

**Proposed**

**Comments**

**PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND TRAILS**

**INTENT**

~~The quality of life for residents of Prince William County is linked closely to the development and management of a well-maintained system of parks, trails, and open space. Prince William County contains a diversity of park, open space, and trail resources. These parklands, open spaces and recreational resources facilities play a key role in shaping both the landscape and the quality of life of Prince William County residents through the conservation of natural and cultural resources, protection of environmental quality, and provision of recreational resources facilities. Prince William County's parks and open spaces have evolved into a diversified mosaic of public parks, public open space and recreational resources facilities, ranging from smaller local parks to extensive, regionally and nationally significant land holdings. Privately managed parks, open space, and facilities provide additional components of the open space and recreation system serving County residents. The integrated park system serves as the primary public mechanism for accomplishing two equally important purposes: (1) to protect and preserve environmentally sensitive land, habitat connectivity, and water resources, and areas of archaeological, historical and/or cultural significance; and (2) to provide opportunities for residents, workers and visitors to pursue leisure activities in safe, accessible, and enjoyable parks and community recreational facilities.~~

Clarification edit. The Trails and Blueways Council (TBC) prefers the term “recreational resources” instead of the term “recreational facilities” that was used throughout the chapter. The TBC added a new definition for “recreational resources” and planning staff revised their definition for clarification purposes.

Will separate into three chapters, Parks, Open Space, Trails with each having their own intent.

**PARKS PLAN**

**PARKS PLAN CONTENTS**

Moved to Table of Contents.

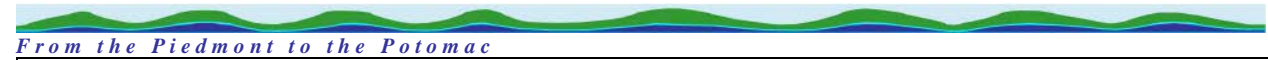
The components of the Parks Plan are:

- Intent
- Definitions
- Goals, Policies, and Action Strategies
- County Parks (Figure 1)
- Open Space and Corridors Map (Figure 2)
- Trails Map (Figure 3)
- Park Classification System (Appendix A)
- Level of Service Standards for Parks (Appendix B)
- Table 1 – Existing and Projected County Park Land Needs
- Table 2 – Existing and Projected County Park Facility Needs

**Intent**

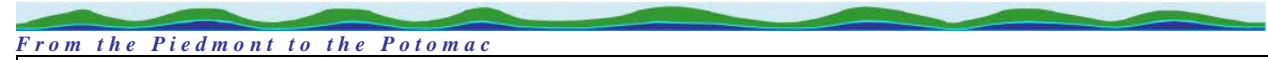
Prince William County's parks contain recreational resources facilities, natural and cultural areas and public open space that meet a variety of active and passive recreation and conservation needs for county residents of all ages. The way the county manages development and change, specifically with regard to protection and conservation of land, provision of active recreational resources facilities, and preservation of cultural and historic sites has an immense impact on future generations.

Clarification edit.



<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<p>Prince William County is one of a few jurisdictions on the Atlantic seaboard that cover three geologic provinces, extending from the Valley and Ridge province at Bull Run Mountain to the Atlantic coastal plain on the tidal Potomac River. This natural heritage results in a great diversity of plant and animal life found in mountain streams, forests, meadows, tidal marshes, and nearly 30 miles of Potomac <del>river</del> <u>River</u> shoreline, as well as a rich cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p>It is the intent of the county to provide an appropriate balance of both active and passive recreation for the community. By using existing recreational <u>resources</u> <del>facilities</del> as a base for future development, the county recognizes that an ideal park system provides a wide variety of multi-use recreational <u>resources</u> <del>facilities</del> that accommodate the needs of the community.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p>As additional parks are developed, consideration for the balance between conservation issues and the provision of active recreation becomes an important ingredient in the park development process. The quality of life for residents of Prince William County is not only linked to the availability of a well-maintained system of parks and <del>recreational</del> <u>resources</u> <del>facilities</del>, but also to the quality of the natural and cultural resources they contain. The county's diverse natural environments as well as cultural landscapes, such as farmlands and historic sites, <del>influence the way we</del> <u>provide opportunities that promote healthy lifestyle, influence</u> <del>spend our leisure time, determine whether we have clean air and water,</del> and provide habitat <u>connectivity for plants and animals</u>. They shape <u>and maintain, in some instances,</u> the character of the community, strengthen the county's economy, preserve links to the past, attract tourists, provide corridors for <del>trails</del> <u>passive recreation</u> and a non-motorized transportation, and connect key resources.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p>Parks in Prince William County are to be provided countywide according to level of service (LOS) standards adopted by the Board of County Supervisors and contained within this plan. These standards address the kinds and size of parks and recreational facilities needed to meet the park and recreational needs of county residents. In addition to county parks, public schools help provide a variety of <del>active</del> recreational <u>resources</u> <del>facilities</del> to meet recreational needs of residents.</p>	<p>Clarification edit. Level of Service standards to be addressed following Technical Update.</p>
<p>The LOS standards in Appendix B are based upon existing conditions within the county and are recognized and accepted national, state, and county standards. They also reflect resident demand for these facilities. The LOS standards ultimately quantify monetary costs for providing a countywide park system and recreational <u>resources</u> <del>facilities</del> for new residential and non-residential development in the county. These LOS standards are the basis for the county's capital improvement program and for county requests for monetary contributions for park and recreation facilities to serve new development.</p>	<p>Clarification edit Level of Service standards to be addressed following Technical Update.</p>
<p><b>DEFINITIONS</b></p>	<p>Definitions will be moved to Glossary.</p>
<p><b>Parks:</b> Lands set aside for recreation use and/or the preservation and management of natural and cultural resources. Parks consist of three main components: active recreation, passive recreation, and <u>natural open space</u> conservation areas.</p>	<p>Clarification edit. The term "conservation areas" is defined but not used throughout the chapter, so the Trails and Blueways Council suggested that it be changed to open space, since that term is used throughout the chapter.</p>
<p><b>Public Parks:</b> Those lands owned, leased or secured under easement or use agreement by a political body, including but not limited to the federal government, Commonwealth of Virginia, Prince William County, and other local jurisdictions for the benefit of the citizens and managed for recreation and resource protection purposes.</p>	
<p><b>Private Parks:</b> Privately owned land and/or facilities providing recreational facilities.</p>	

<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<p><b>Active Recreation:</b> Uses involving development of parkland to provide facilities including the construction of buildings, fields, courses, and other related infrastructure to support recreational activities. Examples include baseball, soccer, volleyball, tennis, basketball, and other sports requiring managed fields, courts, swimming pools, tracks, or indoor program or classroom space.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>Passive Recreation:</b> Uses that generally require or result in little or no alteration of the landscape and produce little or no light, noise or visual intrusion on their surroundings. Passive uses may require trails, small footprint buildings for restrooms or visitor centers, parking, etc. Examples may include hiking, jogging, <del>birding</del> birdwatching, photography, nature study, fishing, canoeing or kayaking (depending on the access needs), biking, and horseback riding.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Areas:</b> Land areas set aside for natural and/or cultural resource protection that are protected by easements, code or ordinance restrictions, or federal, state or county designation. The primary purpose is to protect, research and manage significant natural and/or cultural resources. Passive recreation may be allowed within conservation areas. Decisions about the management of conservation areas and what activities are to be permitted within them will be based on site evaluations, research and empirical data to determine whether the proposed practices or uses are compatible with resource protection.</p>	
<p><b>Natural Resources:</b> Biotic (living organisms such as plants, animals, fungi, bacteria, etc.) and abiotic components (non-living things such as soils, rock, water, air, light, chemical compounds, etc.) and the communities, landscapes and ecosystems that they make up.</p>	
<p><b>Cultural Resources:</b> Physical evidence of any past human activity identifiable through field survey, historical documentation or oral history. These include archaeological sites, man-made objects, historic buildings, structures, objects or districts, cemeteries and the landscapes in which they exist.</p>	
<p><b>Cultural Heritage:</b> Cultural resources, history and practices such as farming, medicinal arts, crafts, industry, social and religious traditions, arts and literature, military traditions and skills, woodcraft and other human activities that help the present generations know and understand the people, places and events that came before them.</p>	
<p><b>Recreational Resources:</b> Any facility or land designated for recreational use.</p>	<p>Clarification edit. The Trails and Blueways Council added “recreational resources” as a definition, since they prefer to use that term over “recreational facilities” that was used throughout the chapter. Planning staff revised their definition for clarification purposes.</p>
<p><b>GOALS, POLICIES AND ACTION STRATEGIES</b></p>	
<p><b>PARKS GOAL:</b> Provide park lands and recreational facilities of a quantity, variety, and quality appropriate to meet the needs of the current and future residents of Prince William County.</p>	
<p><b>PK-POLICY 1:</b> Preserve at least 70 acres per 1,000 population of Prince William County in parks accessible to the general public.</p>	

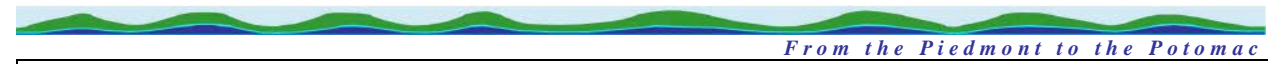


Proposed	Comments
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>	
<p><b>PK 1.1</b> Review and update total land area recommendation pursuant to an analysis of community needs using <del>n</del>National <del>p</del>Park and <del>r</del>Recreation <del>a</del>Association standards and procedures.</p>	Clarification edit.
<p><b>PK 1.2</b> <del>Conduct and m</del>Maintain an inventory of existing public and private park lands and <u>recreational resources facilities</u>.</p>	Clarification edit and technical update.
<p><b>PK 1.3</b> Collocate parks and schools to the maximum extent possible to optimize the shared use of facilities. Elementary and middle school parcels should contain at least five contiguous acres for recreational use.</p>	
<p><b>PK 1.4</b> Acquire lands in areas underserved by park lands and <u>recreational resources facilities</u> of high population density to serve current populations.</p>	Clarification edit.
<p><b>PK 1.5</b> Land proffered to the county or acquired by the county that is classified as resource protection area (RPA) should be considered for <u>recreational use if the land furthers the objectives of this chapter</u>. <del>conveyance to the Park Authority if the land furthers the goals and objectives of the Park Authority.</del></p>	Clarification edit/Accuracy update; the Park Authority is no longer active.
<p><b>PK 1.6</b> Consider recommendations of the <u>Virginia Board of Conservation and Recreation</u> and Virginia Outdoors Plan <u>Authority</u>, the Virginia Wildlife <u>Action Plan</u>, and the Virginia Natural Heritage Resources Assessment, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources’ Cultural Resources Inventory during park planning efforts.</p>	Clarification edit/Accurate name of plan. VCRIS is not a planning document it is an inventory of cultural resources.
<p><b>PK 1.7</b> Coordinate park planning efforts with federal, state, regional, and local public and private open parks and recreational facility providers.</p>	
<p><b>PK 1.8</b> Coordinate park and open space planning with adjoining jurisdictions and with the towns of Occoquan, Quantico, Dumfries, <del>and</del> Haymarket, <u>City of Manassas, and Manassas Park</u>.</p>	Clarification edit.
<p><b>PK 1.9</b> Coordinate with the Prince William County Area Agency on Aging <u>and other special needs organizations</u> to ensure that there are adequate park facilities to serve the specialized needs of <u>all residents</u>. <del>senior citizens.</del></p>	Clarification edits.
<p><b>PK 1.10</b> Ensure the availability of adequate funding in order to take advantage of opportunities to acquire park land and develop appropriate facilities.</p>	
<p><b>PK 1.11</b> Utilize creative funding solutions, such as special taxing districts, foundations, grants, private donations, endowments, partnerships, and bond referendums for park land acquisition and recreational facility construction.</p>	

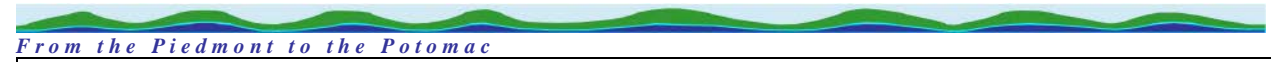


<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<p><b>PK 1.12</b> Consider <del>utilizing conveying to the Park Authority</del> any unused rights-of-way or other unused or abandoned land (including but not limited to the School Board and Service Authority) that meet land, facility, or corridor needs identified in this chapter or the <u>Parks and Recreation Department's Facilities Master Plan</u>. <del>Park Authority Comprehensive Plan.</del></p>	<p>Accuracy update. The Park Authority is no longer active. The Parks and Recreation Department was created since the last Comprehensive Plan update and has assumed the Park Authority's responsibilities.</p>
<p><b>PK-POLICY 2:</b> <del>The County shall encourage</del> <u>Encourage</u> the preservation and use of private lands for park and recreational <u>resources facilities</u>.</p>	<p>Clarification and grammatical edit.</p>
<p><b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b></p>	
<p><b>PK 2.1</b> At the time of rezoning and special use permit, ensure that new residential development with a density greater than 1 unit per acre is within one mile of a <del>neighborhood public park that provides the recreational resources of a neighborhood park or provides such recreational resources within the proposed development;</del> <u>or provide such facility within the proposed development.</u></p>	<p>Clarification edit. The Trails and Blueways Council provided edits on this action strategy and planning staff revised this action strategy further. Are they required to be placed in an easement?</p>
<p><b>PK 2.2</b> Update the DCSM to establish facility standards for home owner association (HOA) parks intended to meet the neighborhood park needs of a community.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>PK 2.3</b> Neighborhood park sites and <u>resources facilities</u> should be provided primarily by HOAs and other community organizations and built to neighborhood park standards per the DCSM</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>RECREATION GOAL:</b> Provide active and passive recreational <u>resources facilities</u> that meet the needs of county residents.</p>	
<p><b>REC-POLICY 1:</b> Ensure the consistency and coordination of interagency planning techniques to provide for an appropriate quantity, variety, and quality of recreational <u>resources facilities</u>.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b></p>	
<p><b>REC 1.1</b> <del>As permitted per Sec 15.2.2303.4, During</del> rezoning and special use permit applications, accept land dedications and/or monetary contributions adequate to offset the impacts of the proposed development on the park system.</p>	<p>Updated to reflect new proffer legislation (Planning)</p>
<p><b>REC 1.2</b> <del>Update the policy guide for monetary contributions periodically to reflect accurate costs for land acquisition and facility construction.</del></p>	<p>Board policy completed at discretion of the Board.</p>
<p><b>REC 1.2</b> <del>REC 1.3</del> Assist and support state efforts to locate and develop public <u>access to waterways in Prince William County, including fishing access sites, in Prince William County.</u></p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>REC 1.3</b> <del>REC 1.4</del> Encourage developers incorporating pools in new developments to construct 25-meter, six-lane community pools designed to meet the needs of community and competitive swimming.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>REC-POLICY 2:</b> Ensure that active and passive recreational <u>resources facilities</u> meet the established level of service (LOS) standards and are adequate to carry out an effective park and recreation program.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b></p>	

Proposed	Comments
<p><b>REC 2.1</b> Implement and periodically update LOS standards and criteria for park sites and facilities <u>recreational resources</u> (see Appendix B) based on industry standards and comparison with those of neighboring and comparable jurisdictions. Such standards shall be applied countywide throughout the development review process.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>REC 2.1</b> <del>REC 2.2</del> Develop strategies to determine the participation rates and demand for services at county-owned and publicly accessible private park facilities for use in future facility analyses.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>REC 2.2</b> <del>REC 2.3</del> <del>Develop and periodically m-</del> Maintain an inventory of existing recreational facilities for use in future facility analyses and to determine current LOS attainment.</p>	<p>Clarification edit. This inventory has already been developed, but is still being maintained.</p>
<p><b>REC 2.3</b> <del>REC 2.4</del> Increase <u>public</u> access for <u>recreational activities and open space resources along public waterways in the county. boating, fishing, and beach activities along the Potomac and Occoquan rivers and along other public waters in the county.</u></p>	<p>Clarification edit. The Trails and Blueways Council revised the wording of this action strategy and planning staff further revised it for clarification purposes.</p>
<p><b>REC 2.4</b> <del>REC 2.5</del> Develop and maintain recreational resources <del>new facilities</del> that serve special interests, such as dog parks, skate parks, sportsman facilities, equestrian facilities, and water-based recreational facilities.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>REC-POLICY 3:</b> Utilize innovative means to construct, renovate and maintain parks and park <u>resources facilities</u>.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b></p>	
<p><b>REC 3.1</b> Encourage the use of public-private partnerships for the purposes of acquiring, constructing and/or operating parks and park <u>resources facilities</u>.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>REC 3.2</b> As part of the rezoning and special use permit process, encourage monetary contributions to provide needed <u>resources facilities</u> for existing park sites, as permitted per Sec 15.2.2303.4.</p>	<p>Clarification edit. Reflect new legislation.</p>
<p><b>REC 3.3</b> Continue to coordinate with the school board to design, construct, and program facilities on <u>public elementary and middle school property</u> that can be utilized by the community for recreational purposes.</p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>
<p><b>REC-POLICY 4:</b> Balance passive and active <u>recreational resources</u> <del>park provisions</del> based on community input, actual and projected use, and need.</p>	<p>Clarification edit. The Trails and Blueways Council wanted to add the phrase ‘park and open space resources’ to the following portion of this action strategy: “...passive and active ‘park and open space resources’ based on...”. However, planning staff believes that open space is considered to be passive, and using the term “recreational resources” would be a way to cover both types of open space.</p>
<p><b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b></p>	
<p><b>REC 4.1</b> Develop and implement a county-wide recreation demand survey every five years. Analyze results to determine adjustments and prioritization of maintenance and improvement strategies, new park development and appropriate land acquisition.</p>	



<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>REC 4.2</b> Identify demographic changes in the community and develop communication strategies with emerging populations. Incorporate adjustments in recreation provision planning accordingly.	
<b>REC 4.3</b> Annually survey organized leagues and primary users of active recreational resources facilities to determine adjustments to active land use programming.	Clarification edit.
<b>REC 4.4</b> Utilize national and regional park planning data trends to proactively adjust programmed park resources facilities based on community needs.	Clarification edit.
<b>REC 4.5</b> Work with leagues, nonprofit organizations, homeowners associations and individual community representatives to identify local needs.	
<b>NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES GOAL:</b> Identify, preserve, protect, and manage the significant natural and cultural resources on county park land.	
<b>NCR-POLICY 1:</b> Consider natural and cultural resource stewardship needs at all levels of land use related decision making.	
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>	
<b>NCR 1.1</b> The county shall inventory current park land holdings to identify rare, sensitive and high quality natural and cultural resources.	
<b>NCR 1.2</b> Rare, sensitive and high quality resources and connectivity corridors will be preserved, protected and managed on park land.	
<b>NCR 1.3</b> As part of the rezoning and special use permit process, developers are encouraged to dedicate and/or preserve lands that contain rare, sensitive and high quality natural and cultural resources and connectivity corridors, as permitted per Sec 15.2.2303.4.	Updated to reflect legislation.
<b>NCR 1.4</b> At least 50% of county park lands shall be left undeveloped for resource protection, open space or passive recreation.	
<b>NCR 1.5</b> Prioritize identified sensitive ecological resources and corridors for acquisition, and encourage the dedication of land or easements for such sites by private property owners.	
<b>NCR 1.6</b> Identify opportunities to use open space preservation or acquisition as a means of protecting cultural resources.	
<b>NCR-POLICY 2:</b> Enhance the awareness of Prince William County's natural and cultural resources and cultural heritage and the importance of the county in the historical development of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States.	



From the Piedmont to the Potomac

<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>	
<p><b>NCR 1.1</b> Work with nonprofit organizations, home owner associations and others to develop and implement programs and outreach materials to create and foster a sense of ownership and stewardship of natural and cultural resources and cultural heritage among county staff and residents.</p>	
<p><b>NCR 1.2</b> Work with nonprofit organizations, home owner associations and others to develop and implement interpretive programs, independently and through partnerships with nonprofit and other organizations to educate citizens on natural and cultural resources and to promote a sense of resource ownership and stewardship among residents.</p>	
<p><b>NCR 1.3</b> <del>Work with nonprofit organizations, home owner associations and others to network and partner with other groups and organizations to provide resource education and foster stewardship.</del></p>	<p>Technical edit due to repetition. Same as AS 1 &amp; 2.</p>



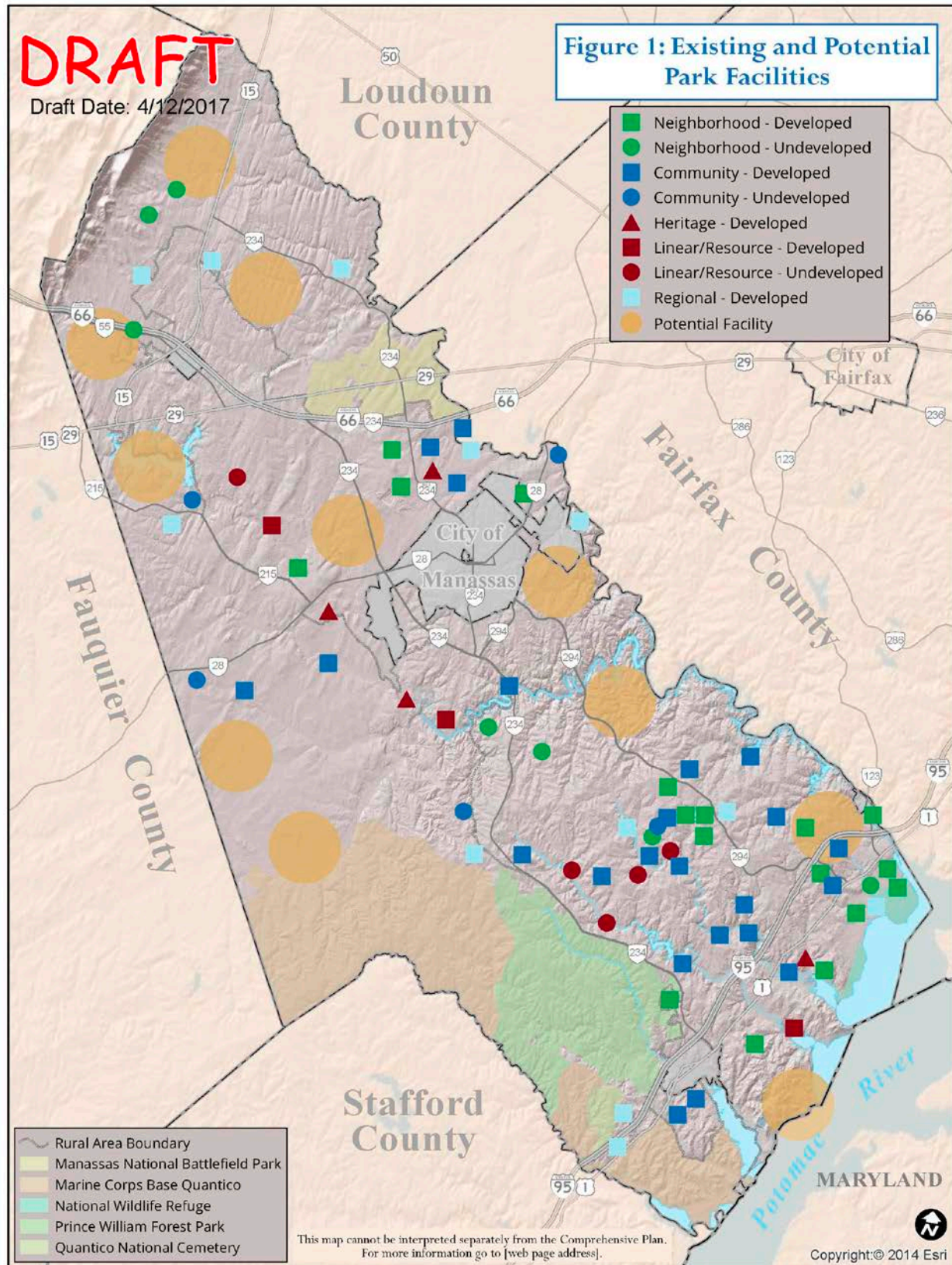
Proposed	Comments	Type	New Location
<p><b>Figure 1 – Existing and Projected County Parks</b></p>	<p>Clarification edit to the title. Updated. See map below.</p>		

**Proposed**

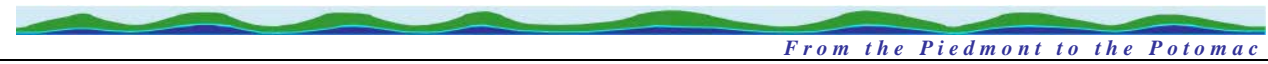
**Comments**

**Type**

**New Location**



Map updated.



**Proposed**

**Comments**

**Type**

**New Location**

**APPENDIX A  
PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

**INTRODUCTION**

The park classification system is a general framework intended to guide open space and public resource facilities planning and also to assist in the development of public and private land management plans by grouping parks according to certain common typical characteristics. Prince William County parks fall into the following park classifications:

- A. Neighborhood Parks
- B. Community Parks
- C. Regional Parks
- D. Linear and Resource Based Parks
- E. School-Community Use Parks

This park classification system is augmented by state and federal park areas within Prince William County boundaries. Park classifications provide guidance: a) to the Planning Commission for determining whether a proposed park site is in substantial conformance with the County Comprehensive Plan; b) for determining the appropriate geographic location and equitable distribution of varying types of parks; c) to the park planning staff during the park planning and development process; and d) to set public expectations for future park uses. Park master planning, determination of substantial conformance with the County Comprehensive Plan pursuant to Code of Virginia Section 15.2-2232 (known as the 2232 process), and capital funding allocations are all public processes that precede development on parkland.

Criteria for each park class are provided in the individual descriptions below. The general areas of consideration are:

1. **Purpose** - indicates the general park use.
2. **Location and Access** - indicates the appropriate location and means of access.
3. **Character and Extent of Development** - indicates the general park size range, typical resource facility types, the extent of development, the general experience a user may expect, and any special considerations. Site-specific resources facilities and uses are determined through the park master planning process for individual parks. The park master planning process is a public process that provides opportunities for public input and requires approval by the appointed officials of the respective park agency or elected officials of local municipalities.

Clarification edit.

**NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**

**Purpose**

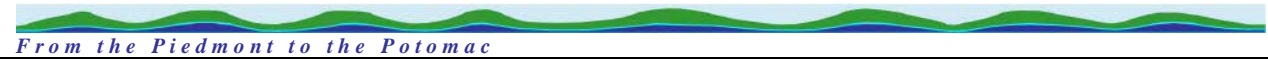
This general classification of parks includes parks that serve neighborhoods and mixed use centers in suburban and urban areas of the county. Neighborhood parks primarily offer a variety of active or passive recreational resources, opportunities, or a combination thereof of both, in close

Clarification edit.

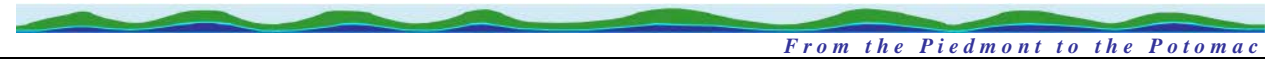
<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
proximity to residences and employment centers. Areas designated for natural and/or cultural resource protection may also be included within these parks.			
<b>Location and Access</b>			
Neighborhood parks should be located to serve local residential neighborhoods, broader residential communities and/or urban employment or mixed-use centers. Pedestrian, bicycle and/or car access is appropriate depending on the setting and access features. Whenever feasible, locate these parks adjacent to <del>elementary or intermediate</del> public schools to maximize collocation of recreational resources <del>facilities</del> ; in mixed-use developments, proximity to retail/office areas is desirable for collocation of parking and minimum impact on residences. Areas designated for natural and cultural resource protection and management may be included within these parks.	Clarification edit.		
Neighborhood parks serve a wide range of recreational needs within the community and are sized between five and twenty acres. The service area for a neighborhood park is up to a two-mile radius. These parks serve as the recreational and social links within residential communities. Neighborhood parks should accommodate a wide variety of recreational needs and ages. These parks can supply both passive and active needs within the community. Neighborhood parks should provide both <del>non-motorized and vehicular</del> pedestrian access, <del>as well as vehicular access</del> , and the site should be sized so that both passive and active recreation can coexist within the park. These parks should be located outside of floodways and drainage easements, but may be located adjacent to them. Where possible, these sites should be located along a trail or open space corridor. Given site specific conditions, the County <del>Park Authority</del> may accept parcels less than five acres.	Clarification edit.		
<b>Character and Extent of Development</b>			
Neighborhood parks primarily provide <del>resources facilities</del> for active <del>and/or</del> passive recreation, <del>or both</del> ; areas for scheduled and unscheduled recreation activities and social gathering places, and serve residential, employment and mixed-use centers. In suburban settings, park size will typically be at least 2.5 acres and less than 50 acres, but some neighborhood parks may range up to 75 acres. In urban areas, park size is typically less than <del>5</del> -five acres and often less than ½ acre. Visits to neighborhood parks will typically be less than two hours.	Clarification edit.		
The character of neighborhood parks may vary depending on their location within the county. In residential settings, neighborhood parks will generally be larger than <del>neighborhood parks located in urban parts of the county</del> . Neighborhood parks offer open space to those with little or no yards. Typical <del>recreational resources facilities</del> may include open play areas, playgrounds, courts, athletic fields, game areas, trails, trail connections, natural areas, picnic facilities, and facility lighting. In a suburban setting and depending on the park size and facilities, the neighborhood park service area may be up to <del>3</del> three miles.	Clarification edit.		
The user experience at neighborhood parks may be casual and informal, geared toward social interaction, play and outdoor enjoyment, or may be more structured to support organized sports and park programs. Collocation of a mix of park uses and facilities that support both informal and structured activities is increasingly necessary to meet the county’s diverse and varied recreation and leisure needs where available land is diminishing. To the extent possible, facilities will be planned so that areas that address different needs are compatible.			
In urban areas, urban-scale neighborhood parks are appropriate. These publicly accessible urban parks should include facilities that are pedestrian-oriented and provide active and passive recreational opportunities, visual enhancement, a sense of identity, opportunities for social interactions, enjoyment of outdoor open space and performing and visual arts. Urban parks are generally integrated into mixed use developments or major employment centers in areas of the county that are planned or developed at an urban scale. Areas in the county that are generally appropriate for urban parks include Woodbridge, Dale City, the Route 1 corridor, Lake Ridge, Manassas, <del>T</del> ransit station areas, suburban centers, eCommunity business centers	Clarification, grammatical, and accuracy edits.		



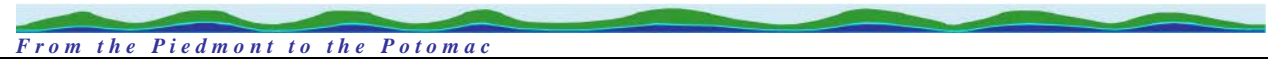
<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
and identified “town centers” or mixed-use activity centers. Urban parks can be <del>maintained</del> administered by private land owners, the Parks and Recreation Department, Authority, or through joint public and private sector agreements for public benefit.			
Primary elements of urban-scale neighborhood parks are ease of non-motorized access and a location that complements, or is integrated with, surrounding uses. Features may include urban style plazas, mini-parks, water features, and trail connections oriented to pedestrian and/or bicycle use by employees and residents. Park architectural characteristics reflect the built environment. Short-term, informal activities and programmed events during lunch hours and after-work hours are intended to foster social interactions among users, provide leisure opportunities, and create a visual identity to strengthen sense of place and orientation. Service area is generally within a 5-10 minute walking distance from nearby residences, offices and retail uses. Well-conceived and executed design is critical to the viability of this type of park. To be successful, urban parks need high visibility, easy access, lots of pedestrian traffic, immediacy of casual food service, access to basic utilities, landscaped vegetated areas, ample seating, high quality materials, a focal point or identity, regular custodial maintenance, and an inviting and safe atmosphere. The specific types of <del>resources</del> facilities to be developed at each neighborhood park site are determined by the managing park agency with public participation through its park planning and development process.	Clarification edit.		
<b>COMMUNITY PARKS</b>			
<b>Purpose</b>			
This park classification includes larger parks that serve larger geographic areas of the county and provide a variety of indoor and outdoor recreational <del>resources</del> facilities and park experiences. Portions of these parks may be designated for natural and/or cultural resource protection.	Clarification edit.		
<b>Location and Access</b>			
These parks may be located in most areas of the county. Access should be available by the major arterials and the countywide trail system to encourage pedestrian and bicycle trips; public transit access is also desirable. The service area can range from two to ten miles. Size is typically 20 to 150 acres. Parking must be provided.			
<b>Character and Extent of Development</b>			
Community parks provide diverse opportunities for passive and active recreation uses. Generally, facilities in these parks are larger in number and scale than at neighborhood parks and support a longer visit.			
Community parks may combine recreation-oriented complexes of developed facilities with areas of the park that are undeveloped. The extent of development will depend on actual site conditions, such as topography, amount of developable acreage, and access. Appropriate facilities include those that support active and passive recreation, often clustered together, areas for programmed activities and gathering places and areas designated for resource protection. Lighted facilities and extended hours of operation are the norm.			
These parks offer diverse experiences and activities that typically involve an individual or group for a time period of up to a half day and may attract spectators or participants. Typical recreation activities at community parks include golf, skating, cultural and holiday events, performing arts, sports play and activities scheduled in recreation centers. Additionally, woodlands, open space, trails and open play areas are highly desirable features. Sensitive environmental areas and cultural resource sites within the parks will be managed as natural or cultural resource areas. The specific types of			



<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
facilities to be developed at each community park and support amenities, such as parking, lighting and restrooms, is determined by the managing park agency with public participation through its park planning and development process.			
<b>REGIONAL PARKS</b>			
<b>Purpose</b>			
This park classification includes larger parks that serve the county and provides a variety of larger-scale indoor or outdoor recreational resources, facilities or both, and facilities that are unique within the county. Areas designated for natural and/or cultural resource protection and management will be included within these parks.	Clarification edit.		
<b>Location and Access</b>			
These parks may be located in most areas of the county. Access should be available by the major arterials and the countywide trail system to encourage pedestrian and bicycle trips; public transit is also desirable. The service area is over ten miles, often including the entire county or larger, depending on the facilities and location. Park size is typically 100 acres or more. Parking must be provided.			
<b>Character and Extent of Development</b>			
Regional Parks provide diverse opportunities for passive and active recreation uses to a wide range of simultaneous users. Generally, these parks provide complexes of intensively developed activity areas. The complexes may include multiple facilities for the same activity, an assortment of different activity focuses in one or more areas of the park, and/or unique facilities found in only one or a few parks within the entire park system. Facilities in these parks are larger in scale than those found in community parks.			
Regional parks may combine larger complexes of developed areas with extensive natural areas. The extent of development will depend on actual site conditions, such as topography, amount of developable acreage, access and intensity of adjacent land uses. Appropriate facilities include those typically found in community parks as well as the facilities unique to regional parks and the support uses necessary for a full day activity, such as concessions and restrooms. Formally scheduled community gathering places and areas for large programmed activities and events are also typical. Lighted facilities and extended hours of operation are the norm.			
These parks offer diverse experiences and activities that typically involve an individual or group for a time period of up to a day and which may attract large numbers of spectators or participants. Typical activities include those found in community parks, as well as facilities such as sports complexes, indoor gymnasiums, field houses and lakefront parks. Sensitive environmental areas and cultural resource sites within the parks will be managed as natural or cultural resource areas.			
The specific types of facilities to be developed at each regional park and support amenities, such as parking, lighting and restrooms, is determined by the managing park agency, with public participation through its park planning and development process.			
<b>LINEAR AND RESOURCE-BASED PARKS</b>			
<b>Purpose</b>			



<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
This classification includes parks that primarily preserve, protect, and interpret natural and/or cultural resources.			
<b>Location and Access</b>			
The location for resource-based parks is determined by the location of the specific resources. Size and access can take many forms depending on the setting and type of resources. Access to stream valleys is primarily by trails; however, trailheads with parking should be strategically located along trail routes. Management plans should give consideration to the natural and cultural resources within the park; cultural resource protection could include entire landscapes or one small point feature, such as a <u>hundred square foot cemetery</u> <del>on a few hundred square feet</del> .	Clarification edit.		
<b>Character and Extent of Development</b>			
Resource-based parks are selected for inclusion in the park system because of their exemplary natural and/or cultural features and are acquired, identified and preserved for stewardship and protection. Protection and stewardship of unique natural and cultural resources provide a variety of public benefits. These parks provide educational and interpretative opportunities relative to environmental and cultural resources. These lands may offer opportunities to restore degraded areas and to protect, increase, and restore biodiversity of species that may inhabit these areas. In addition, passive recreation opportunities and facilities are also appropriate at these parks. Development that does not adversely affect resources and that enhances awareness of the resource values is appropriate. Development of public sites should include opportunities for public education and enjoyment. Interpretive (educational) facilities and structures may include visitor centers, nature centers, orientation kiosks, nature watching stations, demonstration areas, preserved buildings and gardens, and hiking, biking and equestrian trails as designated. To the extent that they do not adversely impact the resources themselves, support amenities may also be developed, such as picnicking areas, restrooms, signs, benches and parking. Trails and trail connections are a significant feature at these parks, especially along stream valleys and often serve as countywide trail connections.			
Stream valleys are a predominant physiographic feature of Prince William County and are protected under the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act as resource protection areas (RPAs). Parks located in and along the stream valleys encompass those segments of RPA planned for public parkland and comprise the core elements of a greenway network that links areas notable for significant natural and cultural resources with residential and employment areas throughout the county. They may vary in size and character from steeply sloped corridors with cascading streams to broad floodplains; all are treated as sensitive environmental areas. Trails within stream valleys may be prohibited if incompatible with the resource needs, and where they are allowed they must be located to be sensitive to environmental conditions. In addition to trails, seating areas, small picnic and open play areas, landscaping and interpretive structures may also be developed, if they do not adversely impact the RPA or other sensitive natural or cultural resources.			
The user experience at resource-based parks will be varied. These parks support nature, horticulture and history programs, <del>as well as more casual interests such as gardening, nature watching and appreciation of local, regional, state and national history</del> . Settings for quiet contemplation are appropriate in these parks. Visitors may frequent these parks on a regular or occasional basis. Resource-based parks will allow public use only as it is compatible with resource protection. These parks may be small to encompass a specific, finite resource or large, encompassing entire ecosystems (e.g., forest components are usually best protected in blocks of 100-acres or more to minimize fragmentation and protect functions within a landscape; vernal pools should be protected with the surrounding upland habitats that protect the pools and provide habitat for adult breeding populations of amphibians and salamanders).	Clarification edit.		
The specific types of facilities and support amenities, such as parking, lighting and restrooms, to be developed at each resource-based park are determined by the managing agency with public participation through its park planning and development process.			



Proposed	Comments	Type	New Location
Narrow parks may be appropriate in some locations and situations in order to establish linear corridors that connect recreational, natural, and/or cultural resources, and/or transportation corridors. The long-term role of such parks will contribute to a county-wide trail network and connections to surrounding jurisdictions, as well as providing protection for natural and cultural resources and movement corridors for wildlife.			
<b>SCHOOL-COMMUNITY USE PARKS</b>			
<b>Purpose</b>			
This classification includes active and passive recreation areas of County schools.			
<b>Location and Access</b>			
School Community Use Parks are located on school sites throughout the county and generally accessible outside of school hours. These parks may be located in most areas of the county. Access should be available in accordance with school site access standards and the countywide trail system to encourage pedestrian and bicycle trips. The service area should coincide with the elementary and middle school service areas. Size is typically 10 to 30 acres.			
<b>Character and Extent of Development</b>			
School-Community Use Parks are similar to Community Parks in that they are larger recreation areas that provide sport fields, playgrounds, multi-purpose courts, multi-purpose rooms, restrooms and parking as basic elements of the schools but also have been upgraded and maintained by the Park Authority Department of Parks and Recreation for programming in various youth sports activities. Although most schools will provide active recreation some passive recreation is provided by school sites.	Clarification edit/Accuracy update; the Park Authority is no longer active.		
<b>APPENDIX B</b>			
<b>LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS FOR PARKS</b>			
New development presents demands for parks and recreational facilities. It is important that Prince William County provide both current and future residents adequate recreational facilities that meet current and future demand according to established levels of service. The future demand for parks and recreational facilities must be measured and means must be identified for maintaining the established countywide level of service for these important services after new development occurs.			
All applications for a rezoning or special use permit for residential dwelling units shall contain the following information:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and types of dwelling units proposed.</li> <li>• Number of new residents anticipated in the proposed residential development.</li> <li>• Number and type of recreational facilities or number of acres of parkland to be provided on site (i.e., within the proposed development).</li> </ul>			
The following represents LOS standards for parks, recreation, and open space:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parks/population served (sizes and types)</li> </ul>			

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS WILL BE RE-EVALUATED INDEPENDENTLY AT A LATER DATE





**Proposed**

	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service area (i.e., travel time boundaries)</li> </ul>			
<p>It shall be determined that LOS standards have been met if the applicant has provided a monetary contribution in an equitable amount to provide park and recreational <del>resources facilities</del> at the established LOS standards contained in the Parks, Open Space and Trails chapter of the Comprehensive Plan. Alternately, the applicant can dedicate a park site or park sites to the county, construct park facilities and dedicate them to the county, or provide funding to the county for parks and park facilities, or a combination of one or more of these alternative mitigation measures, so long as that mitigation is acceptable to the <u>Department of Parks and Recreation</u>. <del>Park Authority</del>.</p>	<p>Accuracy update/clarification edit. The BOCS approved a resolution which dissolved the Park Authority and created the Department of Parks and Recreation to take over the Park Authority's responsibilities. (Park Authority Board's resolution dated Jan. 25, 2012)</p>		
<p>Rezoning and/or special use permit applications that are found by the <u>Department of Parks and Recreation</u> <del>Park Authority</del> to generate a shortfall between the new demand and existing and projected and already funded parks and park facilities without committing to mitigation measures that are acceptable to the <del>Park Authority</del> <u>Department of Parks and Recreation</u> shall be found inconsistent with the Parks chapter of the Comprehensive Plan.</p>	<p>Accuracy update/clarification edit. The BOCS approved a resolution which dissolved the Park Authority and created the Department of Parks and Recreation to take over the Park Authority's responsibilities. (Park Authority Board's resolution dated Jan. 25, 2012)</p>		

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS WILL BE RE-EVALUATED INDEPENDENTLY AT A LATER DATE

**TABLE 1**

**EXISTING AND PROJECTED COUNTY PARK LAND NEEDS<sup>(3)</sup>**

Park Type	LOS Standards	Existing County Park Acreage <sup>(2)</sup>	<u>2015</u> Estimated Population 431,344 <del>2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr. 2007</del> Estimated Population 381,221 <del>Total</del> Acreage Needed <sup>(4)</sup>	<del>2015</del> 2020 Forecast Population 463,343 464,618 Total Acreage Needed <sup>(1)</sup>	2030 Forecast Population 555,012 519,052 Total Acreage Needed <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>2040</u> Forecast Population 556,883 <del>Total</del> Acreage Needed <sup>(1)</sup>			
Neighborhood (26 acre average)	1 acre/1,000 population	<del>267</del> <u>279</u>	<del>381</del> (15 parks) <u>431</u> (17 Parks)	<del>463</del> <u>465</u> (18 parks)	<del>555</del> <u>519</u> (20 parks)	<del>557</del> (21 parks)			
Community (85 acre average)	4 acres/1,000 population	<del>921</del> <u>909</u>	<del>1,525</del> (18 parks) <u>1,725</u> (20 Parks)	<del>1,853</del> <u>1,858</u> (22 parks)	<del>2,220</del> <u>2,076</u> (24 parks)	<del>2,228</del> (26 parks)			

New Information/Updating Projection Numbers in the Table. Deleted 2007 column. Revised 2015 and 2035 population projection columns. Inserted 2040 population projection column.



<b>Proposed</b>							<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
Regional (200 acre average)	6 acres/1,000 population	<del>2,131</del> <u>2,378</u>	<del>2,287</del> (11 parks) <u>2,588</u> (13 Parks)	<del>2,780</del> <u>2,788</u> (14 parks)	<del>3,330</del> <u>3,114</u> (47 16 parks)	<del>3,341</del> <u>3,341</u> (17 parks)			
Linear/ Resource Based <sup>(4)</sup>	4 acres/1,000 population	<del>682</del> <u>1,238</u>	<del>1,525</del> <u>1,725</u>	<del>1,853</del> <u>1,858</u>	<del>2,220</del> <u>2,076</u>	<del>2,228</del> <u>2,228</u>			
County Totals by Category	15 acres/1,000 population	<del>4,001</del> <u>4,804</u>	<del>5,718</del> <u>6,470</u>	<del>6,949</del> <u>6,969</u>	<del>8,325</del> <u>7,785</u>	<del>8,353</del> <u>8,353</u>			

Notes:

2007 Source: PWC Office of Information Technology; 2015 and 2030 Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG) Round 9.0 7.1.

Existing acreage reflects only property owned or leased by PWC. Data is derived from the PWC Park Authority's June, 2007 publication of existing park acres, acres conveyed to the Park Authority on September 4, 2007, and the PWC historic properties list. Clarification edit.

Sums have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Size and number of Linear/Resource Based Parks are dependent on the size and character of resources and corridors to be protected

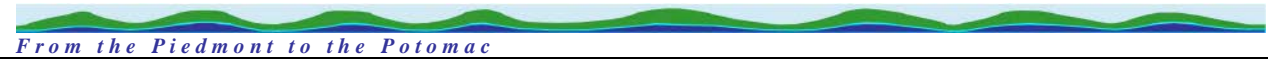
**TABLE 2**

**EXISTING AND PROJECTED COUNTY PARK FACILITY NEEDS <sup>(2)</sup>**

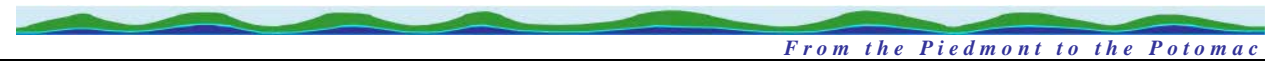
Facility Type	LOS Standards	Existing County Facilities	2015 Estimated Population 2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr. 2007 Estimated Population 381,221 Total Facilities Needed <sup>(4)</sup>	2015 2020 Forecast Population 463,343 464,618 Total Facilities Needed <sup>(1)</sup>	2030 Forecast Population 555,012 519,052 Total Facilities Needed <sup>(1)</sup>	2040 Forecast Population 556,883 Total Facilities Needed <sup>(1)</sup>
Baseball	1 facility/ 6,000 population	26	<del>64</del> <u>72</u>	<del>77</del> <u>77</u>	<del>92</del> <u>87</u>	<del>93</del> <u>93</u>
Little League	1 facility/ 4,000 population	76	<del>95</del> <u>108</u>	<del>116</del> <u>116</u>	<del>139</del> <u>130</u>	<del>139</del> <u>139</u>

New Information/Updating Projection Numbers in the Table. Deleted 2007 column. Revised 2015 and 2035 population projection columns. Inserted 2040 population projection column.

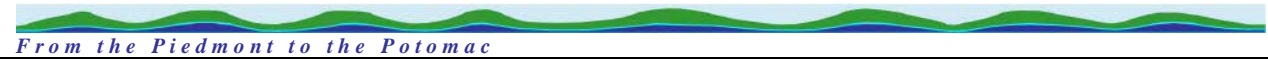
Proposed								Comments	Type	New Location
Softball	1 facility/ 4,000 population	80	<del>95</del> <u>108</u>	116	<del>139</del> <u>130</u>	<u>139</u>				
Football	1 facility/ 15,000 population	22	<del>25</del> <u>29</u>	31	<del>37</del> <u>35</u>	<u>37</u>				
Soccer	1 facility/ 2,000 population	131	<del>191</del> <u>216</u>	232	<del>278</del> <u>260</u>	<u>278</u>				
Tennis	1 facility/ 5,000 population	42	<del>76</del> <u>86</u>	93	<del>111</del> <u>104</u>	<u>111</u>				
Basketball	1 facility/ 5,000 population	39	<del>76</del> <u>86</u>	93	<del>111</del> <u>104</u>	<u>111</u>				
Volleyball	1 facility/ 10,000 population	27	<del>38</del> <u>43</u>	<del>46</del> <u>47</u>	<del>56</del> <u>52</u>	<u>56</u>				
Gymnasium	1 facility/ 35,000 population	77	<del>11</del> <u>12</u>	13	<del>46</del> <u>15</u>	<u>16</u>				
Fitness/ Trail	1 mi./ 10,000 population	3	<del>38</del> <u>43</u>	<del>46</del> <u>47</u>	<del>56</del> <u>52</u>	<u>56</u>				
Playground/ Tot Lots	1 facility/ 5,000 population	87	<del>76</del> <u>86</u>	93	<del>111</del> <u>104</u>	<u>111</u>				
Nature Centers	1 facility/ 100,000 population	0	<del>4</del>	5	<del>6</del> <u>5</u>	<u>6</u>				
Trails	1 mi./ 1,500 population	174	<del>254</del> <u>288</u>	<del>309</del> <u>310</u>	<del>370</del> <u>346</u>	<u>371</u>				



<b>Proposed</b>								<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
	Amphitheaters	1 facility/ 100,000 population	2	4	5	6	6			
	Equestrian Facility	1 facility/ 595,000 population	0	0	0	1	0			
Notes:										
(1) 2007 Source: PWC Office of Information Technology; 2015 and 2030 Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG) Round 7.1.										
(2) Sums have been rounded to the nearest whole number										
<b>OPEN SPACE PLAN</b>										
<b>CONTENTS</b>										
								Moved to Table of Contents.		
The components of the Open Space Plan are:										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent</li> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Goals, Policies, and Action Strategies</li> <li>• Open Space and Corridors Map (Figure 2)</li> </ul>										
<b>INTENT</b>										
A system of open space and corridors will protect water quality in streams and ultimately the Chesapeake Bay (including sources of public drinking water); enhance the ability of wildlife to find food, water, and shelter; minimize environmental damage from development on excessively steep slopes, floodplains, resource protection areas (RPAs), or inappropriate soils; conserve cultural sites and scenic vistas; and enhance connections between neighborhoods.										
These open spaces and corridors can be used for recreation; wetlands and forests supply storm-water drainage and wildlife habitat; and farms and forests provide aesthetic benefits to surrounding residents. In rapidly growing urban and suburban areas, any preserved land can offer relief from congestion and other negative effects of development.										
Open space provides a range of economic, aesthetic, environmental, and recreation benefits to the citizens of a community. Open space enhances property values and attracts businesses, homebuyers, and workers. <u>Open space should be of a size and quality to be meaningful, in order to be considered beneficial. Quality elements include location, configuration, and utility, with emphasis on public access.</u>								Clarification. The Trails and Blueways Council suggested this edit.		
This open space plan provides policy guidance for the future of Prince William's open space. The plan includes objectives, strategies, and recommended actions designed to ensure the provision of an adequate supply of beneficial open space to satisfy the needs of this and future generations in the county.										



<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
The plan also includes minimum open space and recreation facility principles and identifies criteria to evaluate acquisition sites and implementation strategies.			
<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	<b>All definitions found will be moved to Glossary</b>		
<b>Environmental Corridors:</b> Continuous systems of open space. These corridors include environmentally sensitive lands and natural resources requiring protection from disturbances and development, and lands needed for open space and <u>passive recreational uses such as trails and blueways.</u> <del>recreational uses.</del> Environmental corridors include drainage-ways and stream channels, floodplains, wetlands, steep slopes, and other resource features, and are part of a countywide system of continuous open space corridors.	All definitions found will be moved to Glossary. Clarification edit suggested by the Trails and Blueways Council.		
<b>Heritage Corridors:</b> Linear swaths of land that connect or contain resources of cultural significance and may contain trails and/or roadways with interpretive signage linking cultural sites are part of a countywide system of continuous open space corridors. The corridors may be historic routes themselves, or modern routes that connect sites of cultural interest.			
<b>Recreational Corridors:</b> Linear swaths of land or waterways that contain trails or offer other opportunities for recreation and are part of a countywide system of continuous open space corridors.			
<b>Open Space:</b> Land that is not dominated by man-made structures. It preserves natural or cultural resources, provides for passive recreation, is used for cultivated fields or forests, or exists in a natural and undeveloped state. Open space may include nature preserves, historic sites, farms, parks, forests, floodplains, wetlands, etc., and may include some structures, parking areas, roads, trails and facilities that support the use of the land.			
<b>Protected Open Space:</b> Land that is protected from development with perpetual conservation or open space easement or fee ownership, held by federal, state, or local government or nonprofit organization for natural resource, forestry, agriculture, wildlife, <u>passive</u> recreation, historic, cultural, or open space use, or to sustain water quality and living resources values.	Clarification and typo edit.		
<b>GOALS, POLICIES AND ACTION STRATEGIES</b>			
<b>OPEN SPACE GOAL:</b> Preserve existing protected open space, maintain high quality open space, and expand the amount of protected open space within the County.			
<b>OS- POLICY 1:</b> Complete and maintain an up-to-date inventory of protected open space in Prince William County.			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<b>OS 1.1</b> Periodically prepare and publish a comprehensive inventory of existing protected open space.			
<b>OS 1.2</b> Define and publish guidelines for calculating changes to the inventory of protected open space.			
<b>OS 1.3</b> Maintain an open space inventory map showing parcel-specific boundaries of protected open space and make this information available as a geographic information system (GIS) layer on the County Mapper.			

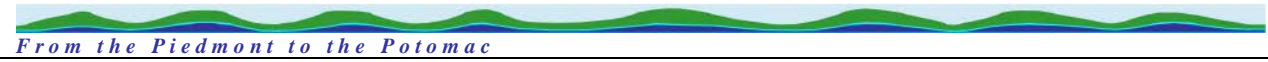


Proposed	Comments	Type	New Location
<b>OS- POLICY 2:</b> Partner with other government agencies, businesses, and non-government organizations, including nonprofit organizations and home owner associations to permanently protect open space and increase public access to open space areas.			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<b>OS 2.1</b> Coordinate land use planning with the recommendations of the Virginia Outdoors Plan, the Virginia Wildlife Plan, the Virginia Natural Heritage Resources Assessment, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Cultural Resources Inventory <u>to permanently protect open space and increase public access to open space areas.</u>	Clarification edit.		
<b>OS 2.2</b> Coordinate county land use planning efforts with federal, state, regional, and local public and private open space providers <u>to permanently protect open space and increase public access to open space areas.</u>	Clarification edit.		
<b>OS 2.3</b> Coordinate open space planning efforts with adjoining counties, the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park, and the towns of Occoquan, Quantico, Dumfries, and Haymarket <u>to permanently protect open space and increase public access to open space areas.</u>	Clarification edit.		
<b>OS- POLICY 3:</b> Identify county-owned land and designate such land for open space, where suitable.			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<b>OS 3.1</b> Review county-owned properties and determine what county-owned lands should be protected as open space, and ensure such designation is made in official management plans of the <u>Parks and Recreation Department, Park Authority, Service Authority, Department of Public Works, Transportation Department, and other county agencies.</u>	New Information/Updating for Accuracy - The Park Authority is no longer active. The County's Parks and Recreation Department has assumed the duties of the Park Authority.		
<b>OS 3.2</b> Consider using future "surplus" county rights-of-way or other county-owned lands for trails, <u>blueway access</u> , parks, and open space, prior to determining if other disposition is more appropriate.	Added "blueway access" per TBC suggestion.		
<b>OS- POLICY 4:</b> Retain existing open space in the county.			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<b>OS 4.1</b> Review and implement programs, including the purchase of development rights (PDR), transfer of development rights (TDR), and outreach highlighting opportunities available through private conservation easements in order to protect existing open space.			
<b>OS 4.2</b> Review and implement programs that provide incentives for landowners in the rural area to preserve agricultural land uses, protect prime soils, and prevent non-agricultural uses from negatively impacting the primary land use.			
<b>OS-POLICY 5:</b> A minimum of 39 percent of the total area in the County, ( <del>exclusive of</del> <u>excluding</u> acreage of Marine Corps Base Quantico <del>for all calculation purposes</del> ), should be retained as protected open space.	Clarification edit.		



**Proposed**

	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<b>OS 5.1</b> When and where possible and appropriate, work with home owner associations, utility companies, and other private property owners to obtain appropriate easements and covenants that ensure permanent protection of open space.			
<b>OS 5.2</b> Review the open space development standards and definitions in the Zoning Ordinance, including the rural cluster component, and update them to reflect the goals and policies of this chapter.			
<b>OS 5.3</b> In the Comprehensive Plan, identify and map existing open space and other areas where acquisition of additional protected open space should be prioritized.			
<b>OS 5.4</b> Review opportunities, including the purchase of development rights (PDRs) and transfer of development rights (TDRs) and implement appropriate programs in order to provide incentives for landowners to protect open space and to shift density to appropriate locations where infrastructure is planned or in place.	Clarification edit.		
<b>OS 5.5</b> Actively seek to acquire easements or fee interest in property – through land purchases, grants, proffers, and donations – that is suitable for protected open space, including existing open spaces, or where an environmental constraints analysis shows that by-right development would result in substantial community impacts.			
<b>OS 5.6</b> Acquire easements as authorized by the Virginia Open Space Land Act.			
<b>OS 5.7</b> Update the Zoning Ordinance to ensure increased requirements for protected open space.			
<b>OS 5.8</b> Consider open space acquisition as a regular component of the capital improvement program.			
<b>CORRIDORS GOAL:</b> Identify, protect and preserve environmental, heritage, and recreational corridors.			
<b>CO-POLICY 1:</b> Ensure connectivity, and encourage diverse forms of transportation between neighborhoods/employment centers/transit nodes and open space that is accessible to the public.			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<b>CO 1.1</b> Link neighborhoods to existing and planned county parks and state and federal natural/historic/recreational sites. Link employment centers and transit facilities to county, state and federal natural/historic/recreational sites.			
<b>CO 1.2</b> Provide convenient, well-marked, well-defined entrance points in and near public parks for access to trails within the park and to environmental, heritage, and recreational corridors. Where possible, locate these entrance points at activity centers, such as recreation centers, nature centers, field complexes, public transit, and residential communities.			

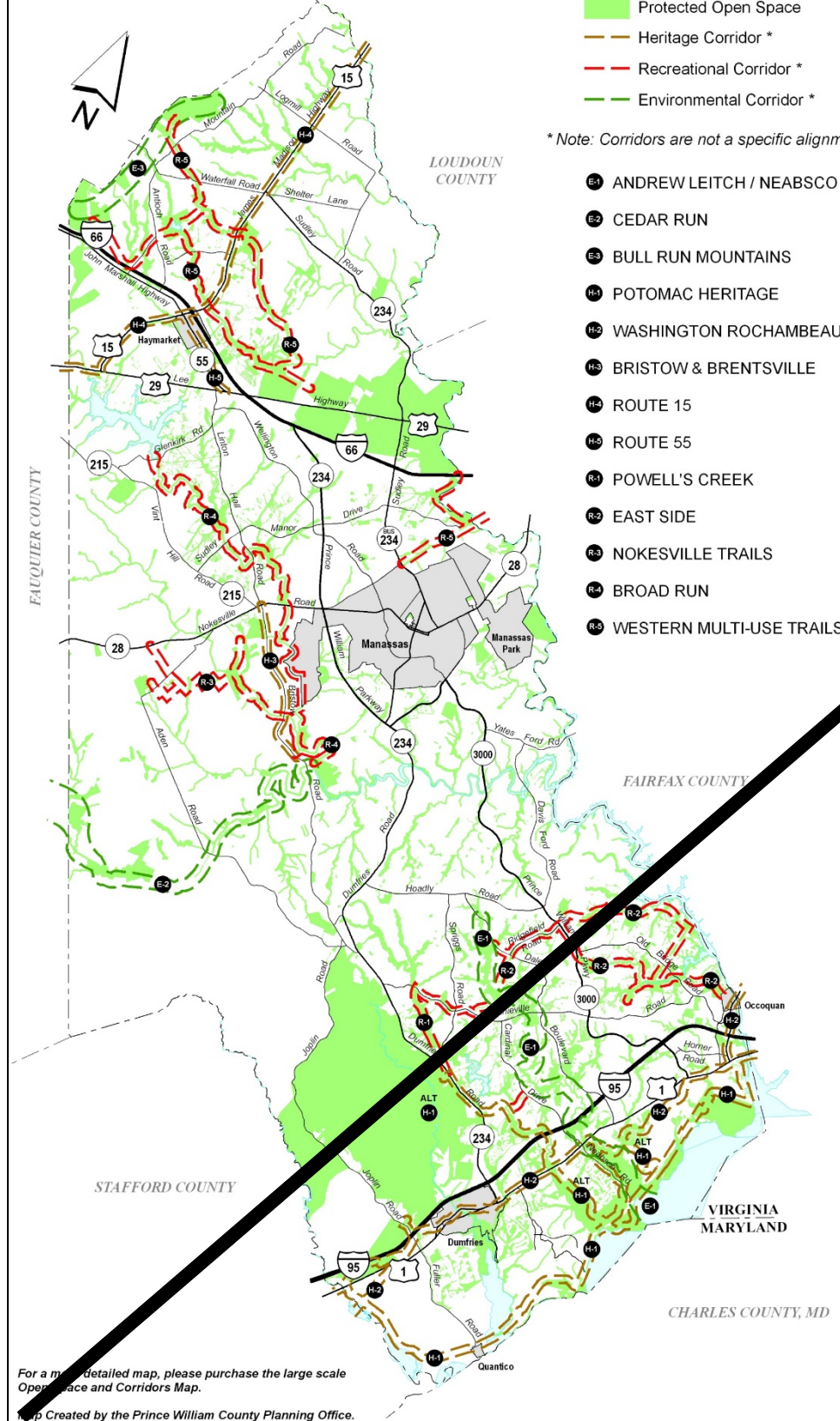


<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
<b>CO 1.3</b> As part of the rezoning and special use permit process, ensure adequate pedestrian, biking, and equestrian access to the nearest local parks through environmental, heritage, and recreational corridors. Access should incorporate, where practical, existing utility and conservation easements, abandoned railroad beds, and existing or planned trail segments.			
<b>CO-POLICY 2:</b> Partner with others to plan and manage heritage, environmental, and recreational corridors.			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<b>CO 2.1</b> Support the efforts of state and federal agencies to establish corridors linking public parks, forests, and wildlife management areas.			
<b>CO 2.2</b> Work with private and public organizations, utility companies, and other county, regional, state and federal agencies to develop heritage, environmental, and recreational corridors.			
<b>CO 2.3</b> Ensure opportunities for public participation in developing partnerships for heritage, environmental, and recreational corridors, including planning and maintenance of the corridors that get established.			
<b>CO 2.4</b> Ensure that all county agencies use best practices to develop and maintain corridors, including topographic standards, environmental concerns, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access requirements, where appropriate.			
<b>CO 2.5</b> <u>Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to link equivalent corridors at the adjacent jurisdictions.</u>	Clarification edit. Elaborating on the content of OS-Policy 2.		



**Proposed**

Open Space and Corridors Map



**Comments**

Updated. See map below.

**Type**

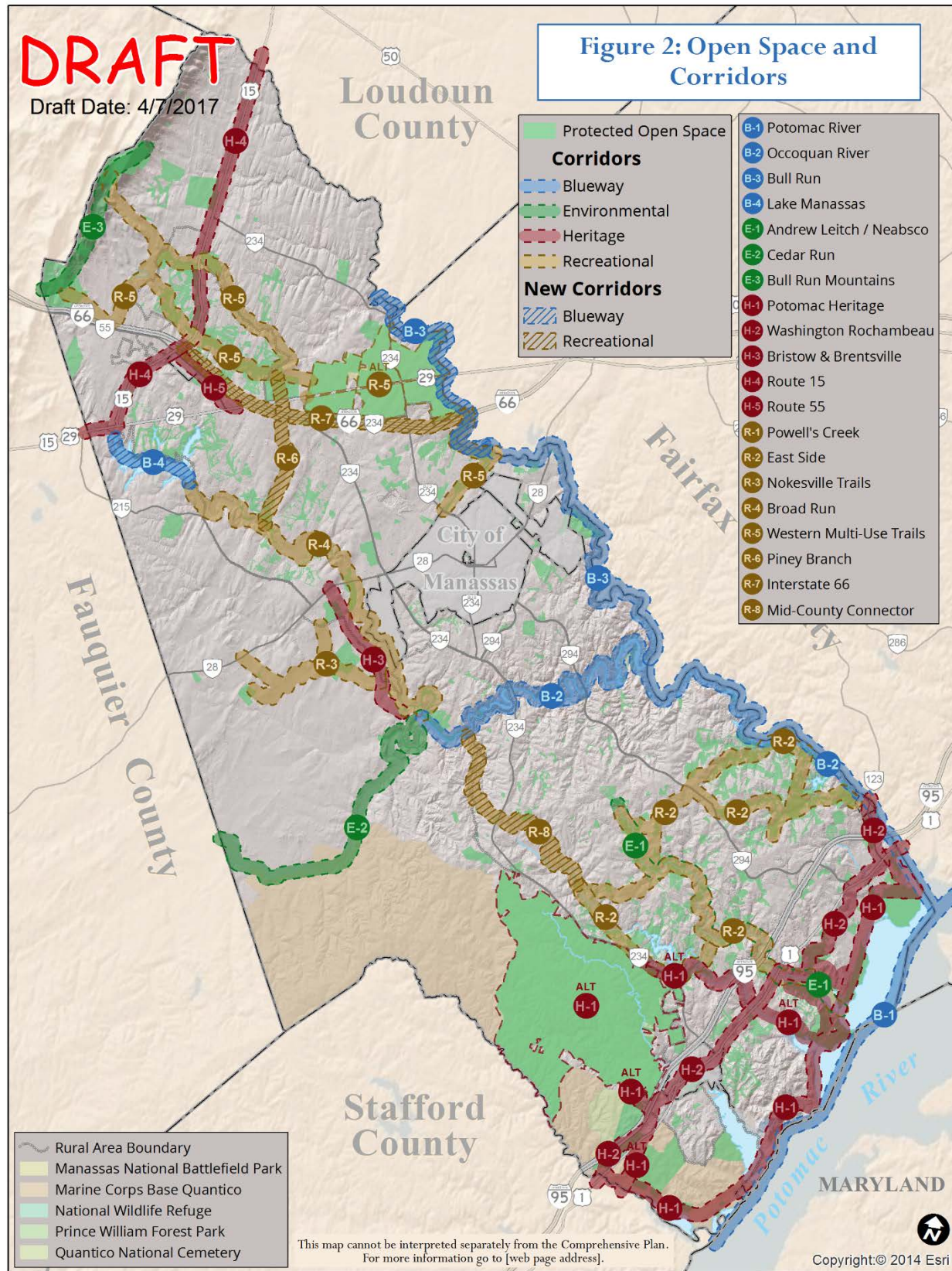
**New Location**

**Proposed**

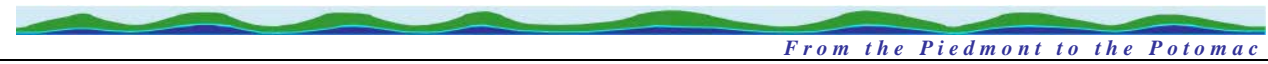
**Comments**

**Type**

**New Location**

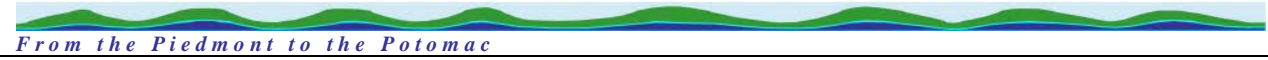


Map updated and revised to increase connectivity across the County per Corridors Goal and to incorporate the recommendation of the Trails and Blueways Council.



**Proposed**

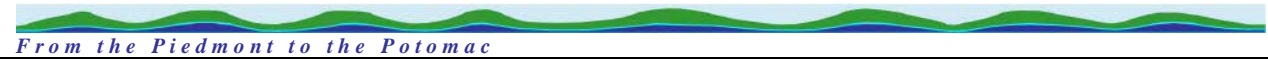
	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
<b>TRAILS PLAN</b>			
<b>CONTENTS</b>	Moved to Table of Contents.		
The components of the trails plan are:			
• Intent			
• Definitions			
• Goals, Policies, and Action Strategies			
• Trails Map (Figure 3)			
• Appendix A – Trail Standards and Classification (Appendix A)			
<b>INTENT</b>			
Our society and its citizens benefit from a vibrant trail system. The quality of life for residents of Prince William County is linked closely to the development and management of a well-maintained system of parks, trails, <u>blueways</u> , and open space. This Comprehensive Plan chapter addresses trails on public land or water, or private land where the trail is open to public use.	Clarification edit.		
A network of multi-use trails will connect residential areas with county, state, and national parks, forests, and wildlife management areas, as well as with places of cultural and historical interest, schools, retail areas, and transportation nodes. Recreational trails will include appropriate designation of selected county streams and rivers as "blueways" for recreational use, and satisfy a need to provide public access to waterways that can support canoes and boats for recreation and fishing.			
A network of trails provides a range of economic, aesthetic, environmental, <u>health</u> , and recreation benefits to citizens of a community, beyond the benefits that accrue to private landowners. A trails network (including blueways) can increase residential and commercial property values, encourage the revitalization of declining areas, attract tourists, and provide an alternative to the use of automobiles that can help reduce traffic congestion.	Clarification edit.		
<u>Trails impact individuals and communities in many ways. Well-designed trails create affordable, equitable transportation alternatives and recreation opportunities, foster economic development, encourage physical activity, improve community health, and help create a sense of place and community engagement.</u>	Clarification edit.		
<b>DEFINITIONS</b>			
<b>Blueways:</b> Rivers, lakes, or streams with public access for recreation that includes fishing, nature observation, and opportunities for both <u>motorized and non-motorized</u> boating, <u>subject to appropriate regulations</u> .	Clarification edit.		
<b>Trails:</b> <del>Designated routes on land or water with public access for recreation or transportation purposes such as walking, jogging, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, mountain biking, canoeing, kayaking, and backpacking. For safety or other management purposes, some Prince William public trails and blueways may be restricted to particular uses. Trails may be located on land or water bodies of any size including, but not limited to, urban, suburban, subdivided, and rural land. A trail is a linear corridor, on land or water, with protected status and public access for recreation or transportation (excluding scenic byways and highways).</del>	Definition updated to reflect definition of "Trail" in the VA Outdoor Plan for consistency.		



Proposed	Comments	Type	New Location
<b>GOALS, POLICIES AND ACTION STRATEGIES</b>			
<b>TRAILS GOAL 1:</b> Preserve the existing trails network (including blueways) within the County.			
<b>T1-POLICY 1:</b> Complete and maintain an accurate inventory of trails (including blueways) in Prince William County.			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<p><b>T1 1.1</b> The County shall prepare a comprehensive inventory of existing trails (using the classification system in Appendix A). The inventory will include, but is not limited to trails within public parks and open space, paved multi-use trails alongside roadways, natural surface trails, and other paths open to the public for non-motorized travel. The inventory will also include existing blueways and public access points to lakes and streams in the county.</p>			
<p><b>T1 1.2</b> Periodically update the trails inventory to include newly constructed trails.</p>			
<p><b>T1 1.3</b> Develop and maintain a publicly available online inventory of all trails.</p>			
<b>TRAILS GOAL 2:</b> Plan and implement a comprehensive countywide network of trails.			
<p><b>T2-POLICY 1:</b> Establish a Trails and Blueways Council <del>trails and blueways advisory committee</del> to serve as the focal point for developing a comprehensive network of trails (including blueways) in Prince William County.</p>	Clarification/Accuracy edit.		
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<p><b>T2 1.1</b> The Board of County Supervisors established the Prince William County Trails and Blueways Council (TBC) as an advisory council to the Board in February of 2009. In 2012, the Board created the Department of Parks and Recreation to create, implement and protect a countywide trails and blueways network. <del>and to should consider the creation of a trails and blueways advisory committee to operate under the auspices of the Park Authority to advise and assist the Park Authority Board and the Board of County Supervisors in efforts to create, implement and protect a countywide trails network.</del> The TBC is <del>trails and blueways advisory committee shall be</del> responsible for developing baseline criteria for creating public trails and blueways as well as recommending priorities for inclusion in the Prince William County capital improvement program and <del>the Park Authority capital improvement program</del>, reviewing comprehensive plan amendments, rezoning and special use permit applications and recommending trail development opportunities, and actively seeking to establish a broad range of partnerships to ensure a high quality and comprehensive countywide connected trails and blueways network.</p>	Accuracy update; The Park Authority is no longer active. The Department of Parks and Recreation was created to assume the Park Authority's responsibilities.		
<p><b>T2 1.2</b> The Trails and Blueways Council, <del>trails and blueways advisory committee</del>, with staff support from the Prince William County <u>Department of Parks and Recreation, Park Authority, Planning Office,</u> and other agencies as directed by the Board of County Supervisors, shall identify new trails and blueways connections with <del>that connect</del> residential areas, county, state, and national parks, forests, and wildlife management areas, places of cultural and historical interest, schools, retail areas, and transportation nodes, and provide their recommendations to the Board of County Supervisors for inclusion in the County's Comprehensive Plan.</p>	Accuracy and Clarification edits.		
<p><b>T2 1.3</b> The <u>Trails and Blueways Council</u> <del>trails and blueways advisory committee</del> shall identify opportunities to increase public access to blueways, and to create safe portage paths around obstacles (dams, low bridges, etc.).</p>	Accuracy edit.		
<p><b>T2 1.4</b> The <u>Trails and Blueways Council</u> <del>trails and blueways advisory committee</del> shall create benchmarks to measure progress in completing Prince William's comprehensive trail network.</p>	Accuracy edit.		



Proposed	Comments	Type	New Location
<b>T2-POLICY 2:</b> Maximize partnerships and public participation in all phases of the County trail and blueways programs.			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<b>T2 2.1</b> Invite input from county/state/regional/federal agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, landowners and developers, as well as community and regional organizations (including athletic leagues, civic groups, conservation and environmental groups, plus hiking, cycling and equestrian groups), to update the trails map, develop high-quality facilities, and attract alternative sources of land and funding.			
<b>T2 2.2</b> Ensure that the County's plans for a comprehensive trail network are included in the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) "Northern Virginia Bikeway and Trail Network", the Virginia Outdoors Plan, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government (MWCOG) "Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan for the National Capital Region," plus other relevant state and regional planning documents.	New Information.		
<b>T2 2.3</b> Facilitate arrangements with Virginia Railroad Express (VRE) and <del>OmniLink</del> Potomac Rappahannock Transit Commission (PRTC) for transport of bicycles, to increase access to trails in other Northern Virginia jurisdictions.	Clarification edit.		
<b>T2 2.4</b> Encourage Home Owner Associations (HOA's) <del>home owner associations</del> whenever possible to incorporate existing HOA trails and blueways into the public trails and blueways system.	Clarification edit.		
<b>T2 2.5</b> Work with the Prince William County Service Authority to collocate trail easements in utility corridors and on Service Authority properties.			
<b>T2 2.6</b> Work with utilities and other private property owners to incorporate existing trails, not open to the public now, into the county's comprehensive trail network.			
<b>T2 2.7</b> Consideration regarding residential privacy will be included as a factor when siting trails. <u>Where appropriate</u> , provide adequate public parking at appropriate trail <u>and blueway</u> access points to ensure residential or commercial interests will not be inconvenienced inappropriately by trail users.	Clarification edits.		
<b>T2 2.8</b> Establish an "Adopt-a-Trail Program" <del>adopt a trail program</del> to stimulate community support and protection of individual trails, and to offset the need for county resources to build, monitor, and maintain trail facilities.	Grammatical edit.		
<b>T2 2.9</b> Corridors, trails, and blueways generally shown on the trails map may take place on public property, within the public right-of-way, or on private property through voluntary donations by citizens, and through negotiating proffers from landowners and/or the development community as development occurs. Private property owners are not obligated to participate in the trails program.			
<b>T2 2.10</b> For trails planned in the rural area not included in the County transportation chapter's thoroughfare plan, <del>neither</del> the Prince William Board of County Supervisors <del>nor the Park Authority</del> shall pass any law whereby private property will be taken, condemned, or damaged for the "public use" of parks, open space, or trails. In addition, private property owners have the right to request that the County, <del>the Park Authority</del> , or any other non-profit entity, remove their property from any public map indicating existing, proposed, or future trails, open space, or parks.	Accuracy update; The Park Authority is no longer active. The Department of Parks and Recreation seeks approval through the BOCS, thus replacing the Park Authority with the Parks and Recreation Department is not needed here.		
<b>T2-POLICY 3:</b> Make land use decisions that stimulate both private sector developments and public transportation improvements that are consistent with the county's desired trails network.			

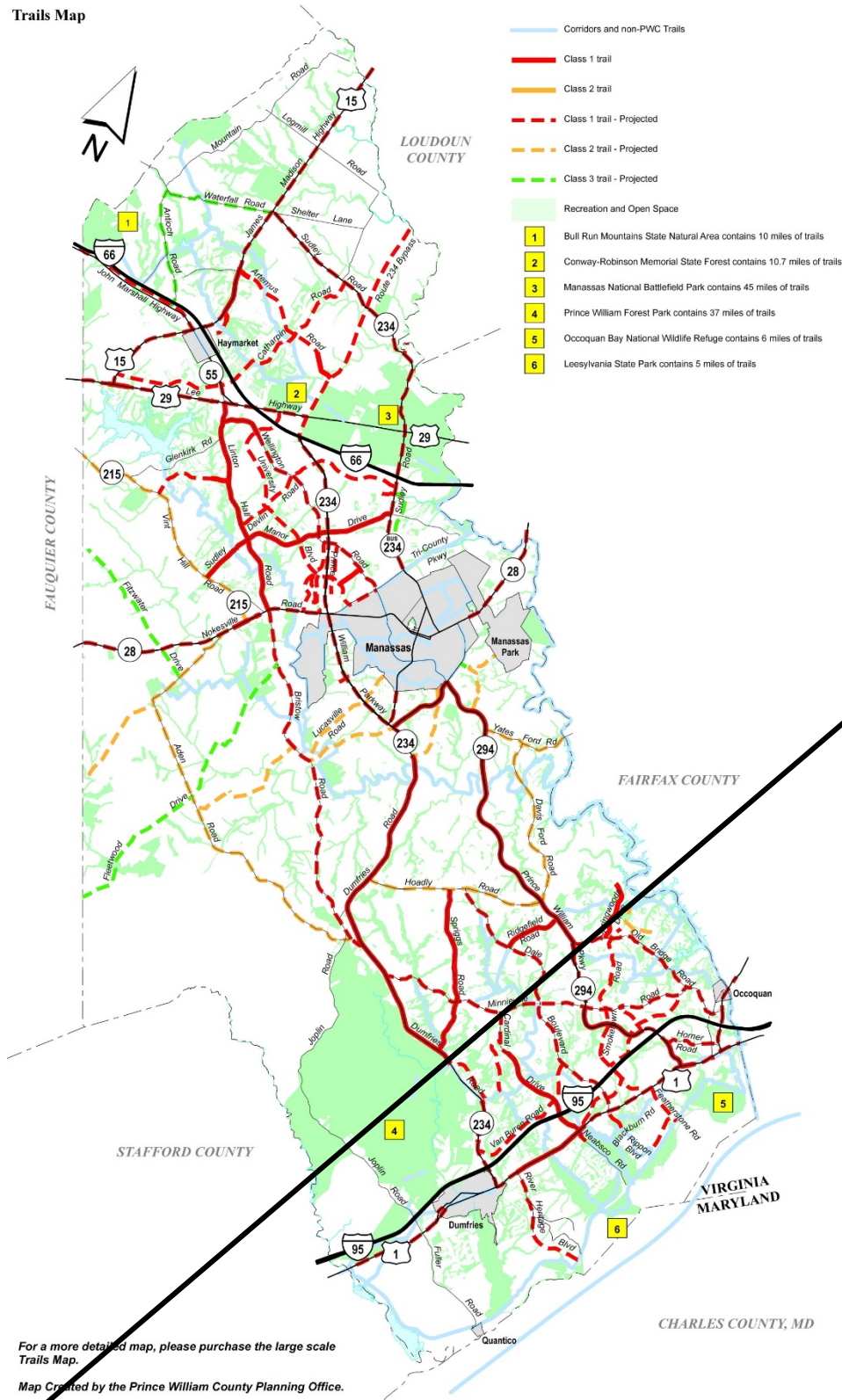


Proposed	Comments	Type	New Location
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<p><b>T2 3.1</b> Assure that approvals for new development (such as comprehensive plan amendments, rezonings, and special use permits) will include appropriate <del>proffers</del> <u>mitigation</u> for trails <u>and blueways</u>. To the <u>greatest extent possible</u>, assure that trails approved for new developments are <u>open for use by the general public</u>. Assure that approvals for new development will not negatively impact existing trails, and that new developments will preserve public access to trails <u>and blueways</u>.</p>	Clarification edit.		
<p><b>T2 3.2</b> Review all federal, state, regional and county transportation projects in Prince William to ensure funding includes appropriate lateral crossings in the design and construction of bridges and road projects, as well as bicycle and pedestrian signage, crossing signals, and crosswalks that facilitate easy pedestrian and bike access across highways, streams, and railroads. Consider the suitability of sidewalks and on-road bicycle lanes as interim measures for completing a comprehensive network of dedicated trails.</p>			
<p><b>T2 3.3</b> Consider using existing county rights-of-way or other county-owned lands for trails, <u>blueway access</u>, parks, and open space, prior to determining if other disposition is more appropriate.</p>	Clarification edit.		
<p><b>T2 3.4</b> Acquire easements and other property rights using donations, grants, and proceeds from bond issues as well as proffers, to implement the comprehensive trails network.</p>			
<b>T2-POLICY 4: Develop and maintain standards and guidelines for trail planning, development, and maintenance.</b>			
<b>ACTION STRATEGIES:</b>			
<p><b>T2 4.1</b> <del>Maintain</del> <del>Amend</del> the DCSM to include construction standards for trail types identified in Appendix A.</p>	Update for accuracy.		
<p><b>T2 4.2</b> <del>Maintain the Parks and Recreation Department's Facilities Master Plan-Amend the Park Authority Comprehensive Plan</del> to include trail guidelines, types, and standards consistent with <u>the DCSM and the Comprehensive Plan</u>.</p>	Accuracy update/edit.		

**Proposed**

**Figure 23 – Trails Map**

Trails Map

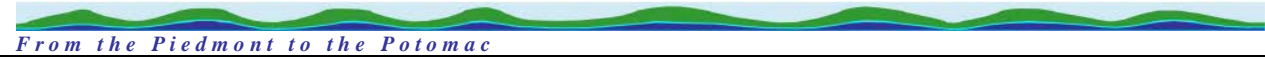


**Comments**

Trails map to be updated as part of the part of the update to the Transportation Plan.

**Type**

**New Location**



<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
<b>THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK FOR FUTURE TRAILS MAP TO BE REVISED AS PART OF THE TRANSPORTATION PLAN UPDATE</b>	New Map.		



Proposed	Comments	Type	New Location
<b>TRAILS PLAN APPENDIX A</b>			
<b>TRAIL STANDARDS AND CLASSIFICATION</b>			
<p><u>According to the Virginia Outdoor Plan, a trail is a linear corridor, on land or water, with protected status and public access for recreation or transportation (excluding scenic byways and highways). Increased trail mileage and increased access to public trails for recreation and transportation consistently rank at the top of public surveys in Prince William County, surrounding jurisdictions, and statewide.</u></p>	<p>New Text. Clarification edit. Definition will be added to glossary.</p>		
<p><del>Trails serve a multiplicity of purposes including exercising, walking, jogging, hiking, cycling, mountain biking, bird watching, boating, and equestrian use. They provide safe, alternative, non-motorized transportation routes to destinations, such as private residences, work, schools, or shopping. For safety and other management purposes, some trails may be restricted to particular uses.</del></p>	<p>Replaced</p>		
<p><del>Trails are designed to provide a variety of experiences for users of different ages and abilities. Based on factors including the terrain, surrounding natural resources such as vegetation, surface material, trail width, stream crossings, and road crossings, users will be offered a range of experiences.</del></p> <p><u>Trails in Prince William County are designed to provide a variety of experiences for users of different abilities and travel modes. Based on factors including design and the constraints of the natural and built environment, the County’s trails offer many different experiences. While the majority of Prince William County’s trails are designated multi-use, some trails may be designed and managed for single-use (ie, pedestrian, equestrian, or bicycle) and may be directional.</u></p>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>		
<p><del>Furthermore, because of the range of user abilities and purposes, it is impossible for one trail type to be optimal for all purposes and users. For example, baby strollers need a smooth, paved surface while mountain bikers prefer a natural surface with some challenging features.</del></p>	<p>Removed for redundancy and combined with above</p>		
<p><del><b>TRAIL STANDARDS</b></del></p>	<p>Clarification edit. No need to repeat ‘Trail Standards’.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Prince William County adheres to the Urban Bikeway Design Guide from the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) and the Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities of American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) for pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure when designing transportation-oriented trails. Additionally, Prince William County Department of Parks and Recreation has developed and adopted a Trail Standards Manual to guide recreational trail design, construction, maintenance, and programming in the county. The manual incorporates best practices from industry-leading sources such as the United States Forest Service and International Mountain Bicycling Association. These standards shall be shared with public and private trail development partners to ensure consistent quality and user experiences across the county trail network.</del></li> </ul>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Whenever feasible, the trail should be separated from vehicular traffic, except for regulated uses such as maintenance and emergency access.</del></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>A trail should either have definitive start and end points (–which may include residential areas, businesses, schools, parks, other trails); –or, as in the case of a loop trail, the trail itself, or a potential for future connectivity; or form a self-contained loop system. In many cases it may take a number of years to assemble all the pieces needed to make a meaningful trail connection.</del></li> </ul>	<p>Clarification edit.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>A trail should be mapped in the appropriate trail database</del></li> </ul>			
	<p>Clarification edit.</p>		



Proposed	Comments	Type	New Location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A trail should be signed in such a way that it can be navigated with reasonable ease <del>from one end to another</del> prior to its opening to the public.</li> </ul>	Clarification edit.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A trail should be maintained so that it is generally passable. Many trails, especially natural surface trails, have some <del>use</del> limitations due to <del>uncontrollable</del> weather events.</li> </ul>	Clarification edit.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>The existence of boardwalks and bridges does not affect the classification of a trail.</del></li> </ul>	Clarification edit.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depending upon factors, such as <del>user development level, primary use, demographics, topography, and management scheme, connective value,</del> trails are classified into one of <del>five</del> <u>eight</u> categories:</li> </ul>	Updated for consistency with trail BMPs and VA Outdoor Plan. Definitions from VA Outdoor Plan and DPR Trail Manual.		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del><b>Trunkline Major Regional Trail:</b> A generally long-distance trail designed to accommodate multiple uses and is a key component of a state trail system. A major trail that connects to which connector trails link. The <del>outside the County, such as the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and East Coast Greenway in Prince William County fall into this category</del> the Virginia Bikeway. Surface and width vary depending upon the terrain and regional uses.</del></li> </ol>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del><b>Transportation Trails:</b> A designated route along which pedestrians, non-motorized vehicle users and equestrians travel. They can be physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic or shared as a portion of a roadway designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings. Connectivity between trails is encouraged for continuous routing. <b>On-road Bicycle Route:</b> Designated bike lane or signed bike route on road surface.</del></li> </ol>	Clarification edit.		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del><b>Blueway:</b> The term blueway and water trail are used interchangeably. They are managed systems of access points and support facilities that allow trail users to plan paddling trips with assurances that access points, rest stops, resupply sites, and camp sites are clearly identified on maps and on signs visible from the water. Blueway infrastructure exists on the Bull Run and Occoquan, and Potomac Rivers. <b>Major paved trail:</b> Concrete or asphalt trail, 8 feet or more in width.</del></li> </ol>	Clarification edit.		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del><b>Greenway:</b> A linear open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream valley or ridgeline, or overland along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road or other route. Any natural or landscaped trail for pedestrian, equestrian or bicycle passage. An open space connector linking parks, nature reserves, cultural features or historic sites with each other and with populated areas. Locally, certain strip or linear parks designated as a parkway or greenbelt. Trail surface may vary, but are generally more developed than natural surface recreational trails. The Broad Run Trail, Neabsco Greenway, Catharpin Greenway, and Occoquan Greenways in Prince William County fall into this category. <b>Minor Paved Trail:</b> Concrete or asphalt trail, 4 to less than 8 feet in width.</del></li> </ol>	Clarification edit.		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del><b>Recreational Trail:</b> A trail designed and managed primarily for recreational uses such as hiking, running, mountain biking, or horseback riding. By default, recreational trails are multi-use, though individual trails may be restricted to one or more travel mode for a variety of reasons. Recreational trails are typically found within parks and often form loop or stacked-loop systems. Trail surface and development level may vary, but are usually natural surface or crushed stone. Recreational trails exist in most of Prince William County's larger county parks, as well as state and federal properties in the county. <b>Multi-Use Trails:</b> Minor paved trail with a parallel natural surface or stone dust trail.</del></li> </ol>	Clarification edit. <b>*see DPR Trail Manual for details on classifications.</b>		

<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>New Location</b>
<p><b>6. Natural Surface or Stone Dust Trail:</b> Stone dust, wood chip, or packed soil, usually 6–8 feet in width.</p>			
<p><b>7. Stream Valley Trail:</b> Trail in a stream valley, surface and width vary depending upon the terrain.</p>			
<p><b>8. Trails Belonging to Other Jurisdictions:</b> Trails that belong to the Cities of Manassas, Manassas Park, or the towns of Occoquan, Dumfries, Haymarket, or Quantico.</p>			