AC44
ALBEMARLE COUNTY 2044

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE



DRAFTED: 2.28.25

GOAL STATEMENT:

Public services and facilities will be provided in a responsible, equitable, and cost-effective manner to meet community needs and provide for a healthy, safe, and resilient community. Facilities and services will support the principles and policies of the County and the Comprehensive Plan, such as the growth management and land use policies, climate action plan, housing plan, and the County's Strategic Plan.



Objective 1: Provide public facilities, infrastructure, and services in a responsible, equitable, and cost-effective manner to serve existing and future community needs.

Objective 2: Provide public water and sewer to the Development Areas and County consistent with the Growth Management Policy and to serve existing and future service demands.

Objective 3: Provide high quality, modern, welcoming, comfortable, fully accessible, and community-oriented library services and facilities to promote accessibility for all community members.

Objective 4: Provide Albemarle County Public Schools facilities for a high quality, equitable, and inclusive educational system for students.

Objective 5: Provide high quality and responsive emergency services (Police, Fire Rescue, ECC) that adapt to changing community needs and emerging best practices.

Objective 6: In partnership with service providers, achieve, maintain, and enhance the quality of universal affordable and adequate broadband access.

Objective 7: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from local government and school facilities.

Objective 8: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the materials/solid waste sector through reductions to the waste stream and increasing recycling.

Objective 9: Coordinate with providers to ensure adequate and reliable communications, electric, and other private utilities services to all residents to meet existing and future needs, with utilities that are resilient to impacts of climate change and are consistent with relevant County policies (e.g. growth management, wireless).

Objective 10: Improve urban stormwater management, drainage, and flood control. 7. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from local government and school facilities.

Objective 11: Increase the use of environmentally sustainable management and maintenance practices on County property, including community facilities and parks and greenways.

INTRODUCTION

Community facilities, including buildings and utilities, support the provision of essential services and are important for enhancing quality of life and for the health, safety and well-being of county residents. Where these facilities are located, how they are built and maintained, and the level of services they provide support implementation of other County policies, including growth management, land use, protection of the natural environment, climate action, and equitable distribution of and access to services and resources.

The Comprehensive Plan, AC44 establishes the expectations for the provision of these services. Recommendations are consistent with growth management and land use policies in the Comprehensive Plan, as the location of community facilities and public utilities can allow or encourage growth. A balance is needed between the provision of services in locations consistent with the growth management policy while also distributing services equitably. Providing public services at the same level of delivery across the entire county is neither economically feasible nor viable. However, it is important to periodically evaluate service delivery to see where it can be equitably enhanced and improved. Delivery and capacity of services and planning for the same are especially important as new services become available, such as broadband.

Major public facilities are scheduled and prioritized through the Capital Improvements Program (CIP). The Comprehensive Plan helps provide guidance for CIP requests and review criteria for these expenditures. The CIP also allows staff to coordinate community planning, financial capacity, and physical development as well as anticipate the County's needs for new public buildings and facilities. This planning includes major renovation and maintenance of existing buildings and facilities; transportation and stormwater improvements; enhancements such as roadway landscaping and streetlights; and new and replacement equipment.







COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY

The primary guidance and policies for community facilities are related to the growth management policy and land use and focus on the physical location and development of these facilities. While the Comprehensive Plan also references some service and operational standards, those standards are included for informational purposes only. The standards are set by the lead agencies and are subject to change. Continued coordination is needed with agencies and service providers, as standards may change and could affect how facilities need to be located.

Local Government Administration and Offices

Currently, there are four primary locations that provide essential Albemarle County governmental services. Most general government offices are located within either the County Office Building-McIntire or the County Office Building- Fifth Street. Court Square, a shared facility between the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County provides judicial services and is located adjacent to the intersection of Jefferson Street and Park Street in Charlottesville. The School Division administration operates within COB-McIntire and the Albemarle High School campus.

With the implementation of AC44, strategic locations to offer services are considered. While maintaining a central location for government offices provides for more efficient operation, there may be some services that could be in additional locations throughout the county or that could be provided on a mobile/rotating basis, potentially reducing travel time for residents and making certain services more accessible.

Public Water and Sewer

The Comprehensive Plan defines where public infrastructure and utilities, such as public water and sewer, should be provided. As part of growth management efforts, the County has established the Albemarle County Service Authority Jurisdictional Area (ACSAJA), which indicates where public water and sewer facilities will be provided. The County Board of Supervisors determines the boundaries of the ACSAJA and any modifications to it. The primary purpose of the Jurisdictional Area process is to implement the Growth Management Policy by focusing public water and sewer service to designated development areas; therefore, the Jurisdictional Area primarily corresponds with the Development Areas. However, there are some exceptions to areas/properties with public water or public sewer (or both) that are in the Rural Area. These Rural Area exceptions are primarily places where some public utilities already existed when the original Jurisdictional Area was mapped in 1982 or where utilities have been provided to address health and safety issues cause by the failure of private systems that previously served those properties. The County's policy for extending the Jurisdictional Area also allows for service to be provided in the Rural Area in limited circumstances and locations based on the existence of health and safety issues and where there are no other reasonable options to address the issues except through the provision of public water or sewer service. ***Public water and sewer services are provided by two authorities***:

Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority (RWSA)

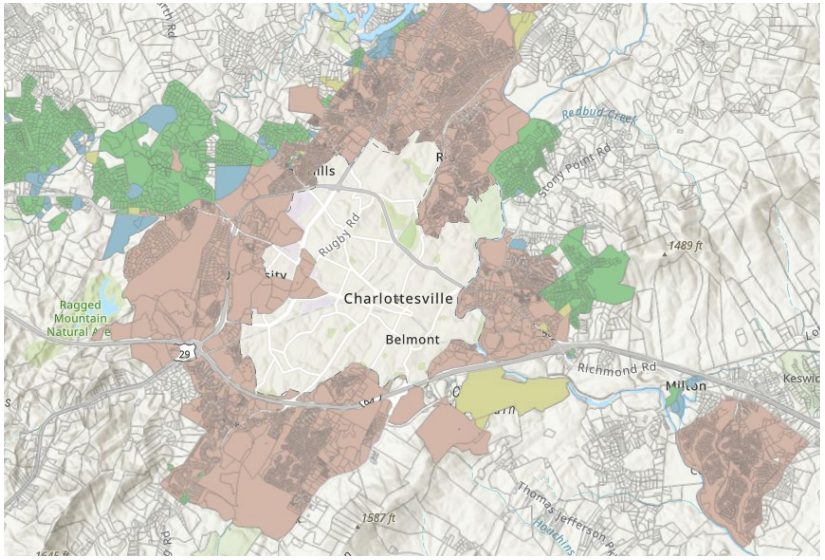
The RWSA is a public body created in 1972 by the concurrent resolutions of the governing bodies of the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. It serves as a single political entity authorized to acquire, finance, construct, operate, and maintain facilities for the interception, treatment, and disposal of wastewater. It is also responsible for the impoundment, production, storage, and transmission of potable water in the service area. In addition, the



RWSA is responsible for planning improvements and facilities to meet current and future needs. RWSA funds its operations and capital project costs through fees and charges to its two customers, The City of Charlottesville (City) and the Albemarle County Service Authority (ACSA). The City and ACSA charge retail rates to County customers to reflect their service costs as well as RWSA's costs.

The RWSA acts as the regional wholesaler of drinking water and operates four separate and distinct systems - the Urban Water System (includes Observatory, North and South Water Treatment Plants) the Crozet Water System, the Scottsville Water System, and the Red Hill Water System. RWSA provides sewage collection and treatment services to the Urban Area, Crozet, Scottsville, the Village of Rivanna (Glenmore), and Stone Robinson Elementary School.





ACSA jurisdictional area for public water and sewer provision

Albemarle County Service Authority (ACSA)

The ACSA was created in 1964 by the Board of Supervisors to provide Albemarle County with retail water and wastewater services to defined jurisdictional areas. Jurisdictional areas include the Development Areas and a few places outside of the Development Areas where commitments to service were made by the Board of Supervisors. The ACSA is responsible for maintaining the distribution and collection lines within the jurisdictional areas, as well as determining whether proposed developments can be adequately served by the existing system. The ACSA ensures the availability of domestic water, wastewater conveyance capacity, and fire suppression capabilities in relation to development proposals. The ACSA inspects and approves the construction of new lines in private and public developments within Albemarle County. The Executive Director of the ACSA also sits on the RWSA Board of Directors.

While most Rural Area residents use an individual private well and septic system on each property, there are also central systems that serve multiple users. Central water or sewer systems are utility systems that typically serve three or more users and are typically owned by the property owners it serves, with some systems managed by a licensed operator. There are approximately 63 non-public utility managed water works as tracked by the Office of Drinking Water, a state agency operating under the Virginia Department of Health. Of those, 46 systems are privately owned/managed systems serving developments and/or businesses. Most are in the Rural Area and are older systems dating back to the 1970s or earlier. County policies have discouraged their use for new developments since the 1980s. The long-term operation and maintenance of these systems are becoming increasingly problematic, as the repair and ultimate renovation/replacement of the systems can be costly and difficult to finance, particularly for smaller scale systems with fewer users to divide the costs. Finding licensed operators willing to take on management of these smaller systems is also difficult, leading to concerns about possible health and safety issues and/or unwanted environmental impacts, including groundwater pollution, from poor operation and maintenance of the systems. This condition merits further evaluation to determine the full scope of the issues and identify potential next steps.

Public Schools

There are 28 public school facilities in Albemarle County managed and operated by Albemarle Public School Board and staff. These facilities include 15 elementary schools, 5 middle schools, 3 high schools, 1 charter school and 4 specialty centers and programs. Total enrollment is over 14,000 students. The Long-Range Planning Advisory Committee (LRPAC) exists to inform and advise the Superintendent and School Board in the development of comprehensive, long-term plans for school facility's needs. School facility needs are determined utilizing enrollment projections, building capacity analysis, and facility condition assessments amongst other inputs. To meet school capacity needs, the School Board can either change school district boundaries (redistrict) or request funding for expansion to current schools or construction of new schools. Expansions and new schools are funded through the County's CIP process and five-year financial plan.

There are four properties that have been set aside for future school sites through the rezoning process. Two elementary school sites and one high school (or other school or public use) are proffered in the Hollymead area, and one elementary school is proffered in the 5th Street Extended area. A new elementary school, also referred to as the Southern Feeder Pattern School, is proposed on County-owned property near Monticello High School, and a new high school specialty center is proposed on the campus of Albemarle High. Plans are underway for an additional Northern Feeder Pattern school, which were proffered as part of the North Pointe Development.

AC44 has recommendations for school buildings, including their location, form, and recreational amenities. Recommendations include that new schools be located in the Development Areas or directly adjacent to the Development Areas, while noting that schools can be constructed in the Rural Area when physical constraints, land area availability in the Development Areas, or existing service considerations may necessitate it. About half of the County's schools are in the Rural Area, and Rural Area schools





are expected to be maintained, upgraded, and continue to serve as gathering places for Rural Area residents. Recreational areas and facilities at schools are considered County parks and are available for general public use outside of school hours.

A recommendation tied to the land use and transportation sections of AC44 promotes safe routes for walking and biking to school. This includes removing barriers, enhancing connections between neighborhoods and schools, and adding infrastructure to allow community members to safely walk and bike to schools. Providing options to walk and bike to school can reduce the need for parents and students to drive, which supports the County's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals.

Fire/Rescue

The county operates 14 fire-rescue stations and responds to over 19,000 incidents per year. The fire-rescue stations provide a combination of services including fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, and technical rescue response. Additionally, there is a County Public Safety Operations Center located in the former Fashion Square Mall. This center allows fire/rescue and police vehicle maintenance and provides additional storage and office space.

Both volunteer and paid career personnel staff these facilities. The stations serve response areas that are both urban and rural. The County and City provide mutual aid services to one another. Emergency calls to County fire rescue and the region's police departments: Albemarle, Charlottesville, and the University of Virginia (UVA) are dispatched through the Regional Emergency Communications Center (ECC) on Ivy Road. Coordinated regional emergency communications ensure that emergency response can be handled in a quick and professional manner.

There is an existing training facility for fire/rescue near Piedmont Virginia Community College. There is also a new County Public Safety Operations Center that performs maintenance for both fire/rescue and police vehicles, that is located within the former Fashion Square Mall property. However, expanded training needs remain a priority, and a variety of improvements are needed to replace and upgrade the aging facility, including increasing the amount of land and building space available. Training facility needs include classrooms and practical training areas (e.g. burn buildings, places to practice driving large vehicles, technical rescue operations, etc.). There are opportunities to collaborate with the Albemarle County Police Department to coordinate on shared spaces within a new facility.

After conducting a comprehensive service analysis called Standards of Cover, the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors adopted (in 2019) service objectives for fire and rescue. Response time is the primary measurement, and different response times are established for the Development Areas and Rural Area. Currently, public safety response times are reviewed every 3-5 years. Different response times are established for the Development Areas and Rural Area due in part to the variations in frequency of calls and distances covered when servicing the much larger Rural Area. Other service standards established focus on the level of staffing per station and other measures for volume of service per station. 3,000 initial calls (500 outgoing) per station annually for Development Areas stations and 1,800 initial calls (300 outgoing) per station annually for Rural Area stations are the maximum calls per station expected. This becomes one measure informing when either a new facility or adjusted service boundaries are needed.





Police

County law enforcement includes both a Police Department and the Sheriff's Department. This chapter specifically addresses the Police Department, which is responsible for law enforcement duties in the County. The Police Department operates out of one main office located at the Fifth Street County Office Building. The department uses a "geographical policing" model, which divides the county into two patrol districts: the Jefferson District (north and east portions of the county) and the Blue Ridge District (south and west portions of the county). Officers are assigned to specific sub-areas within each district. This allows officers to foster and strengthen relationships within each district's communities and allows for improved response times to calls and increased problem-solving capabilities. Also, some small office spaces have been established within the patrol areas to provide officers in the field with more readily available localized office and storage space to conduct work. For example, the County Public Safety Operations Center mentioned under the Fire/Rescue section also provides office, storage, and maintenance space to ACPD.

Future needs for the Police Department could include new and expanded training facilities and strategically located smaller offices. For example, while substations would be primarily located in the Development Areas, there is potential for Rural Area locations in rural communities or other strategic locations that support meeting response time standards.

Regional Emergency Communications Center (ECC)

The Regional Emergency Communications Center (ECC), located on Ivy Road, dispatches all emergency calls to County fire rescue stations, and the region's police departments (Albemarle, Charlottesville, UVA). All emergency and non-emergency calls in Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and UVA are received and processed in the regional ECC located on Ivy Road.



The dispatch center of the ECC is the hub of all radio transmissions for the Albemarle County Police Department, the City of Charlottesville Police Department, the UVA Police Department, the Charlottesville Fire Department, and the Albemarle County Coordinated Fire Rescue System. Coordinated regional emergency communications ensure that emergency response can be handled as quickly and efficiently as possible.





Libraries

Library services are provided regionally through the Jefferson-Madison Regional Library (JMRL), which includes the City of Charlottesville and the Counties of Albemarle, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson. There are three libraries in Albemarle County, two in Charlottesville, and another three in surrounding localities. The County's libraries are Northside, Crozet, and Scottsville. Along with connecting people with books and other information, libraries provide access to digital collections, physical spaces for community gatherings and events, and programming to support literacy and learning for all ages.

Broadband

Broadband refers to a high-speed internet connection, which can be delivered through either a wired or wireless method. Broadband has become an essential service and has gained importance since the recent pandemic and with the increase in frequency and intensity of weather events. Broadband service provides access to teleworking, online learning, telemedicine, e-commerce, and virtual meetings. In the past few years, there has been significant progress in broadband accessibility and affordability at the state and local level.

The Albemarle Broadband Authority was established in 2017, and the County's Broadband Accessibility and Affordability Office was established in May 2021. This Office is now known as the Broadband Office. Together they seek to ensure that county residents of all means have access to adequate and affordable broadband service.

By utilizing private, local, state, and federal funding, the County expects to meet its goal of universal access by 2025. The Broadband Accessibility and Affordability Office will continue to work with residents to ensure that they maintain access and to improve access where necessary.

Information on broadband affordability programs is available on the County's website and includes both local and federal programs.

Wireless

Wireless service in this section refers to transfer of communications and access to the internet using only radio waves, typically with antennae installed at strategic locations to provide coverage of an area. The Zoning Ordinance regulations for wireless facilities were amended substantially in 2025 and attempt to balance the provision of service while minimizing visual impact. The use of existing structures is encouraged. The regulations establish avoidance areas to protect significant resources. These resources include areas in proximity to parcels listed on the National Register of Historic Places and areas within large forest blocks with a score of 4.1 or greater as identified in the Biodiversity Plan. The ordinance includes design and locational standards intended to achieve the goals of the County. The County has approved hundreds of applications for new facilities. However, service is poor or non-existent in some of the rural areas of the county. This may be due to a variety of reasons including terrain, limited customer base, difficulty in finding suitable sites for new facilities or failure of industry to invest in infrastructure.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is the collection and disposal of municipal solid waste from homes, businesses, and industries. It also includes construction debris, brush, food, and yard waste. There are no landfills within the county currently landfilling municipal solid waste types (i.e. disposing of municipal solid waste by burying it in a controlled manner to prevent contamination of groundwater and the surrounding environment). The Ivy Landfill was closed in 2001, but operations are ongoing to monitor legacy landfill cells with buried waste that exist at the site to ensure compliance with environmental regulations. Most municipal solid waste within the county is collected by private haulers and then taken to transfer stations, a facility for trash aggregation, before transfer to a landfill outside the county. The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA) operates a waste transfer station at the Ivy Materials Utilization Center (MUC) located on Dick Woods Road. In addition to municipal solid waste, the RSWA accepts vegetative waste, clean fill, recycling, and periodic special collections (i.e. mattresses, appliances, tires, and household hazardous waste) at the MUC site. County residents also have access to several Recycling and/or Convenience Centers operated by the RWSA. The Ivy Convenience Center, located at the MUC site, and the Southern Albemarle Convenience Center, located in Keene, are now operational and accept household, bagged waste and recycling. A new Northern Convenience Center is planned to be constructed in 2026-2027, will be located in northeastern Albemarle County off Rio Mills Road adjacent to Berkmar Drive, and will also accept household, bagged waste and recycling. RSWA Convenience Centers do not accept commercial hauler municipal solid waste or construction waste steams.

Operated by the RWSA, the McIntire Recycling Center on McIntire Road in Charlottesville serves both city and county residents. In addition to the recycling, solid waste and household waste disposal services, the McIntire Recycling Center also provides a special bin to collect oyster shells as part of the Virginia Oyster Shell Recycling and Restoration Program.



Stormwater Management and Stream Restoration

The County ensures that required stormwater facilities for private and public developments are properly functioning to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff and reduce downstream flow rates. These stormwater facilities are required by law to minimize the development's negative impacts downstream. The County periodically inspects facilities and conveys any maintenance or repair needs to the owner. The County also owns and maintains several regional stormwater facilities within the Development Areas.

The County has also made efforts to address stream restoration. Some streams in Albemarle County experience serious erosion and sedimentation, harming the habitat and health of aquatic organisms and in some cases putting infrastructure at risk. Since 2011, the County has used stream and wetland restoration techniques to help reduce erosion of streambanks, increase storage and infiltration of floodwater in floodplains, and ultimately reduce the smothering of habitat by excessive silt, sand, and clay. To date, County restoration projects are in place in Crozet (along Powell's Creek), near the Woodbrook neighborhood, in the Four Seasons neighborhood, near Pen Park, and in the Branchlands neighborhood. The Stream Health Initiative adopted by the Board of Supervisors in December 2021, outlines fourteen different projects targeting improvements to streams. The Riparian Buffer Development Standards is one such project currently underway and preparing for Board approval. See the Environmental Stewardship chapter for more information.

One example of ongoing stream restoration in Albemarle County is the stream restoration master plan for Biscuit Run Park. The plan envisions that restoration will occur in four phases, with the first and most active phase occurring in tandem with developing recreational amenities (e.g. bridges and trails) in the northwest portion of the park.





IMPLEMENTATION

OBJECTIVE	CF 1. *Provide public facilities, infrastructure, and services in a responsible, equitable, and cost-effective manner to serve existing and future community needs.*
ACTION	
1.1	Provide and maintain public facilities, infrastructure, and service consistent with the Growth Management Policy, to address growth with facilities in strategic locations convenient to community members. Procure capital funding for needed community facilities and services including new facilities and upgrades and maintenance for existing facilities through the Capital Improvement Program and budget processes.
1.2	Locate new community facilities primarily in the Development Areas. Recognize public safety and emergency related facilities and services (which could include community resilience hubs) may need to be placed in the Rural Area to provide an adequate level of public safety for all residents; however, the level of service provided in the RA may not be equal due to distance, travel time constraints and the varying levels of demand for services.
1.3	In collaboration with community partners, provide essential services (such as health care, emergency services, and tax/permit payment drop-off options) to rural communities in an innovative and cost-effective manner, such as through satellite offices, using existing community facilities for multiple purposes, mobile services, and temporary or pop-up offices.
1.4	Identify appropriate sites for public facilities in growing/developing areas of the county and pursue acquisition of these sites in advance of development pressures. Evaluate a variety of approaches to acquire/provide for land and building space needed for facilities/services, such as public-private partnerships, development proffers, co-location of facilities, and reuse of structures and spaces.
1.5	Incorporate where feasible within the design of public facilities the ability to accommodate additional community space and safety/emergency functions, including community meeting/outreach space, and resiliency hub and emergency shelter capabilities.
1.6	Pursue expansion and/or reuse of existing facilities, buildings and sites as a first option to address service needs. Evaluate the potential of providing multiple services/facilities on sites/buildings.
1.7	Update zoning regulations to better accommodate institutional uses and meet the needs and character of public facilities (e.g. schools, fire stations, county offices). Proactively rezone County-owned land that is being used for or is designated for public facilities, prioritizing public schools.
1.8	Collaborate with stakeholders (such as the Albemarle County Broadband Authority, RWSA, ACSA Dominion Energy, etc.) to develop a “Dig Once” policy that limits road and sidewalk disruption when utility infrastructure is being constructed and serviced.
1.9	Increase the use of environmentally sustainable materials and best practices through the planning, procurement, construction, management, and decommissioning of community facilities [full life cycle of community facilities]

OBJECTIVE	CF 2. *Provide public water and sewer to the Development Areas and County consistent with the Growth Management Policy and to serve existing and future service demands.*
ACTION	
2.1	Coordinate with RWSA and ACSA to provide public water and sewer service in the Development Areas in a fiscally responsible and sustainable manner, consistent with the Growth Management Policy. Development in the Rural Area is to be served by private well and septic systems (or equivalent systems).
2.2	Use the Development Areas boundaries to guide the ACSA Jurisdictional Area (ACSAJA) for the provision of public water and sewer. • Changes to the ACSAJA boundaries outside of the Development Areas should only be considered when: (1) the area to be included is adjacent to and can be served by existing lines; (2) public health is in danger/at risk; and 3) onsite private water/septic utilities for are cost prohibitive or not technically viable.
2.3	Allow private central water and sewer systems only when existing public water and sewer services are not available to solve public health/safety issues for existing Rural Area residents.
2.4	Study the current condition and long-term viability of existing central water and sewer systems and evaluate the need to address issues related to the management and viability of those systems.
2.5	Prohibit access to the Crozet Sewer Interceptor between the boundary of the Crozet Development Area and the Urban Service Area boundary.
2.6	Collaborate with partners such as ACSA, RWSA, the Department of Environmental Quality, and the Virginia Department of Health to encourage connection to public water and sewer for properties in the Development Areas currently being served by well and/or septic systems, prioritizing community members who need financial assistance. Continue implementing the septic to public sewer program and incentivize participation in the program as needed.
2.7	Collaborate with ACSA and RWSA on master planning and project implementation, including but not limited to easement acquisition, plan approval, and permitting processes. Recognize and collaborate on the implementation of water and sewer projects, including but not limited to, those identified in the following plans: • Urban Finished Water Master Plan • Northern Area Utilities Master Plan • Moores Creek Advanced Water Resource Recovery Facility (AWRRF) Master Plan • Crozet Drinking Water Infrastructure Plan • Comprehensive Sanitary Sewer Plan (Comprehensive Sanitary Sewer Model Report) • Community Water Supply Plan • ACSA Capital Improvements Program (Coordination/Partnership/Grants) • RWSA Capital Improvements Program (Coordination/Partnership/Grants)

2.8	• Continue the RWSA Board of Directors current policy that biosolids produced by the RWSA should not be applied to land, such as fertilizer for agriculture
OBJECTIVE	CF 3. *Provide high quality, modern, welcoming, comfortable, fully accessible, and community-oriented library services and facilities to promote accessibility for all community members.*
ACTION	
3.1	Maintain and enhance existing County-owned and co-owned libraries to address service demands from County residents. Pursue methods to enhance library services for all County residents through innovative and cost-effective opportunities (such as digital services, bookmobile and/or kiosk sites to serve rural residents).
3.2	Provide a safe and comfortable environment in and around each library site through the consistent installation of safety improvements at all County-owned library facilities and sites (such as lighting, sidewalks/bike lanes, transit service).
3.3	Provide resources for the renovations of the Main Library (Market Street).
3.4	Provide and promote access to all library services and materials to all community members through both in-house and community outreach efforts.
3.5	Coordinate with JMRL on efforts in pursuing state and federal government initiatives for public library services (legislation, state aid, grants, etc.).
3.6	Collaborate with JMRL to identify the need for improved or new facilities and services in the Development Areas, the Rural Area, and the Town of Scottsville.
OBJECTIVE	CF 4. *Provide Albemarle County Public Schools facilities for a high quality, equitable, and inclusive educational system for students.*
ACTION	
4.1	Locate new schools in the Development Areas or directly adjacent to the Development Areas. New schools may be located in the Rural Area when either physical constraints, lack of currently available land area in the Development Areas, or existing service considerations may necessitate it. Incorporate additional functions beyond education where feasible, such as community programs/accessing resources, emergency shelters, and community use of athletic fields/recreational facilities.
4.2	Provide and maintain public school facilities in locations appropriate for projected enrollment to ensure educational parity for all students.
4.3	Maintain and upgrade existing schools in the Rural Area to serve rural residents and provide spaces for community gathering/meetings.

4.4	Provide a safe and comfortable environment in and around each school site to serve schools and "after school" community use such as lighting, sidewalks/bike lanes, school bus and/or transit service, etc.
4.5	Recognize the multi-purpose function of schools/school sites (for community center/meeting space, resiliency hub, and recreational functions) and evaluate all functions when making location and site design decisions for new schools, while recognizing the primacy of the education function of the facility.
OBJECTIVE	CF 5. *Provide high quality and responsive emergency services (Police, Fire Rescue, ECC) that adapt to changing community needs and emerging best practices.*
ACTION	
5.1	Provide facilities necessary to implement the service standards and geographic policing model for Albemarle County Police Department (ACPD) service provision, such as satellite offices, indoor vehicle storage, fueling stations, and other office and storage spaces.
5.2	Provide facilities necessary to meet Albemarle County Fire Rescue (ACFR)'s service standards defined in the Standards of Cover (SOC) and ACFR Community Risk Assessment (CRA).
5.3	Establish tailored public safety training facilities for both ACFR and ACPD, encompassing both classrooms and practical training areas, including specialized facilities such as burn buildings for fire training, towers for aerial operations, areas dedicated to technical rescue operations, areas dedicated to swift water rescue training as appropriate, spaces equipped for hazardous material handling, tactical operation, and driving training.
5.4	Explore the potential for regional partnerships for emergency services training facilities, offering collaborative training opportunities with neighboring jurisdictions and organizations, including but not limited to the City of Charlottesville, adjacent counties, the local airport, and Rivanna Station.
5.5	Continue to provide resources to the Charlottesville-UVA-Albemarle Emergency Communications Center (CUAECC) that provides and coordinates public safety radio communications, emergency (911) answering services, and emergency public information and warning within the region.
5.7	Ensure adequate access to critical public safety facilities to allow efficient emergency response and recovery operations.
5.9	Transition the fire rescue fleet configuration and response model to include the use of smaller emergency response vehicles, when feasible to better accommodate urban street designs without compromising response capabilities. The feasibility assessment should analyze factors such as turning radius, length, functionality, safety, serviceability, cost of ownership, and any other necessary criteria.

OBJECTIVE	CF 6. *In partnership with service providers, achieve, maintain, and enhance the quality of universal affordable and adequate broadband access.*
ACTION	
6.1	The Broadband Office will continue to work with residents to ensure they maintain access and improve access to broadband where necessary.
6.2	Monitor and provide oversight on existing and planned publicly-funded broadband expansion projects to achieve universal broadband access.
6.3	Work with the regional digital equity coalition to update and implement the regional digital equity plan.
6.4	Pursue federal grant-funding for digital inclusion programs, either directly through the Albemarle Broadband Authority or in partnership with community partners.
6.5	Evaluate broadband service access during the development review process to ensure developers are working with provider partners to provide adequate broadband service.
6.6	Develop a program to encourage broadband provider partners to prepare infrastructure for enhanced levels of service where potential land use and service capacity are discordant.
6.7	Maintain and update a fiber asset inventory to identify broadband service capacity across the County; this information should be used to publicly identify locations with sufficient capacity for enhanced levels of service.
OBJECTIVE	CF 7. *Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from local government and school facilities.*
ACTION	
7.1	Maximize the use of existing buildings and properties, including through maintenance, expansion, adaptive reuse, and innovative measures to use interior building space efficiently.
7.2	As feasible with funding and grant opportunities, use energy-efficient and sustainable designs with new and upgraded public facilities, such as green building standards, rooftop solar, geothermal energy, EV charging stations, low impact development stormwater management practices, and the use of native plants.

OBJECTIVE	CF 8. *Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the materials/solid waste sector through reductions to the waste stream and increasing recycling.*
ACTION	
8.1	Adopt a zero-waste framework for County operations by 2026.
8.3	Increase the use of solar energy at solid waste facilities to power operations.
8.4	Require space for compost and recycling bins in site design for multifamily residential and commercial development.
8.5	Increase recycling in government operations through procurement of paper and paper sanitary supplies containing at least 30% post-consumer content.
8.6	Establish benchmarks and adopt metrics to reach climate action goals on waste reduction and diversion of useful materials and organic waste from landfill, including gathering metrics and baselines for per capita solid waste generation and diversion and measuring waste stream components (e.g., construction and demolition, recyclable materials, compostable materials).
8.7	In collaboration with RSWA, develop community educational programs and resources including on safe disposal of household hazardous waste, recycling options, organizations with maintenance, repair, or reuse programs, and the waste hierarchy.
8.8	In collaboration with RSWA, adopt a pay-as-you-throw policy for landfill waste and hauler requirements, with no-cost or low-cost waste services available for low-income community members.
8.9	In collaboration with RSWA and private trash/recycling service providers, expand public and private services to collect and process recyclable resources and hazardous materials from the waste stream
8.10	Institute compost collection and/or organic waste collection receptacles at convenience centers, when feasible.
8.11	Provide incentives to recycle construction and demolition material.

OBJECTIVE	CF 9. *Coordinate with providers to ensure adequate and reliable communications, electric, and other private utilities services to all residents to meet existing and future needs, with utilities that are resilient to impacts of climate change and are consistent with relevant County policies (e.g. growth management, wireless).*
ACTION	
9.1	Proactively work with and support private communication, electric, and natural gas services, to ensure the provision of these services are in keeping with the Growth Management Policy and recommendations in the Climate Action Plan, and are resilient to natural hazards, and are consistent with other County policies. Continue to coordinate reviews of development proposals with service providers through the site development review process.
9.2	Collaborate with utility providers to locate utilities and facilities to be resilient to natural disasters/weather events and to minimize impacts on the natural environment. Encourage the maintenance/clearing of trees surrounding power lines/easements; the undergrounding of existing power lines; and locating utilities to increase grid resilience and reduce damaged utilities from wind/trees. Priority should be given to areas with repeated outages.
9.3	Consistent with the County's climate action goals, reduce the use of natural gas in County facilities to zero.
9.4	Encourage use of existing corridors for expansions of electrical and other utility transmission facilities rather than establishing new corridors.
9.5	Coordinate with service providers to extend affordable broadband internet service access to all county residents.
9.6	Coordinate with wireless service providers to provide wireless service to all public facilities, public parks, and community resiliency hub locations. Engage with service providers to provide distributed antenna systems, small cell antennas or other technical solutions.
OBJECTIVE	CF 10. *Improve urban stormwater management, drainage, and flood control.*
ACTION	
10.1	Incorporate elements into urban stormwater management, drainage, and flood control infrastructure with community and ecological co-benefits, such as recreational opportunities, urban heat mitigation, and pollinator habitats.
10.2	Evaluate flood risk in urban areas and identify possible mitigation.
10.3	Implement projects and initiatives to address the most significant flood risks identified in the urban area flood risk evaluation.

OBJECTIVE	CF 11. *Increase the use of environmentally sustainable management and maintenance practices on County property, including community facilities and parks and greenways.*
ACTION	
11.1	Maintain native landscape demonstration sites around County office buildings and facilities and provide educational signage.
11.2	Establish a County green infrastructure program to use nature-based solutions including stormwater management.