



AGENDA

The Board of County Supervisors
Hon. Deshundra Jefferson, Chair
Hon. Victor S. Angry, Vice Chair
Hon. Andrea O. Bailey
Hon. Kenny A. Boddye
Hon. Tom Gordy
Hon. Jeannie M. LaCroix
Hon. George T. Stewart
Hon. Yesli Vega

September 15, 2026

2:00 PM

Agenda Revised: September 10, 2026

1) Added Item 8-C to Supervisors' Time

1. Prayer - Invocation - Moment of Silence

2. Pledge of Allegiance

3. Procedural Matters

- 3.A. **RES** - Approve a Request to Participate Remotely Through Electronic Communication Means *(If Necessary)*
[Item 3-A](#)

4. Public Comment Time

5. County Executive

6. County Attorney

- 6.A. **RES** - Authorize a Closed Meeting
[Item 6-A](#)

7. Work Sessions

- 7.A. **PRESENTATION** - Land Use Impact Modeling and Assessment (LIMA) and the Occoquan Watershed Modeling Framework (OWMF) - Dr. Stanley Grant and Dr. Siddharth Saksena, Virginia Tech and Allie Wagner, Northern Virginia Regional Commission
[Item 7-A](#)
- 7.B. **PRESENTATION** - PWC Collaboration with Community Stakeholders Regarding: H.R.1 Medicaid Changes and SNAP Work Requirement - Phyllis Jennings-Holt, Social Services - *Health, Wellbeing, and Environmental Sustainability*
[Item 7-B](#)

8. Supervisors' Time

- 8.A. **RES** - Reaffirm Commitment to Protect the Occoquan Reservoir and Oppose Diversions from the Occoquan Watershed for Consumptive Reuse - Supervisor Boddye
[Item 8-A](#)

- 8.B. **Proposed Directive:** Supervisor Bailey: IDA Performance Grants for Affordable Housing Projects

[Supervisor Bailey - IDA Performance Grants for Affordable Housing Projects](#)

- 8.C. **RES** - Amend the Prince William Board of County Supervisors' 2026 Meeting Calendar to Remove the 7:00 p.m. Evening Session on October 6, 2026, Change the Location of the October 13, 2026, Work Session from Board Chambers to Old Hickory Golf Club, 11921 Chanceford Drive, Woodbridge, Virginia, 22192, and Add a Joint Meeting with the Prince William County School Board and State Delegation on October 13, 2026, at 6:00 p.m. at Old Hickory Golf Club, 11921 Chanceford Drive, Woodbridge, Virginia, 22192

[Item 8-C](#)

9. **Closed Meeting**

- 9.A. **RES** - Certify the Closed Meeting

[Item 9-A](#)

10. **Adjourn**

- 10.A. **RES** - Adjourn the Meeting

[Item 10-A](#)

The Board of County Supervisors' meeting agenda may be amended or revised after it is posted, prior to the commencement of the meeting, and during the meeting, as provided by law.

The Board continues to strongly encourage members of the public to communicate with the Board, including via email, SpeakUp!, and during Public Comment Time. Because Board meetings are broadcast live on cable TV and the internet, and past Board meetings are available on the County website, younger members of the public may be listening and/or viewing the meetings, including public comment time. During Public Comment Time, members of the public shall refrain from obscenity or other speech tending to create a breach of the peace, as such language violates the Board's Rules of Procedure. The Board also strongly encourages speakers during Public Comment Time to follow proper decorum and be respectful to each other; and to refrain from using profanity, as such language is not suitable for younger members of the public who may be viewing and/or listening to the meeting. The Board appreciates the public's cooperation in communicating important feedback and information to the Board in a positive, productive, and respectful manner.

To register to comment remotely at Public Comment Time, please visit [SpeakUp! Prince William](#)

Online registration will open at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, September 9 and close at 5:00 p.m. on Monday, September 14.

MOTION:

September 15, 2026

SECOND:

Regular Meeting

Res. No. 26-

RE:

Approve a Request to Participate Remotely Through Electronic Communication Means

ACTION:

WHEREAS, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors (Board) adopted a policy in its Rules of Procedure pursuant to Section 2.2-3708.2 and 2.2-3708.3, VA Code Ann., to allow for remote participation by Members of the Board; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Board's policy, Supervisor _____ notified the Chair that they are requesting permission from the Board to electronically participate at the Board's regular meeting; and

WHEREAS, Supervisor ____ certified that (*check A, B, C, or D*):

A. ____ the Member is unable to attend the meeting due to a temporary or permanent disability or other medical condition that prevents the Member's physical attendance. For purposes of determining whether a quorum is physically assembled, a Board member who is a person with a disability as defined in Section 51.5-40.1, VA Code Ann., and uses remote participation counts toward the quorum as if the individual was physically present; OR

B. ____ the Member is unable to attend the meeting due to a medical condition of a member of the member's family, which requires the member to provide care that prevents the member's physical attendance, or the member is a caregiver who must provide care for a person with a disability at the time the public meeting is being held, thereby preventing the member's physical attendance. For purposes of determining whether a quorum is physically assembled, a Board member who is a caregiver for a person with a disability and uses remote participation counts toward the quorum as if the individual were physically present; OR

C. ____ the Member's principal residence is more than 60 miles from the meeting location identified in the required notice for such meeting; OR

D. ____ the Member is unable to attend the meeting due to the following specifically identified personal matter: flight canceled in Newark, New Jersey; AND the Member has not already used remote participation due to personal matters more than two meetings per calendar year or 25 percent of the meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, which is greater; and

September 15, 2026
Regular Meeting
Res. No. 26-
Page Two

WHEREAS, the general description of the remote location from which Supervisor _____ plans to electronically participate is _____; the remote location need not be open to the public; and

WHEREAS, Supervisor _____ verifies that the Member's participation in any closed session of the meeting shall remain confidential and not be disclosed to any unauthorized persons or entities; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Board's policy, a request for electronic participation from a remote location shall be approved unless participation violates the Board's policy or any provisions of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act; and the Board's policy shall be applied strictly and uniformly, without exception, to the entire membership of the Board and without regard to the identify of the Member requesting remote participation or the matters that will be considered or voted on at the meeting;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors hereby approves the request to participate remotely in the meeting through electronic communication means in accordance with the Board's policy; a quorum of the Board was physically assembled at one primary or central meeting location; and arrangements were made for the voice of the Member to be heard by all persons at the primary or central meeting location.

Votes:

Ayes:

Nays:

Absent from Vote:

Absent from Meeting:

Abstain from Vote:

For Information:

County Attorney

ATTEST: _____
Clerk to the Board

MOTION:

September 15, 2026

SECOND:

Regular Meeting

Res. No. 26-

RE: Authorize a Closed Meeting

ACTION:

WHEREAS, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors (Board) desires to consult with legal counsel and staff and discuss in Closed Meeting the following matters:

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 2.2-3711(A) (3), (7), and (8) VA Code Ann., such discussions may occur in Closed Meeting;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors hereby authorizes discussion of the aforesated matters in Closed Meeting.

Votes:

Ayes:

Nays:

Absent from Vote:

Absent from Meeting:

For Information:

County Attorney

ATTEST: _____
Clerk to the Board

Landuse Impact Modeling and Assessment (LIMA) and the Occoquan Watershed Modeling Framework (OWMF)



Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, Virginia Tech
Northern Virginia Regional Commission
September 15th, 2026



Meet the Geeks: The LIMA Team



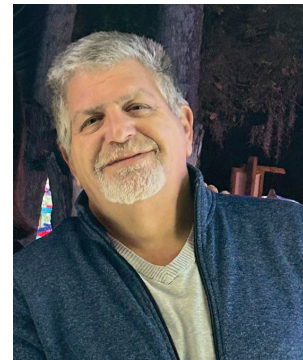
Dr. Siddharth Saksena
Assistant Professor



Dr. Stanley Grant
Professor & Director, OWML



Dr. Megan Rippy
Associate Professor



Normand Goulet
Division Director, NVRC



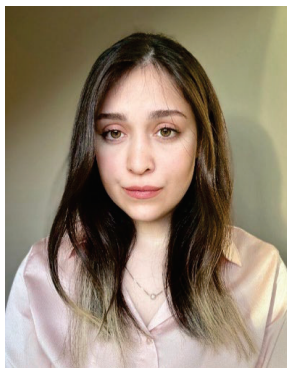
Dr. Lalit Pal
Postdoctoral Research
Fellow



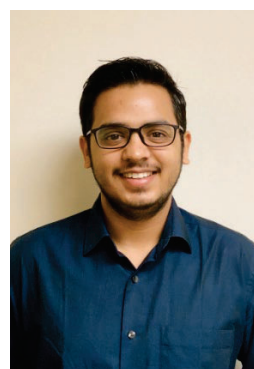
Dr. Ayden Baran
Consulting Engineer
Artasol Inc.



Dr. Vishwa Shah
Postdoctoral Associate



Rezvane Ghorbani
PhD Candidate



Dr. Shantanu Bhide
Postdoctoral Associate



Julia Post
Graduate Engineer
Dewberry

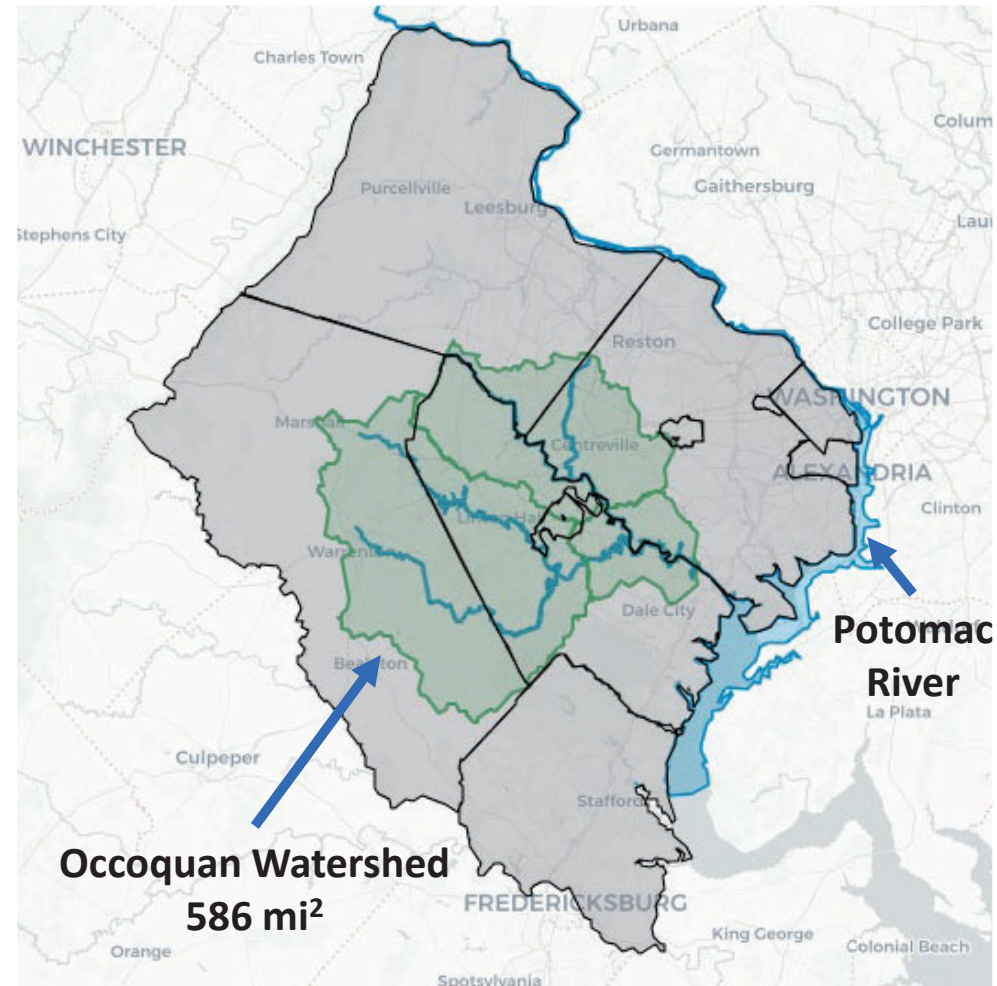


Allie Wagner
Environmental Planner
NVRC



The Occoquan Legacy Model: A “Crystal Ball” for the Watershed since 1980s

- Model (HSPF+ & CE-QUAL-W2) provided data on annual flow estimates, nutrients loads, and sediment loads into the reservoir
- Data to support stormwater BMP design & WTP discharge operations into the reservoir
- **Newer (and more challenging) questions and recent technological advances have reduced its usability**



Key Question

“How does increasing imperviousness due to land use/land cover change and climate variability impact the watershed in the future? Or How would the watershed respond to local development and future climatic conditions?”

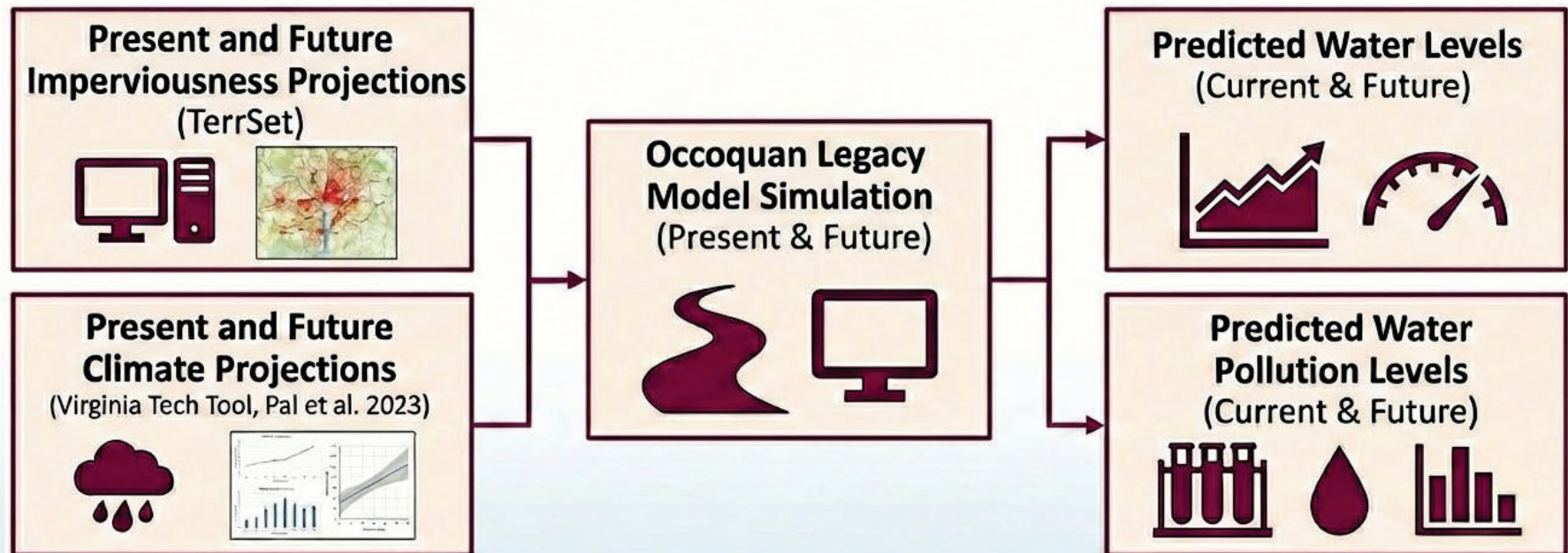
BEFORE (Natural State)



AFTER (Developed & Climate-Impacted)



How did we design this study?



Research Workflow

Is the Occoquan legacy model accurate enough for us to trust its predictions?



Daily Streamflow between 2013 – 2015

Metric	What it tells us	Performance
Trend Tracking	If the river goes up, does the model go up too?	Good ($R^2 \sim 0.70$)
Reliability	Is the model better than a simple guess?	Good to Very Good (NSE ~ 0.70)
Margin of error	How small is the "gap" between model and data?	Satisfactory (RSR = 0.56)
Bias	Is the model “always” leaning too high or too low?	Acceptable (Bias = +14%)

Overall: Model Calibration Met Published References for Watershed Evaluation.

Which scenarios did we select for the study?

The Scenarios & <i>Their Labels</i>	What we tested for	The “Data”
Today’s Snapshot or <i>“Baseline”</i>	Current landuse/land cover(LULC) & current climate	LULC : 2016 Climate : 2013 – 2015
Growth or <i>“Landuse Only”</i>	More development, same climate	LULC : 2040 (Projected) Climate : 2013 – 2015
Growth + Median climate or <i>“Landuse + Climate (Median)”</i>	More development + "Typical" changes in rain and temperature	LULC : 2040 Climate : 2039 – 2041 (Median change in P & T)
Growth + Worst-case climate or <i>“Landuse + Climate (Extreme)”</i>	More development + Extreme changes in rain and temperature	LULC : 2040 Climate : 2039 – 2041 (Extreme change in P & T)

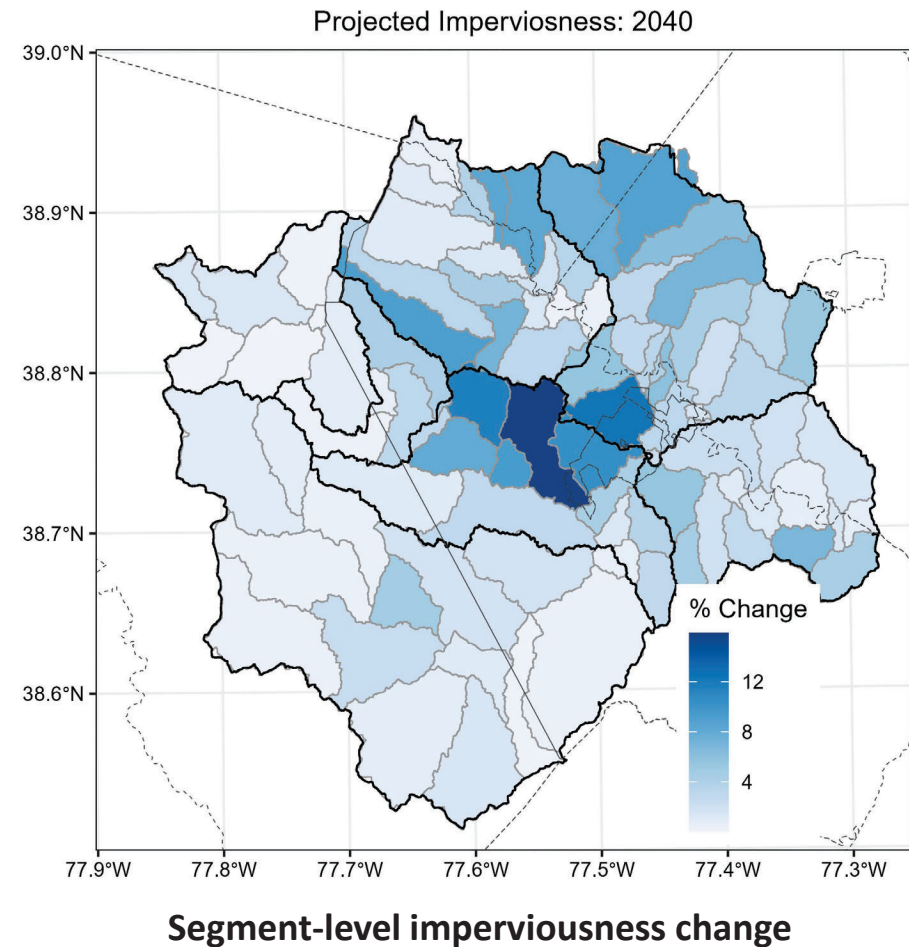
Segment-level Land Use Projections for 2040

Assimilated impervious change projections from *ML model* and *jurisdictions*

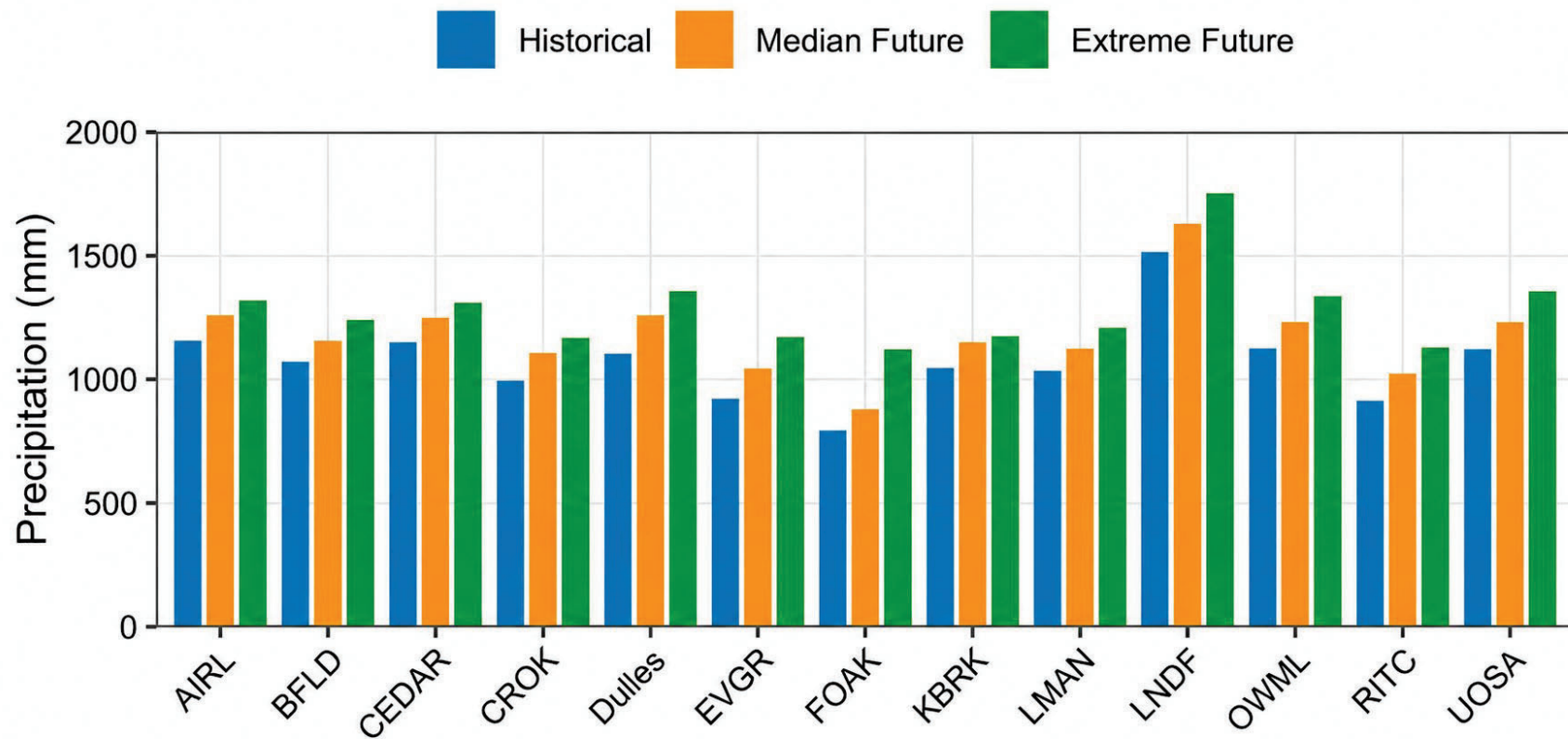
Subbasin-level imperviousness

(as % change in area coverage w.r.t 2016)

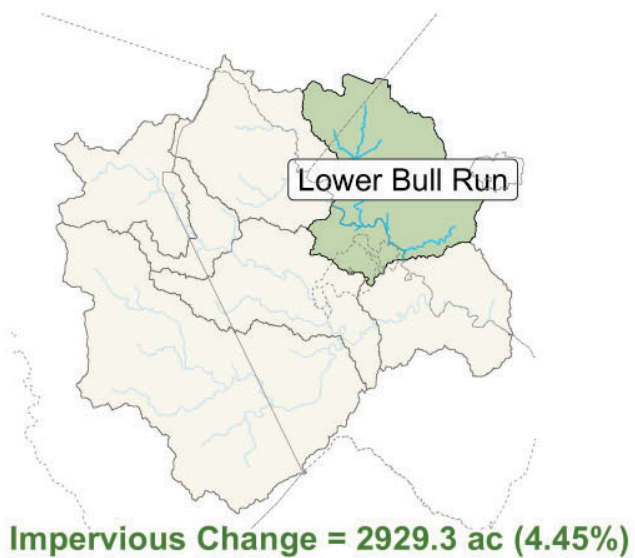
Subbasin	Change (acre)	Change (%)
Cedar Run (CR)	1227.0	0.99
Lower Broad Run (LBR)	2651.1	5.67
Lower Bull Run (LBL)	2929.3	4.45
Lower Occoquan (LO)	948.0	2.33
Middle Broad Run (MBR)	318.5	2.05
Upper Broad Run (UBR)	153.5	0.49
Upper Bull Run (UBL)	1699.1	3.35



Precipitation projections for median & extreme future scenarios

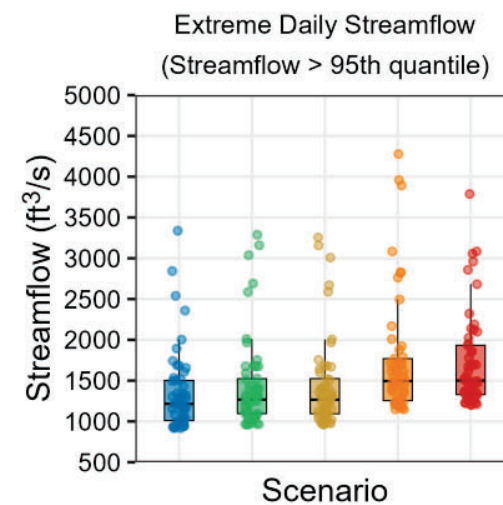
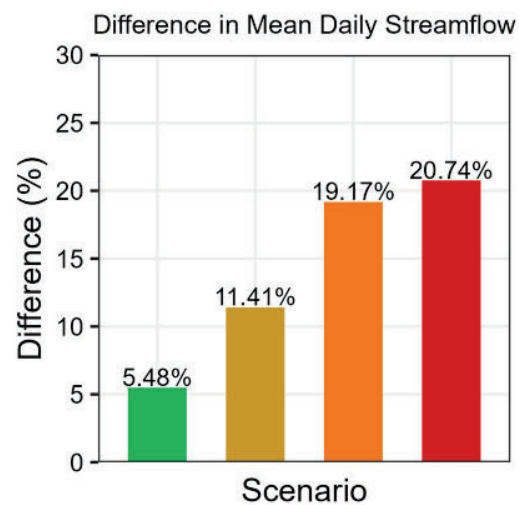
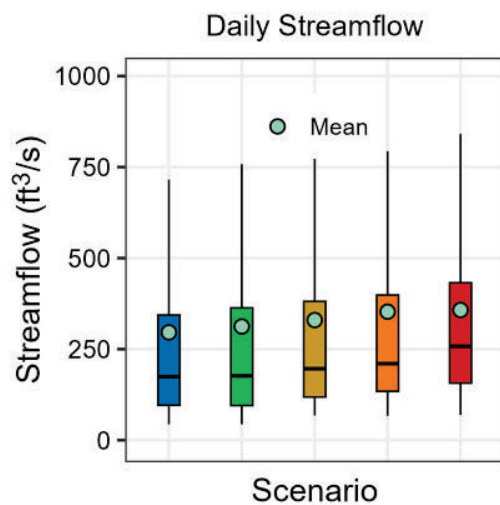
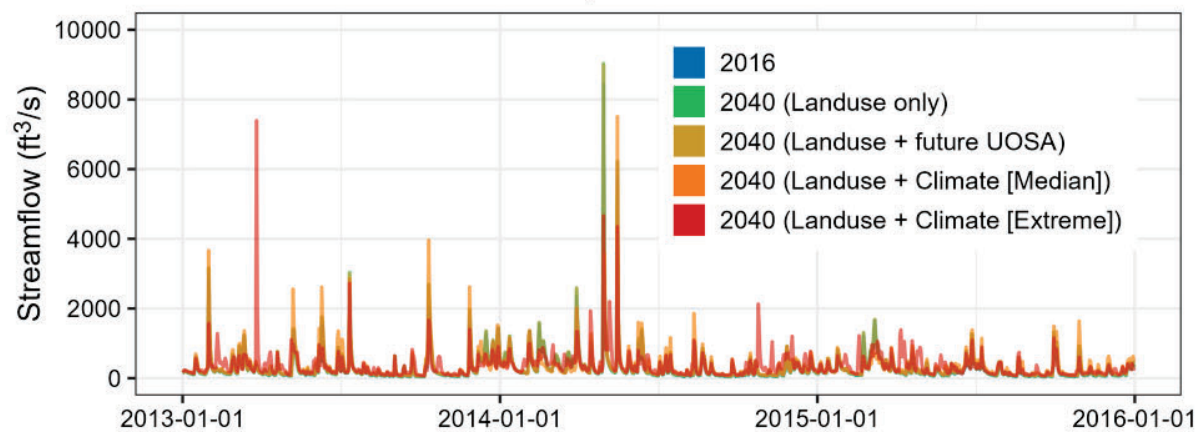


Average Annual Precipitation across rainfall gauges in the Occoquan Watershed



Lower Bull

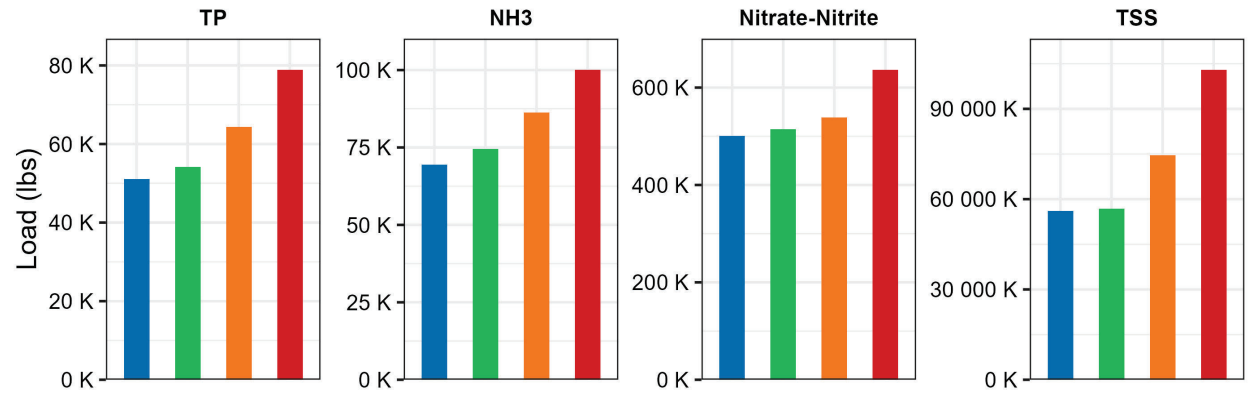
Daily Streamflow



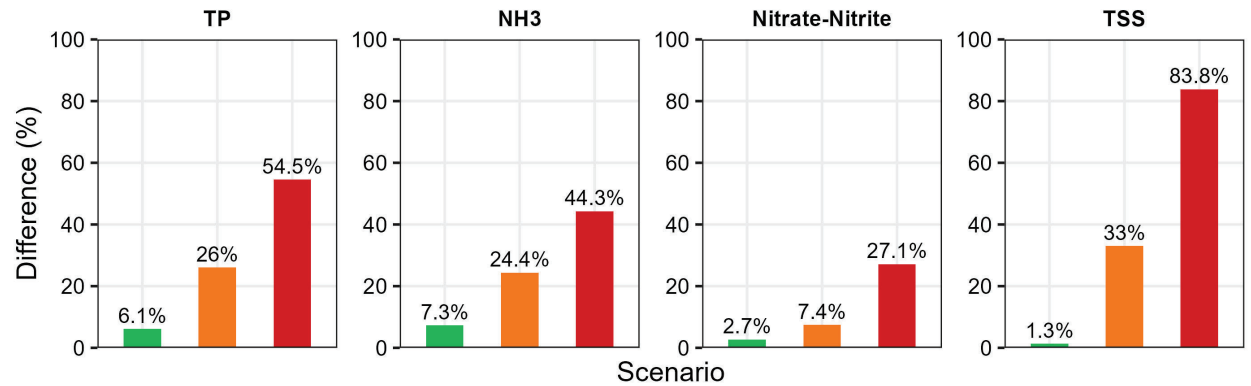
Lower Broad

■ 2016 ■ 2040 (Landuse only) ■ 2040 (Landuse + Climate [Median]) ■ 2040 (Landuse + Climate [Extreme])

Annual Nutrient Load



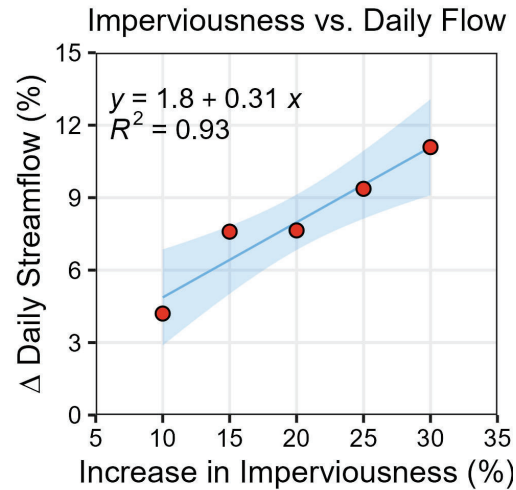
Difference in Mean Annual Nutrient Load



Lower Broad Run

Impervious Change = 2651.1 ac (5.67%)

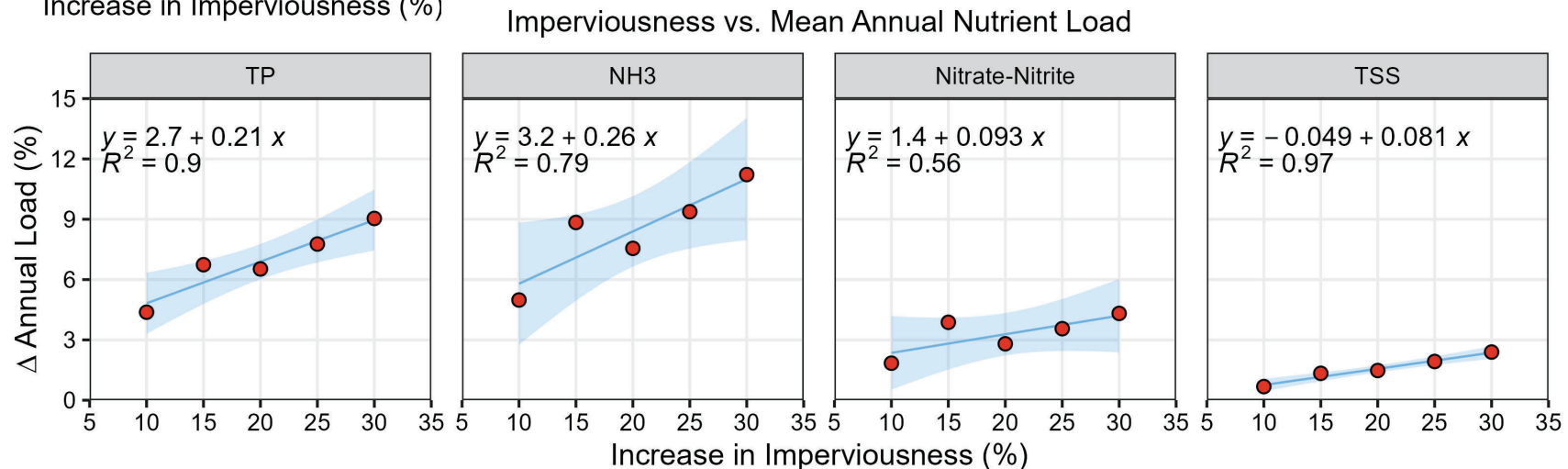
When we randomly increase developed area, what does the model show?



Remember, the projected development and the legacy model were ~ 70% accurate



Results assume that development takes place ONLY in Lower Broad Run, not the upstream region



What does this work tell us about Occoquan's Future?

Our landscape is changing



- **Urban land cover:** 29% → 39% by 2040 (not imperviousness)
- **More Development** – Higher flows, more nutrients and more sediments in the stream.
- **Seasonal Sensitivity:** Local streams show more sensitivity to development during summer.

Sustained Development Under Climate Variability



- **Rain is Increasing** → Expect higher rainfall and flashier storms in the coming years.
- **Enhanced periods of no rainfall** in the coming years
- **Development coupled with climate variability** has a much larger impact on total flows and watershed health (nutrient & sediments).

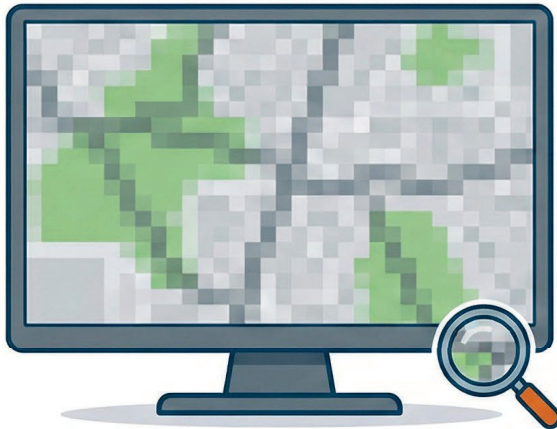
What Matters for Decision Makers



- **Continuous and improved monitoring** of the watershed recommended.
- **Worst-Case Readiness:** Watershed needs to be ready for combined influence of sustained development and extreme weather.
- **Modernized** watershed modeling is essential for preparedness.

Why We Need an Upgrade: Limits of the Legacy Model

Problem 1: "Blurry" Local View



Cannot see neighborhood-level changes (like a new parking lot).



**Legacy
Occoquan Model**
(Current Tool)

Problem 2: Slow & Difficult to Update



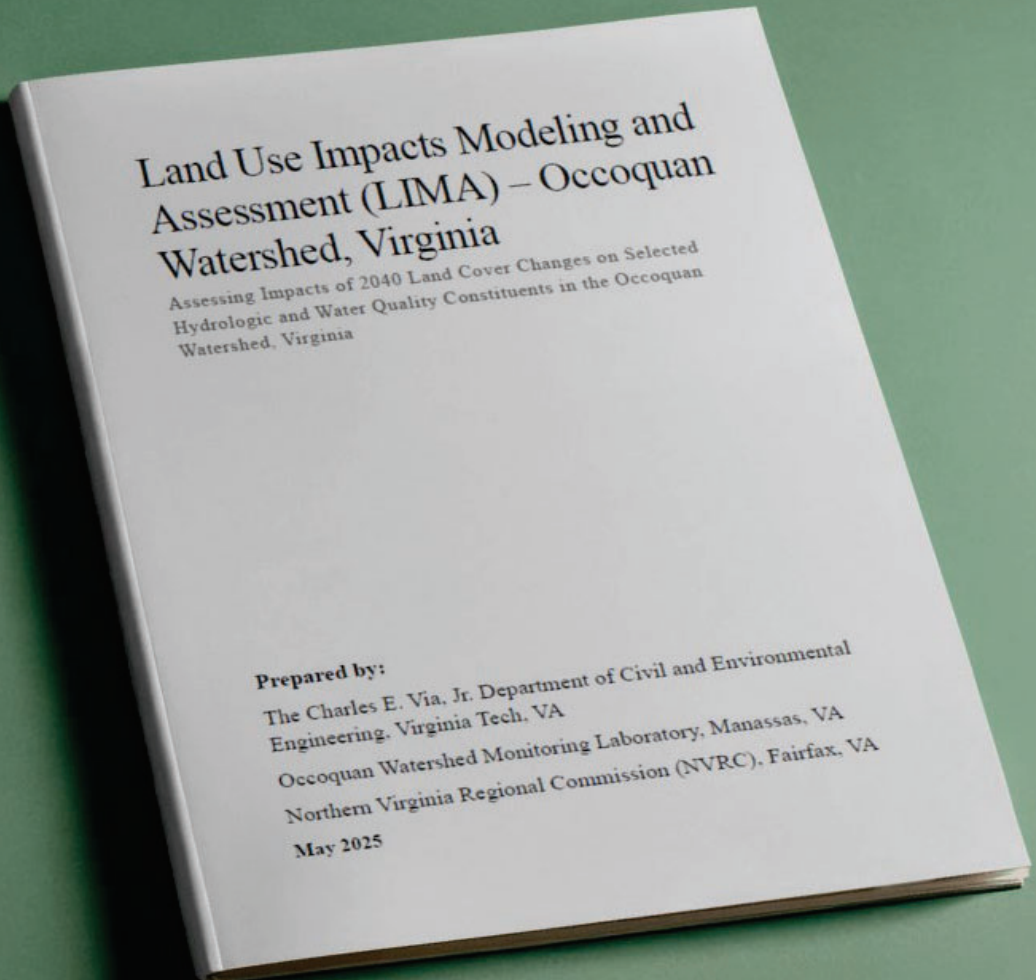
Requires heavy manual work to add new data, making it slow to adapt.

Problem 3: Foggy Future Predictions



Less precise forecasts for future climate and water health.

Result: We need a sharper, faster, more flexible tool for tomorrow's challenges.

The image shows the front cover of a report titled "Land Use Impacts Modeling and Assessment (LIMA) – Occoquan Watershed, Virginia". The cover is white and is placed on a green background. The title is in a large, bold, black serif font. Below the title, in a smaller, black serif font, is the subtitle: "Assessing Impacts of 2040 Land Cover Changes on Selected Hydrologic and Water Quality Constituents in the Occoquan Watershed, Virginia". At the bottom of the cover, in a black serif font, is the text: "Prepared by: The Charles E. Via, Jr. Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Virginia Tech, VA Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Laboratory, Manassas, VA Northern Virginia Regional Commission (NVRC), Fairfax, VA May 2025".

Land Use Impacts Modeling and Assessment (LIMA) – Occoquan Watershed, Virginia

Assessing Impacts of 2040 Land Cover Changes on Selected Hydrologic and Water Quality Constituents in the Occoquan Watershed, Virginia

Prepared by:

The Charles E. Via, Jr. Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Virginia Tech, VA
Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Laboratory, Manassas, VA
Northern Virginia Regional Commission (NVRC), Fairfax, VA
May 2025

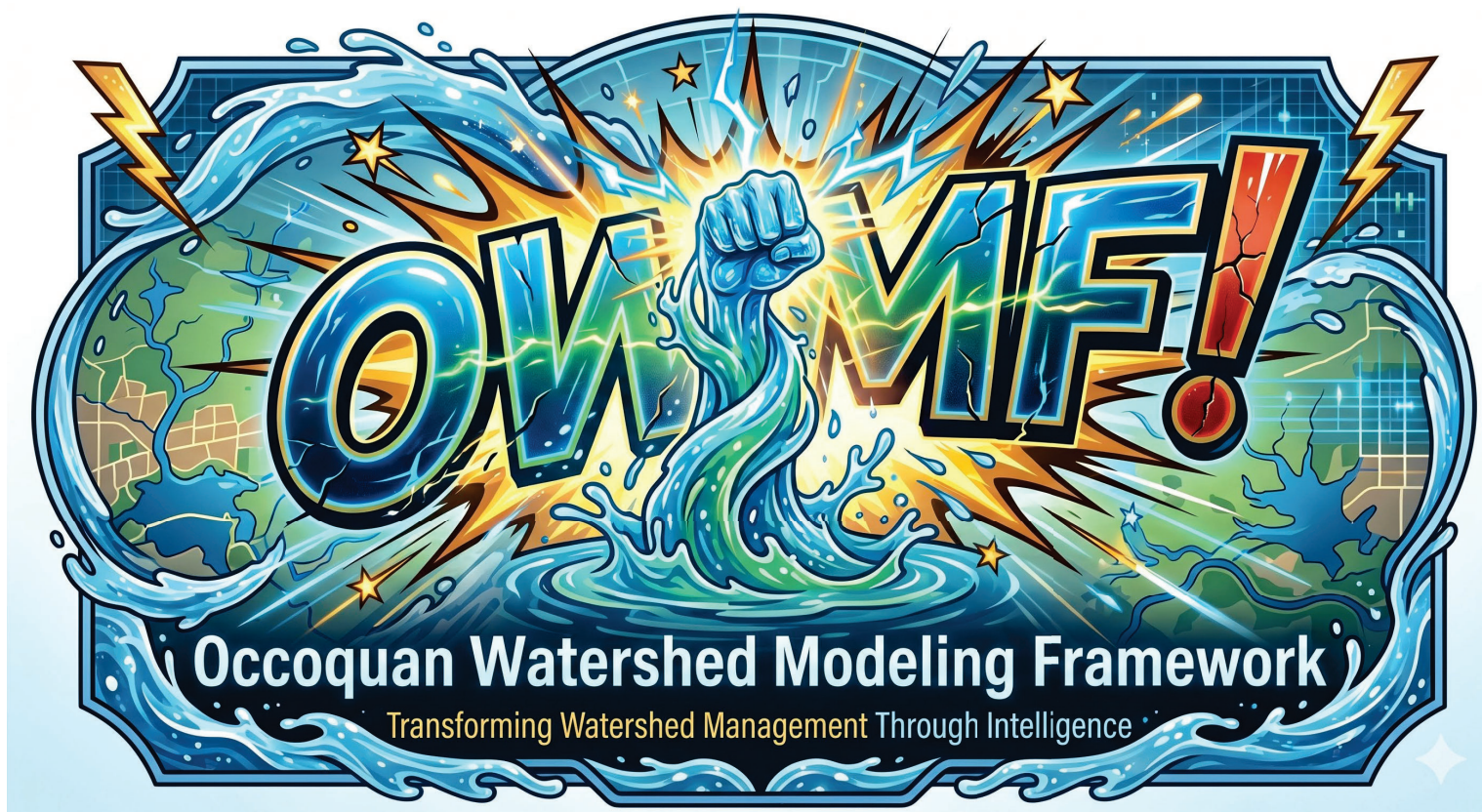
Big Thanks to the Occoquan TAC!
Want to read our report?

Land Use Impacts and Assessment Report

The report includes sections providing a detailed overview of the study design, assumptions, methodology, findings, analysis, and limitations. Additional data and information relevant to the study, along with supporting tables and figures, are provided in the Appendix section.

View or download the full report at:

<https://www.novaregion.org/1643/Land-Use-Impacts-Study>



Our current OWMF Modeling Team



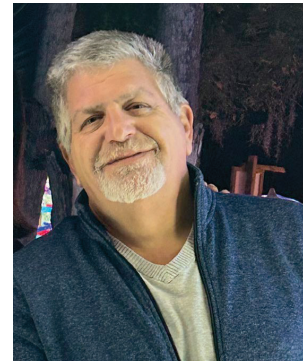
Dr. Siddharth Saksena
Assistant Professor



Dr. Stanley Grant
Professor & Director, OWML



Dr. Megan Rippy
Associate Professor



Normand Goulet
Division Director, NVRC



Dr. Sayan Dey
Research Scientist



Aditya Jadhav
AI Engineer



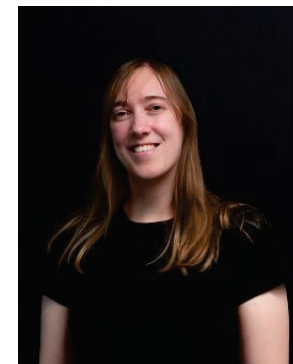
Dr. Vishwa Shah
Consultant



Rezvane Ghorbani
PhD Candidate



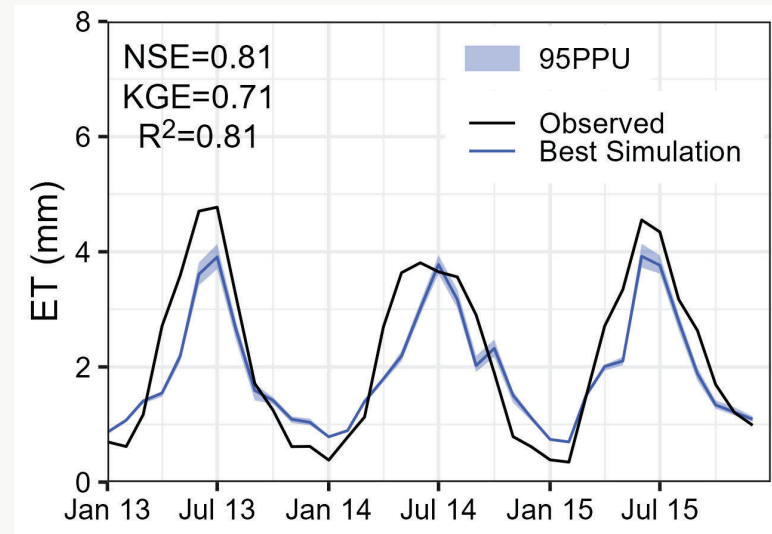
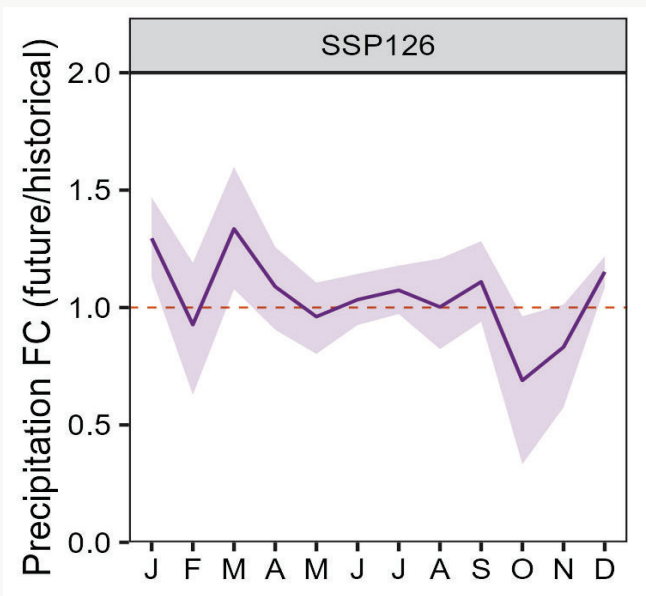
Rhea Dadiala
PhD Student



Dr. Lauren Krauss
Consultant

Providing More Reliable Answers

- **Problem:** Reliability, running multiverse of scenarios quickly, knowing risk beforehand
- **Solution:** Expanded automation, uncertainty estimation, stress-testing models for reliability and risk forecasting



New Model Report Card (OWMF)

Daily Streamflow between 2013 – 2015



Metric	What it tells us	Performance
Trend Tracking	If the river goes up, does the model go up too?	Very Good ($R^2 \sim 0.83$)
Reliability	Is the model better than a simple guess?	Very Good (NSE ~ 0.83)
Margin of error	How small is the "gap" between model and data?	Very Good (RSR = 0.31)
Bias	Is the model “always” leaning too high or too low?	Excellent (Bias = +1.2%)



REAL-TIME FLOW FORECASTING

See watershed conditions before they happen.



Short-term flow forecasts
16-hour & 10-day outlooks



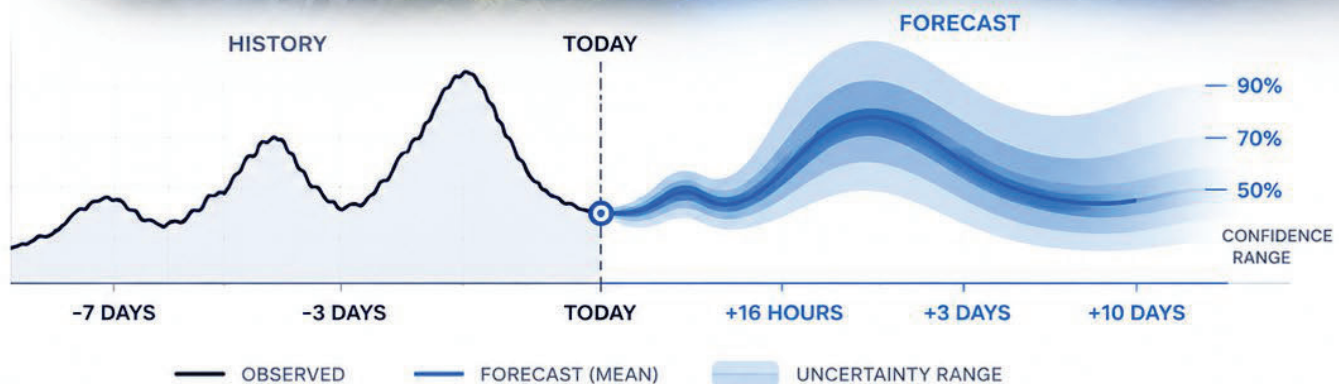
Adaptive AI correction
Continuously learns and self-corrects



Ensemble predictions
Multiple models. More confidence.



Early-warning alerts
More lead time. Better decisions.



**16-HOUR
FORECAST**



**10-DAY
FORECAST**



**ENSEMBLE
FORECAST**



**EARLY-WARNING
ADVANTAGE**



LUCii

Land Use and Climate Impact Intelligence



**ALLOWS SCENARIO
GENERATION**

Explore alternative land use
and climate futures.

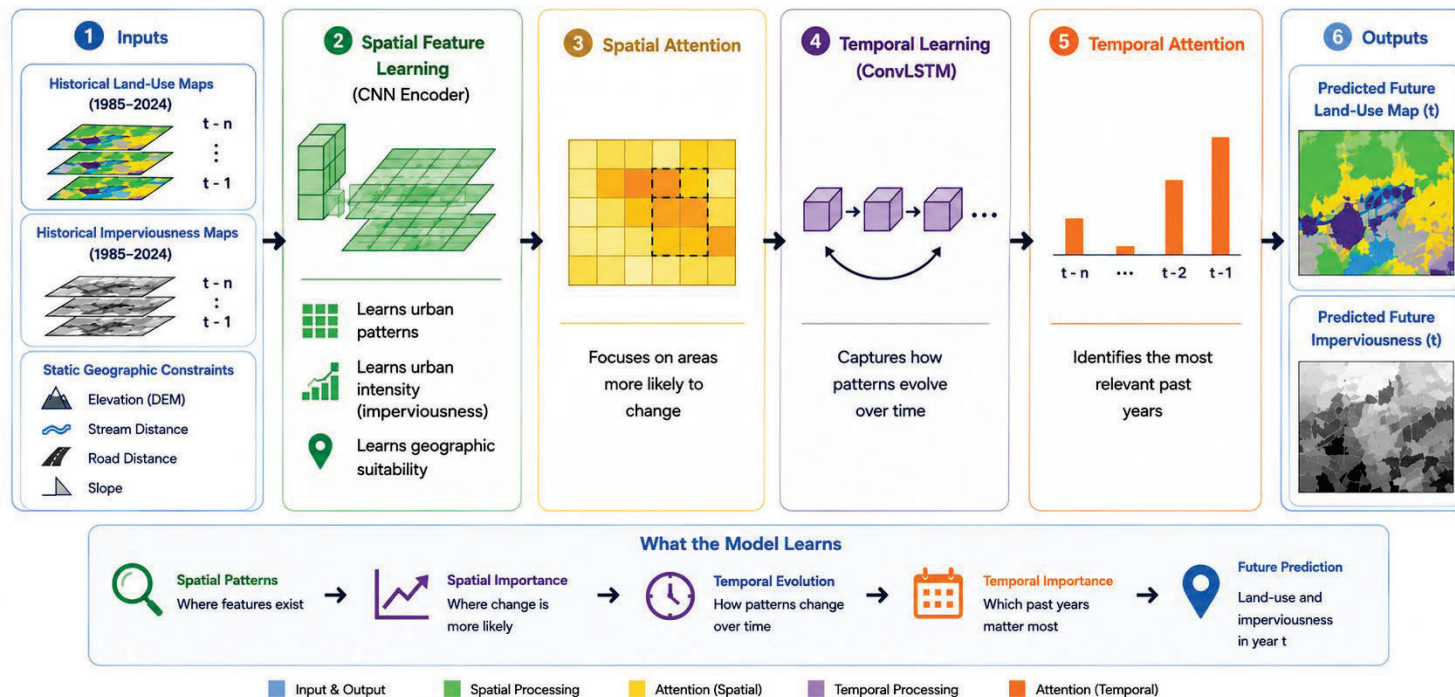


**PROVIDES DATA TO SUPPORT
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT**

Quantify watershed responses
to future conditions.

Problem: Previous model was great at predicting *how much* land will be developed, but not great at predicting *where development occurred*.

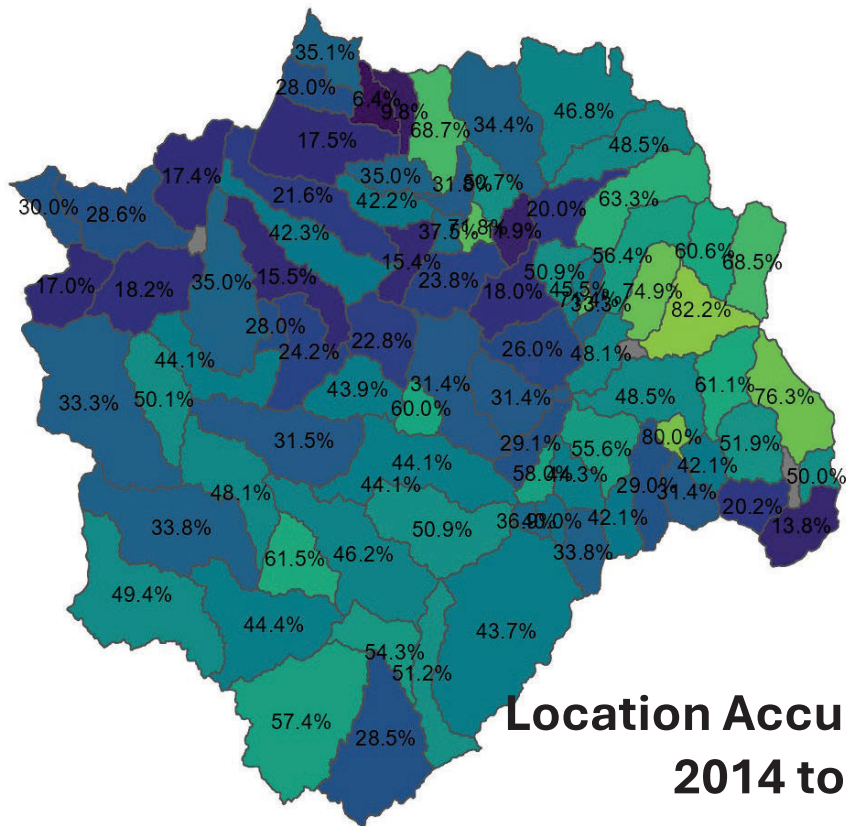
Solution: The new **OWMF** is using advanced deep learning (machine learning) to pinpoint future growth with much higher accuracy.



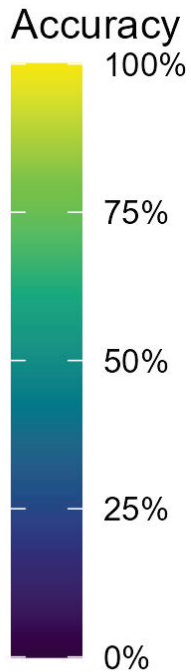
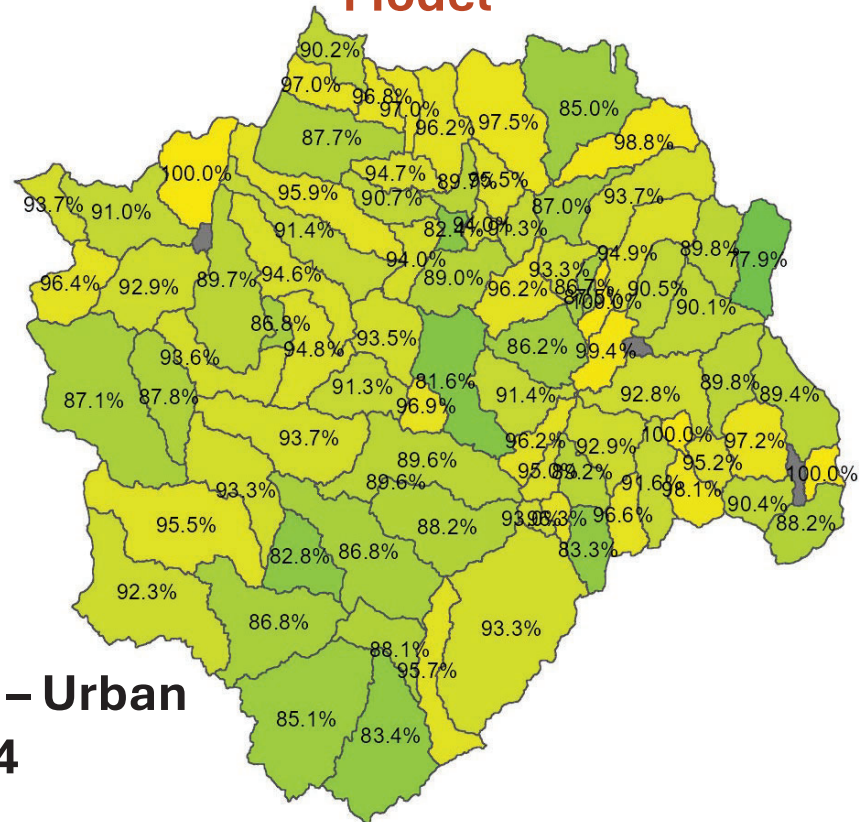
In-house growth projection tool based on deep learning (AI) has enhanced accuracy



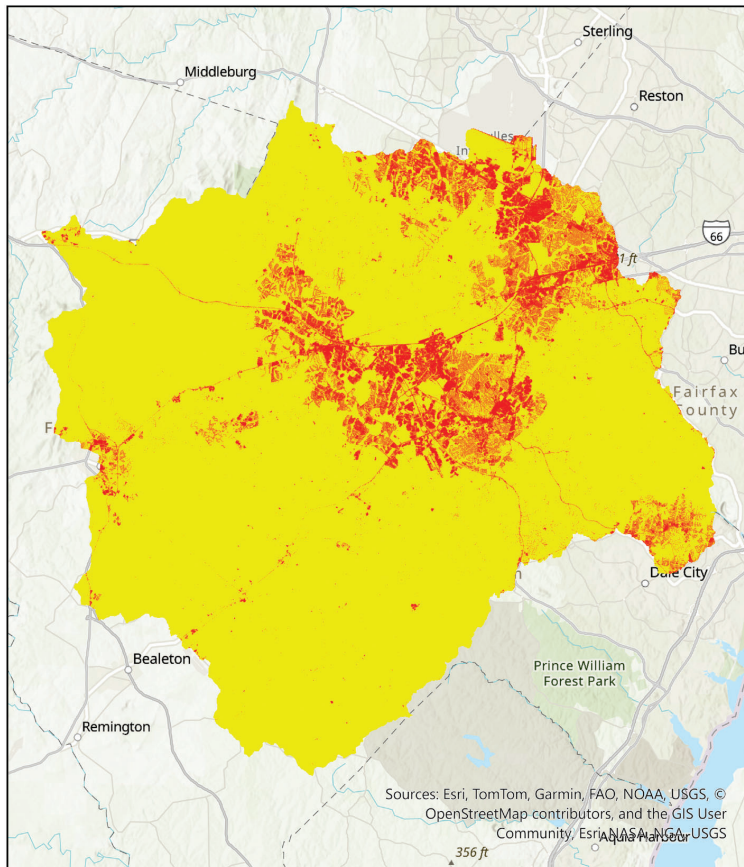
Previous ML Model - TerrSET



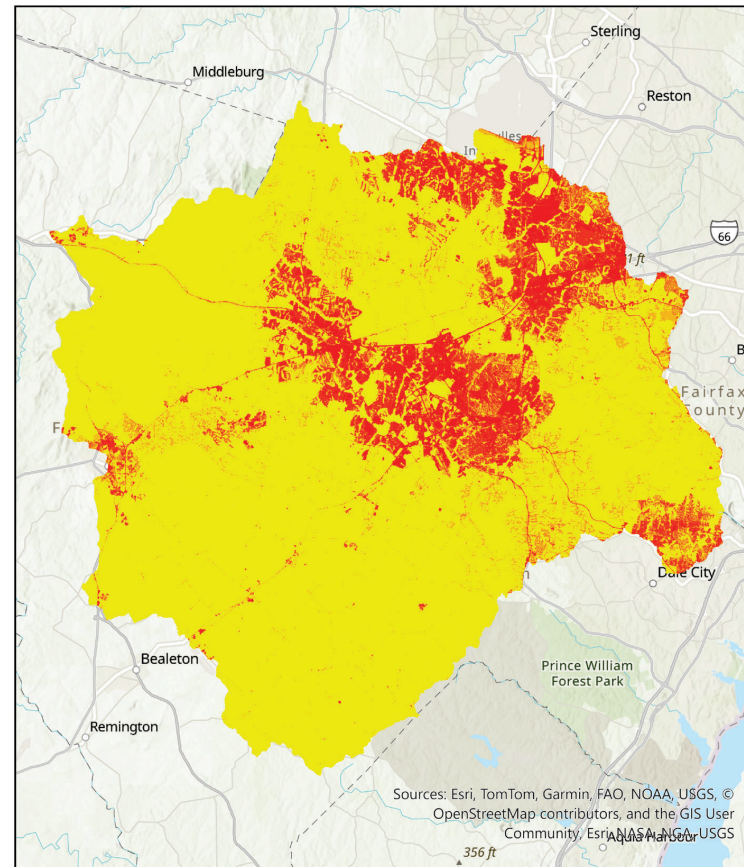
OWMF Deep Learning Model



Land Use and Climate Impact Intelligence (LUCII)



2024 Imperviousness (baseline)



2040 Imperviousness (future)

Legend

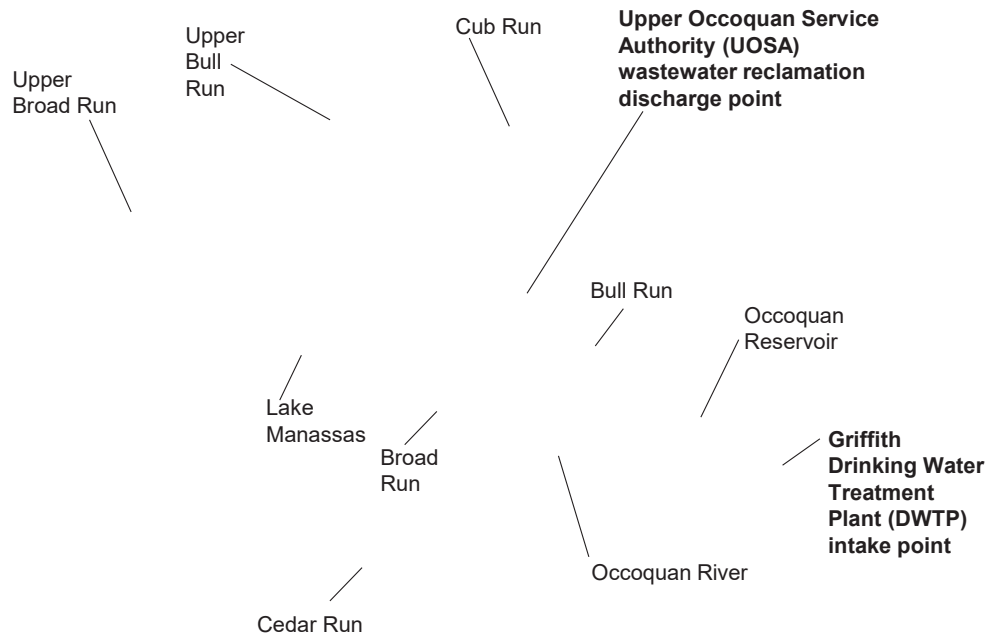
Value

- 0–20%
- 20–40%
- 40–60%
- 60–80%
- 80–100%

Tracking "Modern" Pollutants

- **Problem:** Previously, we only focused only on traditional water health markers like sediment and nutrients.
- **Solution:** We know our community is concerned about "forever chemicals" (**PFAS**) and **salt (sodium or chlorides)**. We are moving toward a more diverse array of scientific approaches to include these in the future.

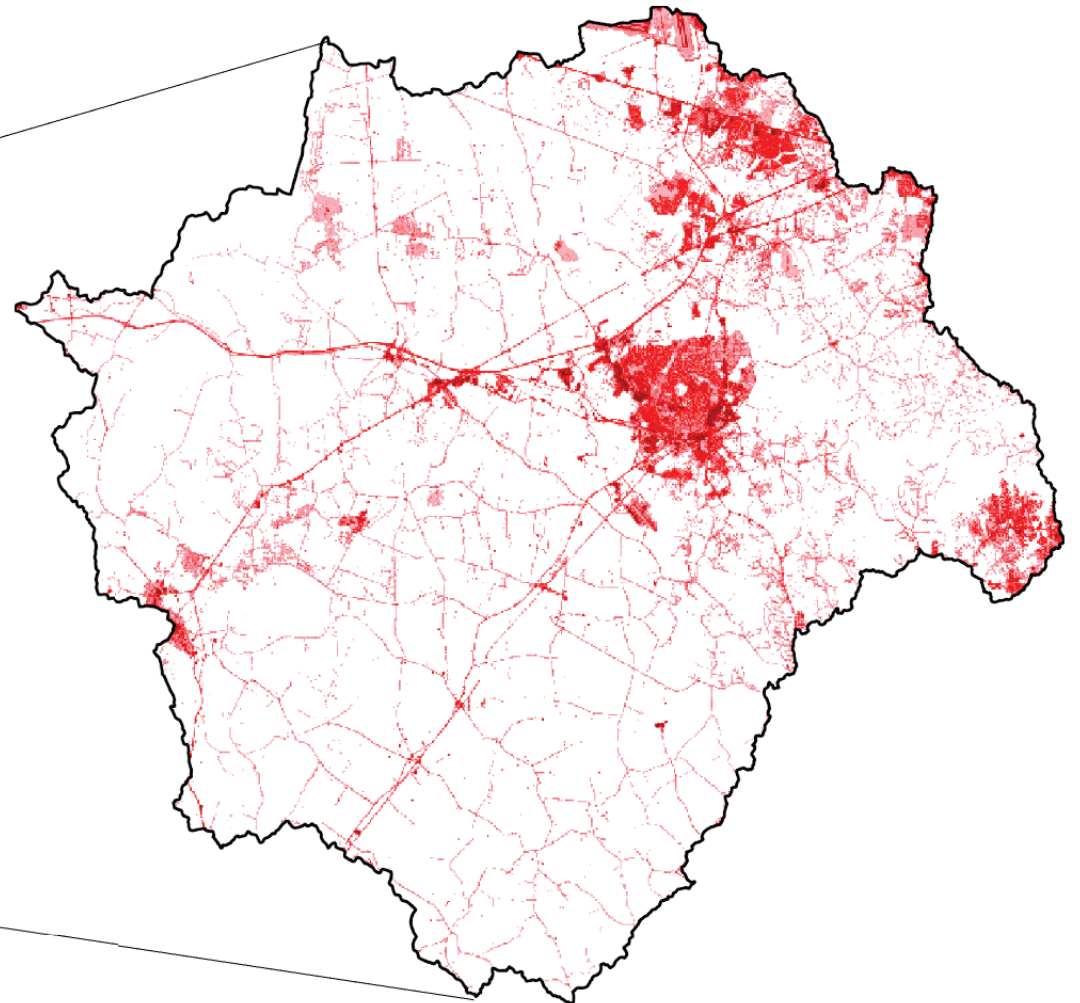
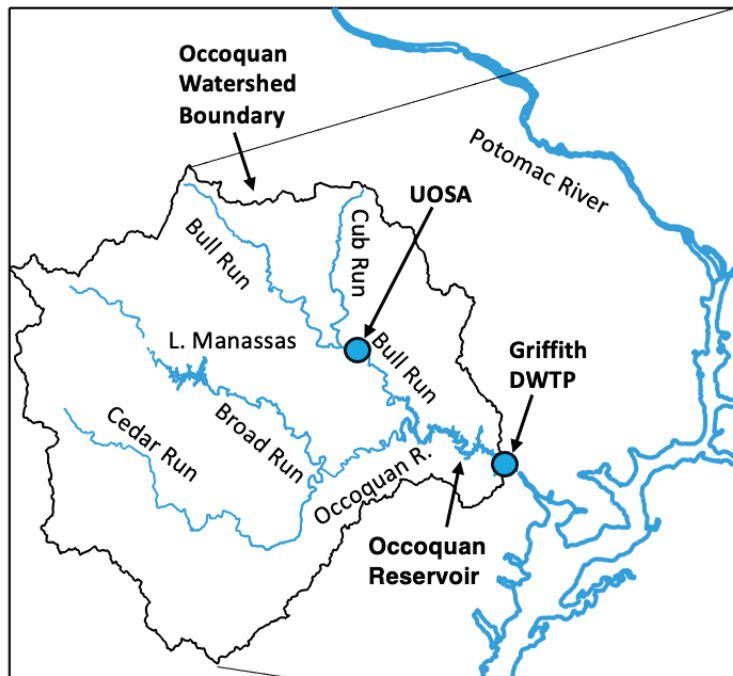
Occoquan Watershed and Reservoir



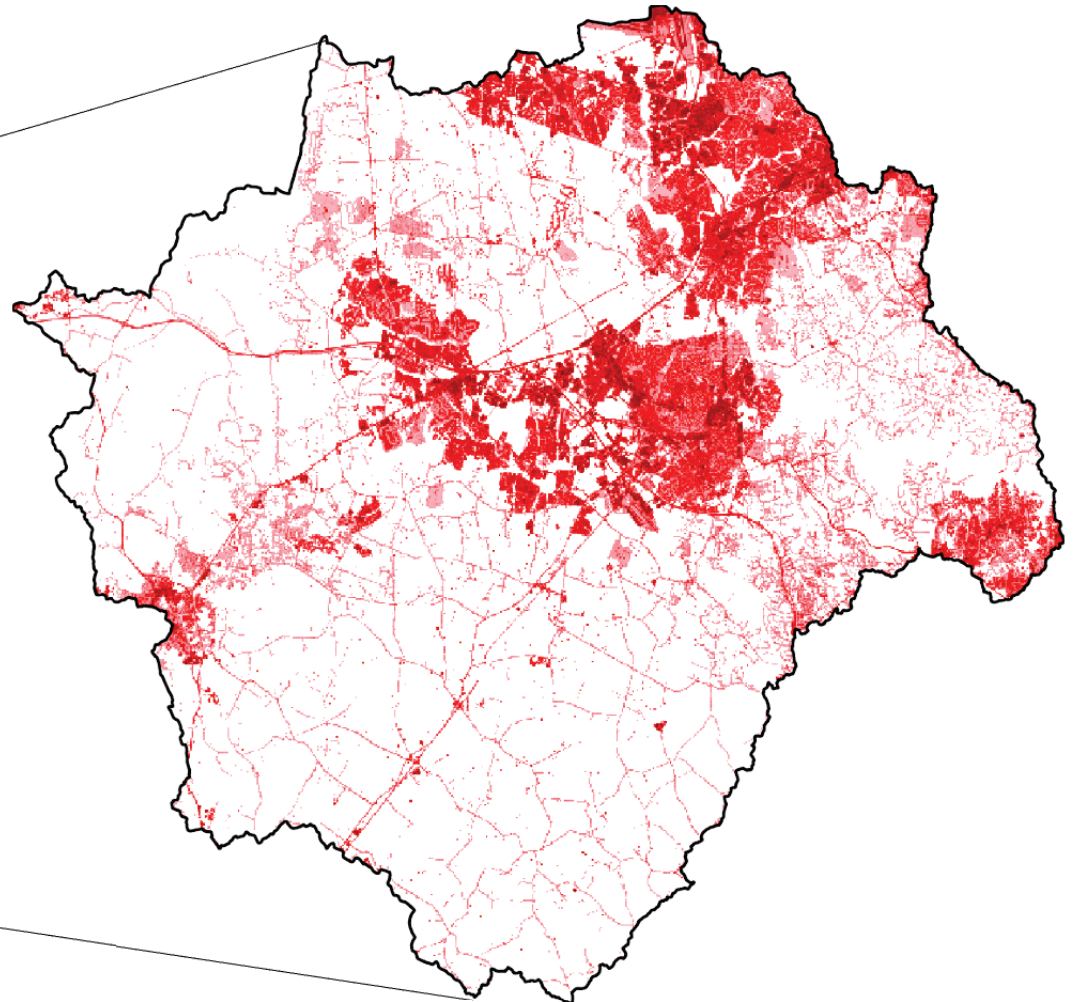
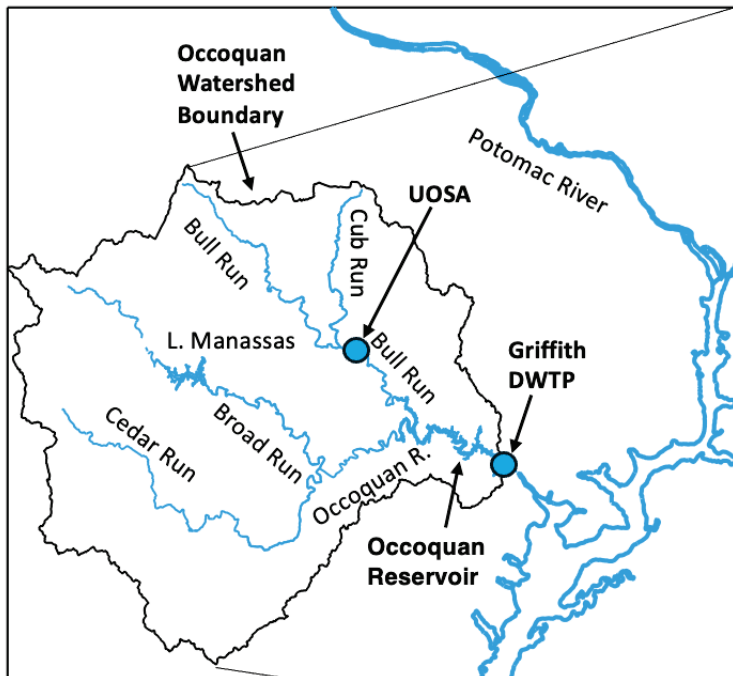
Reservoir Features

- *Watershed Area:* 592 mi² (1,532 km²)
- *Watershed Imperviousness:* 10.4% (2026)
- *Watershed Road Imperviousness:* 4.9% (2026)
- *Pool Area:* 1539 acres (6.23 km²)
- *Volume:* 8.33 billion gallons (31.4 x 10⁶ m³)
- *Length:* 14 mi (22.5 km)
- *Mean Depth:* 16.7 ft (5.1 m)
- *Maximum Depth:* 65 ft (20 m)
- *Maximum Width:* 900 ft (275 m)
- *Dam Height:* 122 ft (37.2 m) above msl
- *Average Hydraulic Residence Time:* 19.6 days
- *Natural Safe Yield:* 65 MGD (250,000 m³/d)
- *Reclaimed Water Addition:* 34 MGD (130,000 m³/day)

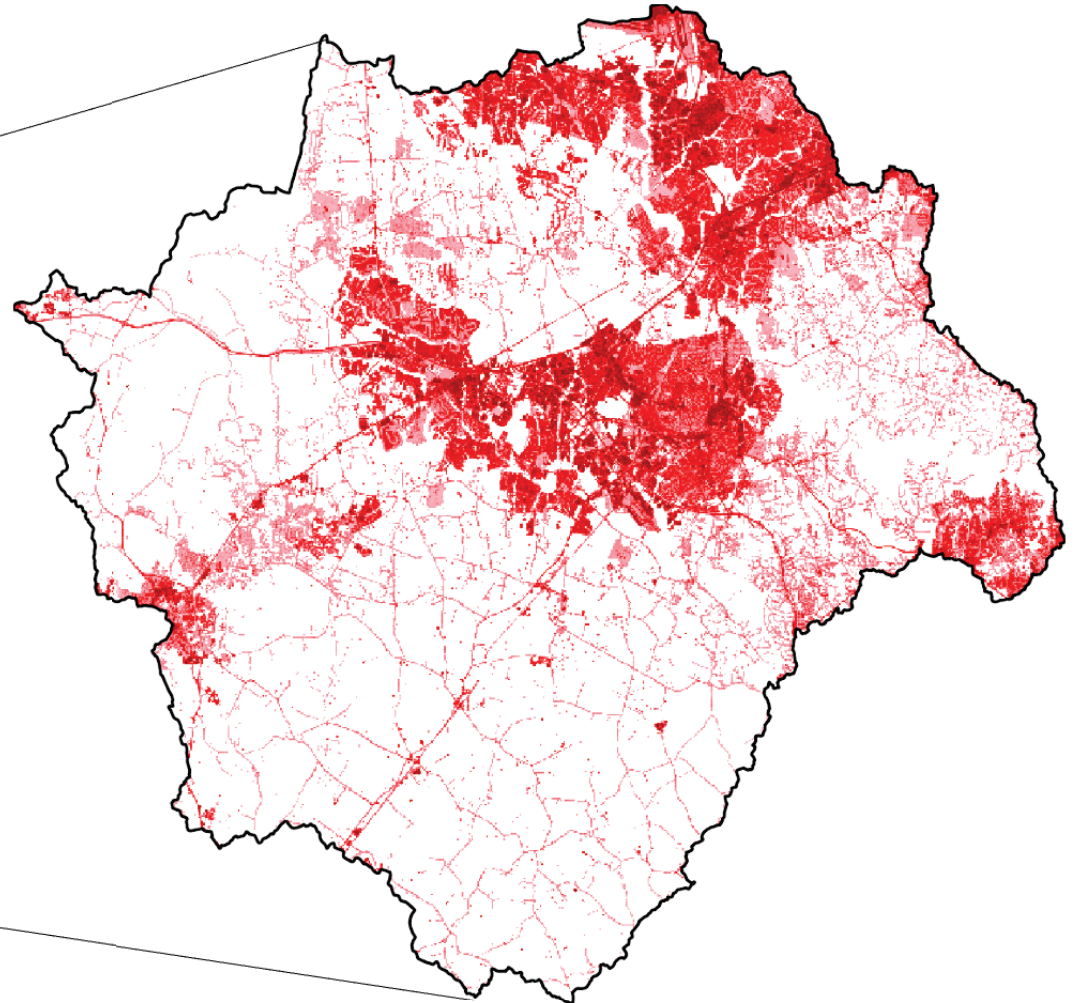
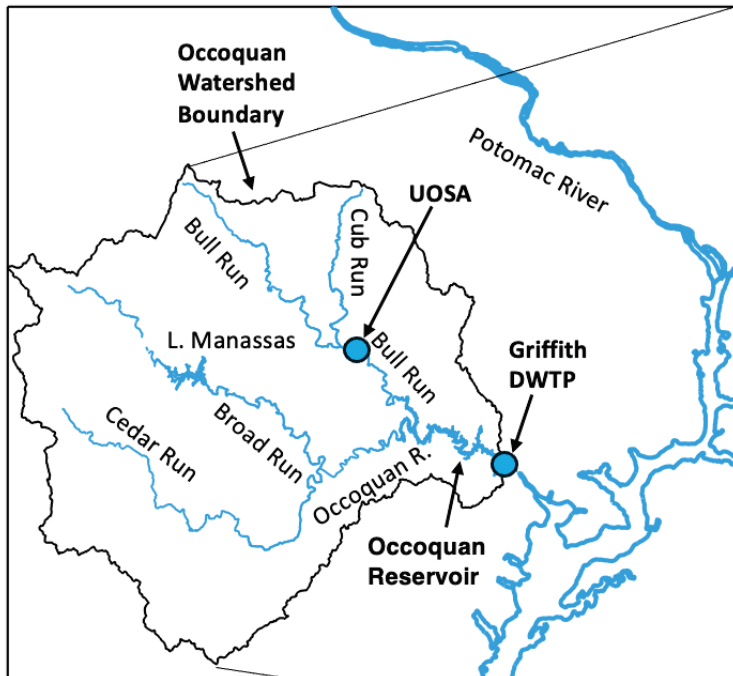
NLCD Impervious Surface 1985



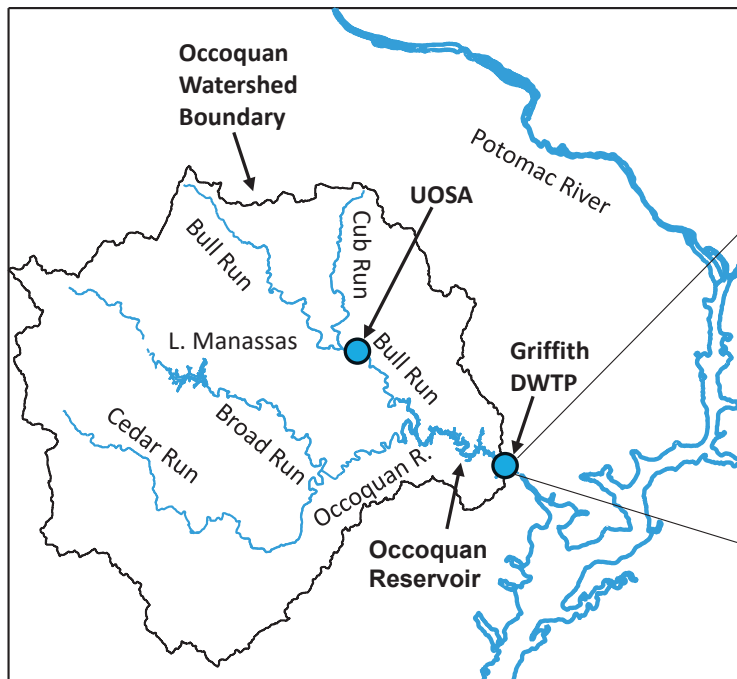
NLCD Impervious Surface 2012



NLCD Impervious Surface 2023

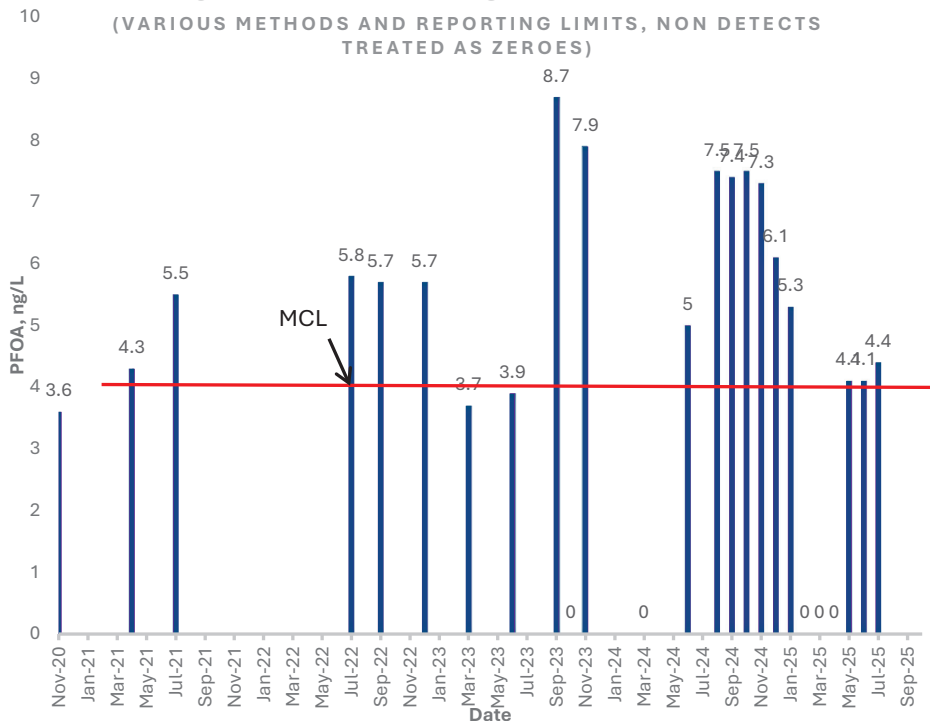


Rising Sodium in Griffith Drinking Water

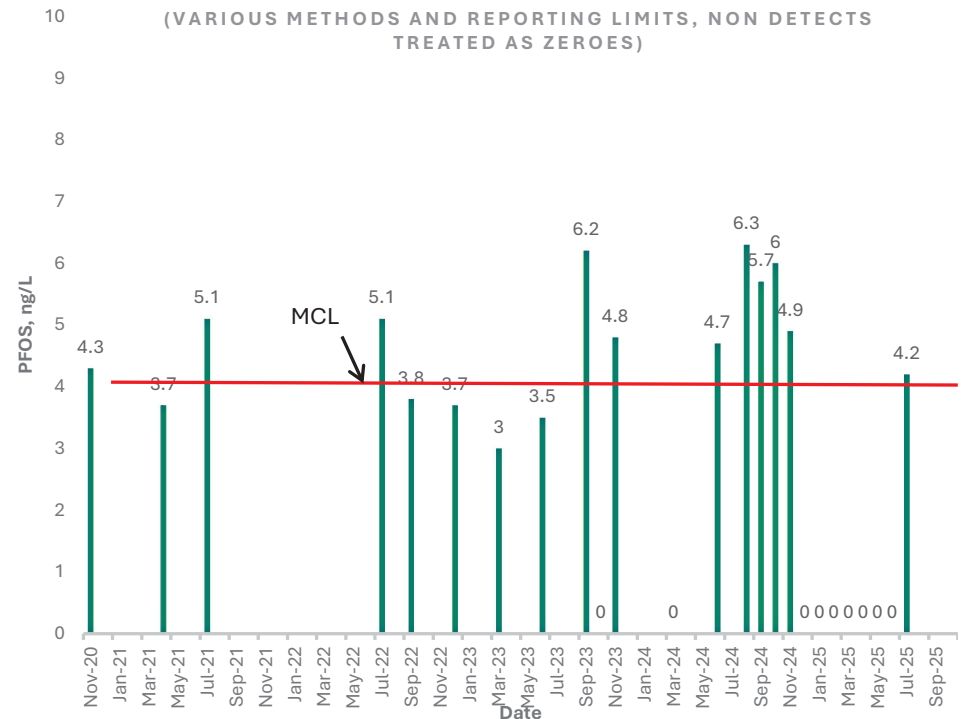


perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) are frequently above 4 ppt in Griffith's finished drinking water

PFOA CONCENTRATION IN GRIFFITH FINISHED WATER



PFOS CONCENTRATION IN GRIFFITH FINISHED WATER



PFAS=per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or "forever chemicals"

What have we learned about salt in drinking water produced by Griffith?

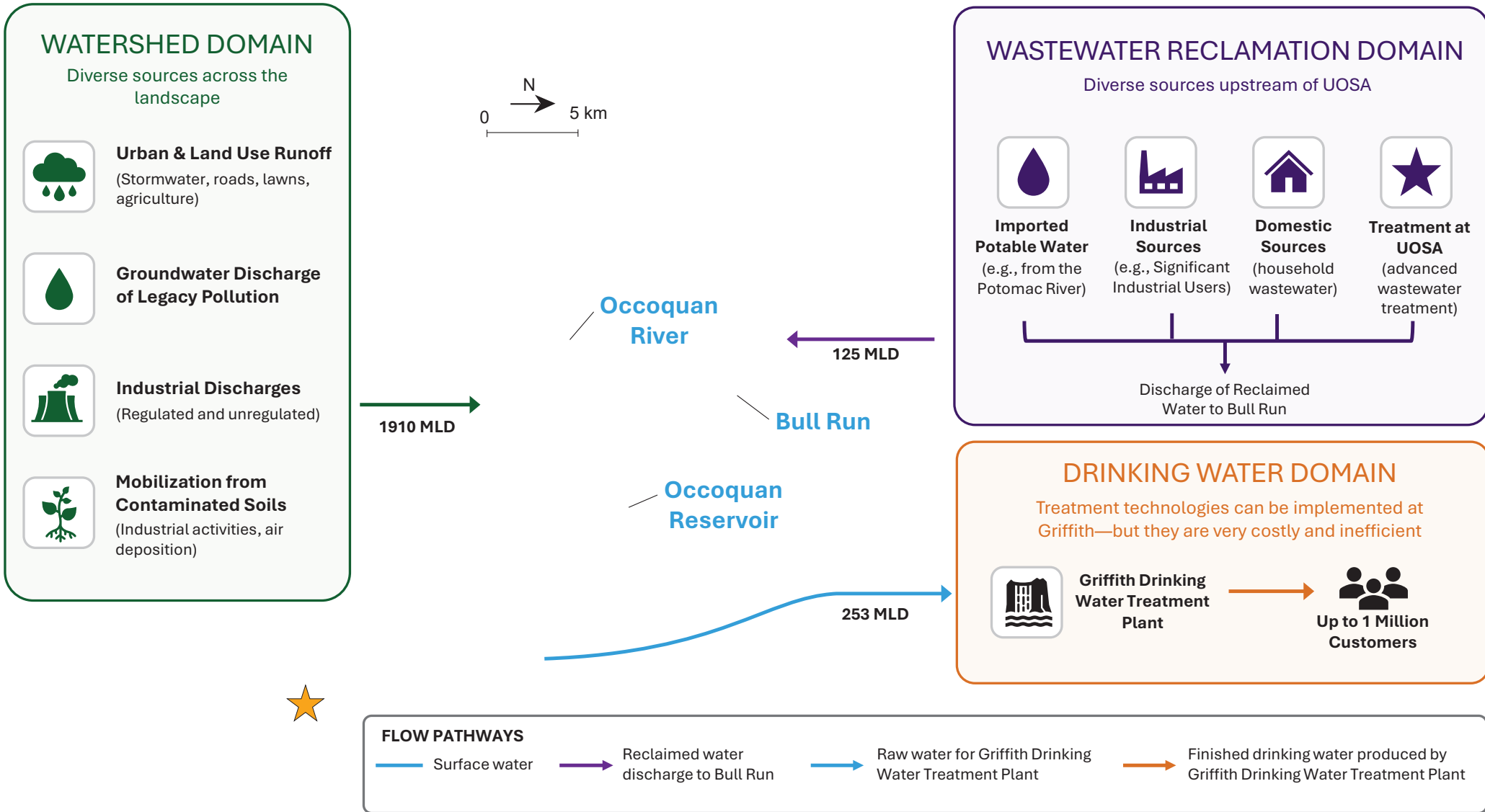
- **Salt is increasing as Northern Virginia urbanizes.** Winter deicer runoff is a major driver, measurable effects appear at surprisingly low levels of watershed development.
- **The problem has multiple sources.** Road deicers dominate the winter signal; UOSA's reclaimed water becomes increasingly important during summers; and drinking-water treatment itself adds sodium.
- **Growth matters.** Increasing impervious cover is strongly linked to increasing winter salt extremes; under business-as-usual growth, those extremes are projected to continue increasing.
- **There is no single technological fix.** Because salt is extremely expensive to remove once it reaches the drinking-water plant, the best opportunities are upstream—better winter maintenance, source reduction, and coordinated management across the One Water system.

What have we learned about PFAS in drinking water produced by Griffith?

- PFAS comes from multiple parts of the Occoquan One Water system. Watershed runoff, wastewater, and industrial sources all contribute—but their importance varies by PFAS compound and season.
- We can now identify important sources. Our mass-balance studies can quantitatively trace PFAS through the system.
- Timing matters. Watershed sources are most important during wetter winter conditions, while wastewater becomes relatively more important during low-flow summer and fall conditions—the same period when PFOA and PFOS are of greatest concern at the drinking water intake.

What can we do to manage PFAS pollution in the Occoquan?

- **Managing PFAS requires action across the whole system.** Through an ongoing Water Research Foundation (WRF) project, regional stakeholders identified 57 possible interventions spanning the watershed, wastewater, and drinking-water systems and narrowed these to 18 for detailed evaluation.
- **The biggest challenge may be institutional not technological.** The interventions easiest to advance are those that individual utilities or agencies already have authority to implement; source-control strategies requiring coordination across jurisdictions are harder—even when they may offer substantial benefits.
- In FY27, NVRC will be looking to establish a “SaMS-Like” Stakeholder workgroup to explore the development of a PFOS/PFAS Education and Outreach effort with the aim of influencing institutional change.



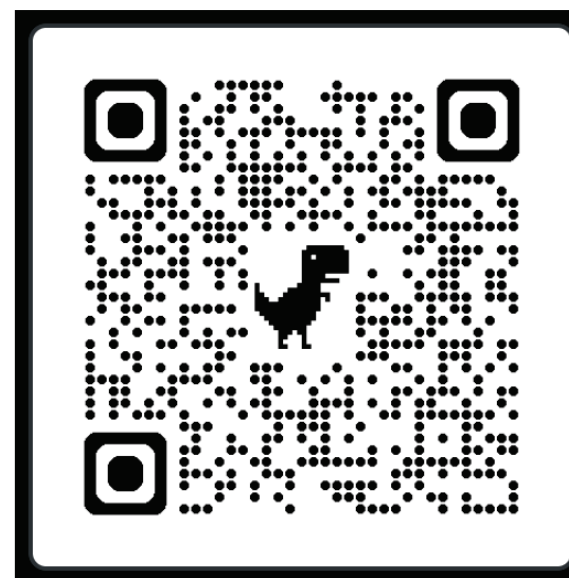
[View PDF](#)[Download full issue](#)**ELSEVIER****Water Research**

Volume 288, Part B, 1 January 2026, 124652



Transit times link pollution sources to drinking water quality in a “One Water” system

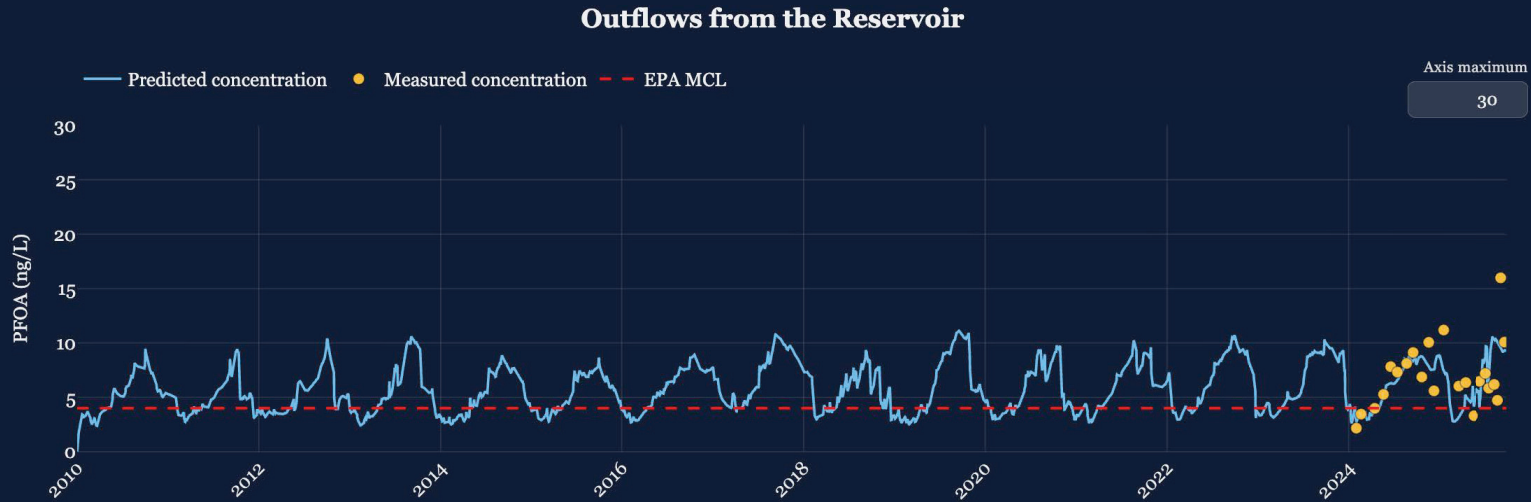
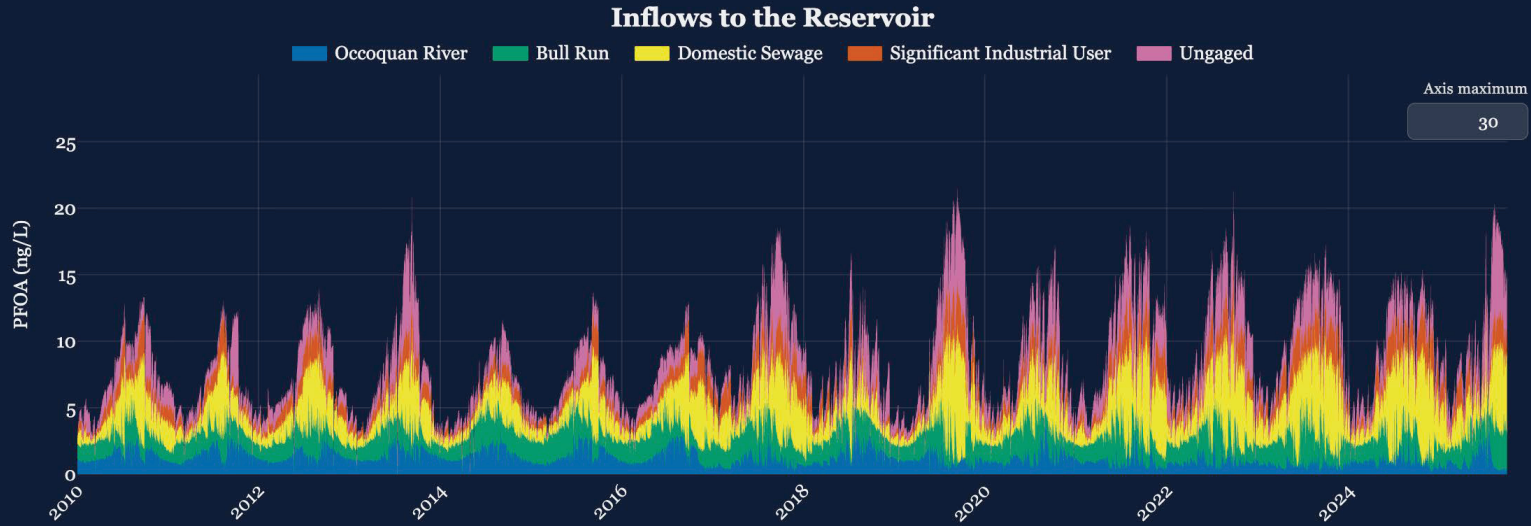
Shantanu V. Bhide^{a,1}, Stanley B. Grant^{a,1} , Paolo Benettin^b,
Megan A. Rippey^a, Ahmed Monofy^a, Kirin E. Furst^c, Sydney Shelton^c,
Sujay S. Kaushal^c, Shalini Misra^d, Peter J. Vikesland^e, Erin R. Hotchkiss^f,
Anne Spiesman^g, Greg Prelewicz^g, Todd Schenk^h, Harold Post^a,
Dongemei Alvi^a, Brian Steglitzⁱ, Admin Husic^a

[Show more](#) 



Game Instructions

1. Select any combination of upstream interventions in the table below. Benefit is the percent reduction in days that PFOA at the Griffith DWTP intake exceeds the 4 ng/L MCL.
2. Keep your portfolio within the \$1,500M budget (costs and benefits are indicated beneath the intervention table).
3. Try different combinations and report your best-performing portfolio. The costs and benefits, and the two graphs to the right, will dynamically adjust to your portfolio selections. Use the **Reset** button to clear selections.

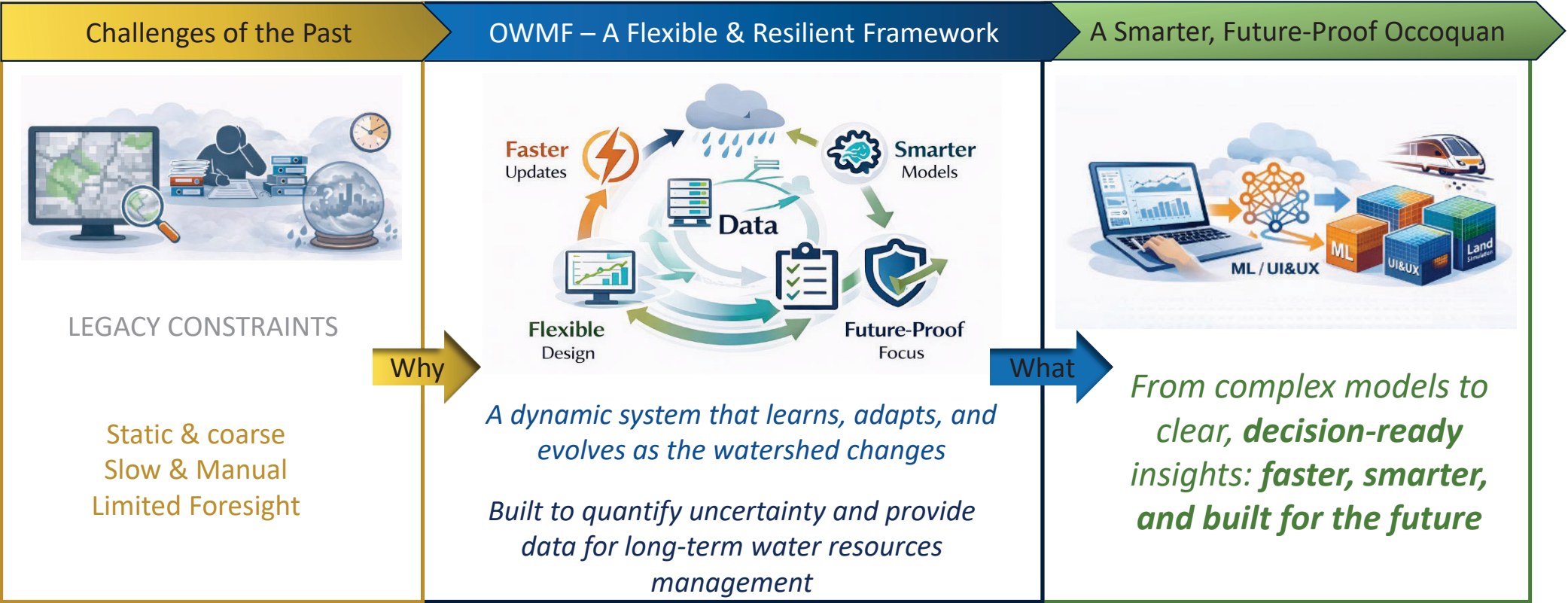


4,132 days (over the 15 year simulation period) with predicted concentration at the Griffith DWTP intake above EPA MCL (4 ng/L)

Cost (\$M): \$0

[link to live simulation model](#)

Future Outlook: Toward a Smarter, Flexible, and Future-Proof Occoquan





Live Model@
[OccoCast](#)



PRINCE WILLIAM
COUNTY

PWC Collaboration With Community Stakeholders Regarding: H.R.1 Medicaid Changes & SNAP Work Requirement

PWC SNAP Recipient Impacts



Meeting The Work Requirement

To receive SNAP benefits beyond three months, a nonexempt able-bodied household member must:

- Work for cash wages in any amount or for in-kind goods or services for 20 hours or more per week, averaged monthly;
- Participate in and comply with requirements of an employment services program operated by DSS other than job search, for 20 hours or more per week or for the number of hours assigned for the work experience component as calculated by the household's allotment divided by the federal minimum wage;
- Participate in and comply with non-department (VDSS) work programs for 20 hours or more per week;
- Serve in an unpaid, volunteer capacity for a public or private agency, at a minimum, for the number of hours that is equal to the household's allotment divided by the federal minimum wage; or
- Any combination of these activities. SNAP Manual Part 15.A

SNAP Work Requirement Effective Date 10/1/2025

October 2025 SNAP Recipient Impacts PWC	13,806 Individuals that are subject to the work requirement policy
August 2026 SNAP Recipient Impacts PWC	11, 053 Individuals that are subject to the work requirement policy

SNAP recipients subject to the work requirement policy have reduced due to meeting a policy exemption or no longer eligible for SNAP benefits.

SNAP

Community Stakeholder Engagement



PRINCE WILLIAM
COUNTY

PWC DSS Staff Collaborations

VA Career Works Northern Virginia- Employment Support Lifelong Achievement (ESLA) Supports TANF and SNAP recipients in workforce development skills and employment.

VA Career Works Northern Virginia- UP GLOW supports SNAP and Medicaid Recipients in workforce development skills and employment

VDSS Office of New Americans Working with refugee families in PWC to learn new skills and obtain employment that leads to self-sufficiency.

H.R.1 Medicaid Changes



Keeping Virginia Covered: How Federal Law is Changing Medicaid in 2027



WHAT'S CHANGING. On January 1, 2027, federal law is changing Medicaid for some Virginians by adding:

- A new **Medicaid work requirement** for some individuals to keep their coverage
- **More frequent eligibility renewals** every 6 months instead of 12 months

WHO IS AFFECTED. These changes apply **only to adults with Medicaid Expansion** (adults ages 19–64 with incomes up to 138% of the Federal Poverty Level).

EXEMPTIONS. Many exemptions apply to the new work requirement, including for individuals who are pregnant or postpartum, have a serious medical or mental health condition, substance use disorder, or disability, are parents, guardians, or caregivers of a child under 14 or individual with a disability, and more. A complete list is available at dmas.virginia.gov.

MEETING WORK REQUIREMENTS. Requirements can be met by working, volunteering, or participating in work training or education for at least 80 hours a month, enrolling as a student at least half-time, or having an income of at least \$580/month.

VIRGINIA MEDICAID. Virginia Medicaid is committed to helping eligible people stay covered. We will use existing information whenever possible before requesting additional information from members.

TAKE ACTION TODAY. Members should **ensure their contact information is up to date** and keep an eye out for important notifications from Virginia Medicaid. Health care providers, community organizations, and others can **help spread the word** about these important changes.

Keeping Virginia Covered: How Federal Law is Changing Medicaid in 2027



Members can update their information through CommonHelp at commonhelp.virginia.gov, or by contacting CoverVA via virtual chat at coverva.dmas.virginia.gov, or calling **855-242-8282** (TTY: 888-221-1590).

For additional information, visit dmas.virginia.gov or scan below.



Follow us on social media for important updates:

Instagram: @CardinalCare

Facebook: @CardinalCare

LinkedIn: @Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services



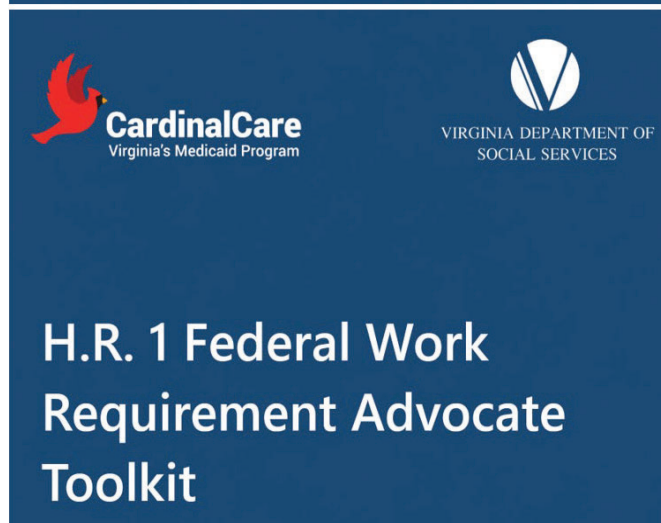
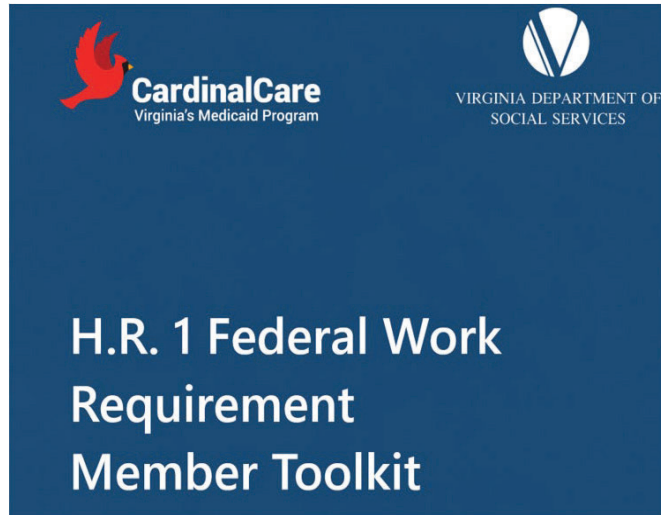
PWC Recipients Subject to H.R.1 Medicaid Work Requirement



24,465 Medicaid Recipients
subject to the new H.R.1
Medicaid Work Requirements
January 1, 2027



DMAS Tool Kits



This toolkit was created to help you:

- Understand whether the new federal requirements apply to you.
- Learn what changes are happening and when they take effect.
- Know what steps, if any, you need to take.
- Find free assistance if you have questions or need help.
- Stay covered by completing any required actions on time.

Community Events



PRINCE WILLIAM
COUNTY

VIRGINIA MEDICAID – H.R.1

FEDERAL WORK REQUIREMENTS TOWN HALL

What You Need to Know

Beginning January 1, 2027, a new federal law is changing Medicaid coverage for some Virginians. Changes include:

- Work Requirements: Some members will need to meet a Medicaid Work Requirement to keep coverage
- Eligibility Reviews: Medicaid eligibility will be reviewed every 6 months instead of every 12 months.

These changes only apply to Medicaid Expansion members. Medicaid Expansion covers adults:

- Ages 19 through 64
- With incomes below 138% of the Federal Poverty Level (\$22,025 per year for an individual)
- Not eligible for Medicare

Important exemptions will apply.

TOWN HALL SERIES

This fall, Virginia Medicaid will host a series of virtual Town Halls where people can learn:

- Who may be affected
- Who may qualify for an exemption
- How reporting will work
- Key implementation dates
- Resources available to help members remain covered

Virginia Medicaid is committed to helping eligible people access and keep their health coverage. Our goal is to ensure Virginians have the information they need to understand these upcoming changes and access available support.

Session (By Audience)	Date	Time
Members/Applicants	September 15, 2026	12:00pm - 1:00pm
Health Care Providers	September 24, 2026	7:30am - 8:30am
Advocates and Community Stakeholders	October 22, 2026	6:00pm - 7:00pm
General Session - Everyone	November 10, 2026	12:00pm - 1:00pm
General Session - Everyone	December 2, 2026	12:00pm - 1:00pm
General Session - Everyone	January 15, 2027	12:00pm - 1:00pm



For Town Hall session links and details, scan QR code or visit:
<https://dmas.virginia.gov/>

Visit your local Department of Social Services
Find a location: <http://www.dss.virginia.gov/locaagency/>

PHONE
Cover Virginia Call Center:
1-855-242-8282
(TDD: 1-888-221-1590)



ONLINE

Live chat: [Coverva.dmas.virginia.gov](https://dmas.virginia.gov)



IN PERSON



STAKEHOLDER UPDATE LUNCHEON

WHAT'S NEXT FOR SNAP & MEDICAID

Join us for a stakeholder luncheon as we receive critical updates following the passage of the Virginia General Assembly budget on June 30, 2026 - and what it means alongside H.R. 1 for SNAP and Medicaid in our communities.



AUGUST 31, 2026 | 12PM-1:30PM
SENTARA NORTHERN VIRGINIA MEDICAL CENTER

Hylton Education Center, Rooms B/F
Main Hospital - Garden Level



JOIN US FOR

A SEAT AT THE TABLE: Community Leaders in Conversation with Sentara

Sentara believes the best path to healthier communities runs through the people who know them best. Join us for a meaningful dinner where Sentara listens, learns, and grows alongside our community leaders - your voice shapes what comes next.



AUGUST 31, 2026 | 6PM-8PM
THE HARBOUR GRILLE

13188 Marina Way
Woodbridge, VA 22191
Hosted by Gaylene Kanoyton, CEO & Founder,
Celebrate Healthcare

PWC Volunteer Summit Partners

Agency
Northern Virginia Medical Center
Volunteer Prince William
Virginia Extension Office
UVA Health, Program Manager, Community Engagement
Chamber of Commerce
Sentara, Community Benefit Project Manager
PWC DSS
Deputy Director PWC DSS
Birmingham Green
Virginia Career Works Northern Region,
UVA Health

The following agencies met on August 12th to discuss the Medicaid Work Requirement and the need for volunteer opportunities within Greater Prince William County

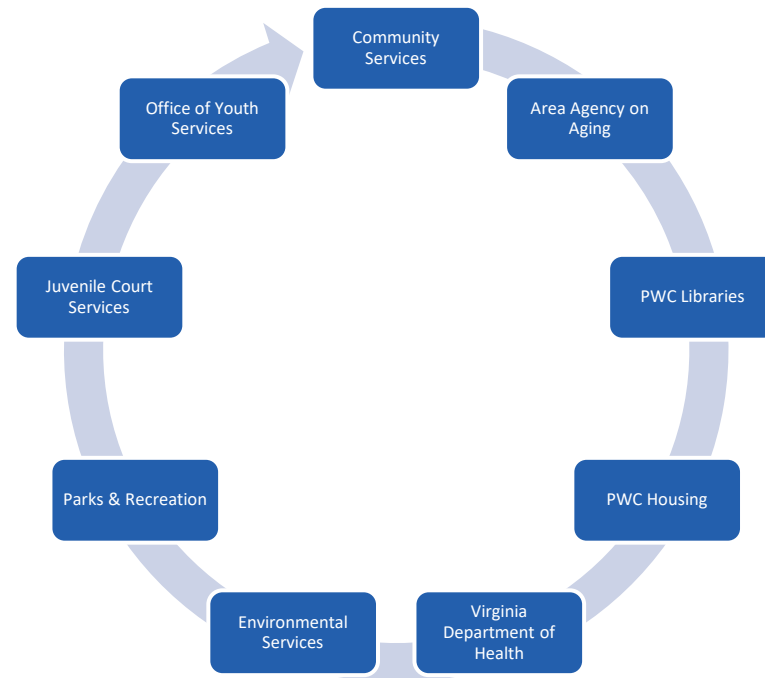


PWC Departmental Collaboration



Distribution List

The Department of Social Services is also providing updated community resource material from DMAS and the VDSS to many Prince William County Departments. If you would like to be included on this list, please reach out to Holly Handy at hhandy@pwcgov.org



MOTION:

**September 15, 2026
Regular Meeting**

SECOND:

Res. No. 26-

**RE: Reaffirm Commitment to Protect the Occoquan Reservoir and Oppose
Diversions from the Occoquan Watershed for Consumptive Reuse**

ACTION:

WHEREAS, Fairfax Water supplies over 2,200,000 people in Northern Virginia with safe drinking water, and Prince William Water provides high-quality drinking water, primarily purchased from Fairfax Water, to more than 380,000 people in Prince William County, which includes the towns of Occoquan, Haymarket and Dumfries, and to the City of Manassas and the City of Manassas Park; and

WHEREAS, the Occoquan Reservoir is one of Fairfax Water's two key drinking water sources and a primary source of drinking water for the eastern portions of Prince William County and Fairfax County; and

WHEREAS, the Occoquan Reservoir's indirect potable reuse system has been recognized nationally and internationally as an extremely successful model for drinking-water reliability, relying on advanced treatment and the return of high-quality treated wastewater from the Upper Occoquan Service Authority (UOSA), a regional joint venture of Fairfax County, Prince William County, the City of Manassas, and the City of Manassas Park; and

WHEREAS, UOSA effluent routinely accounts for a significant portion of inflow to the Occoquan Reservoir and up to 90 percent of all inflows during drought conditions, and those return flows are necessary for Fairfax Water's Griffith Water Treatment Plant to operate at its constructed capacity, making the reservoir, UOSA return flows, Fairfax Water, and Prince William Water part of an interconnected regional water supply and reuse system; and

WHEREAS, the Occoquan Policy, codified at 9VAC25-410, was adopted in 1971 to protect the region's drinking-water supply, and on June 5, 1978, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors approved the concept of an intervening reuse of UOSA effluent only if such reuse is subject to protections including non-consumptive purposes, return of the water to the reservoir, and water quality equal to or better than UOSA effluent quality; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors (Board) has a long and consistent history of protecting the Occoquan Watershed and Occoquan Reservoir, including, for example, implementation of Countywide non-point source regulations, erosion controls, and Chesapeake Bay Resource Protection Area protections to filter pollutants before they reach local tributaries such as Bull Run and Broad Run; and

WHEREAS, in 2022, with the adoption of the *Pathway to 2040 Comprehensive Plan*, the Board created the Occoquan Reservoir Protection Area, down-planning approximately 10,744 acres in Mid-County to mirror the 1982 downzoning in Fairfax County; and

September 15, 2026
Regular Meeting
Res. No. 26-
Page Two

WHEREAS, as recently as 2026, the Board continues to reaffirm its commitment to protect the Occoquan Reservoir by directing staff to formulate specific development guidelines, zoning standards, and other enhanced protections for the acres now comprising the Occoquan Reservoir Protection Area; and

WHEREAS, with the adoption of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2027-2034 Capital Improvement Program, the Board committed to long-term County watershed capital projects that include stream restoration, stormwater management facility retrofits, culvert modifications, channel improvements, and drainage improvements within countywide watersheds to protect and improve water quality, reduce flooding, reduce erosion, and improve stormwater drainage; and

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the Board that some UOSA members have expressed renewed interest in diverting wastewater or treated effluent that would otherwise be returned through UOSA to Bull Run and ultimately to the Occoquan Reservoir for consumptive reuse, which could reduce return flows that support the region's drinking-water supply; and

WHEREAS, on June 9, 2026, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors reaffirmed its opposition to such diversions unless specified protections are met, and on July 9, 2026, the Prince William Water Board of Directors likewise opposed diversions of UOSA effluent for consumptive reuse and urged regional cooperation to protect the continuous safe yield of the reservoir, including during drought conditions and public emergencies; and

WHEREAS, the Board recognizes that stewardship of the Occoquan Reservoir and Watershed requires cooperation among the Commonwealth, local jurisdictions, UOSA, Fairfax Water, Prince William Water, and other affected stakeholders;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors hereby reaffirms its commitment to protect the Occoquan Reservoir and opposes the diversion of Upper Occoquan Service Authority effluent for consumptive reuse when such diversion would permanently remove water from the Occoquan Watershed and diminish return flows that support the region's drinking-water supply;

September 15, 2026
Regular Meeting
Res. No. 26-
Page Three

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors, if an intervening reuse of the Upper Occoquan Service Authority effluent is considered, hereby supports such reuse only where safeguards ensure that:

- (1) the use is non-consumptive;
- (2) the water is returned to the Occoquan River or one of its tributaries and ultimately to the Occoquan Reservoir;
- (3) the returned water is equal to or better than the Upper Occoquan Service Authority effluent quality, with appropriate standards addressing characteristics such as temperature, salinity, and PFAS;
- (4) Fairfax Water, Prince William Water, Upper Occoquan Service Authority, and affected member jurisdictions are afforded an opportunity to review and concur in any agreement between the Upper Occoquan Service Authority and any user of the Upper Occoquan Service Authority effluent before execution; and
- (5) the continuous safe yield of the Occoquan Reservoir is protected for existing and future communities, including during drought conditions and public emergencies; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors hereby urges all affected jurisdictions, utilities, state agencies, and policy bodies to collaborate in protecting the Occoquan Reservoir, the Occoquan Watershed, and the regional source-water system on which Northern Virginia residents and businesses depend.

Votes:

Ayes:

Nays:

Absent from Vote:

Absent from Meeting:

September 15, 2026

Regular Meeting

Res. No. 26-

Page Four

For Information:

Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources of the Commonwealth of Virginia

Prince William Water Board of Directors

Fairfax County, Board of Supervisors

Fairfax Water, Board of Directors

Upper Occoquan Service Authority, Board of Directors

Prince William Water wholesale customers: The City of Manassas and the City of Manassas Park

ATTEST: _____

Clerk to the Board

DIRECTIVE

September 15, 2026

Supervisor Bailey
Potomac Magisterial District

IDA Performance Grants for Affordable Housing Projects

During the regular 2026 Session, the General Assembly passed House Bill (HB) 352, which allows the County, by ordinance, to establish an affordable housing performance grant program for qualifying construction and improvement of real property to be awarded by the Industrial Development Authority (IDA). *HB 352 amended Virginia Code Sections 15.2-958.4:1 and 15.2-4905.*

Supervisor Bailey would like to direct the County Executive to work with staff, the IDA, and its legal counsel, as appropriate, to review HB 352 and provide recommendations to the Board on a potential ordinance to establish such a program. The County Executive is directed to bring back any appropriate recommendations for the Board's consideration. Such recommendations should, where applicable, include timelines, fiscal impacts, and other pertinent impacts for Board consideration. The timelines should include the process for the required public hearing for adoption of any ordinance. The County Attorney's Office is directed to review the information and recommendations for any legal issues. When the research and work are complete, the County Executive should report back to the Board with the research and recommendations during a Board meeting or by memorandum, as appropriate.

MOTION:

**September 15, 2026
Regular Meeting**

SECOND:

Res. No. 26-

RE:

Amend the Prince William Board of County Supervisors' 2026 Meeting Calendar to Remove the 7:00 p.m. Evening Session on October 6, 2026, Change the Location of the October 13, 2026, Work Session from Board Chambers to Old Hickory Golf Club, 11921 Chanceford Drive, Woodbridge, Virginia, 22192, and Add a Joint Meeting with the Prince William County School Board and State Delegation on October 13, 2026, at 6:00 p.m. at Old Hickory Golf Club, 11921 Chanceford Drive, Woodbridge, Virginia, 22192

ACTION:

WHEREAS, both the Code of Virginia and the Rules of Procedure of the Prince William Board of County Supervisors requires that the Board, at its annual meeting, shall adopt a schedule of the times, dates, and places of its regular meetings for the ensuing calendar year; and

WHEREAS, the Board held its annual meeting on January 13, 2026, and adopted its 2026 meeting calendar pursuant to Resolution Number (Res. No.) 29-006; and

WHEREAS, the adopted meeting calendar may be amended by a majority vote of the Board of County Supervisors, pursuant to Section A(1)(b) of its Rules of Procedure;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors, in accordance with Section A(1)(b) of its Rules of Procedure, hereby amends the Prince William Board of County Supervisors' 2026 meeting calendar to remove the 7:00 p.m. evening session on October 6, 2026, change the location of the October 13, 2026, work session from Board Chambers to Old Hickory Golf Club, 11921 Chanceford Drive, Woodbridge, Virginia, 22192, and add a Joint Meeting with the Prince William County School Board and State Delegation on October 13, 2026, at 6:00 p.m. at Old Hickory Golf Club, 11921 Chanceford Drive, Woodbridge, Virginia, 22192.

Votes:

Ayes:

Nays:

Absent from Vote:

Absent from Meeting:

ATTEST: _____
Clerk to the Board

MOTION:

September 15, 2026

SECOND:

Regular Meeting

Res. No. 26-

RE: Certify the Closed Meeting

ACTION:

WHEREAS, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors has this day adjourned into Closed Meeting in accordance with a formal vote of the Board, and in accordance with the provisions of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act; and

WHEREAS, the Freedom of Information Act requires certification that such Closed Meeting was conducted in conformity with the law;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors hereby certifies that to the best of each member's knowledge, i) only public business matters lawfully exempted from open meeting requirements under the Freedom of Information Act were discussed in the Closed Meeting to which this certification applies, and ii) only such public business matters as were identified in the Motion by which the said Closed Meeting was convened were heard, discussed or considered by the Board. No member dissents from the aforesaid certification.

- Entered the Closed Meeting
- Returned from Closed Meeting

X:XX P.M.
X:XX P.M.

Votes:

Ayes: Angry, Bailey, Boddye, Gordy, Jefferson, LaCroix, Stewart, Vega

Nays: None

Absent from Vote: None

Absent from Meeting: None

ATTEST: _____
Clerk to the Board

MOTION:

September 15, 2026

SECOND:

Regular Meeting

Res. No. 26-

RE: Adjourn the Meeting

ACTION:

WHEREAS, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors has completed all items on the agenda for September 15, 2026;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors hereby adjourns the meeting of September 15, 2026, at X:XX P.M.

Votes:

Ayes:

Nays:

Absent from Vote:

Absent from Meeting:

ATTEST: _____

Clerk to the Board