
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Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| FR 1.1 Maintain the development of the Altaris Records Management System <u>Motorola Premier 1 CAD System</u> , First OnScene Records Management <u>System</u> and integrated system tools, such as Safety PAD and <u>Mobile Data Computer (MDC)</u> . | Updated to current system |
| FR 1.2 Maintain the installation of the computerized reporting and office automation network at each Fire and Rescue Association <u>System</u> member station and work site. | Clarification |
| FR 1.3 Integrate all of the fire and rescue data collection, storage, and retrieval systems, to allow for efficient access to information necessary for the monitoring and evaluation of LOS standards. | |
| FR 1.4 Develop LOS management evaluation reports that describe service delivery and capabilities to all areas of the County. | |
| FR-POLICY 2: Ensure the acquisition of an appropriate number of Fire and EMS facilities and response units to meet the LOS standards provided herein for the County <u>established in this chapter</u> . | Clarification to address proposed LOS section |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| FR 2.1 Prioritize the sequence of site acquisition and funding for new station construction, in order to fill existing gaps in fire and EMS service delivery. | |

Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| <p>FR 2.2 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional station sites and seek commitments from applicants for rezonings and special use permits, and from member departments of the Fire and Rescue Association System for the construction of facilities and the provision of additional equipment, on a case by case basis where the projected increase in demand, because of past development and future planned development consistent with the development density guidelines within the Comprehensive Plan, warrants the additional capacity (see <u>Fire and Rescue LOS</u> Tables 1 and 2.</u></p> | <p>Clarification</p> <p>Reference LOS section</p> |
| <p>FR 2.3 <u>Maintain a funding mechanism, such as earmarking funds, to ensure the construction of currently needed stations, as indicated in the County’s Capital Improvements Program and Fire and Rescue Levy Capital Fund.</u></p> | <p>Unnecessary language</p> |
| <p>FR 2.4 Encourage the collocation of other community uses with fire and rescue facilities. The following are examples of incompatible uses:</p> | |
| <p><u>Shared Facility Incompatible Uses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Schools ◆ Health care facility¹ ◆ Library <p><u>Shared Site Incompatible Uses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Health care facility¹ ◆ Day care center <p>¹ Health care facilities include hospitals and health clinics</p> | <p>Clarification</p> <p>Clarification</p> |
| <p>FR 2.5 <u>Develop a Facility Renovation/Maintenance Plan, that incorporates the expected life cycle of Fire and Rescue facilities, to ensure adequate facilities for first responders.</u></p> | <p><u>Added based on agency review</u></p> |
| <p>FR 2.6 <u>Ensure adequate water is provided to meet fire flow requirements.</u></p> | <p><u>Added based on 3/13/19 public meeting/work session</u></p> |

Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| FIRE-POLICY 3: Ensure that new development does not result in the erosion of LOS standards in terms of work load capacity and facility size, and acreage, and equipment . Encourage the installation and maintenance of fire and safety features in all buildings, beyond the minimum requirements as set forth in the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code. | |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| FR 3.1 Require rezoning and special use permit applicants to provide information regarding fire and rescue LOS impacts with their applications. Apply the LOS standards developed under the action strategies in this Plan <u>chapter</u> and contained in Appendix A the Fire and Rescue LOS section , to mitigate the effect of proposed new development on the LOS of fire, rescue, and related emergency medical services (EMS). This mitigation should be a monetary contribution for fire and rescue services, provided with each rezoning and/or special use permit application. Mitigation may also be expanded to include installing sprinkler systems, improving the building construction type, using fire barriers, and other means. | Reference LOS section |
| FR 3.2 Encourage infill development inside the Development Area – within the constraints of the designated land use classifications – in areas with above-standard LOS capacity. | |
| FR 3.3 Discourage rezoning and special use permit approvals in areas having significantly substandard LOS, unless significant mitigation measures are a part of the development proposal. | <u>Removed based on agency review</u> |
| FR 3.4 When appropriate and consistent with applicable <u>law</u> , identify and seek service delivery improvements as mitigation measures at existing station service areas through the development review process. Mitigation measures may include – but shall not be limited to – funding and installation of fire and rescue approved traffic signal preemption technology at signalized intersections near fire and rescue stations. | |

Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| FR 3.5 When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional station sites and seek commitments for the construction of facilities, on a case by case basis, and the provision of additional equipment, where the projected increase in demand, because of past development and future planned development consistent with the development density guidelines within the Comprehensive Plan, warrants the additional capacity (see <u>Fire and Rescue LOS</u> Tables 1 and 2.) | Reference LOS section |
| FR 3.6 Encourage the installation of fire suppression systems, medical alert systems, or other mitigation measures that exceed minimum building code requirements in large structures over 50,000 square feet in area or over 40 feet in height. Such mitigation measures may include – but shall not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">♦ commitment to provide CPR and Automated External Defibrillators (AED),♦ trained staff available and on duty, along with AED equipment, within high density housing and at employment locations during business hours, and♦ sizing of elevators to accommodate stretchers | |

Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| FR 3.7 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, include transportation solutions as mitigation measures – such as interparcel connectors (public access roads connecting one or more parcels), installation of traffic signal pre-emption equipment, intersection improvements, and accessibility within a site. Any proposals to connect roads through residential areas for the purpose of providing emergency vehicle access should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Also encourage the provision of additional new development mitigation measures such as fire suppression systems (sprinklers), and emergency medical training for on-site staff. Such measures, where provided, shall be described in each rezoning or special use permit application.</u> | |
| FR 3.8 Ensure that road networks, water systems, and related parts of the service delivery system are built in the early phases of project development. | |
| FR 3.9 Utilize temporary station locations and transportable facilities in the early phase of project development, when such development requires new fire and rescue facilities, and when an optimum station location(s) is(are) not immediately available. | |
| FR 3.10 Develop a list of policies to be used in evaluation of rezoning and special use permit applications to improve response times for fire and rescue services. | |
| FR 3.11 Encourage the Fire and Rescue Association <u>System</u> to review and comment on rezoning and special use permit applications. | Clarification |
| FIRE-POLICY 4: Pursue enabling legislation and develop programs that will <u>improve public safety further the safe and secure community goal.</u> | Incorporate Strategic Plan language |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
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Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| FR 4.1 Continue to monitor technology that will facilitate the installation of medical alert systems in all new commercial, industrial, and residential buildings. Pursue state enabling legislation that will allow the County to require installation of such systems in all new commercial, industrial, and residential buildings. | |
| | |
| FR 4.2 Pursue state enabling legislation, including participation in code and standards development, that will allow the County to impose additional fire protection requirements for single-family detached housing on lots with reduced side setbacks, in order to reduce the chance of fire spreading throughout the subdivision. | |
| | |
| FR 4.3 Pursue state enabling legislation, including participation in code and standards development, to allow the County to require the installation of supervised fire suppression systems in all new commercial, industrial, and residential buildings. | |
| | |
| FR 4.4 Pursue state enabling legislation, including participation in code and standards development, to allow the County to require the installation of elevators that meet size requirements for EMS in all new commercial, industrial, and residential buildings. | |
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| FR 4.5 Pursue state enabling legislation, including participation in code and standards development, to require installation of smoke detectors in existing buildings. | |
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Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| FR 4.6 <u>Pursue state enabling legislation, including participation in code and standards development, to require all new development to contribute impact fees to meet Fire and Rescue LOS standards.</u> | <u>Added based on agency review</u> |
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| FR 4.7 Develop information on the value of fire, medical, and safety features, and present this information to consumers and developers. | |
| | |
| FR 4.8 Encourage the installation of residential fire suppression sprinklers. | |
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| FR 4.9 Encourage infection control training, hazardous material identification, and CPR and AED training and certification for all County and school system employees. | |
| | |
| FR 4.10 Encourage CPR and AED training and certification among the general County population. | |
| | |
| FR 4.11 Evaluate and recommend programs and standards to increase the number of CPR- and AED-trained staff available and on duty – along with AED equipment – at commercial and industrial locations and in high-density residential buildings during business hours. | |
| | |
| FR 4.12 Develop a method to evaluate services provided by those jurisdictions that may be involved in regional services and cooperative efforts. | |
| | |
| FR 4.13 Pursue and/or maintain mutual response agreements with the cities, military bases, and surrounding counties, in the interest of regional planning and the cooperative provision of fire, rescue, and hazardous materials response services. | |
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Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| FIRE-POLICY 5: Consider site location, site suitability, building design and timing of construction as standards for new facilities while also recognizing that each site is unique and may involve variable application of the standards. | |
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| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
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| FR 5.1 Strategically locate new stations with the following general considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ to obtain and maintain response travel time standards in accordance with Table 1;◆ to be near, but not at, intersections of arterial and/or collector highways where alternative response routes are available to all parts of the station's first, second, and third due response areas;◆ to be away from the base of long or steep roadway grades;◆ to be where there is at least 350 feet of sight distance for approaching traffic at the point of discharge;◆ existence of transportation barriers, such as impediments to access, i.e., narrow shoulders or availability of cross-overs or cut-throughs;◆ proximity to adjacent locality which has agreed to furnish mutual aid; and◆ existing or planned non-residential uses which may need different levels of protection, such as schools or industry. | |
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Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| <p>FR 5.2 Determine the suitability of a site with the following specific considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ minimum of five buildable acres <u>obtain sites with a minimum buildable acreage in accordance with Table 4;</u> ◆ soils suitable for building construction and able to support high-weight (30 ton) vehicles; ◆ space for landscaping and buffering on-site and/or where there is adequate off site buffering; direct public street access from both the front and from a side or rear location; ◆ access to utilities in close proximity to the site; ◆ outcome of an environmental constraints analysis to determine extent of wetlands, 100-year floodplain, endangered species, and/or Resource Protection Area; ◆ square or rectangular-shaped property; ◆ appropriate grade and rough grading if supplied by a developer; and ◆ location and description of easements. | <p>Updated per Table 4</p> |
| | |
| <p>FR 5.3 Design and construct fire and rescue facilities and sites according to the relevant guidelines of the Community Design Plan.</p> | |
| | |
| <p>FR 5.4 Plan the timing of construction and operation of new stations to meet level of service standards and concurrent with the first phases of major development projects.</p> | |
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Attachment C – Proposed Fire and Rescue Text

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| FR 5.5 Allow use of temporary sites and transportable structures, provided that these facilities will only be used until suitable sites for building permanent stations become available. | Moved to footnote for table 4. |
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Attachment D – Proposed Police Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| POLICE | |
| Intent | |
| <p>The Police Plan chapter is designed to promote <u>maintain</u> Prince William County's public safety strategic goal to continue to be a safe community, reduce criminal activity, prevent personal injury and loss of life and property, and to ensure effective and timely responses throughout the County as a safe and secure community, ensuring the safety of neighborhoods and business areas, and providing prompt effective and timely response to emergencies. In order to maintain low response times and minimize the amount of crime, this chapter encourages: <u>The mission of the Police Department is to enhance the quality of life by providing police services through shared responsibility with the public. The strategies in this chapter are aimed at identifying and resolving crime issues and other community problems that impact the quality of community life. This is often called community policing. The major thrust of community policing is to mutually identify and resolve crime issues and other community problems that impact the quality of community life. This is done by forming partnerships with the Police, the community, and other public and private service organizations. Strategies have been implemented to facilitate problem solving and partnerships with the community such as the establishment of the "Watch" programs, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) which encourages new development to be designed in a way that enhances crime prevention, and funding and locating future Police facilities to maximize public accessibility and Police visibility as well as permit effective, timely response to citizen needs and concerns. The implementation of this chapter is also intended to ensuring Police officers have adequate training, equipment, and support to safely protect our community.</u></p> | <p>Clarification Edit to merge formatting with other sections Incorporate Strategic Plan language</p> <p>Add Police Mission Statement</p> <p>Incorporate Strategic Plan language</p> |

Attachment D – Proposed Police Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| <p>Funding and locating future police facilities to maximize public accessibility and police visibility as well as to permit effective, timely response to citizen needs and concerns;</p> <p>Educational initiatives, such as Neighborhood and Business Watch, as well as Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), which encourages new development to be designed in a way that enhances crime prevention; and</p> <p>Effective and reliable public safety communications linking emergency responders in the field with the Public Safety Communications Center and ultimately to the public.</p> | <p>Summarized above</p> <p>Summarized above</p> <p>Moved to Public Safety Communications Section</p> |
| <p><u>The Intent of this chapter is to establish police policies, in conjunction with the level of service (LOS) standards established in the LOS section, to ensure Prince William County is a safe and secure community.</u></p> | <p>New</p> |
| <p>Residents and businesses expect a high level of police service for their community. This service increases the sense of safety, public trust and protects community investments. The intent of the Police Plan is to establish level of service (LOS) standards for police facilities and prescribe strategies for achieving and maintaining that LOS through the development review process. The Police Department has a staffing plan that provides for recruitment, training, retention of an appropriate cadre of sworn officers, as well as appropriate civilian support personnel. LOS standards are identified in order to quantify present and future capital infrastructure needs generated by this workforce in order to maintain cCounty services as its population and employment base grows. These LOS standards are defined as the construction of the appropriate number of police facilities (district stations, administrative support facilities, animal control bureau, training facilities, and satellite police locations).</p> | <p>Moved to the Police LOS Section</p> |

Attachment D – Proposed Police Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| The LOS standards for police facilities are contained within this Plan, in its policies and in Appendix A. The LOS standards are based on County and national standards and also reflect demand for such service, as reflected in citizen calls. These LOS standards ultimately quantify per capita monetary costs for providing countywide police service to new residential and non-residential development in the County. These LOS standards are used to help policy makers make decisions concerning the number, location, and timing of new facilities. | Moved to the Police LOS Section |
| The LOS standards for police services address work load capacities and capital costs for police facilities. These standards incorporate facility and equipment costs generated by new development. | Moved to the Police LOS Section |
| Crime Preventions through Environmental Design (CPTED) is based on the premise that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and the improvement of quality of life. See Appendix B for a summary of CPTED strategies. The latest complete version of “CPTED Strategies—A Guide to Safe Environments in Prince William County, Virginia” is maintained on the Police Department web site. | Moved to the Police LOS Section |
| There are other strategies in this chapter that are aimed at identifying and resolving crime issues and other community problems that impact the quality of community life. This is often called community policing. The major thrust of community policing is to mutually identify and resolve crime issues and other community problems that impact the quality of community life. This is done by forming partnerships between the police, the community, and other public and private service organizations. Strategies have been implemented to facilitate problem solving and partnerships with the community such as the establishment of the “Watch” programs and neighborhood satellite police field offices. | Summarized in intent to reduce redundancy |

Attachment D – Proposed Police Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| <p>The components of the Police Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Intent, Goal, Policies, and Action Strategies ◆ Level of Service Standards Police Work Load (Table 1) ◆ Projected Facility Needs by Existing and Projected Population (Table 2) ◆ Equipment Needs (Table 3) ◆ Site Location and Suitability Standards for Police Facilities (Table 4) ◆ Existing and Projected Police Facilities Map (Figure 1) ◆ Level of Service Standards for Police Facilities (Appendix A) ◆ CPTED Defined (Appendix B) | Remove redundant language |
| <p>GOAL: To achieve and ensure an adequate and timely response to emergencies in accordance with established level of service standards.</p> | Summarized in intent to reduce redundancy |
| <p>GOAL: Maintain and enhance the Police Department's community policing initiatives in coordination with the public, in order to maintain an environment in which residents, employees, and visitors feel safe and secure.</p> | Summarized in intent to reduce redundancy |
| <p>PO-POLICY 1: Acquire and construct an appropriate number of police facilities (land, buildings, and capital equipment including facilities and equipment for reliable and state of the art public safety communications) to meet provide equitable service that meets LOS standards as population grows.</p> | Moved to the Public Safety Communications Section |
| <p>ACTION STRATEGIES:</p> | |
| <p>PO 1.1 When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, identify additional facility sites and seek commitments for the construction of facilities and the provision of additional equipment from applicants for rezonings, and special use permits, on a case by case basis, in order to maintain</p> | Added reference to LOS Section |

Attachment D – Proposed Police Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| current and future services as identified in Police Tables 1, 2, and 3 of the Level of Service sections. | |
| PO 1.2 Design and build police facilities to meet the location and suitability standards located in Police Table 4 of the Level of Service section. | Added reference to LOS Section |
| PO 1.3 Continue to locate field or satellite offices at geographically strategic locations in order to increase citizen access to police services with special emphasis on “Town Center” developments or other high density residential or employment centers. | |
| PO 1.4 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, require applicants for new development proposals, including rezonings, and special use permits, to coordinate with the Police Department, on a case by case basis, to seek donations of land and/or facilities, including commitments for construction of “build to suit” office space where needed, with special emphasis on “Town Center” developments or other high density residential or employment centers, to meet the satellite office standards in Table 2.</u> | Clarification Clarification Remove reference to satellite office LOS standards |
| PO 1.5 Require new development proposals, including rezonings, special use permits, and public facility reviews, to coordinate with the Police Department to evaluate the public safety radio system site and equipment needs as outlined in the Telecommunications Chapter and to mitigate impacts of new development on these types of facility needs. | Moved to the Police LOS Section |
| PO 1.6 If a new development application has the potential to negatively impact public safety communications capabilities, require applicants to mitigate the impact by providing communications infrastructure such as bi-directional amplifiers, building electrical infrastructure, and radio fixed- | Moved to the Police LOS Section |

Attachment D – Proposed Police Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| <p>based sites and towers. Examples of projects that have the potential to negatively impact emergency communications capabilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Large brick building(s) with few windows; ◆ Large areas of dense construction that collectively reduce or hinder communication coverage; ◆ High-rise buildings; and ◆ Buildings with extensive use of steel or metal framing. | |
| <p>PO 1.7 <u>Develop a Facility Renovation/Maintenance Plan, that incorporates the expected life cycle of Police facilities, to ensure adequate facilities for first responders.</u></p> | <p><u>Added based on agency review</u></p> |
| <p>PO 1.8 <u>Conduct a study to evaluate the Officers per 1,000 residents LOS standard.</u></p> | <p><u>Added based on 3/13/19 PC meeting/work session.</u></p> |
| <p>PO–POLICY 2: Encourage all new development to utilize the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) in the design of all buildings and sites to increase user safety and be responsive to homeland security issues.</p> | |
| <p>ACTION STRATEGIES:</p> | |
| <p>PO 2.1 Require, where applicable, applicants for Comprehensive Plan amendments, rezonings, <u>and</u> special use permits, and public facility reviews to provide information regarding the use and implementation of CPTED. Encourage applicants to commit to building and site designs which meet the goals of both CPTED as well as the Community Design Chapter.</p> | |
| <p>PO 2.2 Require applicants for uses which have historically resulted in increased demand for police services or have raised public safety concerns and issues –</p> | |

Attachment D – Proposed Police Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| such as live entertainment, dancing, stadiums or arenas, or any use that may potentially generate large amounts of pedestrian or vehicular traffic in a given area – to consult with the Police Department and agree to an individualized security and traffic plan as a condition of application approval. | Clarification |
| PO 2.3 Continue to provide information to the public about crime prevention through programs and activities such as the Citizen Police Academy and Crime Watch programs. | |
| PO 2.4 Continue to locate field or satellite offices at geographically dispersed locations throughout the county in order to increase citizen access to police services, increase police visibility in the community, and achieve the Police Department’s community policing initiatives. | Same as PO 1.3 Removed to reduce redundancy |
| PO 2.5 In order to operate additional satellite police offices, seek donations of land and open space as well as commitments for construction of “build to suit” office space in geographically dispersed areas of the county, with special emphasis on new “Town Center” developments. | Same as PO 1.3 Removed to reduce redundancy |
| PO 2.6 Investigate environmental studies that correlate increased tree canopy with reduced crime. | |

Attachment E – Proposed Public Safety Communications Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS | New Section |
| Intent | |
| <p><u>The Public Safety Communication chapter is designed to promote Prince William County's Safe and Secure Community strategic goal to continue to provide prompt and appropriate response to the community, provide crucial support to first responders, and ultimately reduce response time for emergencies. The intent of this chapter is to establish Public Safety Communication goals and policies to meet this goal and ensure Prince William County is a safe and secure community. This includes ensuring adequate provision of equipment for reliable and state-of-the art public safety communications that will support public safety and provide other essential communication services for the County in a manner that is compatible with adjacent and nearby land uses.</u></p> | |
| <p>PS-Policy 1: <u>Acquire and construct an appropriate number of Public Safety Communication facilities (including facilities and equipment for reliable and state-of-the art public safety communications) and ensure new development does not degrade the quality of public safety infrastructure.</u></p> | New |
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| <p>PS 1.1 <u>Establish level of service standards for public safety communication facilities space and capacity per capita to project future facility needs as the County grows.</u></p> | Added based on comments from 3/13/19 public meeting/work session. |
| <p>PS 1.2 <u>Establish site location and suitability standards for public safety communication facilities.</u></p> | Added based on comments from 3/13/19 public meeting/work session. |

Attachment E – Proposed Public Safety Communications Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| <p>PS 1.3 <u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, require new development proposals, including rezonings, special use permits, and public facility reviews to coordinate with Public Safety Communications to evaluate the public safety radio system and to mitigate impacts of new development on these types of facility needs.</u></p> | Pulled from Police Plan PO-Policy 1.5 |
| <p>PS 1.4 If a new development application has the potential to negatively impact public safety communication capabilities, require applicants to mitigate the impact by providing communication infrastructure such as bi-directional amplifiers, building electrical infrastructure, and radio fixed-based sites and towers. Examples of projects that have the potential to negatively impact emergency communication capabilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ large brick building(s) with few windows; ◆ large areas of dense construction that collectively reduce or hinder communication coverage; ◆ high-rise buildings; and ◆ buildings with extensive use of steel or metal framing. | Pulled from Police Plan PO-Policy 1.6 |
| <p>PS 1.5 <u>Pursue new Public Safety Communication technologies to improve the quality of service to the community and first responders including, but not limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>incorporating video and photo capabilities to the existing 911 Communication system; and</u> ◆ <u>consider the possible benefits of incorporating public-private</u> | New |

Attachment E – Proposed Public Safety Communications Text

| Proposed | Comments |
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| <u>broadband emergency communication networks such as the First Responders Network (FirstNet) to improve the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the community.</u> | |
| | |
| PS-Policy 2: Plan for appropriate communication capabilities throughout the County. Locate such facilities so as to provide the broadest possible access to advanced communication services and to minimize the number of monopolies and towers needed to support such facilities. | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 1 |
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| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
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| PS 2.1 Encourage the placement of antennas on existing structures – including, but not limited to, water tanks, existing towers, utility poles, power line towers, athletic field light poles, building rooftops, and other tall structures – on both public and private properties. Consider such antennas and associated equipment that comply with the location, height, and other requirements of the Zoning Ordinance to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 1.1 |
| | |
| PS 2.2 Encourage antennas <u>for public safety communications</u> to be placed on existing utility poles, camera standards, light poles, and sign structures and such structures that may be enlarged to accommodate antennas in public rights-of-way and on public properties. Consider such locations to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, if allowed by the approving authority. | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 1.2 |
| | |
| PS-POLICY 3: <u>Locate telecommunications facilities to minimize interference among various service providers and to protect the health, safety, welfare, and convenience of the County's citizens.</u> | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 3 |
| | |

Attachment E – Proposed Public Safety Communications Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|--|---|
| ACTION STRATEGIES: | |
| <p>PS 3.1 Discourage new telecommunications monopolies, towers, or other tall structures from being located in the transmission pathways of the County government’s telecommunications network. Ensure that a proposal for any structure over 60 feet in height is reviewed by the County’s telecommunications engineers. In addition – and to the extent permitted by law – allow for all new monopole, towers, and antenna proposals to be reviewed by the County’s telecommunications engineers, to ensure that the County’s public safety radio network does not experience interference, in accordance with the industry “<i>Best Practices Guide</i>”. Require a monopole or tower proposal to provide the relevant engineering data that indicates it is in compliance with federal standards—including latitude, longitude, datum reference, ground elevation, antenna heights above ground, transmitting frequencies, effective radiated power, and direction of radiation.</p> | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 3.1 |
| <p>PS 3.2 Ensure that radio frequency exposure to the public from antennas – individually and cumulatively – will be maintained in accordance with Federal standards and the standards of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc. (IEEE).</p> | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 3.2 |
| <p>PS 3.3 Require the timely removal of <u>public safety</u> telecommunications towers and equipment <u>and site restoration</u> when they are no longer needed as a condition of special use permit.</p> | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 3.3 |
| <p>PS 3.4 Develop and implement a modern, wireless telecommunications system to enhance the County public safety agencies’ ability to improve the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of citizens.</p> | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 3.4 |

Attachment E – Proposed Public Safety Communications Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|--|---|
| | |
| | |
| PS 3.5 Ensure that proposals for large, heavy-density or below-ground buildings be reviewed by the County’s telecommunications engineers, to determine if such building will block effective two-way public safety radio communications to and from the building and to require mitigation of any deficiencies. | Pulled from Telecommunications Plan Tele-Policy 3.5 |
| | |
| <u>POTENTIAL COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES</u> | |
| | |
| Green Valley Water Tank Vicinity For possible future expansion of the public safety radio system, a 200 by 200 foot area is proposed that will contain a 260 to 300 foot tall (AGL) self-supporting telecommunications tower, a 40 by 60 foot communications equipment building, an emergency power generator, and a propane gas tank. | Delete |
| | |
| H.L. Mooney Plant (Existing and Potential Facilities Fold-Out Map Site #12) | Existing Facilities map taken out for safety |
| | |
| For possible future expansion of the public safety radio system, a 260 to 300-foot tall (AGL) self-supporting telecommunications tower is proposed, as well as a 40 by 60-foot communications equipment building, an emergency power generator, and a propane gas tank. | |
| | |
| Sudley North | |
| | |
| For possible future expansion of the public safety radio system, a 200 by 200-foot area is proposed that will contain a 260 to 300-foot tall(AGL) self-supporting telecommunications tower, a 40 by 60-foot communications equipment building, an emergency power generator, and a propane gas tank. | |
| | |
| Cherry Hill | Under Construction Removed |
| | |
| For possible future expansion of the public safety radio system, a 200 by 200 foot area is proposed that will contain a 260 to 300 foot tall | |

Attachment E – Proposed Public Safety Communications Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|--|--|
| (AGL) self-supporting telecommunications tower, a 40 by 60 foot communications equipment building, an emergency power generator, and a propane gas tank. | |
| Bull Run Mountain | |
| | |
| For possible future expansion of the public safety radio system, a 120 to 160-foot tall (AGL) self-supporting telecommunications tower, a 20 by 45-foot communications equipment building, an emergency power generator, and a propane gas tank. | |
| | |
| Bull Run Mountain II | Removed |
| | |
| For possible future expansion of the public safety radio system, a 120 to 160 foot tall (AGL) self-supporting telecommunications tower, a 20 by 45 foot communications equipment building, an emergency power generator, and a propane gas tank. | |
| | |
| Old Antioch School Site | Removed |
| | |
| For possible future expansion of the public safety radio system, a 200 by 200 foot area is proposed that will contain a 260 to 300 foot tall (AGL) self-supporting telecommunications tower, a 20 by 60 foot communications equipment building, an emergency power generator, and a propane gas tank. | |
| | |
| Locust Shade Park | |
| | |
| For possible future expansion of the public safety radio system, a 200 by 200-foot area is proposed that will contain a 260 to 300-foot tall (AGL) self-supporting telecommunications tower, a 20 by 60-foot communications equipment building, an emergency power generator, and a propane gas tank. | |
| | |
| <u>Lake Jackson Fire Station</u> | New proposed location as recommended by the Department of Information Technology – Communications and Infrastructure Division. |
| | |

Attachment E – Proposed Public Safety Communications Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|--|
| | |
| Potential future expansion site for public safety radio system. | |
| | |
| <u>PWC Service Authority – Occoquan Forest Area</u> | New proposed location as recommended by the Department of Information Technology – Communications and Infrastructure Division. |
| | |
| Potential future expansion site for public safety radio system. | |
| | |
| <u>Catharpin Recreational Park</u> | New proposed location as recommended by the Department of Information Technology – Communications and Infrastructure Division. |
| | |
| Potential future expansion site for public safety radio system. | |
| | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|----------|
| LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) STANDARDS | |
| | |
| <u>Residents and businesses expect a high level of public safety service from their community. This service increases their sense of safety, public trust, and protects community investments. The intent of the Safe and Secure Community Level of Service (LOS) section is to establish LOS standards for the public safety agencies outlined in this section, and to encourage new development to achieve those standards. The LOS standards used in this section are based on County and national standards and also reflect the demand for services from businesses and residents.</u> | |
| | |
| Criminal Justice | |
| | |
| <u>Residents and businesses expect a high level of service from Criminal Justice for their community. This service increases the sense of safety, protects community investments, and enhances the community's knowledge of services provided. The intent of the Criminal Justice LOS section is to establish LOS standards for Sheriff's Office facilities and prescribe strategies for achieving and maintaining that LOS through the development review process. The Sheriff's Office has a plan for recruitment, training, and retention of appropriate sworn deputies, as well as appropriate civilian support personnel. LOS standards are identified to quantify present and future capital infrastructure needs generated by this workforce in order to maintain County services as its population and employment base grows. These LOS standards are defined as the construction of the appropriate number of Criminal Justice Facilities.</u> | |
| | |
| <u>The LOS standards reflect demand for such service, as reflected in citizen's needs. These LOS standards ultimately quantify per capita monetary costs for</u> | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| Proposed | Comments |
|---|----------|
| <u>providing countywide criminal justice service to new residential and non-residential development in the County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. These LOS standards are used to help policy makers formulate decisions concerning the number, location, and timing of new facilities.</u> | |
| <u>These standards are to be used to evaluate new proposals and to evaluate Criminal Justice capabilities. These are not considered actual requirements to be met by all proposals or by the County on all occasions. These standards represent the optimum LOS and should not be interpreted to be attainable in each case.</u> | |
| <u>The following represent the LOS measurements for the Sheriff's Office:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ratio of one deputy per 5,800 residents,</u> • <u>Ratio of one Sheriff's Office facility per 100 combined sworn deputies and administrative staff,</u> • <u>Ratio of one Sheriff's satellite field office per 261,715 residents,</u> • <u>Ratio of 250 sq. ft per sworn deputy,</u> • <u>Ratio of 344 square feet per administrative Sheriff's Office staff for administrative support facilities,</u> | |
| <u>Any application for a rezoning or special use permits, or public facility review shall contain the following information:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Number of dwelling units proposed;</u> • <u>Number of square feet of non-residential development proposed; and</u> • <u>Name(s) and location(s) of Sheriff's Office and field office serving the project.</u> | |
| | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| Proposed | Comments | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><u>TABLE 1</u> <u>LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS</u> <u>SHERIFF WORK LOAD</u></p> <table><tr><td><u>Sheriff Work Load</u></td><td><u>1 Sworn deputy per</u> <u>5,800 residents*</u></td></tr></table> | | <u>Sheriff Work Load</u> | <u>1 Sworn deputy per</u> <u>5,800 residents*</u> |
| <u>Sheriff Work Load</u> | <u>1 Sworn deputy per</u> <u>5,800 residents*</u> | | |
| <p><u>*Includes the residents of Prince William County and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park</u></p> | | | |
| <p>Comments for the above table:</p> | | | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| <p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 2 PROJECTED CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITY NEEDS BY EXISTING AND PROJECTED POPULATION</p> | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| <u>Facility Type</u> | <u>Existing</u> <u>(2019)</u> <u>523,431</u> <u>*</u> | <u>Projected</u> <u>2020</u> <u>527,600*</u> | <u>Projected</u> <u>2025</u> <u>565,000*</u> | <u>Projected</u> <u>2030</u> <u>593,000*</u> | <u>Projected</u> <u>2035</u> <u>616,300*</u> | <u>Projected</u> <u>2040</u> <u>635,800*</u> |
| <u>Sheriff's Office</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> |
| <u>Satellite Field Offices</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> |
| <u>Administrative Support Facilities for Sheriff</u> | <u>5,500 sq. ft.</u> | <u>5,186 sq. ft.</u> | <u>5,553 sq. ft.</u> | <u>5,828 sq. ft.</u> | <u>6,057 sq. ft.</u> | <u>6,249 sq. ft.</u> |
| <p><u>*Includes the combined population of Prince William County, and the Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The number of Sheriff's Offices and administrative support facilities projected to be needed by the existing and projected population is based on the ratio of 250 square feet per sworn deputy and 344 square feet per administrative support staff (see Table 3).</u> <u>The number of administrative support facilities vary in size and would be located within the Sheriff's Office. The total square footage of these facilities will be projected to grow over time at the ratio of 344 square feet per 35,000 residents (see Table 3).</u> <u>Satellite field offices are not designed to permanently house sworn deputies or civilian employees and so are not calculated based on the ratio of square feet per sworn deputy.</u> <u>The proposed facility locations shown on the Safe and Secure Community map represent general areas for the facilities and not specific sites.</u> <u>Table 2 does not include equipment needs associated with new facilities such as vehicles, mobile data computers (MDC), and radios.</u> | | | | | | |
| <p>Comments for the above table: New table</p> | | | | | | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| <u>TABLE 3</u> <u>SITE LOCATION AND SUITABILITY STANDARDS</u> <u>FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES</u> | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <u>Site Selection Standards</u> | <u>Sheriff's Office</u> | <u>Satellite Field Offices</u> | <u>Administrative Support Facilities</u> | <u>Source</u> |
| <u>Minimum Site Size</u> | <u>7 acres</u> | <u>Variable</u> | <u>Variable</u> | <u>Sheriff's Office</u> |
| <u>Minimum Building Size</u> | <u>50,000 sq. ft.</u> | <u>Variable</u> | <u>Variable</u> | <u>Sheriff's Office</u> |
| <u>Square Foot Needs Standards</u> | <u>250 sq. ft. per sworn deputy</u> | <u>1,500 sq. ft.</u> | <u>344 sq. ft. per administrative support staff</u> | <u>Sheriff's Office</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Stations shall be strategically located to provide geographically dispersed service County-wide.</u> • <u>Stations should be located near, but not at, intersections or arterial and/or collector highways.</u> • <u>Building and site location should include target hardened areas for safe egress/ingress of the public, the Sheriff's Office, and individuals in custody.</u> • <u>Where possible, stations should not be located next to natural or man-made barriers, such as freeways, extreme topography, and railroad lines.</u> • <u>Noise, light, and police activity impacts on neighboring uses should be considered and mitigated through site design.</u> • <u>Site location should incorporate action strategies outlined in the Cultural Resources chapter.</u> | | | | |
| Comments for the above table: <u>Updated to include comments from agency review</u> | | | | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| | |
| Fire and Rescue | |
| | |
| Residents and businesses expect a high level of fire and rescue service from their community. This service increases their sense of safety and protects their investment. The intent of this Plan <u>Fire and Rescue Level of Service section</u> is to establish fire and rescue level of service (LOS) standards for the County, and to encourage new development to achieve those standards. LOS standards are defined as travel time as well as work load capacity that has been quantified as building square footage, acreage, and equipment needed to provide fire and rescue service that meets local service standards for urban populations, expressed as cost/capita (residential) and cost/incident (non-residential). | Removed to reduce redundancy |
| | |
| The intent of the Fire and Rescue <u>Level of Service section</u> is <u>also</u> to design a system with Fire and Rescue response units that are able to respond to the first call for each unit in a timely fashion, and that meet established LOS standards. It is also intended to provide additional units when the work load increases to the extent that multiple incidents consistently create delays. Where these response units are judged – through application of the LOS standards – to be too far from any proposed development, these standards provide for additional fire and rescue mitigation measures – such as adding fire suppression equipment or making transportation improvements, <u>, when appropriate and consistent with applicable law, that will reduce travel time for emergency units.</u> This includes reducing travel time within commercial, high-rise residential, and institutional structures. | |
| | |
| The LOS standards for fire and rescue facilities are contained in this Plan. The LOS standards are based upon recognized and accepted professional and County standards. They also reflect resident demand for such service, as reflected in fire and rescue service calls. These LOS standards ultimately quantify per capita monetary costs for providing Countywide fire and rescue service to new residential and non-residential development. These LOS standards are the basis for the maintenance of existing | Removed to reduce redundancy |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| | |
|--|--|
| service and expansion of fire and rescue services in light of new development. | |
| | |
| The LOS standards for fire and rescue services address the location of new development relative to a travel time standard emanating from an existing station. LOS mitigation measures have been established for proposed new development that falls within or outside travel time. | |
| | |
| The LOS standards also address work load capacities, expressed as calls for fire and rescue service (or incidents). These standards incorporate costs, such as facilities and equipment , for needs which are generated by new development. | |
| | |
| New development beyond the travel time standard for an existing station may require greater mitigation measures than new development located within the travel time standard for an existing station. Developments located outside the standard travel times may require mitigation such as the installation of residential fire suppression sprinklers and other measures as recommended with a rezoning or special use permit application. | |
| | |
| New development presents demands for Countywide fire and rescue service that affect the ability of facilities to meet established LOS standards. It is important, therefore, that Prince William County provide fire and rescue services Countywide that address these demands. The demand for Countywide fire and rescue service and facilities must be measured, and means must be identified for maintaining the established Countywide LOS standards for fire and rescue facilities after new development occurs. | |
| | |
| LOS standards are to be used to evaluate new proposals and to evaluate Fire and Rescue Service system capabilities. These are not to be considered as actual requirements to be met by all proposals – or by the County – on all occasions. There are many factors – characteristic of each coverage area and for each individual incident – that affect actual system performance. These standards represent desired level of service and should not be interpreted as being one hundred percent attainable with every particular incident. | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Any application for a rezoning or special use permit shall contain the following information: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of dwelling units proposed. • Name(s) and location(s) of fire and rescue station(s) serving the project area. | |
| Rezoning or special use permits for new development shall meet the established LOS standards for fire and rescue facilities, set forth more fully below. Applications that fail to meet the LOS standards shall be considered inconsistent with the Fire and Rescue chapter. | |
| The following represent the LOS measurements for fire and rescue services: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel time. • Work load capacity (Incidents). | |
| “Travel time” is defined as the estimated amount of time it takes from departure of an emergency response unit from the fire and rescue station to arrival on the scene of an emergency. It does not include the estimated time between receipt of the call and departure from the fire station. Factors included in estimating travel time are speed limits and distance; this time frame does not include roadway LOS, road conditions, prevailing traffic volumes, traffic calming devices, or weather. | Moved to Glossary |
| “Work load capacity” is defined as the number of fire and rescue incidents that a facility is able to serve based on Prince William County Fire and Rescue standards, using national guidelines for urban jurisdictions. Work load capacity standards are established by the Fire and Rescue Department and can be obtained from that department. Work load capacity is measured by the number of fire and rescue incidents a facility is able to serve. | Moved to Glossary |
| Using Prince William County standards for station work load and applying national standards for suburban jurisdictions such as Prince William County, Fire and Rescue has developed LOS standards for fire and rescue facilities. | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Projections of need within the text of the Fire and Rescue chapter are based upon the information contained in the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) most current round of population and employment projections prepared by Prince William County, and the Prince William County most current Capital Improvements Program. Alternative locations and/or additional stations may be needed.</p> | |
| <p><u>When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, LOS standards will be determined to have been met by an applicant for a rezoning or special use permit, on a case by case basis, based on the following:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed new development is within the travel time standard for an existing fire and rescue station <u>and the workload capacity is within</u> and a monetary contribution in an equitable amount is offered to mitigate erosion of work load capacity, at the LOS standards contained in the Fire and Rescue chapter. 2. <u>The proposed new development is within the travel time standard for an existing fire and rescue station whose workload capacity is not within the LOS standards and the applicant has committed to a monetary contribution of the per capita building and land cost for an expansion of the existing station or a new station that will provide a direct and material benefit to the proposed development.</u> 3. The proposed new development is outside the travel time standard for an existing fire and rescue station and a monetary contribution in an equitable amount is offered to mitigate erosion of work load capacity, at the LOS standards contained in the Fire and Rescue chapter and the applicant has committed to at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fully automatic fire suppression system (sprinklers) in each proposed residential unit; or • Installation of fire suppression systems and a fire barrier equivalent to one hour rating on the exterior wall that is subject to the fire exposure in new single family, detached residential developments that feature reduced side setbacks and designed in a manner acceptable to the | <p><u>Updated based on comments from 3/13/19 PC public meeting/work session</u></p> |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Prince William County Fire and Rescue System. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a fire and rescue station site, acceptable to the Prince William County Fire and Rescue Association System; A monetary contribution of the per capita building and land cost for a new station; or When appropriate and consistent with applicable law, Transportation improvements acceptable to the Prince William County Fire and Rescue Association System, such as an interparcel connector, installation of traffic signal pre-emption equipment, and/or intersection improvements to decrease the travel time to within standards. | Clarification |
| The methodology for determining equitable monetary contributions for new development is outlined in the <i>Policy Guide for Monetary Contributions, Prince William County Planning Office</i>. | |

TABLE 1

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS FOR FIRE AND RESCUE FACILITIES

TRAVEL TIMES

| Area | First Unit (Fire and Rescue) Travel Time in Minutes |
|---|--|
| Fire Suppression Emergency Standard – (Countywide) | 4.0 |
| Basic Life Support (BLS) Emergency Standard – (Countywide) | 4.0 |
| Advanced Life Support (ALS) Emergency Standard (Countywide) | 8.0 |

~~Note: First Unit (Fire and Rescue) Travel Time to be achieved for 90% of all incidents. The first due travel time shall represent the primary service area for fire and rescue stations.~~

Source: NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Departments, 2000.

Comments for the above table:

Update based on 3/13/19 PC public meeting/work session.

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

TABLE 2

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS FOR FIRE AND RESCUE STATION

WORK LOAD

| Factor | Standard |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Responses per Tactical Unit | 2,000 |

Source: Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue Planning Office.

Work load capacity standards are established by the Fire and Rescue Department and can be obtained from that department. Work load capacity is measured by the number of fire and rescue incidents a tactical unit is able to serve.

Travel time may be adversely impacted when tactical units serve more than 2,000 incidents per year. If the station designated to provide the first unit response is unavailable, another station will be dispatched. The additional distance traveled also adversely affects travel time.

Comments for the above table:

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

TABLE 3

**LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS FOR FIRE AND RESCUE FACILITIES
RESIDENTIAL**

| Factor | Standard |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Building Area | 0.77 SF/capita |
| Acres | 0.0002/capita |
| Equipment Cost | \$ ¹ /capita |

NONRESIDENTIAL

| Capital Cost/ Incident | Incident Generation Factor | Cost/Square Foot |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| \$ ² | 0.00022 ³ | Capital cost per incident x Incident Generation Factor |

Source: Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue.

Notes:

¹ Equipment Cost Per Capita will be updated periodically by determining the average cost of equipment necessary to outfit an average fire station.

² Capital Cost per non-residential incident is determined by total capital cost per facility (cost for acreage, and building, and equipment) divided by the maximum desirable incidents served per station (2,000 incidents).

³ Non-residential incident generation factor is based on 2006 data.

The Department of Fire and Rescue has developed the LOS standards for fire and rescue facilities based on the standards for station work load and national standards of urban jurisdictions, such as Prince William County.

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

TABLE 3

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS FOR FIRE AND RESCUE FACILITIES

Capital Cost per incident is determined by total capital cost per facility (cost for acreage and building) divided by the maximum desirable incidents served per station (See Table 4 for Station Standards).

$$\frac{\text{Total Capital Cost of Facility}}{\text{Incident Capacity}} = \text{Capital Cost Per Incident}$$

RESIDENTIAL

Residential development shall be addressed on a case by case basis to determine the project specific impacts of the proposal.

NON-RESIDENTIAL

| <u>Incident Generation Factor (IGF)</u> | <u>Incidents Per Commercial Use³</u> | <u>Cost Per Square Footage</u> |
|--|--|---|
| <u>0.057</u> | <u>$IGF \div Z^3$</u> | <u>$\frac{\text{Capital Cost Per Incident}}{\times \text{Incidents Per Square Footage}}$</u> |

Source: Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue.

Notes:

¹ Incident generation factor is based on incident, population, and employment demographic data from 2014-2018 and will be periodically updated.

³ Estimated sq. ft. per employee by commercial use.

⁴ Incident generation factor is based on 2018 data.

Comments for the above table:

Updated based on comments received at the 3/13/19 public meeting/work session.

TABLE 4

**PROJECTED FIRE AND RESCUE STATION NEEDS BY
EXISTING AND PROJECTED POPULATION**

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| Fire and Rescue Stations | Existing (2006) 378,455 | Projected 2015 463,343 | Projected 2030 555,012 |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| TOTAL | 18 | 23 | 30 |

Note:

~~Projections of need within the text of the Fire and Rescue Plan are based upon the information contained in the COG 7.1 Staff COG 9.0 population and employment projections prepared by Prince William County, and the Prince William County Capital Improvements Program Fiscal Years 2008-2013. Additional stations may be needed.~~

TABLE 4

SITE LOCATION AND STATION STANDARDS

| <u>SITE/STATION STANDARDS</u> | <u>A Station Design</u> | <u>B Station Design</u> | <u>C Station Design</u> |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Minimum Site Size</u> | <u>4 acres</u> | <u>5 acres</u> | <u>5 acres</u> |
| <u>Maximum Building Size</u> | <u>18,000 sq. ft.</u> | <u>21,000 sq. ft.</u> | <u>25,000 sq. ft.</u> |
| <u>Apparatus Bays</u> | <u>3-4</u> | <u>4-5</u> | <u>5-6</u> |
| <u>Maximum Station Workload¹</u> | <u>2000 Incidents</u> | <u>4000 Incidents</u> | <u>6000 Incidents</u> |

Note:

- Larger sites may be appropriate when available.
- One story buildings are preferred except where site conditions do not permit.
- The potential for future expansion shall be considered in site selection and building design.
- Travel time may be adversely impacted when stations serve more than the maximum station workload per year. Maximum station workload is intended to ensure the volume of incidents per year does not exceed the capacity of the station.
- Site location should incorporate action strategies outlined in the Cultural Resources chapter.

Comments for the above table:

Projected Fire and Rescue station needs by existing and projected population table replaced with Site Location and Station Standards due to reevaluated methodology. Updated based on comments received at the 3/13/19 public meeting/work session.

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| | |
|---|--|
| Police | |
| | |
| Residents and businesses expect a high level of police service for their community. This service increases the sense of safety, public trust and protects community investments. The intent of the Police chapter is to establish level of service (LOS) standards for police facilities and prescribe strategies for achieving and maintaining that LOS through the development review process. The Police Department has a staffing plan that provides for recruitment, training, retention of an appropriate cadre of sworn officers, as well as appropriate civilian support personnel. LOS standards are identified in order to quantify present and future capital infrastructure needs generated by this workforce in order to maintain eCounty services as its population and employment base grows. These LOS standards are defined as the construction of the appropriate number of police facilities (district stations, administrative support facilities, animal control bureau, training facilities, and satellite police locations). | |
| | |
| The LOS standards for police facilities are contained within this Plan, in its policies and in Appendix A. The LOS standards are based on County and national standards and also reflect demand for such service, as reflected in citizen calls. These LOS standards ultimately quantify per capita monetary costs for providing countywide police service to new residential and non-residential development in the County. These LOS standards are used to help policy makers make decisions concerning the number, location, and timing of new facilities. | |
| | |
| The LOS standards for police services address work load capacities and capital costs for police facilities. These standards incorporate facility and equipment costs generated by new development. | |
| | |
| Crime Preventions through Environmental Design (CPTED) is based on the premise that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| <p>reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and the improvement of quality of life. See Appendix B <u>The CPTED section</u> for a summary of CPTED strategies. The latest complete version of “CPTED Strategies – A Guide to Safe Environments in Prince William County, Virginia” is maintained on the Police Department web site.</p> | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 1 LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS POLICE WORK LOAD</p> | |
| Police Work Load | 2 Sworn Officers per 1,000 residents |
| <p>The number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents affects the ability of the Police Department to reach its goals. The number of sworn officers, together with the civilian support personnel, directly affects the need for police buildings, which is the second level of service standard.</p> <p>The Board of County Supervisors has approved a multi year staffing plan for the Prince William County Police Department in order to recruit, train, and retain an appropriate cadre of trained officers and appropriate civilian support personnel. In order to provide for systematic training, additional positions are authorized every year of the five year plan, which is updated on an annual basis. Due to the challenges of recruiting high quality applicants, stringent training requirements and the limited capacity of the Prince William County Criminal Justice Academy, there are limitations to the requirements of recruitment and training restrict the number of positions that may be added at any one time. Similar increases are forecast to occur in future years up to 2030.</p> <p>Using these projections, it is anticipated that the Prince William County Police Department will have 1,110 sworn officers and 276 civilian full time equivalent employees by 2030 totaling 1,386 employees. The officers per 1,000 residents ratio is expected to be 1.72 in 2030, 28 fewer than the goal of 2 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.</p> <p>There is no single nationally recognized standard for appropriate police staffing. In metropolitan areas, police agencies average 2.6 sworn officers for each 1,000 in population.</p> <p>Sources: Prince William County Police Department Staffing Plan Crime in the United States, 2005 2015, U.S. Department of Justice</p> | |
| <p>Comments for the above table: Removed unneeded language</p> | |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

| TABLE 2 PROJECTED FACILITY NEEDS BY EXISTING AND PROJECTED POPULATION | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Facility Type | Existing (2006) 378,455 | Projected 2015 population 463,343 | Projected 2030 population 555,012 |
| District Police Stations | 2 | 3 (1 more) | 4 (1 more) |
| Satellite Field Offices | 9 | 15 (6 more) | 20 (5 more) |
| Administrative Support Facilities | 61,143 sq. ft. | 81,143 sq. ft. (20,000 sq. ft. more) | 143,243 sq. ft. |
| Animal Control Bureau | 1 | 2 (1 more) | 2 (same as 2015) |
| Public Safety Training Center | 56,000 sq. ft. | 282,000 sq. ft. (226,000 sq. ft. more) | 282,000 sq. ft. (same as 2015) |
| Public Safety Driver's Training Facility | 1 | 3,500 sq. ft. | 12,000 sq. ft. |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

TABLE 2
PROJECTED FACILITY NEEDS
BY EXISTING AND PROJECTED POPULATION

| Facility Type | Existing (2018) 465,346 | Projected 2020 467,900 | Projected 2025 503,600 | Projected 2030 529,600 | Projected 2035 551,400 | Projected 2040 569,300 |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| District Police Stations | <u>3</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> |
| Administrative Support Facilities | <u>61,143 sq. ft.</u> | <u>128,205 sq. ft.</u> | <u>137,986 sq. ft.</u> | <u>145,110 sq. ft.</u> | <u>151,084 sq. ft.</u> | <u>155,988 sq. ft.</u> |
| Animal Control Bureau | <u>17,254 sq. ft.*</u> | <u>31,349 sq. ft.</u> | <u>33,741 sq. ft.</u> | <u>35,483 sq. ft.</u> | <u>36,944 sq. ft.</u> | <u>38,143 sq. ft.</u> |
| Public Safety Training Center | <u>109,561 sq. ft.*</u> | <u>151,600 sq. ft.</u> | <u>163,166 sq. ft.</u> | <u>171,590 sq. ft.</u> | <u>178,654 sq. ft.</u> | <u>184,453 sq. ft.</u> |
| Public Safety Driver's Training Facility | <u>14,319 sq. ft.</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> |

- The number of district police stations and administrative support facilities projected to be needed by the existing and projected population is based on the ratio of 250 square feet per sworn officer (see table 4).
- The number of administrative support facilities, which vary in size and often consist of leased space, may be reduced in the event that some leased space is consolidated into future district police stations or other County-owned administrative facilities. Even if consolidation occurs, the total square footage of these facilities will be projected to grow over time at the ratio of ~~258~~ 274 square feet per 1,000 residents (see Table 4).
- ~~Satellite field offices are not designed to permanently house sworn or civilian employees and so are not calculated based on a ratio of square feet per sworn officer.~~
- ~~Table 2 does not include emergency communication upgrades anticipated through 2030 to serve Police, Fire and Rescue, and other public service needs.~~
- Projections of need within the text of the Police Chapter are based upon the information contained in the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) ~~Round 7.1~~ most current population and employment projections prepared by Prince William County and revised by COG. Additional facilities may be needed.
- The Public Safety Training Center ~~will be~~ is shared ~~on an equal basis (50%/50%)~~ with the other public safety agencies including the Department of Fire and Rescue, the Sheriff's Office, and the Adult Detention Center. Future expansion is ~~forecast~~ planned at the current site.
- Future expansion is planned at the current animal shelter site and construction will be underway soon.
- The Public Safety Driver's Training Facility ~~will be~~ is shared with the Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy. Prince William County's share is 30%. Future expansion is forecasted at the current site.
- Some forensic services are provided by a state forensics laboratory and, therefore, are not included in the County's facility needs.

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

- The proposed facility locations shown on ~~Figure 1~~ the Safe and Secure Community map section represent general areas for the facilities and not specific sites.
- Table 2 does not include equipment needs associated with new police facilities such as vehicles, mobile data computers (MDC), Portable Radios, and Mobile Radio.

Comments for the above table:

**TABLE 3
EQUIPMENT NEEDS**

| Equipment | Ratio to Police Officer |
|----------------------------|--|
| Vehicle | 1 vehicle to 1.5 patrol officers 1 vehicle to 1 officer for all other types |
| Mobile Data Computer (MDC) | 1 MDC to 1 officer |
| Portable Radio | 1 radio to 1 officer |
| Mobile Radio | <u>1 radio to 1 car</u> |

Comments for the above table:

**TABLE 4
SITE LOCATION AND SUITABILITY STANDARDS FOR POLICE FACILITIES**

| Site Selection Standards | District Police Stations | Satellite Field Offices | Administrative Support Facilities | Animal Control Bureau | Training Facilities | Source |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|------------|
| Minimum Site Size | 7 8 acres | Variable | Variable | Variable | Variable | PWC Police |
| Minimum Building Size | 50,000 sq. ft. | Variable | Variable | 11,000 <u>30,000</u> sq. ft. | Variable | PWC Police |
| Square Foot Needs Standards | 250 sq. ft. per sworn officer | 1,500 sq. ft. | 258 274 sq. ft. per sworn officer <u>1,000 residents</u> | 40 67 sq. ft. per 1,000 residents | 254 324 sq. ft. per 1,000 residents | PWC Police |

Attachment F – Proposed Level of Service (LOS) Standards Text

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stations shall be strategically located to provide geographically dispersed service county-wide.• Stations should be located near, but not at, intersections or arterial and/or collector highways.• Building and site location should include target hardened areas for safe egress/ingress of the public, the police, and individuals in custody.• Where possible, stations should not be located next to natural or man-made barriers, such as freeways, extreme topography, and railroad lines.• Noise, light, and police activity impacts on neighboring uses should be considered and mitigated through site design.• <u>Site location should incorporate action strategies outlined in the Cultural Resources chapter.</u> | |
|--|--|

Attachment G – Proposed Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) DEFINED

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is an effective approach to preventing crime. It is much more far reaching than dead-bolt locks on doors or windows, and has been successfully implemented in communities across the nation.

The following CPTED strategies, ~~summarized from the National Crime Institute~~, offer guidelines that property owners, design professionals, developers, or remodelers may apply to reduce the fear and incidence of crime and improve the quality of life in the ~~neighborhood~~ community. The ~~four~~ five strategies are:

Natural Surveillance – These are design elements that maximize the visibility of people, parking areas, and building entrances which may include unobstructed doors and windows, pedestrian friendly sidewalks and streets, front porches, and appropriate nighttime lighting.

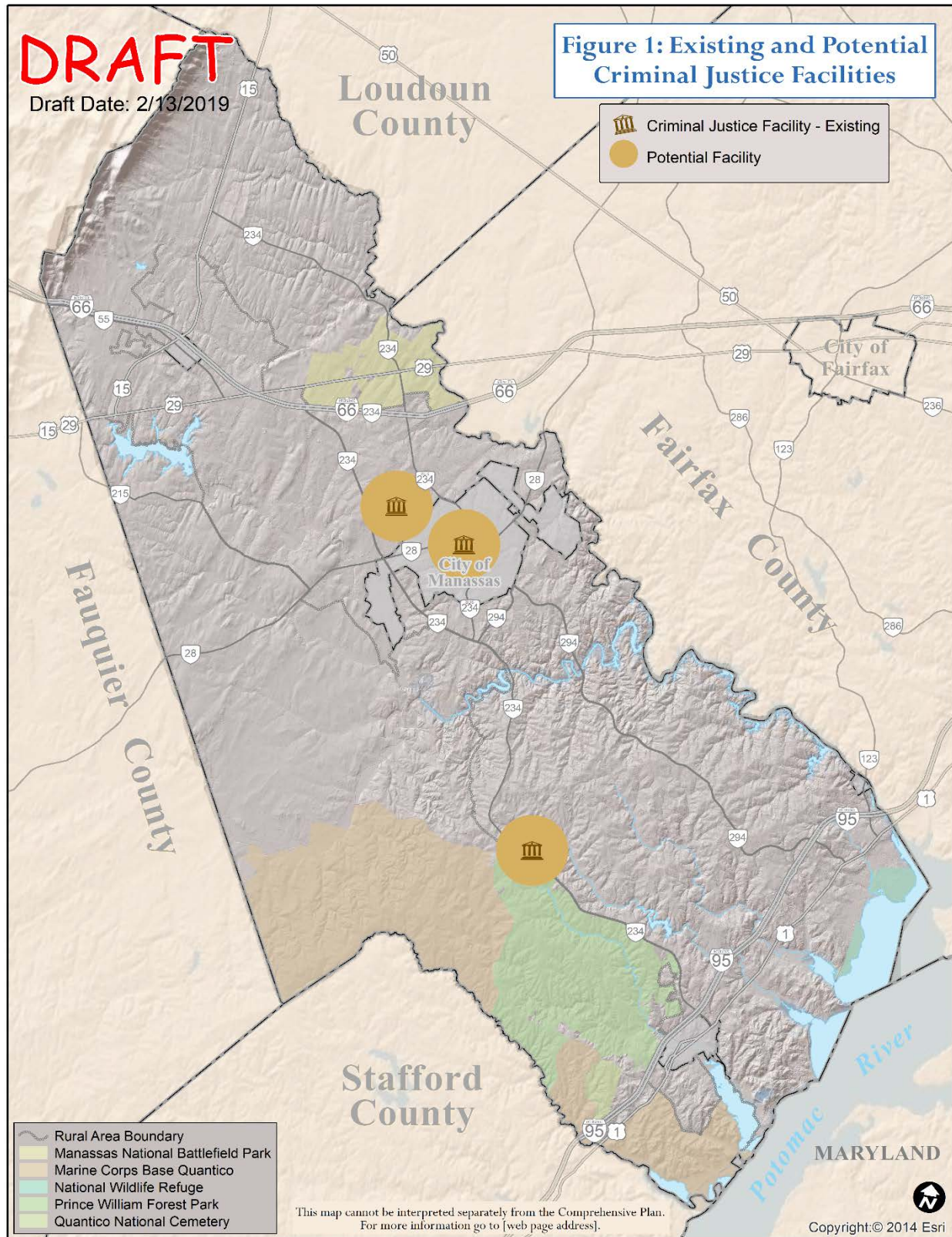
Natural Access Control – This is a design concept directed primarily towards decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating a perception of risk for offenders. Design concepts are developed through strategic design of streets, sidewalks, building entrances, landscaping, and neighborhood gateways.

Territorial Reinforcement – Physical design features can create a sense of territorial control, discouraging potential offenders. This concept includes defining property lines and distinguishing between private and public spaces using architectural features, landscaping, pavement designs, gateway treatments, appropriate signage, and “open” fences.

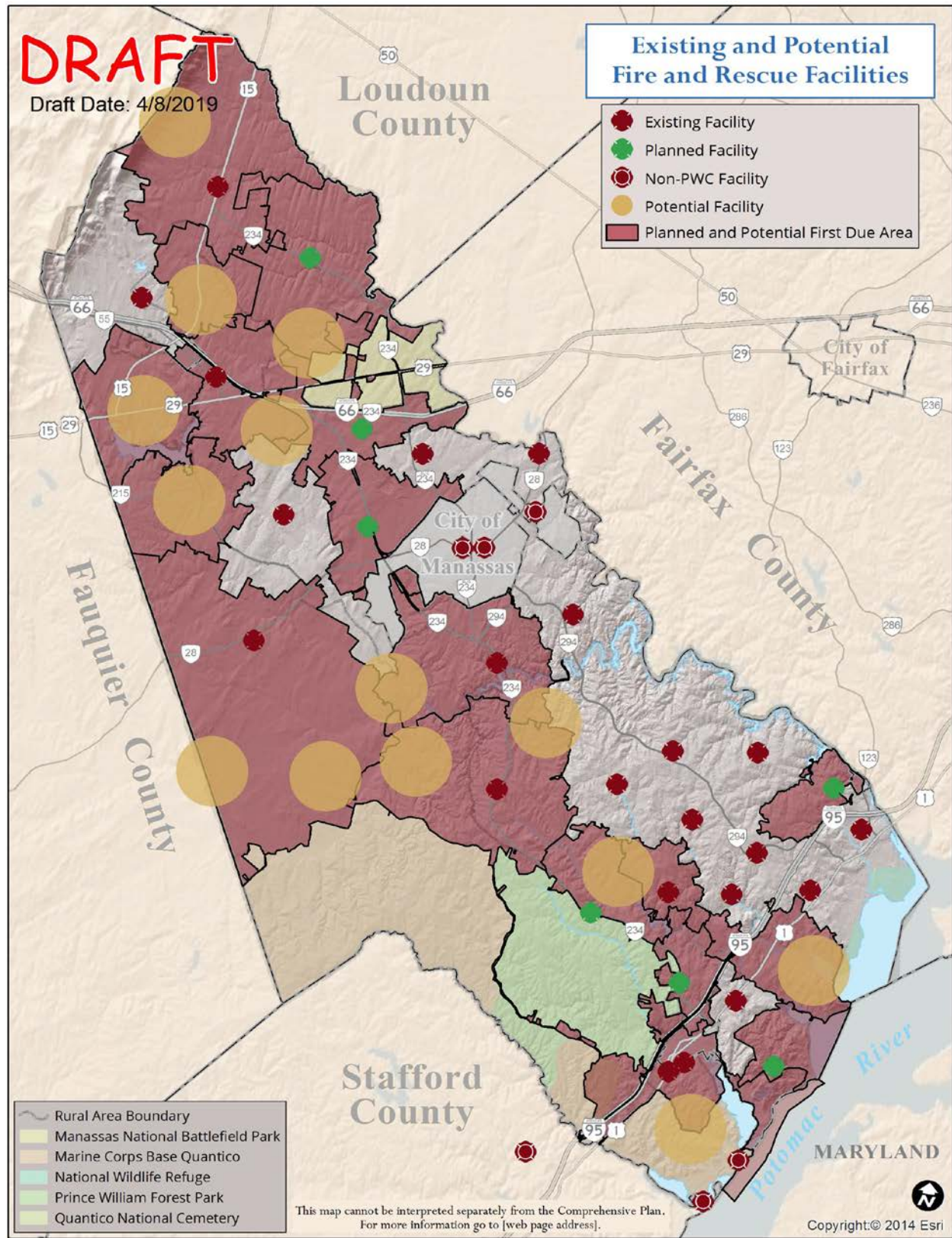
Maintenance – Proper maintenance prevents property deterioration and blight that tends to indicate a lesser concern and control by the intended users as well as promotes a greater tolerance of disorder. Proper maintenance prevents reduced visibility such as from plant overgrowth and obstructed or inoperative lighting.

Target Hardening – Target hardening is a term to describe the strengthening of physical or mechanical security measures, often visible, to decrease the likelihood of a building being targeted for a criminal act.

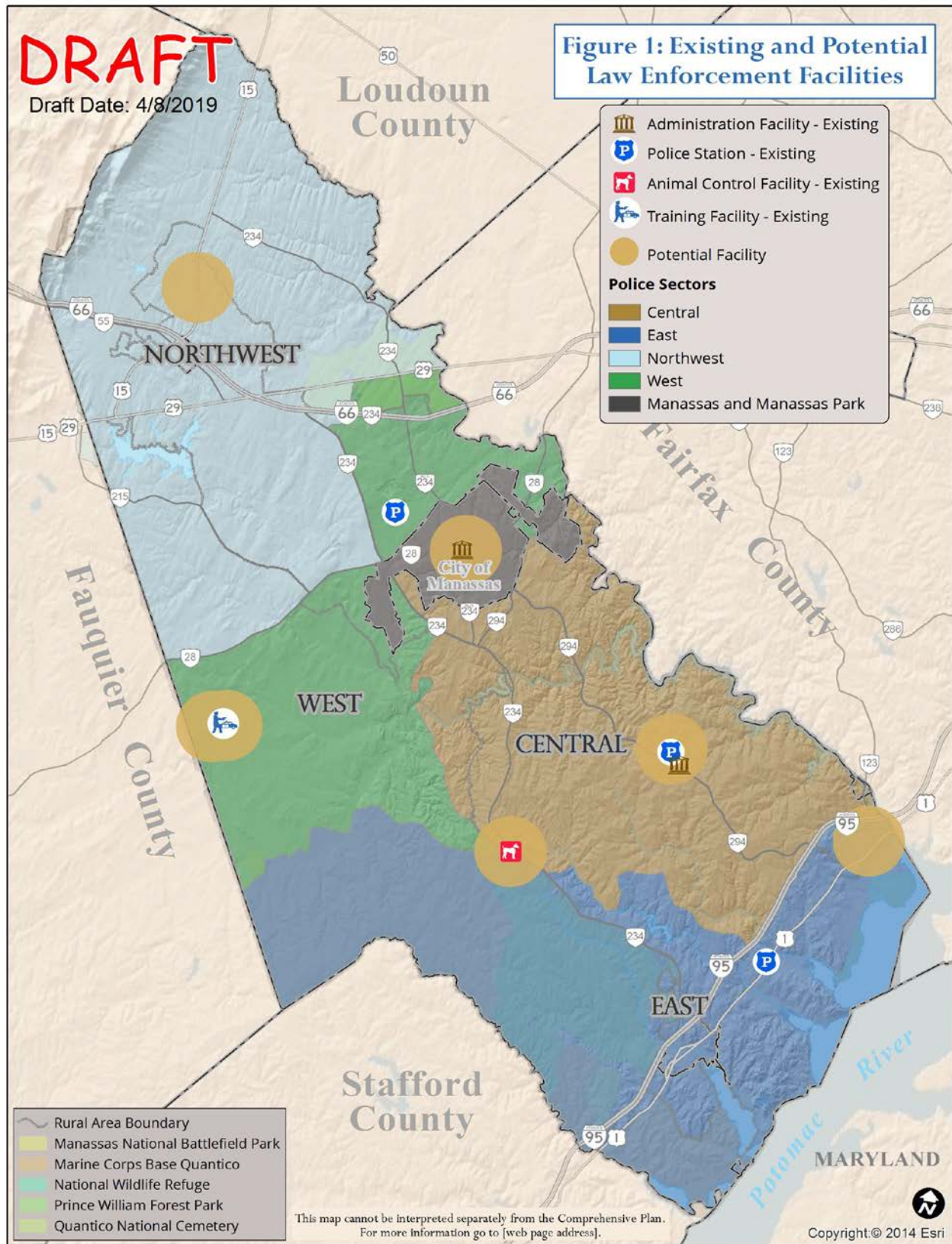
Attachment H – Projected Facilities Maps Criminal Justice



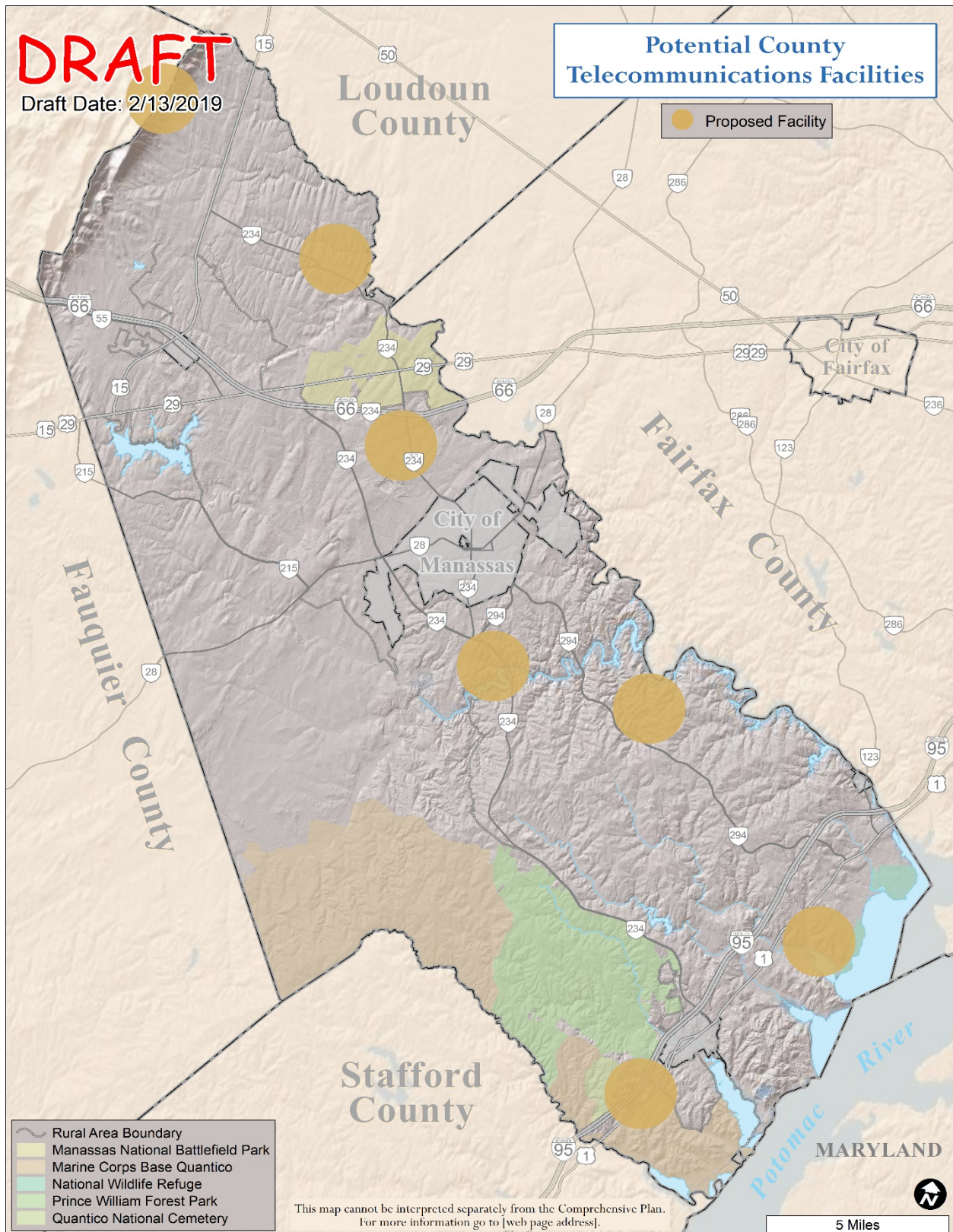
Attachment H – Projected Facilities Maps Fire and Rescue



Attachment H – Projected Facilities Maps Police



Attachment H – Projected Facilities Maps Public Safety Communications



Attachment I – BOCS Initiating Resolution

MOTION: NOHE

**August 3, 2016
Regular Meeting
Res. No. 16-647**

SECOND: PRINCIPI

**RE: ACCEPT THE PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE**

ACTION: APPROVED

WHEREAS, under Section 15.2-2229 of the Virginia Code, the Board of County Supervisors may consider amendments to the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, due to the availability of updated demographic projections extending to 2040, policies adopted and amended by the Prince William Board of County Supervisors, Board directives, changes in State law and completion of numerous public infrastructure projects, there is a need to update the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors has initiated a number of Comprehensive Plan amendments including:

- Thoroughfare Plan Update
- Technical Review to Update Population and Employment Forecasts
- Economic Development Plan Update
- Urban Development Areas
- Levels of Service Standards; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors has authorized various planning studies to provide analysis and recommendations regarding planning and land use issues including:

- COG Regional Activity Centers Study
- Potomac Communities Design Guidelines
- MCB Quantico Joint Land Use Study
- Rural Preservation Study
- Cockpit Point Battlefield Study
- Dale City Design Guidelines
- VRE Studies
- Bristoe Station and the Kettle Run Battlefields Preservation Study; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Office has recommended that the following areas be re-planned or have their existing plans revisited:

- North Woodbridge
- Parkway Employment Center
- Innovation
- Fairgrounds/New Dominion Area
- Independent Hill
- Triangle
- Yorkshire; and

Attachment I – BOCS Initiating Resolution

August 3, 2016
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Page Two

WHEREAS, the proposed scope of work to update the Comprehensive Plan includes the above referenced comprehensive plan amendments, planning studies and areas recommended for additional planning;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors does hereby accept the proposed scope of work for the Comprehensive Plan update.

Votes:

Ayes: Anderson, Caddigan, Candland, Jenkins, Lawson, Nohe, Principi, Stewart

Nays: None


Absent from Vote: None

Absent from Meeting: None

For Information:

Planning Director

ATTEST: _____


Clerk to the Board