

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ACTIONS</b>  <b>Board of Supervisors Meeting of October 7, 2020</b></p>		
		October 8, 2020
<b>AGENDA ITEM/ACTION</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>	<b>VIDEO</b>
<p>1. Call to Order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting was called to order at 1:01 p.m., by the Chair, Mr. Gallaway. All BOS members were present. Also present were Jeff Richardson, Greg Kamptner, Claudette Borgersen and Travis Morris.</li> </ul>		<a href="#">Link to Video</a>
<p>4. Adoption of Final Agenda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pulled consent agenda item #8.1.</li> <li>By a vote of 6:0, <b>ADOPTED</b> the final agenda as amended.</li> </ul>		
<p>5. Brief Announcements by Board Members.</p> <p><u>Ann Mallek:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported on the formal opening of the Blue Ridge Tunnel and announced that that trail should be open within a few weeks.</li> <li>Announced that Saturday, October 10 is the virtual arts and craft festival in Crozet.</li> <li>Reported on her attendance at the Defense Affairs Committee meeting.</li> </ul> <p><u>Donna Price:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentioned a recent tour of the McIntire Botanical Gardens.</li> </ul> <p><u>Bea LaPisto-Kirtley:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Announced the giveaway of Redbud Seedlings through "Project Plant It!" a community effort, sponsored by Dominion Energy, designed to educate children, plant trees, and improve the environment.</li> </ul> <p><u>Liz Palmer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentioned that the Cove Garden Ruritans will have its annual apple butter and Brunswick stew sale via drive-thru pick at Albemarle Cider Works on November 7-8.</li> <li>Mentioned that the Batesville Ruritans will not have an apple butter sale this year, but a group of citizens will instead, and that the apple butter will be sold at the Batesville Market.</li> <li>Commented that a portion of the McIntire Botanical Garden is in Albemarle County</li> </ul> <p><u>Ned Gallaway:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognized and commented on the passing on of former Rio District Supervisor Rodney Thomas and his service to the County.</li> <li>Mentioned election integrity and commented on his hope that folks will vote early, continue to vote, and to have faith and confidence in the volunteers and those that are running the election here in Albemarle County.</li> </ul>		
<p>6. Proclamations and Recognitions.</p> <p>a. Proclamation Recognizing October 2020 as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By a vote of 6:0, <b>ADOPTED</b> proclamation.</li> </ul>	(Attachment 1)	
<p>7. From the Public: Matters Not Listed for Public Hearing on the Agenda or on Matters Previously Considered by the Board or Matters that are Pending Before the Board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><u>The following speakers addressed the Board and spoke toward agenda item #9 Final Phase 1 Climate Action Plan:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Susan Kruse</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Kirk Bowers</u></li> <li>• <u>Greg McLean</u></li> <li>• <u>Rex Linville</u></li> <li>• <u>Chris Meyer</u></li> <li>• <u>Ryan McCall</u></li> <li>• <u>David Redding</u></li> <li>• <u>Travis Pietila</u></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gary Grant, Rio district resident, addressed the Board and asked Supervisors' questions concerning remarks made at the Board's September 6 retreat.</li> <li>• <u>Neil Williamson</u>, Free Enterprise forum addressed the Board concerning agenda item #10, Housing Albemarle - Draft.</li> </ul>		
8.2	FY 2021 Appropriations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADOPTED</b>, resolution to approve appropriation #2021030 and #2021031, for local government projects and programs.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Forward copy of signed resolution to OMB and County Attorney's office. (Attachment 2)	
8.3	FY 2020 Appropriations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADOPTED</b>, resolution to approve appropriation #2020077 for local government projects and programs.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Forward copy of signed resolution to OMB and County Attorney's office. (Attachment 3)	
8.4	FY 22 Operating and Capital Budget Calendar. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADOPTED</b>, preliminary budget calendar.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Schedule on calendar. (Attachment 4)	
8.5	Schedule a Public Hearing to Consider Appalachian Power's Request for Easement (Former Keene Landfill). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SCHEDULED</b>, public hearing to receive comments from the public regarding Appalachian Power's request for easement on County-owned Parcel 12900-00-00-02A0.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Schedule public hearing and advertise in Daily Progress.	
8.6	Resolution to accept road(s) in the Foothill Crossing Subdivision Phase IV and V into the State Secondary System of Highways. ( <i>White Hall Magisterial District</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADOPTED</b> resolution.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Forward copy of signed resolution to Community Development. (Attachment 5)	
8.7	Resolution Endorsing Route 601 (Old Ivy Road) Bridge Repair. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADOPTED</b>, resolution in support of the project and the revised bridge design of Route 601 (Old Ivy Road) over the US-29/250 Bypass.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Forward copy of signed of resolution to County Attorney's office and Community Development. (Attachment 6)	
8.8	SE202000008 Belvedere Block 4 – Request for Special Exception to Modify Timing for Completion of Recreational Amenities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADOPTED</b>, resolution to approve the special exception, subject to the condition.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Forward copy of signed resolution to County Attorney's office and Community Development. (Attachment 7)	
8.9	SE202000010 Two Picnic Shelters – Special Exception Request to Disturb a Required 30-foot Buffer Area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADOPTED</b>, resolution to approve the special exception request with conditions.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Forward copy of signed resolution to County Attorney's office and Community Development. (Attachment 8)	
8.10	VACo 2020 Annual Meeting Voting Credentials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>APPOINTED</b>, Supervisor Ann Mallek as the Voting Delegate and Supervisor Liz Palmer as the Alternate Delegate.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Return completed form to VACo.	
9.	Final Phase 1 Climate Action Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADOPTED</b>, Phase 1 Climate Action Plan.</li> </ul>	(Attachment 9)	
10.	<b>Work Session</b> : Housing Albemarle - Draft Housing Policy Recommendations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HELD</b>.</li> <li>• <b>DIRECTED</b>, staff to schedule a joint work session with the Planning Commission.</li> </ul>	<u>Clerk</u> : Schedule when ready.  <u>Stacy Pethia</u> : Proceed as discussed.	

	<b>Recess.</b> The Board recessed at 3:47 p.m., and reconvened at 4:03 p.m.	
11.	<b>Presentation:</b> County Transportation Planner Quarterly Report. • <b>RECEIVED.</b>	
12.	<b>Presentation:</b> Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Quarterly. • <b>RECEIVED.</b>	
13.	Closed Meeting. • At 4:55 p.m., the Board went into Closed Meeting pursuant to Section 2.2-3711(A) of the Code of Virginia: • Under Subsection (1): 1. To discuss and consider appointments to the Economic Development Authority, the Jefferson Area Board for the Aging, and two citizen advisory committees; and 2. To discuss and consider the annual performance of the Clerk, the County Attorney, and the County Executive; and • Under Subsection (7), to consult with legal counsel and briefings by staff members pertaining to actual litigation between the Board and the Charlottesville City Council regarding the Ragged Mountain Natural Area where consultation or briefing in an open meeting would adversely affect the negotiating or litigating posture of the County and the Board; and • Under Subsection (8), to consult with and be briefed by legal counsel regarding specific legal matters requiring legal advice regarding the Continuity of Government Ordinance.	
14.	Certify Closed Meeting. • At 6:04 p.m., the Board reconvened into open meeting and certified the closed meeting.	
15.	Vacancies and Appointments. • <b>APPOINTED</b> , Mr. Stephen J. McNaughton to the Economic Development Authority as the Rivanna District representative to fill an unexpired term ending January 19, 2022. • <b>APPOINTED</b> , Mr. Cameron Mowat to the Jefferson Area Board for Aging (JABA) with said term to expire October 20, 2022. • <b>APPOINTED</b> , Ms. Marilyn Minrath to the Public Defender's Office Citizens Advisory Committee with said term to expire December 31, 2022. • <b>APPOINTED</b> , Ms. Peggy Gilges to the Solid Waste Alternatives Advisory Committee to fill an unexpired term ending May 31, 2022.	<u>Clerk:</u> Prepare appointment/reappointment letters, update Boards and Commissions book, webpage, and notify appropriate persons.
16.	From the Public: Matters Not Listed for Public Hearing on the Agenda or on Matters Previously Considered by the Board or Matters that are Pending Before the Board. • <u>Rory Stolzenberg</u> , resident of the City of Charlottesville spoke on the agenda item #9 – Final Phase 1 Climate Action Plan.	
17.	<b><u>Pb. Hrg.: ZMA201900003 Albemarle Business Campus (formerly known as Royal Fern).</u></b> • By a vote of 6:0, <b>ADOPTED</b> ordinance. • By a vote of 4:2 (Palmer/Price), <b>ADOPTED</b> resolution approving special exception request.	<u>Clerk:</u> Forward copy of signed ordinance and resolution to Community Development and County Attorney's office. (Attachments 10-14)
18.	<b><u>Pb. Hrg.: Public Hearing to Consider Appalachian Power's Request for Easements</u></b>	<u>County Attorney:</u> Provide Clerk with copies of fully executed

<p><b><u>Across the Yancey School Community Center Property.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By a vote of 6:0, <b>APPROVED</b> granting an easement to Appalachian Power on Tax Parcels 128A2-00-00-01800 and 128A2-00-00-02200, and authorize the County Executive to sign the Deeds of Easement, with accompanying Plats, on behalf of the County once the County Attorney has approved the Deed and Plat as to form and substance.</li> </ul>	<p>easement agreements. (Attachments 15-16)</p>	
<p>19. <b>Action Item:</b> Proposed 2021 Legislative Priorities and Legislative Positions and Policy Statements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By a vote of 6:0, <b>ADOPTED</b> 2021 Legislative Priorities and Legislative Positions and Policy statements.</li> </ul>		
<p>20. From the Board: Committee Reports and Matters Not Listed on the Agenda.</p> <p>a. Expanding JAUNT Demand Response for Rides to Vote.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By a vote of 6:0, <b>ADOPTED</b> resolution.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Clerk:</u> Forward copy of signed resolution to County Attorney's office. (Attachment 17)</p>	
<p>21. From the County Executive: Report on Matters Not Listed on the Agenda.</p> <p><u>Trevor Henry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alerted the Board to an emailed invitation announcing a welcoming event - Veteran's Affinity Group – Welcome!, on Tuesday, October 13, 2020, via Zoom.</li> </ul>		
<p>Closed Meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At 8:30 p.m., the Board went into Closed Meeting pursuant to Section 2.2-3711(A) of the Code of Virginia:</li> <li>Under Subsection (1), to discuss and consider the annual performance of the County Attorney.</li> </ul>		
<p>Certify Closed Meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At 9:11 p.m., the Board reconvened into open meeting and certified the closed meeting.</li> </ul>		
<p>22. Adjourn to October 21, 2020, 1:00 p.m., electronic meeting pursuant to Ordinance No. 20-A(14).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The meeting was adjourned at 9:11 p.m.</li> </ul>		

ckb/tom

Attachment 1 – Proclamation Recognizing October 2020 as Domestic Violence Awareness Month  
Attachment 2 – Resolution to Approve Additional FY 2021 Appropriations  
Attachment 3 – Resolution to Approve Additional FY 2020 Appropriation  
Attachment 4 – Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Calendar  
Attachment 5 – VDOT Resolution - Foothill Crossing Subdivision Phase IV and V  
Attachment 6 – Resolution in Support of Route 601 (Old Ivy Road) Bridge Repair Design  
Attachment 7 – Resolution to Approve Special Exception for SE20200008 Belvedere Block 4 – To Modify Timing  
Attachment 8 – Resolution to Approve A Special Exception for SE202000010 Two Picnic Shelters  
Attachment 9 – Albemarle County Climate Action Plan 2020  
Attachment 10 – Ordinance No. 20-A(15) – ZMA 2019-00003  
Attachment 11 – ZMA 2019-00003 Code of Development dated September 21, 2020  
Attachment 12 – ZMA 2019-00003 Application Plan dated September 8, 2020  
Attachment 13 – ZMA 2019-00003 Proffers dated September 14, 2020  
Attachment 14 – Resolution to Approve A Special Exception for ZMA 2019-00003 Albemarle Business Campus  
Attachment 15 – Draft Easement TMP 128A2-00-00-01800  
Attachment 16 – Draft Easement TMP 128A2-00-00-02200  
Attachment 17 – Resolution Accepting JAUNT's Offer to Provide Transportation Services for County Voters for the 2020 General Election



**PROCLAMATION**

**WHEREAS**, the problems of domestic violence are not confined to any group or groups of people but cross all economic, racial and societal barriers, and are supported by societal indifference; and

**WHEREAS**, the crime of domestic violence violates an individual's privacy, dignity, security, and humanity, due to systematic use of physical, emotional, sexual, psychological and economic control and/or abuse, with the impact of this crime being wide-ranging; and

**WHEREAS**, no one person, organization, agency or community can eliminate domestic violence on their own; we must work together to educate our entire population about what can be done to prevent such violence, support victims/survivors and their families, and increase support for agencies providing services to those community members; and

**WHEREAS**, the Shelter for Help in Emergency has led the way in the County of Albemarle in addressing domestic violence by providing 24-hour hotline services to victims/survivors and their families, offering support and information, and empowering survivors to chart their own course for healing; and

**WHEREAS**, the Shelter for Help in Emergency, recognized as an essential service provider during the global COVID-19 pandemic and continued to provide services and be a safe haven for victims of domestic violence in the County of Albemarle, commemorates its 41<sup>th</sup> year of providing unparalleled services to women, children and men who have been victimized by domestic violence;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, we, the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors, in recognition of the important work being done by the Shelter for Help in Emergency, do hereby proclaim the month of

**October 2020**

**as**

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH**

and urge all citizens to actively participate in the scheduled activities and programs sponsored by the Shelter for Help in Emergency, and to work toward the elimination of personal and institutional violence against women, children and men.

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE  
ADDITIONAL FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS**

**BE IT RESOLVED** by the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors:

- 1) That Appropriations #2021030 and #2021031 are approved; and
- 2) That the appropriations referenced in Paragraph #1, above, are subject to the provisions set forth in the Annual Resolution of Appropriations of the County of Albemarle for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2021.

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE  
ADDITIONAL FY 2020 APPROPRIATION**

**BE IT RESOLVED** by the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors:

- 1) That Appropriation #2020077 is approved; and
- 2) That the appropriation referenced in Paragraph #1, above, is subject to the provisions set forth in the Annual Resolution of Appropriations of the County of Albemarle for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2020.



# FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET CALENDAR

<b>October 2020</b>	
21 (Wed.)	Fall Joint Work Session with School Board – FY 22 Budget Planning Meeting (Affordability/Compensation and Benefits)
<b>November 2020</b>	
4 (Wed.)	New Revenue Options for FY 22 Budget
18 (Wed.)	Strategic Plan Progress Report
18 (Wed.)	<i>Tentative</i> – BOS review of CIP
<i>TBD</i>	CIP Advisory Committee meeting
<b>February 2021</b>	
18 (Thur.)	<i>Tentative</i> - School Superintendent presents budget request to School Board
24 (Wed.)	County Executive's presentation to Board – Recommended Budget
<b>March 2021</b>	
03 (Wed.)	Public Hearing on County Executive's Recommended Budget
10 (Wed.)	Work Session #1
11(Thur.)	<i>Tentative</i> - School Board adopts School Division budget request
15 (Mon.)	Work Session #2 – To include School Board funding request
18 (Thur.)	Work Session #3 – Board proposes Budget and sets maximum tax rate for advertisement
22 (Mon.)	Work Session #4
29 (Mon.)	If needed - Work Session #5
<b>April 2021</b>	
1 (Thur.)	If needed - Work Session #6
Week of 5-9	Spring Break
28 (Wed.)	Public Hearing on the CY 21 tax rate and Board's Proposed Budget
<b>May 2021</b>	
5 (Wed.)	Board approves FY 22 Budget and sets tax rate
13 (Thur.)	<i>Tentative</i> - School Board adopts School Division budget

The Board of County Supervisors of Albemarle County, Virginia, in regular meeting on the 7th day of October 2020, adopted the following resolution:

### R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the street(s) in **Foothills Crossing Subdivision Phase IV and V**, as described on the attached Additions Form AM-4.3 dated **October 7, 2020**, fully incorporated herein by reference, is shown on plats recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Albemarle County, Virginia; and

WHEREAS, the Resident Engineer for the Virginia Department of Transportation has advised the Board that the street(s) meet the requirements established by the Subdivision Street Requirements of the Virginia Department of Transportation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Albemarle Board of County Supervisors requests the Virginia Department of Transportation to add the street(s) in **Foothills Crossing Subdivision Phase IV and V**, as described on the attached Additions Form AM-4.3 dated **October 7, 2020**, to the secondary system of state highways, pursuant to §33.2-705, Code of Virginia, and the Department's Subdivision Street Requirements; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board guarantees a clear and unrestricted right- of-way, as described, exclusive of any necessary easements for cuts, fills and drainage as described on the recorded plats; and

FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Resident Engineer for the Virginia Department of Transportation.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Report of Changes in the Secondary System of State Highways

Project/Subdivision: Foothills Crossing Phase IV and V

Addition - New subdivision street §33.2-705

Route Number	Street Name	From Termini	To Termini	Length	Number of Lanes	Recordation Reference	Row Width
1825	Leon Lane	Rt 1250, Park Ridge Drive	0.07 Miles South to Rt 1826, Trinity Way	0.07	2	DB 4769, PG 262-271	57
1825	Leon Lane	Rt 1826, Trinity Way	0.05 Miles South to CDS	0.05	2		57
1826	Trinity Way	Rt 1825, Leon Lane	0.19 Miles East to CDS	0.19	2		57

**RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF  
ROUTE 601 (OLD IVY ROAD) BRIDGE REPAIR DESIGN**

**WHEREAS**, the Virginia Department of Transportation rated the bridge structure on Route 601, Old Ivy Road, over the US-250/29 Bypass as “structurally deficient” and in need of repair; and

**WHEREAS**, this bridge project was included in Virginia Department of Transportation's Six-Year Improvement Program; and

**WHEREAS**, a public hearing was held for this bridge project on March 11, 2020, with a public comment period ending on March 21, 2020; and

**WHEREAS**, strong public comment was provided against the original bridge design, which neglected any bicycle or pedestrian accommodations; and

**WHEREAS**, the State of Good Repair limits funding for bicycle- or pedestrian-specific accommodations, as allocations are limited to the repair of structurally deficient bridges; and

**WHEREAS**, the Virginia Department of Transportation is seeking County support in pursuing an additional shoulder width of four (4) feet on one side of the bridge to provide a bicycle accommodation while still meeting the State of Good Repair funding requirements.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors affirms its support for the Route 601, Old Ivy Road, Bridge Repair design with a four (4) foot shoulder for bicycle and pedestrian accommodations.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Clerk of the Board forward a certified copy of this resolution to the District Administrator of the Virginia Department of Transportation.

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE SPECIAL EXCEPTION  
FOR SE202000008 BELVEDERE BLOCK 4 – TO MODIFY TIMING  
FOR COMPLETION OF RECREATIONAL AMENITIES**

**BE IT RESOLVED** that, upon consideration of the Memorandum prepared in conjunction with the application and the attachments thereto, including staff's supporting analysis, and all of the factors relevant to the special exception in Albemarle County Code §§ 18-4.16.3.3, 18-8.2(b), 18-20A.1, and 18-33.49, the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors hereby approves the special exception to modify the timing for the completion of recreational amenities for SE202000008 Belvedere Block 4, subject to the condition attached hereto.

\* \* \* \* \*

**SE202000008 Belvedere Block 4 Condition**

1. The Block 4 Neighborhood Center Greenspace and Amenities as described in the Belvedere Code of Development must be completed on or before the following dates: SOCA fieldhouse (June 30, 2021); community center (December 31, 2022). The Block 4 Neighborhood Center Greenspace and Amenities does not include the private education center or daycare as proposed in the Belvedere Code of Development.

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE A SPECIAL EXCEPTION  
FOR SE202000010 TWO PICNIC SHELTERS**

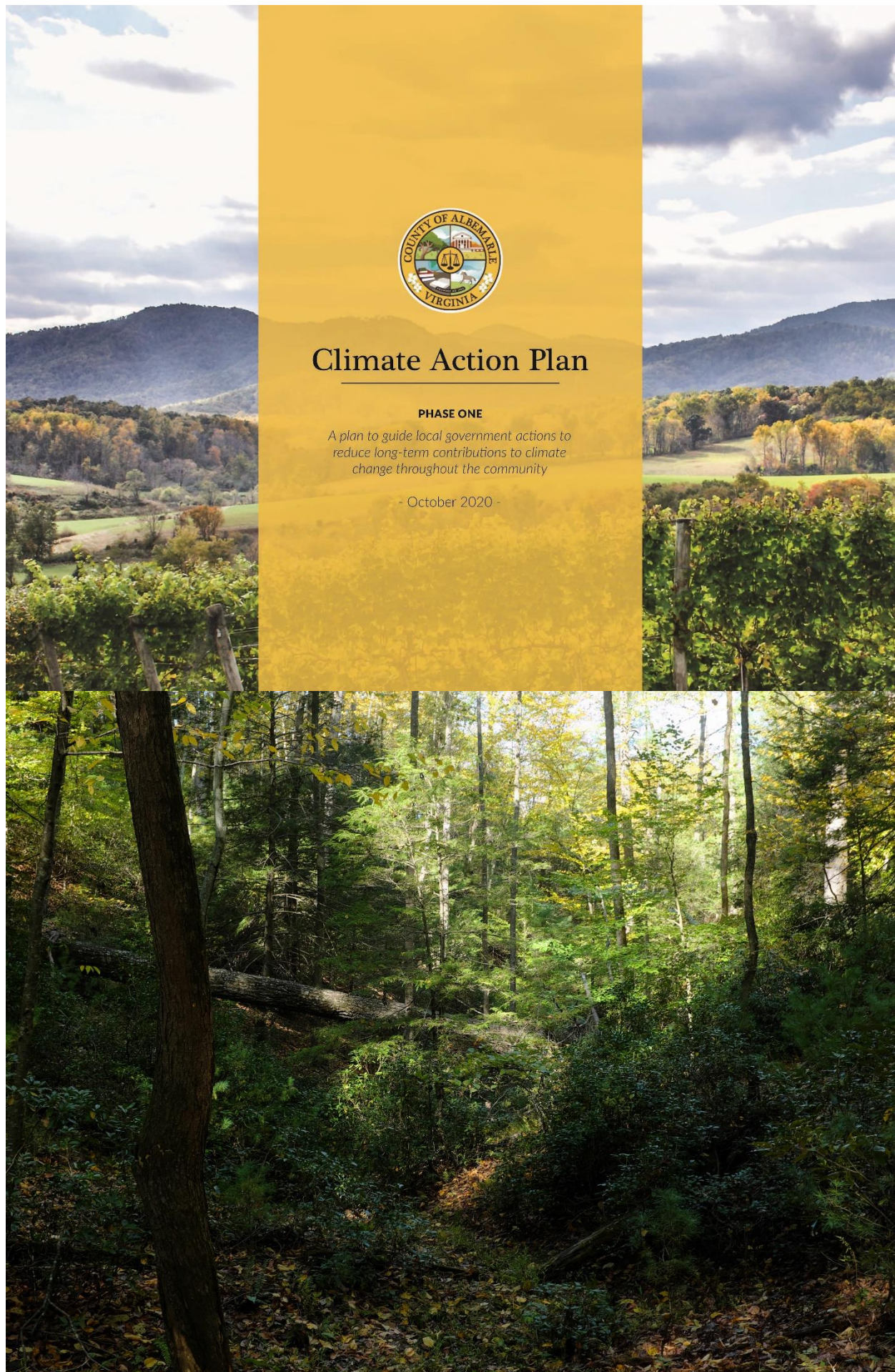
**BE IT RESOLVED** that, upon consideration of the Memorandum prepared in conjunction with the application and the attachments thereto, including staff's supporting analysis, and all of the factors relevant to the special exception in Albemarle County Code §§ 18-26.5(c) and (d), and 18-33.49, the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors hereby approves the special exception to allow the disturbance of a required 30 feet buffer area for SE202000010 Two Picnic Shelters, subject to the conditions attached hereto.

\* \* \* \* \*

**SE202000010 Two Picnic Shelters Conditions**

1. Disturbance of the use buffer adjacent to Tax Parcel 061W0-03-00-019B0 is permitted solely for the construction, installation, and maintenance of two (2) picnic table shelters.
2. Development of the picnic table shelters must be in general accord (as determined by the Director of Planning and the Zoning Administrator) with the special exception request dated August 5, 2020 and as shown on the plan exhibit titled "Seminole Trail Site Plan: Site," Sheet A1, dated July 10, 2020.







## Table of Contents

Foreword by the Chair of the Board of Supervisors .....	1
The Community We Envision .....	3
Introduction .....	4
Rising to the Challenge and Opportunity .....	8
The Challenge: Impacts of Climate Change.....	8
Building on Our History of Local Stewardship .....	9
Seizing the Opportunity.....	10
Our Commitment to Climate Action .....	12
Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Targets.....	14
Phased Approach.....	16
Co-Benefits: Improving Prosperity, Health, and Quality of Life in Albemarle County .....	18
Commitment to Equity.....	20
Implementation in Action.....	22
Strategies and Actions.....	24
Transportation and Land Use .....	26
Buildings .....	32
Renewable Energy Sourcing .....	36
Sustainable Materials Management .....	39
Landscape, Natural Resources, and Agriculture.....	42
Glossary of Key Terms & Abbreviations.....	46
References.....	48
Acknowledgments .....	53

*Solar installation on Crozet Library rooftop.*





# Foreword

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact that human activity has on our climate became eminently clear—with school and commuter traffic absent from our roadways, within just a few short weeks, our skies became clearer, our views became grander, and our streams became cleaner. But we can't address climate change by staying home. Even the global lock-down—and its severe economic impact—didn't make a significant impact on our long-term climate trajectory. When we look at the data, we can see what is more difficult to discern on the ground—that we are experiencing here in Albemarle County increased intensity of rainfall and flooding events and more frequent heat waves. Climate change is here, now, on our doorstep. We must learn to live differently.

The Albemarle County Board of Supervisors understands that leadership at all levels of government is required in order to meet the global challenge for climate action. I am proud that Albemarle County is one of the leading localities in the United States by adopting an ambitious greenhouse gas emission reduction goal of 45% by 2030 (from 2008 levels) and zero net emissions by 2050. We cannot achieve these goals without the partnership of our residents, business community, and institutional partners.

This is the community's plan. The Albemarle County Climate Action Plan reflects the work of scores of community members attending outreach events, committing time to serving on sector work groups, and generating hundreds of comments about opportunities, ideas, and challenges that the plan must address.

This plan is just the beginning. The Albemarle County Climate Action Plan is the first phase of a multi-phase climate action planning process, and we will continue to update it, add details and new information, and work with the community to strengthen it to achieve our community vision. I hope everyone will read this plan and join us in the work ahead to forge a better future, together.

Ned L. Gallaway, Chair  
Albemarle County Board of Supervisors

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 1





# The Community We Envision

This Climate Action Plan is consistent with and supports Albemarle County's overall vision for the community.

The purpose of this Climate Action Plan is to reduce the community's contributions to global climate change while advancing the County's vision of a thriving, vibrant community for every resident.

In particular, the Climate Action Plan seeks to:

- *benefit the health of all residents;*
- *protect the local natural environment;*
- *stimulate the creation of green jobs to support a thriving local economy;*
- *promote education on climate action for youth and adults; and*
- *contribute to a more equitable community, with the benefits of climate action programs easily accessible and affordable for every resident regardless of socio-economic status*

*Albemarle County  
envisioned a community  
with...*

Abundant natural, rural, historic, and scenic resources

Healthy ecosystems

Active and vibrant Development Areas

A physical environment that supports healthy lifestyles

A thriving economy, and

Exceptional educational opportunity

*...for present and future  
generations*

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 3

## Introduction

Climate change is profoundly affecting Virginia—from sea level rise and increased flooding in coastal regions to longer wildfire seasons in the Appalachian Mountains. In Virginia's interior, extreme rainfall and extended heatwaves not only present public safety and health challenges, but also increase the likelihood of property damage, drought, and invasive species harming agriculture,<sup>1</sup> the state's largest industry<sup>2</sup> and an important feature of Albemarle County.<sup>3</sup> This has the potential for direct impacts on Albemarle County's economy and rural character.

The burning of fossil fuels, large-scale deforestation for commercial agriculture and development, and systemic degradation of forests, wetlands, and other ecosystems since the Industrial Revolution are spurring drastic changes in Earth's climate and weather patterns. The American public is increasingly aware of and concerned about global climate change—73% recognize that global warming is happening and 62% understand that global warming is primarily caused by humans.<sup>4</sup> World leaders have collaborated to address climate change since the early 1990s—meeting most recently for the 25<sup>th</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference—but have struggled to reach consensus on a collective response appropriate to the seriousness of the crisis.

Just as there is a critical role for nations and international bodies in addressing climate change, there is a similarly important role for local governments. Ultimately, global climate change results from the collective accumulation of local actions. Local governments are uniquely situated in their relationship to the communities they serve—their knowledge is more rooted in their locale and they will be the first to respond to community needs in the face of a changing climate. In this way, local governments have both a responsibility and an opportunity for leadership in reducing their communities' contribution to climate change and charting a sustainable future. Albemarle County recognizes the importance of this role and embraces its responsibility to take bold steps to mitigate climate change as part of its policies, programs, and practices in service of a healthy, vibrant, just community.

As a local government, we recognize that taking steps locally to mitigate climate change can and must enhance the quality of life for everyone in the community, advance social equity for members of our community harmed by unjust practices, and benefit local health, ecosystems, and economic activity. Through climate action that builds on existing County programs, residents of Albemarle County should expect to see healthy, thriving natural areas with wildlife we know and love; an abundance of well-paying, green jobs; and educational opportunities for youth and adults. Community members should experience better health from improved infrastructure for biking and walking; greater access to affordable, locally grown food; and reduced pollution along streets and in neighborhoods. Policies and programs should contribute to an equitable and just community by narrowing disparities in outcomes for health, education, economic well-being, and the impacts of climate change on our community's most disadvantaged members. By aiming for these outcomes, the County can advance its overall vision through climate action.

In embracing its responsibility for leadership on climate action, the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors has resolved to reduce community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 45% from 2008 levels by 2030 and to achieve zero net emissions by 2050. This Climate Action Plan provides a framework for how Albemarle County will achieve its commitment to mitigate climate change. It will serve to guide staff initiatives and inform County programs, policies, capital investments, and partnerships with the community. While it is important for the County government to lead by example, County operations account for only about 5% of community-wide emissions. Therefore, it is also crucial for the County to inspire and facilitate action by organizations, businesses, and individuals throughout the community.

The County anticipates climate action planning to be a long-term endeavor—occurring in two initial phases, with continued iterative updating as we measure progress and adapt to changing conditions. This document represents the culmination of Phase 1; it aims to present a broad framework of goals, strategies, and actions. To not delay meaningful ac-

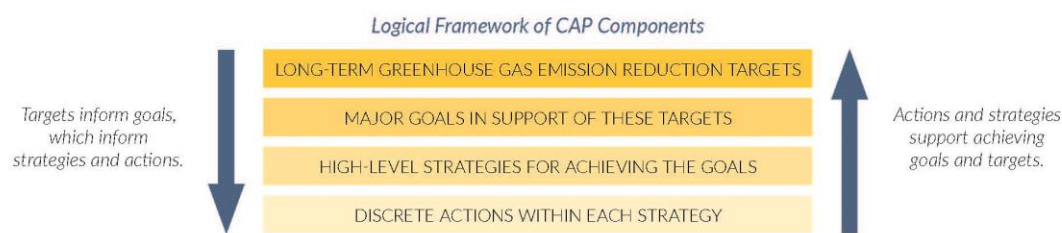
tion, this plan identifies actions that we can begin to implement promptly, as well as actions that require planning and further assessment. Phase 2 will build on this plan through a more robust evaluation of the strategies and actions, including a deeper consideration of equitable implementation and additional community benefits. Phase 2 will also include other efforts outside of planning: implementation of priority strategies and actions, the development of a greenhouse gas emission inventory, and an assessment of community resiliency to climate change.

The strategies in this plan are categorized into the major sectors of the community by which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced:

**TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE**  
**BUILDINGS**  
**RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCING**  
**SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT**  
**LANDSCAPE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND AGRICULTURE**

While many of the actions described in this plan are unique to specific emission sectors, some types of actions are applicable to several—or even all—sectors. For example, community outreach and involvement will be essential in building capacity and achieving meaningful emission reductions in each of the sectors. Further, each sector contains actions that focus on Albemarle County's ability to lead by example through changes to policies and procedures in County operations.

We can successfully mitigate our community's contribution to climate change only if we adopt new practices throughout the County government and community. As such, this plan was developed through the collective effort of many County staff in collaboration with community partners, local experts, various stakeholder groups, and residents. In addition, the plan is linked to and complements numerous existing County and community plans. Finally, it supports Albemarle County's overall guiding vision to contribute to a healthier, more prosperous, and more equitable community for all residents.



Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 5

## Relationship to Other County & Regional Plans

Albemarle County's Climate Action Plan echoes many of the same values and broad aspirations identified by other County plans, such as preserving our natural environment, supporting the local economy, and promoting healthy lifestyles. Most prominently, the 2015 Comprehensive Plan details numerous goals, objectives, and strategies that directly or indirectly support climate action.<sup>5</sup> For instance, protecting natural resources—including local watersheds, stream buffers, and wildlife habitat—contributes to three related benefits: supporting local environmental health, mitigating climate change, and enhancing resilience to climate change impacts already underway.

Similarly, all 12 principles of the Neighborhood Model, referenced throughout the Comprehensive Plan, have significant potential to support climate action along with local quality of life. For example, provision of quality, affordable housing in the Development Area “in close proximity to employment centers, community services, and transportation networks ... helps reduce automobile dependence.”<sup>6</sup> The Comprehensive Plan also makes clear that many climate-friendly policies whose primary purpose serves local livability and environmental health have a long history within local governance.

Other County plans expound in greater detail on objectives in the Comprehensive Plan, as well as related goals. For instance, the Bio-

diversity Action Plan details specific recommendations for maintaining quality, connected habitat to preserve and support the rich biodiversity in Albemarle County.

To address aspects of infrastructure that go beyond its borders, Albemarle County also participates in several key planning initiatives through the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPD), a regional organization that spans the City of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, and several neighboring counties. Two plans produced by this commission—the Jefferson Area Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan<sup>7</sup> and the Charlottesville-Albemarle Metropolitan Planning Organization Long Range Transportation Plan<sup>8</sup>—have informed goals, strategies, and actions in the Transportation and Land Use section of the Climate Action Plan. Likewise, the regional Solid Waste Management Plan, also produced by the TJPD, informed the Sustainable Materials Management section. In turn, we expect that Albemarle's Climate Action Plan will influence future planning of the TJPD in these areas.





## Rising to the Challenge and Opportunity

Climate change presents a unique challenge and a unique opportunity. It is a challenge in its far-reaching impacts on planet and society, and in the extent of changes to "business-as-usual" activities that it will require. Yet it also provides opportunities: to preserve the natural resources and landscapes that enrich Albemarle County, building on the County's history of local environmental stewardship; to strengthen our community by addressing historical practices and policies that have produced present disparities; and to promote good jobs, clean air, and clean water for the health and prosperity of all residents.

This Climate Action Plan seeks to respond to these challenges and opportunities by expanding beneficial policies and addressing policy gaps. Many elements of this plan—from broad goals to specific actions—are not new to the County; rather, they complement existing plans and programs, such as the Comprehensive Plan and decades-long environmental conservation and growth management priorities.

### THE CHALLENGE: IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The effects of climate change are already here. The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Association (NASA) puts it straightforwardly:

*"Global climate change has already had observable effects on the environment. Glaciers have shrunk, ice on rivers and lakes is breaking up earlier, plant and animal ranges have shifted and trees are flowering sooner. Effects that scientists had predicted in the past would result from global climate change are now occurring: loss of sea ice, accelerated sea level rise and longer, more intense heat waves."<sup>9</sup>*

Americans are experiencing these effects now—extreme heat waves in the summer,<sup>10</sup> increasingly intense inland flooding from heavy rainfall

and superstorms,<sup>11</sup> and wildfires at unprecedented frequency and scale.<sup>12</sup> Not only have wildfires in the states of California, Oregon, and Washington gripped national news, for example, but Virginia is also expected to see more fires in the Appalachian Mountains.<sup>13</sup> These trends point to a key feature of climate change: increasing weather extremes. For example, from 1948 to 2011, Virginia experienced a 33% increase in the frequency of extreme rainstorms and snowstorms and an 11% increase in precipitation during the largest annual storm.<sup>14</sup> From 1980 to 2014, we have seen a 20-day local increase in the length of the mosquito season.<sup>15</sup> Looking ahead, we can also expect the number of days per year over 95°F to grow significantly.<sup>16</sup> Just this summer, Charlottesville far surpassed its previous record for consecutive number of days in which the temperature hit or exceeded 90°F, setting a new record of 35 days in a row.<sup>17</sup>

Although various effects of climate change will be seen everywhere, the impacts and costs will not fall equally on all people. Reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predict that vulnerable populations and historically marginalized communities likely will be affected more severely by increased rainfall, flooding, heat waves, and more. Increasingly severe weather patterns resulting from climate change will exacerbate food insecurity, economic hardship, negative health outcomes, and lack of access to basic goods and services, among other challenges.<sup>18</sup>

For example, rural communities globally are likely to be among the most negatively impacted by climate change,<sup>19</sup> of local concern given the important rural character of Albemarle County. In the United States, people in poverty and people of color will experience harmful impacts of climate change most severely.<sup>20</sup> For instance, people in poverty are more vulnerable to heat islands during heat waves and housing burden from higher utility costs. Women, children, and the elderly will also experience comparatively greater harmful impacts to health and wellbeing.<sup>21</sup> For ex-



## Climate Science and Understanding

Scientists began laying the foundation for modern climate science as early as the nineteenth century, and by the mid-twentieth century had confidently linked rising average global temperatures to increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere due to human industrial activities.

Virtually all scientists agree that global warming since the Industrial Revolution has been caused by the increase of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere associated with human activities, including burning fossil fuels, deforesting land, and other unsustainable resource extraction (e.g., mining, over-fishing) that degrades ecosystems.<sup>37</sup> While climate science has become increasingly sophisticated in recent years, a 2019 study determined that the projections from even the earliest climate models—from the 1970s—are indistinguishable from what has occurred.<sup>38</sup>

Concern over the negative consequences of global climate change is not new. President Lyndon B. Johnson received a report from his Science Advisory Committee in 1965, which described the increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations due to burning fossil fuels and warned of possible “deleterious” effects of resulting climatic changes.<sup>39</sup> For decades, the global community has attempted to address climate change through cooperative research and international agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, and the 2015 Paris Agreement, which calls on countries to act to limit warming to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.<sup>40</sup> Unfortunately, little progress has been achieved, with the long-term trend in emissions continuing to rise and countries either failing to meet targets or setting insufficient targets in the first place.<sup>41</sup>

In 1988, the United Nations created the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to assess scientific research on global warming and climate change. The IPCC has produced five major assessment reports and numerous special reports on the impacts of a changing climate, as well as opportunities for mitigation and adaptation. In 2018, the IPCC published a widely circulated special report on the likely impacts to society of global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C, based on the Paris Agreement goals. The conclusions were clear: Global warming of 1.5°C will produce dire consequences to “health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth,” and the effects of a 2°C increase will likely be far worse.<sup>42</sup>

The 2018 IPCC special report also concluded that limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels will require “far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society,”<sup>43</sup> including “deep emissions reductions” and “rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure... and industrial systems.”<sup>44</sup> Although this situation poses a daunting challenge, we also believe that it provides a potent opportunity to further many of Albemarle County’s existing priorities described herein and to pursue a prosperous, equitable, and just community.

ample, women and children are already being displaced at higher rates due to floods and droughts.<sup>22</sup>

Governments, businesses, universities, and other institutions around the world are coming to terms with the financial risks and costs of climate change. Economically, we can expect climate change “to increasingly disrupt and damage critical infrastructure and property, labor productivity, and the vitality of our communities.”<sup>23</sup> Scientists, economists, and policymakers agree: The costs of inaction in the face of climate change will dwarf the costs of taking climate action now.<sup>24</sup> CDP Global, a non-profit that discloses the environmental impacts of business and government operations, reported in 2019 that 215 of the world’s biggest companies have valued the near-term climate risks to their businesses at almost one trillion US dollars.<sup>25</sup> A 2019 US Defense Department report, for example, identified the vulnerabilities from climate change of 79 key military facilities and states that “the effects of a changing climate are a national security issue.”<sup>26</sup>

Climate change is further interconnected with multiple ecological crises. Extensive research has measured biodiversity loss and ecological degradation at staggering scales over the past 50 years, driven by many of the same land and sea use practices and industrial activities that cause climate change, and further exacerbated by climate change itself.<sup>27</sup> Close to home, this includes dramatic losses in North American bird populations since 1970<sup>28</sup> and projections of increased stress and habitat loss on North American birds, including many species that live in or migrate through Albemarle County, such as the Scar-

lett Tanager, White-throated Sparrow, and Yellow-throated Warbler.<sup>29</sup> Trees are also vulnerable to climate change. Species at the southern limits of their range here in Albemarle County—such as northern red oak and white pine—could all be gone within the next century, and species at the northern limits of their range could become increasingly common.<sup>30</sup>

### BUILDING ON OUR HISTORY OF LOCAL STEWARDSHIP

Responding to the challenge and opportunity of climate change does not occur in a vacuum. Albemarle County has a history of local environmental stewardship and conservation, through which we have preserved important natural and cultural resources. The County’s Growth Management Policy, instituted in the 1971 Comprehensive Plan and reflected in all subsequent updates to the Plan, has helped to protect the local watershed and other natural resources within the County by directing growth to the Development Areas and limiting subdivision in the Rural Area.<sup>31</sup>

The Neighborhood Model, created to support implementation of the Growth Management Policy, identifies twelve principles that contribute to livable, vibrant urban places.<sup>32</sup> In addition to benefiting quality of life and local environment, these principles in combination—and many of them individually—directly and indirectly advance climate action. The County’s 2015 Comprehensive Plan identifies numerous objectives that support clean air, clean water, healthy ecosystems, and high-quality local urban places, each of which also contribute to mitigating climate change.

Consider, for instance, that many objectives in the Comprehensive Plan’s Natural Resources chapter detail strategies for protecting or even improving local ecosystem health (e.g., clean air, clean water) while also contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions or sequestering carbon. Methods of land use and development that “work with natural processes to minimize impacts on streams and groundwater”<sup>33</sup> often preserve the land’s carbon sequestration capacity. Transportation planning that promotes “alternatives to single-occupancy vehicles, such as walking, bicycle use, ride-sharing, and public transit services,” contributes to clean air locally and lower greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>34</sup>

Consider also the Comprehensive Plan’s strategy to “use the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, dispose) to guide waste management poli-

cy,”<sup>35</sup> which provides support and context for the strategies and actions in the Climate Action Plan on managing materials sustainably. Objective 7 of the Comprehensive Plan’s Community Facilities chapter identifies interlocking outcomes of sustainable materials management: “reduce waste, conserve resources, protect human and environmental health, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions.”<sup>36</sup>

In these and other ways, many of the County’s existing priorities and policies for balancing development and resource preservation also advance the goals of this Climate Action Plan.

We also acknowledge that stewardship efforts in the County have not always succeeded, and services and programs associated with County priorities don’t always serve all residents equitably. In such cases, we find specific opportunities to bring the County into greater alignment with its vision, longstanding priorities of growth management and natural resource protection, goals for equity and inclusion, and climate action objectives.

### SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITY

We envision this Climate Action Plan as benefiting our local community as much as it benefits the global climate. Fortunately, the two can work in tandem. Regenerative agriculture, local food production, reforestation, promoting native plants, protecting and improving our watershed, recycling and composting waste into a circular economy, improving connectivity and clean transportation modes, making our buildings more energy efficient and livable, and generating clean energy from renewable sources—all these benefit the climate and improve quality of life here in Albemarle County.

Consider the Climate Action Plan in the context of specific elements of the County’s vision: Climate action has the potential not only to protect but also to strengthen the County’s natural, rural, historic, and scenic resources by encouraging land management practices that regenerate soil, increase ecosystem health, and promote greater biodiversity. Land use, development, and transportation decisions that reduce the need for travel by car in urban spaces—in turn reducing greenhouse gas emissions—promote active and vibrant Development Areas and a general



physical environment that supports healthy lifestyles. Advancements in renewable energy generation, building energy efficiency, and local production and consumption of economic goods can all promote a thriving economy, in part by creating green jobs. Within each of these areas lie opportunities for education among adults and youth in our community.

In these ways, the Climate Action Plan is as much about the kind of place we want to live in here in Albemarle County as it is about reducing the community's contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions.

It's also an opportunity to collaborate with partners in the broader community, including key institutional partners; the City of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia are simultaneously developing their own plans to mitigate climate change as part of their respective sustainability programs. The County, City, and University have worked together by sharing information and providing mutual support, and the County will continue to work with these partners as it refines its Climate Action Plan and begins to implement strategies and actions.



## Striving for Holistic Climate Action

As Albemarle County works to address climate change among our local community, we want to stress the importance of maintaining as holistic a view as possible about the causes and effects of climate change, as well as interrelated ecological crises that manifest locally and globally (e.g., loss of biodiversity, species extinction, ecosystem degradation). In climate policymaking, there is a risk of what some ecologists and environmentalists have described as “climate fundamentalism” or “carbon reductionism”—seeing all ecological challenges through the lens of climate change and reducing climate change to purely a numbers game of carbon emissions devoid of local context.<sup>45</sup> As a 2012 article in the journal *Global Environmental Politics* put it, “there has been such a focus on carbon that it has become removed from its environmental and social (and even climate) context.”<sup>46</sup>

Within this view, for example, clearing forested land to build a new solar energy utility would make sense as long as the reduced carbon emissions from solar energy generation is greater than the carbon emissions of the lost forestland (from decomposing root systems, depleted soil, etc.).<sup>47</sup> This view is reductionist because it ignores the value of the forest habitat for biodiversity, local air quality, watershed quality, people's enjoyment, the rural character of Albemarle County, and numerous other seen and unseen benefits beyond carbon sequestration. Carbon reductionism also assumes that we can accurately calculate the sequestration capacity of the local forested area and compare it to the emission reductions of the solar utility. Recent research suggests that such calculations tend to grossly underestimate the total carbon sequestration capacity of healthy ecosystems.<sup>48</sup>

As the County pursues policies and programs to support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, we will strive to plan and act holistically so that climate change mitigation actions support overall wellbeing in our local ecosystem, with particular attention paid to avoiding unintended negative consequences to local ecology and quality of life. In a similar way that the County will examine proposed strategies and actions in order to advance equity and mitigate unintended negative impacts on disparities in our community, the Climate Action Plan should support overall environmental health *within* the County and should avoid actions that compromise such health for the sake of greenhouse gas emissions reductions. One way that the County can enact this intention is to ensure that climate action planning reflects the priorities of other County planning documents that emphasize the importance of promoting and preserving local environmental health, such as the Biodiversity Action Plan (2018) and the Comprehensive Plan (2015).

## Our Commitment to Climate Action

Effectively addressing climate change requires action at all levels of society—by individuals, businesses, organizations, and all levels of government. As a local government, Albemarle County builds infrastructure, conducts local transportation planning, makes land use decisions in accord with its growth management policy, influences building zoning and construction, maintains sizeable parks and open space, and stewards natural resources. The County can also create policies and programs that incentivize individuals, organizations, and businesses to adopt sustainable and regenerative practices. Further, the County can serve as an example to others by adopting such practices in its own operations—such as investing in more sustainable buildings, a more efficient vehicle fleet, and on-site renewable energy projects.

Albemarle County has demonstrated a commitment to natural resource protection and environmental stewardship since the 1970s, with particular emphasis on maintaining the health of the Rivanna River watershed. Local awareness about the significance of climate change emerged in the Charlottesville-Albemarle community in the mid-2000s, prompting local government action. On December 5, 2007, the County Board of Supervisors approved the Sierra Club's Cool Counties Resolution, pledging to a voluntary goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 80 percent by 2050. (The Charlottesville City Council had passed a resolution the year before endorsing the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement.)

In May 2009, the County and City began working with the University of Virginia and other local partners on an initiative that became known as the Local Climate Action Planning Process (LCAPP). The resulting LCAPP report—finalized in August 2011—articulates the motivation for taking climate action, summarizes the planning process, gives examples of existing efforts, and provides recommended actions from which the three major entities could then develop their own action plans. On September 7, 2011, the Board of Supervisors rescinded the Cool Counties Resolution but unanimously accepted the recommendations of the LCAPP Steering Committee.

On September 6, 2017, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to “Reaffirm Commitment to Support Local Action to Reduce Climate Pollution.” On September 5, 2018, the Board authorized signing the “We Are Still In” Declaration—an open letter from over 3,800 U.S. state, tribal, local, business, and organizational leaders committing “to support climate action to meet the Paris Agreement” goals.<sup>49</sup> During strategic planning sessions in the fall of 2018, the Board determined that climate action planning was one of their most important priorities. Through the Prioritized FY20-22 Strategic Plan,<sup>50</sup> the Board directed staff to develop and implement a community-wide climate action plan consisting of high-level goals and strategies, as well as recommendations for near-term actions. This document serves to achieve that directive.

## Acting at All Levels of Society

To mitigate climate change, all levels of society need to participate. Governments can plan, incentivize, and build low-carbon infrastructure, as well as enact laws and policies that will accelerate the transition to more sustainable practices by individuals and businesses. Businesses and organizations can reduce process inefficiencies, lower the amount of energy used by buildings and vehicle fleets, install solar panels, and invest in new technologies specific to their industry. For example, Walmart announced its intent to reduce 1 gigaton of greenhouse gas emissions from its supply chain by 2030—the equivalent of taking 211 million passenger cars off the road for a year (“Project Gigaton”). Finally, individuals can contribute to mitigating climate change in several ways: using more efficient forms of transportation; making sustainable food choices and reducing their food waste; and minimizing their consumption and purchasing sustainable products. The CAP is intended to provide guidance on how the actions of individuals, institutions, businesses and government entities fit together toward a collective goal.



## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS

The intent of the proposed strategies and actions in this Climate Action Plan is to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by human activities within Albemarle County and simultaneously to increase the sequestration of greenhouse gases by vegetation and soil. While any reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions within the County over time is a step in the right direction, a good plan requires quantitative targets by which to measure success.

**Albemarle County's target is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the community by 45% from 2008 levels by 2030 and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.<sup>51</sup>**

Albemarle County has conducted several community-wide greenhouse gas inventories in the past to estimate the total amount of emissions produced within the boundaries of the County.<sup>52</sup> The County performed inventories for the years 2000, 2006, and 2008 using ICLEI-USA climate inventory software and various sources of information, including traffic data, energy usage, housing statistics, and information from solid waste haulers. 2008 was selected as Albemarle County's baseline year because it is the closest inventory year to 2010, the baseline year used by the IPCC for modeling responses to global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C.

Based on the 2008 inventory, greenhouse gas emissions in Albemarle totaled over 1.6 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e).

Through a formal resolution passed on September 18, 2019, the Board of Supervisors set its greenhouse gas reduction target of reducing emissions by 45% from 2008 levels by 2030 and ultimately achieving zero net emissions by 2050. This target is consistent with the Paris Agreement goal to limit global warming to well below 2.0°C (3.6°F).

As part of Phase 2 of the climate action planning process, the County will once again calculate community-wide greenhouse gas emissions based on the latest available data and updated ICLEI software. Beginning in 2020, this inventory will be repeated every two years to track progress towards reaching the County's targets.

## How Does a Community Measure Greenhouse Gas Emissions?

A community's impact on climate change can be represented by a greenhouse gas inventory. An inventory is an accounting of all greenhouse gases produced within the geographic boundaries of the community minus the amount of greenhouse gases sequestered within that community through deliberate actions. Because there are a variety of greenhouse gases and each has a different impact on the climate, the total of all gases is expressed as an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide.

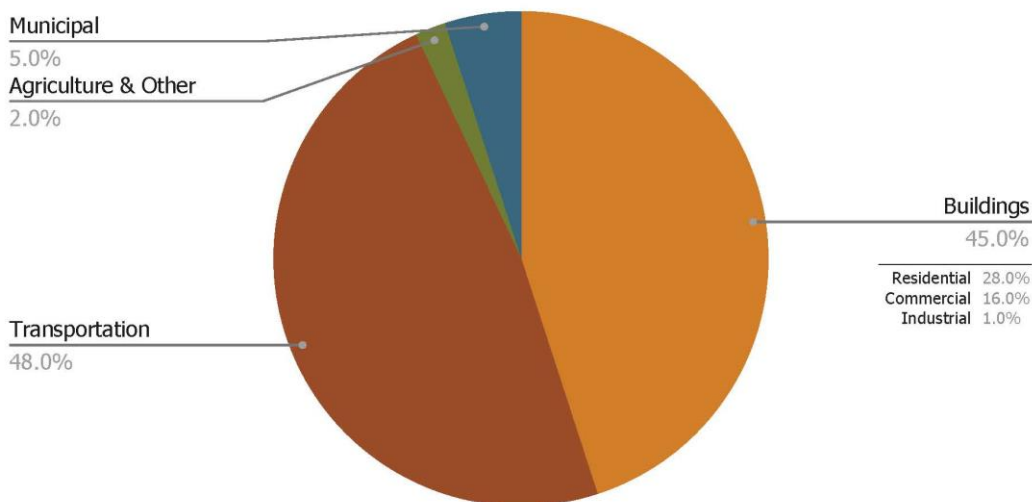
Emissions from the use of energy may be direct, such as by driving a gas vehicle, or indirect, such as by using electricity generated by a fossil-fuel power station.

Since carbon sequestration occurs naturally and continually, our greenhouse gas inventory will only consider new practices that remove carbon from the atmosphere, like planting new trees and agricultural practices that regenerate soil health.

Newly available software advances will allow an accounting of local carbon sequestration to be included in the upcoming emissions inventory. Specifically, future inventories will incorporate carbon sequestration achieved through significant improvements to land management practices and land cover, as well as carbon released due to major land development. Small-scale land use and land cover changes that are continually happening throughout the County cannot be realistically tracked and accounted for.

## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SOURCES (CO<sub>2</sub>-e PERCENT)

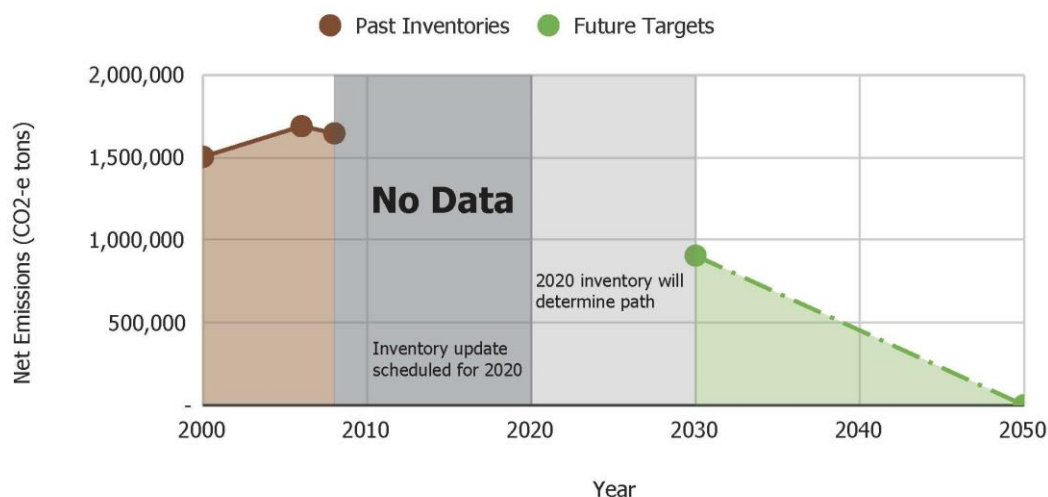
Albemarle County, 2008 Inventory



*This chart illustrates the major sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Albemarle County in 2008, grouped by standard emissions inventory categories. The Buildings sector represents residential, commercial, and industrial buildings combined. Waste is not shown due to its small percentage; nevertheless, it represents an important sector for climate action.*

## NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND TARGETS

### Inventories and Targets



This chart depicts the County's net greenhouse gas emissions for the years 2000, 2006, and 2008 (in brown), along with a partial projected track for emissions reduction toward the County's targets in 2030 and 2050 (in green). The area in dark gray includes years for which the County does not have data; the 2020 inventory will allow a slope estimate for emissions from 2008 to 2020. After conducting the 2020 inventory, we will add a projected path for emissions reduction between 2020 and 2030.

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 15

## PHASED APPROACH

Albemarle County is conducting its climate action planning in multiple phases. In Phase 1, we engaged with community stakeholders to develop the goals, strategies, and actions presented in this plan. In Phase 2, we will begin implementation, update our greenhouse gas emissions inventory, refine the strategies and actions herein as needed with continued community input, and begin climate resiliency planning. Beyond Phase 2, we will engage in continual monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of climate-related programming.

### Phase 1: Climate Action Plan Development

This plan reflects the culmination of Phase 1 of the climate action planning process, which began in earnest in October 2018 with the formation of various working teams, consisted mostly of County staff but including key partner representatives. Teams focusing on each of the emission sectors, described in the introduction, included County staff and community stakeholders. These sector teams were responsible for developing the strategies and actions that comprise this plan based on their particular expertise and from reviewing other localities' climate action plans.

Community input was a key element of the Phase 1 process. All sector team meetings were publicized and open to the public. In March 2019, the County hosted an open house event to kick off the work by the sector teams. On almost every Monday evening during the months of May through July 2019, the County held meetings focused on discrete emission sector subjects in order to gather ideas directly from community members. We collected community feedback via verbal and written comments during public meetings, from emails sent to [climate@albemarle.org](mailto:climate@albemarle.org), and from an online form made available from August 14 – 25, 2019.

In addition, from April to May 2020, the County invited feedback on a publicly released draft of the Climate Action Plan. We received hundreds of comments from residents and local organizations through letters, email, and two online questionnaires on the platform Public Input. Early plans for public engagement included several in-person

events, all of which were canceled due to the novel coronavirus pandemic. On June 17, 2020, County staff presented the draft Climate Action Plan to the Board of Supervisors via video teleconference and received additional feedback from each individual supervisor.

From May to July 2020, County staff carefully reviewed all comments and feedback, integrating much of the feedback into this Phase 1 Plan and identifying suggestions for Phase 2. The core Climate Action Plan production team reviewed and sorted all feedback, and each sector team reviewed feedback specific to their respective sector, providing input on how best to integrate suggestions into the Plan.

At the time of publication, we have begun to implement some actions from this plan—for instance, revising County policies and practices that will reduce the carbon footprint of local government operations. In addition, we have provisioned funding to support climate-related investments in community programs and County facilities.

### Phase 2: Implementation and Refinement

In Phase 2, we will (1) implement the actions identified in this plan, (2) complete biennial greenhouse gas emissions inventories to track progress, (3) refine the County's Climate Action Plan with greater specificity and detail, (4) develop the County's first climate resiliency plan, and (5) improve community engagement.

**1. IMPLEMENTATION:** We will shift considerable energy towards implementing the actions in this plan, initially focusing on those that have clear benefit and relatively low effort and cost. Specifically, we will:

- develop unambiguous and concrete targets for all actions in this plan, using SMART goals (**S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**ealistic, and **T**ime-bound);
- quantify each action in terms of estimated costs (time, resources) and benefits (potential reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, anticipated co-benefits);
- evaluate each action in terms of potential effects on social



equity with the support of an equity advisory group, create an inclusive process for engaging community stakeholders in this process, and amend actions to maximize potential benefit and minimize risk;

- d. prioritize actions with consideration of the costs, benefits, and effects on equity in order to best allocate limited staff, financial, and community resources to the most constructive actions; and
- e. monitor existing strategies and actions and consider new ones in order to ensure that the plan continues to be SMART amidst changing local and global circumstances, as well as to take advantage of opportunities that may arise due to new enabling legislation, emerging technologies, or partnership opportunities.

2. **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORIES:** We will complete a greenhouse gas emissions inventory in 2020 and every two years following that. Each inventory will reflect a time period for which the majority of the required data can be obtained, likely from two years earlier. To the extent possible, we will make the data associated with the inventories readily available to the public.
3. **CLIMATE ACTION PLAN REFINEMENT:** This Phase 1 Climate Action Plan lists a broad suite of actions that the County should take over many years to meet our 2030 and 2050 emissions reduction targets. As we undertake the necessary steps to implement this plan effectively and equitably, greater detail and nuance will be added to the County's strategies and actions, along with lessons learned from implementation. We will ultimately record these refinements in a revised and updated Climate Action Plan document that can guide County action in the years and decades to come.
4. **CLIMATE RESILIENCY PLANNING:** We will assess how a changing climate will affect our community and how we can adapt as to reduce harmful impacts, producing a companion plan to guide County action.
5. **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:** Throughout, we will continue to seek ways to create opportunities for community members to be involved in climate action planning, to obtain representative input, to keep the community informed of our plans and progress, and to empower individuals to take action. We will strive to engage with all

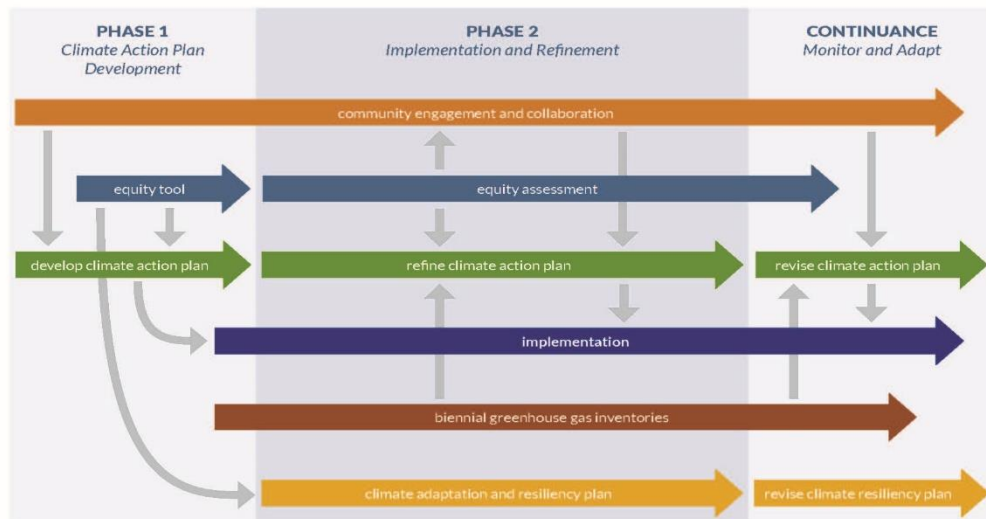
sectors of the community, particularly those that have been historically underrepresented.

#### Continuance: Monitor and Adapt

Due to the changing nature of global issues, the scale of addressing climate change, and a greenhouse gas emission reduction target in the year 2050, climate action will almost certainly be a permanent County program. As with any complex and wide-ranging effort, the climate action plan will be updated periodically to reflect changing conditions, recent greenhouse gas emissions inventories, and refined climate action priorities.



Moorman's River, just downstream from Sugar Hollow reservoir.



Above: Visual depiction of the County's phased approach to climate action planning. Arrows in color depict major program elements across the phases. Gray arrows indicate how individual elements inform other elements.

### Adaptation and Resilience

Many communities, including Albemarle County, have begun to consider how they will adapt to a changing climate—for instance, whether their infrastructure and public safety services will be prepared to respond adequately to extreme storms. Climate resilience is both the ability to absorb stresses related to climate change and to adapt community systems to be more sustainable over time. While this Climate Action Plan focuses on climate change mitigation, Albemarle County recognizes the importance of adaptation and resilience. In its Comprehensive Plan, the County has committed to studying in greater detail the local impacts of climate change and to developing a Community Resilience Plan “to prevent harm to human and biologic health.”<sup>54</sup>



## CO-BENEFITS: IMPROVING PROSPERITY, HEALTH, AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY

The primary focus of this Climate Action Plan is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Albemarle County, helping to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. However, climate action planning is not just about reducing emissions. In fact, taking smart action to mitigate the effects of climate change brings a host of other benefits that will support Albemarle County's vision for a thriving, vibrant community. The strategies and actions in this Climate Action Plan will specifically support economic prosperity, community health, and the local natural environment.

### Economic Prosperity

Smart climate action planning presents numerous benefits to the local economy in Albemarle County. Job creation will be central: Projects to increase the energy efficiency of buildings, install on-site renewable energy generation, and build local renewable energy utilities will create well-paying, sustainable jobs in the growing clean energy industry. Production and consumption of locally made products—like food, furniture, and other goods—reduces greenhouse gas emissions and supports local job creation. Further, when we reduce wasteful costs from inefficient buildings or congested commutes by improving efficiency, we free up time and disposable income for more productive activities. On a broader scale, more efficient buildings and transportation infrastructure can make a community more attractive to businesses. Managing our community's waste more sustainably—through repairing goods, recycling, and composting—can also support the local economy by creating jobs, spurring innovation, and enhancing efficient resource use.<sup>53</sup> For example, composting can provide affordable, natural fertilizer for local farmers and gardeners to use in their operations while reducing landfill waste. Actions that protect and restore the local natural environment make Albemarle County a more attractive place to visit, supporting the local economy through tourism.

### Community Health

Climate action planning will also improve the health of people who live and work in Albemarle County. Local air quality will benefit from reduced vehicle and building emissions and from planting trees in areas with less canopy, which in turn can reduce rates of asthma and other chronic dis-

eases. Planting trees and other vegetation also reduces noise, lowers summer temperatures, increases access to natural areas, and contributes to greater biodiversity, which can improve the physical and mental health of residents. Expanding access to active modes of transportation and to fresh, locally grown food promotes healthier lifestyles.

### Local Natural Environment

Actions to mitigate climate change will produce local benefits to environmental health, supporting broader ecosystem resilience. For example, preserving existing forest and planting new trees in strategic areas supports wildlife habitat, maintains a healthy watershed, improves stormwater management, reduces flood risk, and improves air and water quality. Preserving and restoring biodiversity in turn makes Albemarle County a more enjoyable place to live, work, and visit. Increasing the health of the local natural environment also helps to preserve the character of rural and wild places in the county for generations to come.

*Throughout this document, additional benefits that accrue as a result of actions to mitigate climate change will be referred to as co-benefits. Specific co-benefits are named within each sector description in the Strategies and Actions section—identifying broader improvements to prosperity, health, and quality of life stemming from climate actions.*

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 19

## COMMITMENT TO EQUITY

Albemarle County understands that the effects of climate change will not impact all community members in the same way or to the same degree. We are committed to creating a process of climate action planning now and in the future that will serve all residents while also addressing disparities created by historic and present policy. As an objective, equity in climate action planning means pursuing outcomes that benefit everyone in the community without leaving anyone behind or worsening disparities that already exist, as well as addressing disparities where possible.

Accounting for differences in the harmful impacts of climate change is crucial for climate action planning and for realizing the kind of community that Albemarle County envisions. Further, the need to plan for climate change presents a valuable opportunity to address existing inequity in the county and to foster a stronger, healthier community for everyone. Conversely, poor climate action planning can worsen existing inequity by, for example, failing to consider current disparities in household energy burden or in access to clean energy.

Three aspects of equity pertinent to climate action planning are:

1. *structural inequality* in terms of who provides input on new programs,
2. who has *access to the benefits* of implementation, and
3. on whom *financial burden* of implementation falls.<sup>55</sup>

A climate action plan that does not address these dimensions of equity will neither be sustainable nor just.

Forthrightly addressing equity in climate action planning benefits everyone. "Equity aims to equip everyone, especially those who have been left behind, with the resources that allow them to contribute and prosper," observes the organization PolicyLink. "When smart, sustainable strategies are tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable communities, op-

portunities improve for all."<sup>56</sup> Put another way, "equity can mean looking at a system through the lens of its most disadvantaged members. Whatever is not working for them may well be impacting others in the system—just not as severely. The changes that improve their experience of the system will very likely feed up to others."<sup>57</sup> In other words, if Albemarle County's Climate Action Plan strategies and actions ensure that underserved members of the community have input on and benefit from new programs and services, the quality of such services will be higher for everyone.

In order to incorporate equity robustly into the County's Climate Action Plan, the Office of Equity and Inclusion commissioned the creation of an assessment rubric to aid addressing equity in the Phase 1 document, to guide integrating it into Phase 2 strategies and actions, and to assess progress throughout development and implementation. The equity assessment rubric, *Creating an Equitable Climate Action Plan in Albemarle County*, will be employed along with other relevant equity tools to examine existing strategies and actions through the three dimensions of equity described above (structural inequality, accessibility to benefits, and financial burden).<sup>58</sup> Where necessary, updates and modifications will be made to specific strategies and actions in order to maximize potential benefits to equity and minimize risks of worsening existing inequity.

Each of the following sections that discusses a specific mitigation sector includes a brief discussion of potential benefits and risks to equity associated with that sector's strategies and actions. The equity assessment rubric (available on the County website) serves as a reference for more specific questions and considerations.<sup>59</sup> As the County adds greater detail to strategies and actions in Phase 2 of the Climate Action Plan, more specificity will also be included about how equity can be addressed.





With all work in Phase 2 of the Climate Action Plan, it will be especially important to include the voices of marginalized and underserved communities in Albemarle County in the process of designing more detailed strategies that will serve the community as a whole. Stakeholder representation should be equitable and inclusive so that the benefits or programs and services designed to mitigate climate change are accessible and affordable. In some cases, this may require outreach and engagement to build the capacity of communities to engage meaningfully on technical issues that relate to climate action planning, as well as communications that overcome the digital divide, language barriers, and other obstacles.

Orange coneflower growing in the native plant garden at the County Office Building on McIntire Road.

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 21

## IMPLEMENTATION IN ACTION

While Phase 1 of climate action planning has focused on developing the strategies and actions in this Plan, Albemarle County has already engaged actively in climate action. Building on our history of environmental stewardship and community investment, we have undertaken numerous projects that are helping to mitigate climate change, save money, protect the local environment, and increase quality of life for residents.

In this section, we highlight a few recent examples of County projects that reflect actions identified in this Plan.

Red Box: Newly constructed sidewalk along Hydraulic Road between Georgetown Road and Commonwealth Drive.

Orange Box: Local Energy Alliance Program (LEAP) technicians adding insulation as part of a low-income home weatherization project in Southwood Mobile Home Park.

### Creating Walkable Urban Connections

The County recently completed two sidewalk projects that allow people to travel more easily on foot from where they live to stores and restaurants. The Barracks Road sidewalk project created a new connection from Barracks West Apartments to the existing sidewalk beginning at Georgetown Road—providing a continuous pedestrian route to the Barracks Road shopping center and other commercial destinations. Another project lies along Hydraulic Road from Georgetown Road to Commonwealth Drive. Both projects provide new connectivity between high-density residential units, commercial developments, and transit.



### Reducing Energy Use by Homeowners

For several years, the County has supported the Local Energy Alliance Program's (LEAP) innovative work to improve the affordability, energy efficiency, and comfort of homes throughout the county. As part of a pilot program completed in October 2019, LEAP made upgrades to ten homes in Southwood Mobile Home Park—at no cost to the homeowners.

The program aims to reduce the high energy bills that many residents face due to poor insulation and inefficient HVAC systems in their homes. LEAP developed this pilot program in partnership with Habitat for Humanity of Greater Charlottesville and with financial support from Albemarle County. The County's \$40,000 donation helped to support start-up and crew-training costs for what promises to be a lasting community benefit.





*Gold Box: Crozet Library rooftop solar, seen in winter. While snow remains on parts of the roof, it melts quickly on solar panels, enabling continued energy generation.*

*Green Box: One of ten conservation easements recently donated to the Albemarle Conservation Easement Authority to help preserve the County's rural character.*

## Solar Energy at County Buildings

In recent years, the County has completed several solar panel installation projects on local government and public school buildings, beginning a transition toward powering County facilities with clean energy.

In 2016, six of our public schools were the first in Virginia to install solar arrays under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The system's 3,000 panels generate 1.1 megawatts of energy—enough to power 125 average U.S. homes—and meet over 20% of the participating schools' annual electricity requirements. Under the PPA, the \$2 million investment required no up-front capital expenditure. In 2019, the County also installed a 60-panel, 21.6-kilowatt solar array on the roof of the Crozet Library. This system cost approximately \$45,000 and has a return on investment period of about 13 years.

The County has also invested in several projects to reduce energy use at its local government and public school buildings, based on the findings of an energy audit and through ongoing internal energy management efforts. At the 5<sup>th</sup> Street office building, we replaced outdated heating and air conditioning systems and sealed gaps in the building envelope. At the Northside Library, we achieved significant energy use reductions through no-cost improvements to the facility's building systems controls. At a total cost of \$347,000 and annual savings starting at \$46,000 (which will increase over time), these projects have a return on investment period of about 7.5 years.



## Protecting Land

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, landowners donated ten conservation easements totaling 6,955 acres to the Albemarle Conservation Easement Authority—keeping this land in the Rural Area and available for agriculture, forestry, and carbon-sequestering vegetation. These easements also eliminated the potential for 658 rural dwellings that would increase automobile traffic and emissions.



# Strategies and Actions

The principal content of this Climate Action Plan are the strategies and actions that Albemarle County aims to implement over time in order to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions from the community. These strategies are organized by sectors, which represent major sources of emissions that can be reduced, opportunities to sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, or a combination of both. The five sectors detailed in this Climate Action Plan are:

**TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE**  
**BUILDINGS**  
**RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCING**  
**SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT**  
**LANDSCAPE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND AGRICULTURE**

Each sector section begins with several overarching goals and an overview of how taking action in that sector can reduce greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon dioxide.

We identify as co-benefits broader improvements to prosperity, community health, environmental wellbeing, and overall quality of life that the sector's actions will also support. These co-benefits reflect enhancements to individual wellbeing and local community life beyond greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

A discussion of equity addresses how strategies in each sector can contribute to equitable outcomes for the whole community, as well as potential risks to equity that may arise from poor planning or implementation.

The strategies and actions are presented in tables. Strategies identify initiatives that support one or more of the goals associated with a given sector, and actions identify specific activities that support a particular

strategy. For each action, we identify the time frame of the action with three labels:

**IMMEDIATELY ACTIONABLE:** These actions can be implemented immediately or are already underway, will require more modest investments in time and money, and are expected to produce clear benefits in a relatively short period. These will generally be the first steps the County will take to implement the Climate Action Plan.

**INITIATE PLANNING:** These actions represent activities whose planning can begin now but whose implementation may take more time and may require greater financial investments. Complete implementation will occur in the medium term.

**ASSESS OPPORTUNITIES:** These actions, and in some cases the strategies they support, require further research in order to plan and implement. They may become possible only as opportunities arise. Conducting this research will form a central component of Phase 2 of climate action planning, and these actions will exhibit greater detail and specificity in Phase 2 documentation.



*Butterfly weed growing in the native plant garden at the County Office Building on McIntire Road.*





Solar panels on the roof of a resident's home in the Rural Area.

Native plant garden in front of the County Office Building on McIntire Road. Plants pictured here include prairie willow, northern bush honeysuckle, threadleaf coreopsis, and bushy St. John's wort. In addition to providing habitat and food for pollinators and other animals, the root systems of many native plants grow deeper into the soil than lawn grass, helping rebuild the health of soil and its ability to sequester carbon.

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 25

## Transportation and Land Use

### GOALS:

*Reduce overall vehicle miles traveled.*

*Shift towards lower-emissions and zero-emissions vehicles.*

*Reduce use of single-occupancy vehicles.*

*Increase use of alternative modes of travel such as biking, walking and public transit.*

Greenhouse gases from the transportation sector comprise the largest contribution from Albemarle County to global climate change, accounting for 48% of all emissions during the 2008 baseline year. This sector includes all trips by all people for all reasons that occur within the geographic boundaries of the county. Examples include commutes by individuals from home to work, portions of local bus routes within the county, trips by local commercial fleets, and travelers passing through on Interstate 64 and other highways.

The purpose of the strategies in this sector is to enable people to move in healthier, more efficient, less carbon-intensive ways—in effect, reducing the amount of emissions produced while maintaining (or even enhancing) mobility. As reflected in the goals listed above, this can be achieved in three primary ways: by employing healthier, less energy intensive transportation modes, such as walking or bicycling instead of driving a car; by reducing the number of single-occupancy vehicle trips, through practices such as carpooling or using public transit; and by reducing overall miles traveled through planning smarter trips and telecommuting.

Land use is integral to reducing transporta-

tion-related emissions because it significantly affects people's travel options. Smart land use planning is crucial for empowering people who live and work in Albemarle County to choose less carbon-intensive modes of transportation. For instance, a denser land use pattern with a broader variety of uses reduces the need for people to travel long distances for their needs. Providing opportunities for multi-modal travel within developments gives people greater choice in how they move around.

### CO-BENEFITS

Improving transportation infrastructure and land use patterns in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions also supports a healthy community. For example, reducing vehicle emissions and increasing access to active modes of transportation like biking and walking can improve local air quality and the health of residents. Cleaner air from fewer cars on the road can reduce rates of asthma, and improved cycling and pedestrian infrastructure can reduce rates of diabetes. In addition, improvements in public transit and infrastructure for active modes of transportation can reduce the costs of commuting and running errands for more people, while increasing travel options. Further, fewer

single-occupancy vehicles on the road contributes to less traffic congestion and shorter commutes. Together, these improvements to transportation and land use can contribute to a more active, vibrant community.

### EQUITY

If well-designed with awareness of historical inequities, transportation and land use initiatives have significant potential to advance equity in Albemarle County. Improved transportation infrastructure and smarter development can make employment, recreation, and basic goods and services more accessible to everyone, reducing commute times and the need to own a private vehicle. With intention, Albemarle County residents can experience positive health outcomes from increased opportunities to use active modes of transportation; residents in areas with poorer health outcomes due to historical inequities in the built environment's design have the potential to benefit in particular. Further, the semi-permanent transition to remote work among many industries due to the coronavirus pandemic highlights the importance (and potential benefits) of expanding broadband internet access equitably to everyone in the county.





Crozet Avenue, Downtown Crozet (Crozet Library on the left). Example of a complete street, with bicycle lanes, sidewalks, and greenery on both sides.

The risk of worsening existing inequities increases if careful attention is not given to how past transportation and land use decisions facilitate certain kinds of movement for some while inhibiting it for others. For instance, if housing affordability is not considered when planning new developments with mixed-use zoning, these areas may be affordable only to affluent families. Or, if removal of infrastructure for polluting modes of transportation (e.g., parking lots) is not paired with expansion of pollution-free modes that serve the same

commuter routes, it may become more difficult for lower income people to access places of employment. How increases in public transit service are financed should also be considered so as not to burden low income people unduly with ridership rate increases.

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 27

## TRANSPORTATION & LAND USE: STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Increase opportunities for bicycling, walking, and other alternative forms of personal transportation for daily travel.	T.1.1	Improve data collection and reporting on bicycle and pedestrian facilities, usage, and deficiencies for setting concrete improvement targets.	immediately actionable
	T.1.2	Increase the extent of sidewalks, bike lanes, and shared-use paths in the County's Development Areas, focusing on strategic, high-impact connections and filling gaps in existing networks.	immediately actionable
	T.1.3	Improve the quality of bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure in the Development Areas to make it safer and more comfortable for users.	immediately actionable
	T.1.4	Increase public information about bicycle and pedestrian safety.	immediately actionable
Through land use planning, provide an urban land-use pattern more conducive to sustainable local and regional travel, and to protecting carbon sequestration in the Rural Area.	T.2.1	Reduce amount of land dedicated to parking by prioritizing alternative transportation modes over single-occupancy vehicles in commercial and residential developments. Review and update parking requirements in the zoning ordinance to support this goal.	initiate planning
	T.2.2	Improve coordination between land use and public transit systems.	assess opportunities
	T.2.3	Incentivize denser and more mixed-use development patterns within the Development Areas, including infill development within existing low-density areas and redevelopment of existing underutilized commercial sites.	initiate planning
	T.2.4	Increase affordable housing options in areas served by a variety of transportation options.	assess opportunities
	T.2.5	Incentivize and support land conservation in the Rural Area to provide opportunities for carbon sequestration and protection of existing carbon stores.	assess opportunities
	T.2.6	Continue and expand policies and actions to direct development into the Development Areas and to reduce development in the Rural Area, such as a Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program, in order to protect existing carbon sequestration, maintain opportunities for future increases in carbon sequestration, and to reduce carbon emissions related to transportation in a lower-density development pattern.	immediately actionable



STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Increase electric vehicle charging infrastructure available to the public.	T.3.1	Develop local ordinances and policies that encourage or require new developments to provide electric vehicle charging stations, as appropriate.	initiate planning
	T.3.2	Pursue public/private partnerships and/or state and federal grants to support an increase in the availability of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.	immediately actionable
Incentivize the purchase of lower and zero-emissions vehicles by County residents.	T.4.1	Assess a reduction of the personal property tax rate for electric vehicles.	assess opportunities
	T.4.2	Support and promote utility demand response programs to facilitate electric vehicle charging.	assess opportunities



An autonomous electric micro transit shuttle developed by Peronne Robotics in Crozet as part of a collaboration with Albemarle County and JAUNT.



Albemarle County's first electric vehicle, a Nissan Leaf. Action T.7.2 commits the County to defining a plan and timeline for replacing as much of its fleet as possible with electric and hybrid vehicles.

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 29

## TRANSPORTATION & LAND USE: STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Through regional partnerships and initiatives, such as the Regional Transportation Partnership (RTP) and the Charlottesville/Albemarle Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), increase the use of public transit or other transportation demand management programs to provide alternatives to single-occupancy vehicles.	T.5.1	Continue to improve coordination between public transit providers (e.g., JAUNT, CAT, UTS) to better serve Development and Rural Areas.	immediately actionable
	T.5.2	Continue planning efforts to assess increasing the frequency, quality, and reliability of transit service along key routes in the Development and Rural Areas.	immediately actionable
	T.5.3	Continue planning efforts to increase local and regional transit network coverage area for fixed route and flexible bus service in both the Development and Rural Areas.	immediately actionable
	T.5.4	Increase the usage of the TJPCD Rideshare program through improved marketing and by setting use targets.	initiate planning
	T.5.5	Build on past work to collect and analyze feedback from regional residents and employees on what factors they consider in choosing to use single-occupancy vehicles, public transit, or other alternatives.	immediately actionable
	T.5.6	Develop a more robust incentive program, perhaps as part of the Charlottesville Better Business Challenge.	initiate planning
	T.5.7	Partner with regional employers to encourage and incentivize reductions in single-occupancy vehicle commuting.	initiate planning
	T.5.8	Call for a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) plan that will be conducted jointly with the City of Charlottesville and coordinated by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPCD) and the Charlottesville-Albemarle Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO).	immediately actionable
	T.5.9	Work with the City of Charlottesville and other regional partners to incentivize increased use of public transit with discounts, load-based scheduling, and usage tracking.	initiate planning

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Increase the overall fuel efficiency of the County vehicle fleet.	T.6.1	Modify vehicle replacement criteria to strongly weight vehicle efficiency.	immediately actionable
	T.6.2	Define a plan and timeline for replacing as much of the County fleet as possible with electric and hybrid vehicles.	immediately actionable
	T.6.3	Update the process to justify the need for new vehicles, as well as type of vehicle, in order to maintain the "right-sized" fleet.	immediately actionable
	T.6.4	Increase availability of EV infrastructure (chargers) on government properties.	initiate planning
	T.6.5	Assess the viability of acquiring electric school buses to replace diesel school buses.	assess opportunities
Improve County Government policies and procedures pertaining to employee work travel and commuting.	T.7.1	Develop a non-idling policy for vehicles having internal combustion engines.	immediately actionable
	T.7.2	Provide access to charging stations for employees using personal electric vehicles.	initiate planning
	T.7.3	Provide opportunities and incentives to employees to telecommute and to more efficiently commute to work (e.g., carpool, bike, transit passes for all County employees, etc.).	immediately actionable
	T.7.4	Encourage and support teleconferencing and carpooling to meetings.	immediately actionable
With support of partnering organizations, increase community awareness about alternative, clean modes of transportation and infrastructure projects in the county designed to facilitate ease of clean transport for residents.	T.8.1	Increase informational programs on transportation, land use, and climate change for local government and public school staff.	immediately actionable
	T.8.2	Increase access to information and resources on transportation, land use, and climate change for teachers and students in public schools.	assess opportunities

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 31

## Buildings

### GOALS:

*Reduce overall energy use in buildings.  
Increase on-site renewable energy production.*

From heating and cooling to cooking and lighting, our buildings perform many energy intensive tasks. It is no surprise, then, that the energy used by the buildings within Albemarle County accounted for approximately 45% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the baseline year of 2008. Emissions associated with this sector include the greenhouse gases resulting from the production of electricity consumed by buildings and from the combustion of fossil fuels—like natural gas and heating oil—to power furnaces and water heaters.

The contribution to climate change from the county's building infrastructure can be decreased by reducing the amount of energy that buildings use and by generating renewable energy at the building site. Reducing building energy use can be achieved through simple measures, such as sealing air leaks and using more efficient light bulbs and appliances, or through more complex measures, such as upgrading a building's insulation and mechanical systems. Renewable energy produced on-site—such as through a solar energy system—will reduce the amount of energy drawn from the local electric grid, which still gets most of its energy from the combustion of coal and natural gas.<sup>60</sup>

Albemarle County can help spur private investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy generation in existing and new buildings by increasing community awareness, offering incentives such as rebates and financing, working with local partners to escalate assistance and services, and establishing per-

formance measures. These actions can help building owners and tenants to make informed decisions regarding cost-effective energy upgrades, offsetting the upfront and total cost of those investments.

The County will also make direct economic investments in its local government and school buildings to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to showcase innovations and technologies that can serve as models for the community.

### CO-BENEFITS

Increasing the energy efficiency of residential and commercial buildings, as well as installing on-site renewable energy generation like solar panels, bring numerous co-benefits beyond reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Principally, updating buildings for energy efficiency and renewable energy generation creates well-paying, green jobs for people who live locally, creating employment opportunities and strengthening the local economy. Upgrading building energy efficiency also lowers utility bills while increasing building comfort level, which can benefit residents and small businesses in particular. Reductions in utility bills mean reduced energy costs in the long-term, thereby reducing the cost of living and doing business. When property owners install solar panels on homes or commercial buildings they own, they become less dependent on the regional electric utility and even contribute to the electricity generation capacity of the local electric grid. This can in turn help maintain power at times

of peak energy demand and, in some cases, in the aftermath of storms that down power lines. Finally, energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades are investments in the quality and value of buildings.

### EQUITY

Improving building energy efficiency and supporting on-site renewable energy generation with equity in mind can provide important benefits for lower income populations. Studies show that households in the United States with lower income pay significantly more per square foot in home utility costs than median and higher income households, as do heads of household of color compared with white heads of household.<sup>61</sup> Energy efficiency and weatherization upgrades that target lower income households and support up-front investment costs have the potential to reduce home energy costs significantly for these families. Increasing affordable access to on-site renewable energy generation on residential properties, as well as energy efficiency upgrades, can help reduce household energy burden for more people and contribute to fewer emissions. Further, such projects have the potential to create green job opportunities that employ people in these communities.

However, the potential equity benefits from energy efficiency and on-site renewable energy projects require intentional design and are not an inevitable outcome. Risks of worsening inequities need to be taken into account.



For example, energy efficiency and on-site renewable energy initiatives may contribute to unchecked increases in property value and rental rate increases, in turn leading to gentrification and displacement of lower income families. Alternatively, programs may not equitably target landlords, leaving renters unable to

benefit from advances in energy efficiency and renewable energy that require property work. Outreach and education about such programs are also crucial and may fail to reach historically marginalized communities due to the digital divide, language barriers, or other communication obstacles. Efforts to advance building en-

ergy efficiency and on-site renewable energy generation throughout the community will be most successful and equitable if they account for these risks in the design phase, consulting both experts and community members.

## BUILDINGS: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Enable and incentivize private energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in the County Code and during the community development regulatory process.	B.1.1	Establish a County policy clarifying this strategy.	initiate planning
	B.1.2	Review the building, zoning, subdivision, land use, and tax sections of the County Code for opportunities to facilitate and incentivize the construction of more energy efficient buildings and on-site renewable energy installations like geothermal, rooftop, and parking lot solar.	initiate planning
	B.1.3	Develop regulatory processes that would incentivize "better-than-code" design and renewable investing.	assess opportunities
	B.1.4	Develop regulatory processes that would incentivize greater housing density and connectivity.	assess opportunities
	B.1.5	Support the adaptive reuse of existing buildings through flexible approaches to County Code compliance and identify additional ways to facilitate building reuse, where appropriate.	assess opportunities
Expand upon and develop partnerships with local companies and non-profit agencies to improve energy efficiency in existing homes and businesses.	B.2.1	Support organizations/programs like the Local Energy Alliance Program (LEAP) that educate, provide technical assistance, and facilitate third-party energy efficiency and renewable energy incentives.	immediately actionable
	B.2.2	Promote and support organizations like the Albemarle Housing Improvement Program and the Piedmont Housing Alliance that make energy efficiency and weatherization improvements in affordable housing stock.	immediately actionable
	B.2.3	Research opportunities to support programs that improve workforce training in fields related to clean energy and energy efficiency.	assess opportunities

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 33

## BUILDINGS: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Promote private energy efficiency and renewable energy investments by the private sector.	B.3.1	Develop energy efficiency and renewable energy standards for developer-constructed affordable housing units.	assess opportunities
	B.3.2	Consider a property tax exemption or partial rebate to encourage owners of existing commercial and residential buildings to make energy efficiency investments.	assess opportunities
	B.3.3	Assess financing mechanisms such as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) program and a Clean Energy Loan Fund program and implement, if appropriate.	initiate planning
Increase community awareness about energy conservation and renewable energy.	B.4.1	Develop a multi-media informational campaign; as appropriate, partner with other local government agencies, educational institutions, non-profits, and utilities. Promote community-based programs like the Community Climate Collaborative (C3) Better Business and Residential Challenges.	initiate planning
	B.4.2	Promote and encourage building design, construction, and performance rating and certification systems.	initiate planning
	B.4.3	Support community efforts to share information about conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy topics. Prioritize conservation, then efficiency of energy devices, then energy sourcing.	initiate planning
	B.4.4	Develop agreements with utility companies and other stakeholders to more effectively collect and share energy use data.	assess opportunities
	B.4.5	Increase informational programs on building energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, and climate change for local government and public school staff.	initiate planning
	B.4.6	Increase access to information and resources on building energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, and climate change for teachers and students in public schools.	initiate planning
Partner with utility companies to expand energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy storage options for property owners and tenants.	B.5.1	Support and promote utility demand response programs, which enables customers to use less energy during peak hours, thereby offsetting the need for utilities to satisfy peak energy demand using fossil fuels.	assess opportunities

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
	B.5.2	Support the provision of "on-bill" financing whereby customers can pay for efficiency and renewable energy investments over time as part of their monthly bills.	assess opportunities
	B.5.3	Support and promote programs within the 2020 Virginia Clean Economy Act and Governor's Executive Order #43; including Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards, Power Purchase Agreements, net metering, and shared/multi-family solar.	initiate planning
Establish formal policies to further GHG emissions reduction efforts at local government and school buildings.	B.6.1	Establish formal goals for GHG emissions reductions for local government and school buildings.	immediately actionable
	B.6.2	Establish a Green Buildings Policy to include operations, new construction, and renovations.	immediately actionable
Make targeted investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy storage projects at existing local government and school buildings.	B.7.1	When replacing roofs or constructing new buildings, include any penetrations necessary to accommodate solar arrays if analysis indicates the roof is appropriate for solar installation (south-facing, load analysis, no light obstructions, etc.)	initiate planning
	B.7.2	Analyze the existing portfolio of buildings for opportunities to add on-site renewable energy, and define a plan and timeline for installing on-site renewable energy in feasible locations.	immediately actionable
	B.7.3	Adopt a policy whereby operational savings associated with energy efficiency project are reinvested into future renewable energy projects.	immediately actionable
	B.7.4	Assess energy efficiency opportunities and invest in those projects with the best fiscal/GHG return on investment (ROI).	initiate planning
	B.7.5	Replace equipment at/beyond its expected useful life with high efficiency equipment, such as geothermal systems.	initiate planning
	B.7.6	Develop a plan for routinely performing "tune-ups" of building mechanical systems (known as retro-commissioning).	assess opportunities
	B.7.7	Partner with utility companies to research energy storage systems and make recommendations for County facilities, including vehicle-to-grid and battery storage options for demand control, emergency back-up power, and grid resiliency.	assess opportunities
Advocate for Virginia legislative actions to support energy efficiency.	B.8.1	Align County Board of Supervisor's legislative priorities with those of other agencies influencing the state legislature, e.g. Virginia Association of Counties and Virginia Municipal League.	initiate planning

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 35

## Renewable Energy Sourcing

### GOAL:

*Increase renewable energy generation capacity to the electrical grid system.*

The electrical grid is an interconnected network for delivering electricity from producers to consumers across a region. The portion of the regional grid within Albemarle County is regulated by the Virginia State Corporation Commission and operated by two investor-owned companies—Dominion Power and Appalachian Power Company—and two member-owned co-operatives—Central Virginia Electric Cooperative and Rappahannock Electric Cooperative. While over half the energy produced in Virginia is derived from burning natural gas, less than 1% currently comes from solar and wind.<sup>62</sup>

There are presently no utility-scale renewable energy systems located in Albemarle County. However, the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors has provided a path forward for utility-scale solar projects in the county via a Special Use Permit and has approved its first project.

The County will support the development of local renewable energy by improving local land use policies and practices, supporting Virginia legislation that facilitates expansion in the renewable energy sector, pursuing utility-scale investments to provide energy for County operations, and supporting the programs and initiatives of local utilities and renewable energy developers when there are public benefits. In supporting renewable energy projects at the utility scale, the County will also strive to maintain a holistic perspective that accounts for potential climate benefits and the health of our

local ecosystem. In doing so, we will prioritize roof tops, parking lots, brownfields, landfills, and post-industrial or other open lands over forested or ecologically valuable lands for siting utility-scale renewable energy installations.

### CO-BENEFITS

Renewable energy sourcing on a utility scale brings a number of benefits, some of which are shared with the installation of on-site renewable energy generation (see Buildings). Renewable energy utility construction and maintenance creates jobs in the clean energy sector that are inherently based locally or regionally. Local community renewable generation (e.g., solar gardens) can increase the electricity-generation capacity of the regional grid and bolster the resilience of the electric grid when demand is high or when storms damage transmission lines. In some cases, renewable energy generation can provide a supplemental income source for large landowners who lease part of their property to a local utility to build and operate renewable energy systems.

### EQUITY

Potential benefits to equity from utility-scale renewable energy generation can include the creation of green jobs and, in the case of community solar, energy independence. As power generation transitions from polluting and emissions-producing fossil fuels to clean, renewable energy, many good jobs will be created. Policies

can encourage and incentivize equity in project bids so that businesses owned by women and people of color are equitably represented. Where local communities can start community-scale renewable energy generation, they may be able to gain greater energy independence and resilience in the face of power outages from weather events and demand spikes due to climate change.

Access to renewable energy among historically marginalized communities is key to realizing the benefits equitably. "Decisions regarding where renewable energy is built, who has access to it, and who is hired to construct it, affect whether the energy system is equitable."<sup>63</sup> If support for renewable energy projects focuses on areas where affluent populations are likely to benefit first, existing inequities will be worsened. Consulting historically marginalized communities will be crucial to an equitable renewable energy transition, given a long history of siting pollution-heavy utilities close to lower income communities and communities of color, adversely affecting health and quality of life.<sup>64</sup>



## RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCING: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Enable and incentivize utility-scale renewable energy projects in the County Code and during the community development regulatory process.	R.1.1	Establish a County policy clarifying this strategy to enable and incentivize utility-scale renewable energy projects, incorporating holistic analysis of local impacts on equity and environment.	immediately actionable
	R.1.2	Review the building, zoning, subdivision, land use, and tax sections of the County Code for opportunities to better facilitate and incentivize renewable energy projects. Encourage and prioritize the use of roof tops, parking lots, brownfields, landfills, and post-industrial or other open lands over forested or ecologically valuable lands.	assess opportunities
Partner with utilities and renewable energy companies to increase local renewable energy and energy storage initiatives.	R.2.1	Develop a policy to support utility-scale renewable energy projects.	initiate planning
	R.2.2	Support and promote programs within the 2020 Virginia Clean Economy Act and Governor's Executive Order #43; including Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards, Power Purchase Agreements, net-metering, and shared/multi-family solar.	initiate planning
	R.2.3	Conduct a study in cooperation with renewable energy companies to identify locations for utility scale projects in Albemarle County. Prioritize the use of roof tops, parking lots, brownfields, landfills, and post-industrial or other open lands over forested or ecologically valuable lands.	assess opportunities
	R.2.4	Provide financial incentives to promote private renewable energy investments.	assess opportunities
Invest in utility-scale renewable energy and energy storage to meet energy needs of local government operations as allowed under Virginia code.	R.3.1	Assess issuing a Request for Proposal (RFP) for a renewable Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).	initiate planning
	R.3.2	Partner with utility companies to research energy storage systems and make recommendation for County-owned facilities including vehicle-to-grid and battery storage options.	assess opportunities

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 37

## RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCING: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Promote and facilitate investment in utility-scale renewable energy by the private sector.	R.4.1	Assess financing mechanisms applicable to utility-scale renewable energy.	assess opportunities
	R.4.2	Assess funding opportunities to support a Clean Energy Loan Fund program applicable to utility-scale renewable energy.	assess opportunities
Increase community awareness about utility-scale renewable energy.	R.5.1	Develop a multi-media informational campaign; as appropriate, partner with other local government agencies, educational institutions, non-profits, and utilities.	initiate planning
	R.5.2	Support community efforts to share information about utility-scale renewable energy.	initiate planning
	R.5.3	Increase informational programs on renewable energy generation and climate change for local government and public school staff.	initiate planning
	R.5.4	Increase access to information and resources on renewable energy generation and climate change for teachers and students in public schools.	initiate planning
Advocate for Virginia legislative actions to support utility-scale renewable energy.	R.6.1	Align County Board of Supervisor's legislative priorities with those of other agencies influencing the state legislature, e.g. Virginia Association of Counties and Virginia Municipal League.	initiate planning



Rooftop solar installation at Baker-Butler Elementary School in Albemarle County.



Rooftop solar installation at Mary Carr Greer Elementary School in Albemarle County.



Rooftop solar installation at Brownsville Elementary School in Albemarle County.

# Sustainable Materials Management

## GOALS:

*Increase the percentage of recyclable materials put to positive use and diverted from landfills.  
Increase the percentage of organic materials diverted from landfills and composted.*

Sending “waste” to landfills or incinerators provides few benefits and much harm, and it wastes potentially valuable resources. In contrast, recycling, composting, and other forms of circular economy create value for people and markets, as well as reducing pollution and waste. Recyclable materials that people send to landfills take up valuable space, produce pollution, and go unused when they might otherwise contribute to value in new products. Similarly, composting organic waste—food scraps, yard clippings—creates new life as organic fertilizer, rather than decomposing in a landfill and producing methane gas—a greenhouse gas whose global warming potential is 84 times that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year period.<sup>65</sup>

Landfill gas—about half methane and half carbon dioxide—is a byproduct of the anaerobic decomposition of organic material in landfills—an entirely avoidable source of emissions.<sup>66</sup> In 2018, landfill gas contributed about 15% of “human-related methane emissions” in the United States.<sup>67</sup> Albemarle County’s greenhouse gas emissions related to solid waste include those generated by its two decommissioned landfills, as well as various solid waste management operations. In addition, the accounting of greenhouse gas emissions includes those associated with the trash generated by all county homes and businesses—even though this trash is transferred outside the county.

The strategies in this sector generally involve reducing the amount of emissions-generating materials going into landfills, particularly or-

ganic materials such as food and yard waste. With 30%-40% of all food wasted in the United States,<sup>68</sup> reducing food waste offers big opportunities.

## CO-BENEFITS

Enhancing the quantity and quality of recycling and composting provides important local benefits to community health and cleanliness, local ecosystem health, and the local economy. Recycling and composting are economies of scale, which means that they become more viable as more people participate. Growing participation supports local businesses and increases the scale and quality of their operations, thereby contributing to a virtuous cycle. Diverting recyclable and compostable “waste” from landfills has the straightforward benefit of reducing landfill growth, as well as limiting dumping and litter. Properly managing landfill gas can also reduce smog, which contributes to health problems like asthma.

Encouraging a culture of reducing, reusing, and recycling in the local community can have the added benefit of boosting local thrift, repair, and reuse of household items, contributing to growth in the so-called “circular economy” and spurring innovation in the process.

Composting encourages local food production by facilitating home gardening and by providing affordable, organic fertilizer to small farmers. As a fertilizer, composting can also support local ecosystem health by reducing the use of

chemical fertilizers that contribute to toxic runoff.

## EQUITY

Albemarle County can advance equity in materials management by improving the reach and quality of recyclables, compost, and landfill collection services, specifically targeting residents who currently lack convenient access to any such service. Secondary benefits of improved recycling, composting, and trash collection infrastructure are improved environmental health and cleanliness in neighborhoods, commercial areas, and recreational areas. Prioritizing locations where these services are most lacking is important for benefiting equity.

Risks of worsening current inequities primarily involve accessibility and financial burden. Expanded composting and recycling services should be easily accessible to all residents, and program design must account for the risk of inaccessibility to residents of multi-family buildings. In addition, the County recognizes the importance of financing composting and recycling programs in ways that do not add undue financial burden on residents and businesses, particularly lower-income residents and small businesses.

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 39

## SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES & ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Increase the availability, convenience, and efficiency of trash and recycling collection.	S.1.1	Establish a model trash and recycling center at the Ivy Material Utilization Center.	immediately actionable
	S.1.2	Study the feasibility of curbside recycling by the County.	immediately actionable
	S.1.3	Identify if there is a need to locate additional paper/cardboard balers in Albemarle County.	immediately actionable
	S.1.4	Establish a pilot residential recycling center in Scottsville.	assess opportunities
	S.1.5	Work with RSWA to explore improving the customer experience through operational changes. Provide comprehensive recycling and disposal services to reduce the potential for mishandling or dumping.	assess opportunities
	S.1.6	Study the feasibility of locating residential trash, recycling, and composting centers within a particular distance or time limit to population centers. Ensure equitable access for underserved communities to future sites is considered.	assess opportunities
Research economic and regulatory tools to improve waste metrics reporting and motivate residents to recycle.	S.2.1	Amend Chapter 13 of the County ordinance to require large trash haulers to report the weight or volume of trash and recycling and their vehicle-miles-traveled.	initiate planning
	S.2.2	Assess a pay-as-you-throw model of trash pricing, in which fees are based on the amount of trash.	assess opportunities
	S.2.3	Assess requiring recycling at particular land uses—such as large multifamily developments and commercial/industrial properties.	assess opportunities
	S.2.4	Assess requiring recycling collection areas at new developments meeting particular criteria.	assess opportunities
	S.2.5	Explore Government Green Purchasing Policy for local government and public schools.	initiate planning
	S.2.6	Research and make recommendations on co-generation waste-to-energy options and impacts.	assess opportunities



STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Increase the availability and convenience of organic material collection and composting.	S.3.1	Study the feasibility of residential curbside yard waste and food scraps composting.	immediately actionable
	S.3.2	Make composting available in all public schools and County office buildings.	initiate planning
	S.3.3	Make food scrap and yard waste composting available at residential trash and recycling centers.	initiate planning
	S.3.4	Develop food waste reduction goals and incentivize compost at restaurants, grocery stores, and other large generators.	assess opportunities
Use media outreach, public information campaigns, and school programs to encourage behavioral changes towards consumption and waste.	S.4.1	Provide information about waste streams, recycling processes, and the benefits of reducing, reusing, recycling and composting. Encourage and promote waste hierarchy, circular economy, and reducing material waste.	initiate planning
	S.4.2	Survey the public to gauge support for waste management initiatives or service changes. Ensure equity considerations are part of public survey.	assess opportunities
	S.4.3	Encourage the donation or reuse of unneeded clothing; provide information on alternatives to sending fabric to landfill.	assess opportunities
	S.4.4	Increase informational programs on sustainable materials management and climate change for the community, residents, and businesses.	initiate planning
	S.4.5	Increase access to information and resources on sustainable materials management and climate change for local government, public school staff, and students.	initiate planning

Left: Compost drop-off at McIntire Recycling Center, which serves both County and City residents.

Right: Assorted recycle bins at McIntire Recycling Center.



## Landscape, Natural Resources, and Agriculture

### GOALS:

*Protect and restore natural carbon sinks.*

*Promote practices on managed land that trap carbon and minimize carbon emissions.*

While the other sections of this Climate Action Plan focus on reducing future greenhouse gas emissions, this section explores the potential to remove carbon from the atmosphere by changing the way we manage land throughout Albemarle County. *Carbon sequestration* is the term for capturing and storing carbon from the atmosphere—carbon that would otherwise be trapping heat in the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. Carbon sequestration can supplement the reduction of new greenhouse gas emissions to reduce the overall level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

The County's role in sequestering carbon is to change its own land management practices and to work with partners to encourage, enable, and incentivize individuals and businesses throughout the community to change their practices.

All plants—from agricultural crops to urban trees—grow by pulling carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere using photosynthesis. The carbon that is integrated into the plant matter may ultimately be consumed (crops or feed), bound up in long-lived tree or forestry products, or assimilated into the soil as organic matter. Different land management practices—including farming, forestry, and landscaping—can result in very different amounts of on-property carbon capture and storage. Historic practices have resulted in a net reduction of carbon stored in the soil and landscape. However, changing farming, forestry, and backyard practices can lead to a net capture of carbon.

In order to assess accurately our progress in sequestering carbon, we will create—as part of greenhouse gas inventories—a model approximating how carbon is currently stored in various elements of the landscape. We will also track various sequestration programs and changes to the landscape in order to understand how sequestration changes over time. This will require a long-term commitment to maintaining and continually updating a large array of geographical data.

### CO-BENEFITS

Sustainable land management and agricultural practices bring a host of benefits beyond sequestering carbon and preventing the unnecessary release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. In Albemarle County, protecting local ecosystems will preserve the landscape and character of the Rural Area. Further, practices like replanting deforested areas (reforestation) and restoring native grasslands can increase wildlife habitat and biodiversity, a crucial benefit as many species' habitats are shrinking as a result of climate change and the human activities causing it. Community gardening can contribute to local food production and consumption, encouraging healthy lifestyles and strengthening local communities. Regenerative agricultural practices on farms increase soil health and protect water quality from chemical fertilizers, which in turn promotes the long-term sustainability of agriculture in the area, as well as a rural tourism economy. Finally, planting trees in

urban areas can improve local air quality, lower summer temperatures, and improve the health of residents, in addition to sequestering carbon from the atmosphere.

### EQUITY

Smart landscape management, protection of natural resources, and sustainable agricultural practices have the potential to allow all residents to enjoy a healthier environment and to have access to areas with local biodiversity. Equitable forest protection and reforestation throughout the county, for example, can improve local air, water, and environmental quality for all residents, especially for people living in places with higher pollution. In addition to benefiting the natural environment, encouraging and supporting neighborhood community gardens can contribute to increased food security, lower food costs, and healthier diets in areas far from grocery stores.

For local environmental stewardship to advance equity, the location and prioritization of projects like reforestation and tree planting are paramount. Urban tree canopies tend to be highly unequal, with tree canopy and income positively correlated. If improvements to local environmental health—including conservation and tree canopy increases—occur in more affluent areas but not in areas with lower income and historically marginalized populations, these inequities will persist. Attention to the effect on housing affordability of environmental improvements should also be monitored.

## LANDSCAPE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND AGRICULTURE: STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

### STRATEGIES

Incentivize the protection and restoration of natural areas on private land, focusing on retaining existing forest cover on the landscape.



A view of one of the native plant gardens in front of the entrance to the County Office Building on McIntire Road. Pictured here: scaly blazing star, purple lovegrass, butterfly weed, gray goldenrod, wild bergamot, orange coneflower, and whorled milkweed.

### ID ACTIONS

L.1.1	Maintain and increase the County's land-conservation programs and related efforts, with a focus on keeping large forested properties intact and in forested land cover, to protect and increase carbon sequestration, as well as to protect water quality and habitat.	immediately actionable
L.1.2	Increase parkland acquisition on forested land, to maintain and increase carbon sequestration while providing recreational and educational opportunities.	initiate planning
L.1.3	Connect landowners with existing funding sources, conservation assistance programs, and succession planning resources to minimize parcelization and fragmentation of farms and forested properties.	immediately actionable
L.1.4	Use (and modify as necessary) tax programs—such as the County's land use real estate tax deferral program—as incentives to maintain and expand forested land cover and natural areas for carbon sequestration and associated values such as water quality and habitat.	initiate planning
L.1.5	Include the carbon trapping potential of land as part of the ranking methodology for the County's Acquisition of Conservation Easements (ACE) program, and offer additional points for landowners willing to commit to carbon-informed land management.	initiate planning
L.1.6	Provide general educational resources for landowners regarding the benefits of protecting, restoring, and appropriately managing natural areas.	immediately actionable
L.1.7	Assess the feasibility of new programs or ordinances to further incentivize natural resource protection, restoration, and management.	assess opportunities
L.1.8	Study ways to incentivize the establishment of wetland mitigation banks and nutrient credit banks in the County.	assess opportunities
L.1.9	Provide County staff to consistently track and monitor carbon sequestration and land cover/land use patterns in the County to assess progress.	assess opportunities
L.1.10	Work with partners and property owners to manage invasive species on private properties. Ensure equitable access for property owners of a full range of incomes and property sizes.	assess opportunities
L.1.11	Promote small forests ("Victory Forests") instead of lawns on large lot subdivision parcels and other large rural residential parcels. Ensure equitable access for property owners of a full range of incomes and property sizes.	immediately actionable
L.1.12	Join national and international campaigns for planting trees.	immediately actionable
L.1.13	Incentivize and support the protection, enhancement, and restoration of vegetated riparian buffers and wildlife habitat corridors for multiple benefits, including carbon sequestration.	immediately actionable

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 43

## LANDSCAPE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND AGRICULTURE: STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

### STRATEGIES

Increase tree cover and native vegetation in urban areas, particularly adjacent to streets and parking areas.

### ID ACTIONS

L.2.1	Promote the use of trees, shrubs, rain gardens, and native meadows in lieu of turf grass in landscape design and property management; encourage native species for additional benefits.	assess opportunities
L.2.2	Evaluate a requirement that overall tree canopy is not reduced by development in the Development Areas. Pursue increases in tree canopy in new and existing developed areas.	assess opportunities
L.2.3	Provide education, resources, and assistance to landowners.	assess opportunities
L.2.4	Promote greater use of green roofs.	assess opportunities
L.2.5	Encourage native Virginia Piedmont plantings along highway corridors and in solar energy generation facilities.	assess opportunities
L.2.6	Reduce paved/impervious surfaces to mitigate heat islands.	assess opportunities
L.2.7	Use Master Plans and Small Area Planning process to evaluate existing tree canopy, set future tree canopy targets, and to identify County-owned properties, potential public spaces, and other areas for increased urban-forest area in the Development Areas.	initiate planning

Promote carbon best management practices on agricultural and silvicultural land.

L.3.1	Provide education, resources, assistance, and incentives to property owners and agricultural producers regarding rotational grazing methods, cropland management, agroforestry, and other best management practices that both improve soil health and increase carbon sequestration.	initiate planning
L.3.2	Encourage and incentivize retention of forest cover and carbon-informed management of managed forestland.	initiate planning
L.3.3	Encourage a transition towards clean-energy farming and landscaping equipment.	assess opportunities



STRATEGIES	ID	ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
Promote best carbon management practices on County-owned properties and as part of County projects and initiatives.	L.4.1	Locate priority sites for evaluating the carbon trapping potential of the landscape on County properties.	immediately actionable
	L.4.2	Evaluate the carbon trapping potential of the landscape when planning and managing County properties and projects.	initiate planning
	L.4.3	On priority sites on County-owned land, engage in native forest and grassland plantings for combined sequestration and habitat demonstration projects.	initiate planning
	L.4.4	Reduce carbon emissions associated with maintaining County parks, building grounds, and other properties.	assess opportunities
	L.4.5	Manage invasive species on County properties.	assess opportunities
	L.4.6	Protect, restore, and appropriately manage natural areas on County-owned land.	initiate planning
Create opportunities for all residents to participate in initiatives that would contribute towards local carbon sequestration.	L.5.1	Partner with local organizations to sponsor volunteer activities such as tree plantings and control of invasive species.	assess opportunities
	L.5.2	Enable and promote community gardens, and promote local food production and distribution networks for carbon sequestration, energy-conservation benefits, and equitable access to local, fresh food.	assess opportunities
	L.5.3	Increase informational programs on sustainable land management, native Virginia Piedmont species and habitats, and regenerative agriculture for local government and public school staff.	initiate planning
	L.5.4	Increase access to information and resources on sustainable land management, native Virginia Piedmont species and habitats, and regenerative agriculture for teachers and students in public schools.	assess opportunities
	L.5.5	Continue to fund the Albemarle Conservation Assistance Program to provide support to residents for carbon-sequestration projects and other environmental improvement projects on residential land.	immediately actionable
	L.5.6	Provide information resources for County residents on land-management techniques and tree-species selection for successful carbon sequestration.	immediately actionable

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 45

## Glossary of Key Terms & Abbreviations

Board of Supervisors (Board)	The elected governing body of Albemarle County
carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	A greenhouse gas having the most influence on global climate change
climate action plan (CAP)	A plan describing how a local government, or any other body, will reduce their contribution to global climate change
carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e)	The amount or concentration of carbon dioxide that would cause the same level of global warming as that from an amount of all types of greenhouse gases
greenhouse effect	The trapping of the sun's energy in the atmosphere
greenhouse gas (GHG)	A gas that contribute to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation (e.g., carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide)
ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability	A global network of local governments dedicated to sustainability, resilience, and climate action
ICLEI-USA	US chapter of ICLEI; national network of local governments dedicated to sustainability, resilience, and climate action
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	A United Nations body that assesses the science related to climate change

Local Climate Action Planning Process (LCAPP) A previous community-wide climate planning process among Albemarle County, Charlottesville City, and University of Virginia, culminating in a 2011 report

mitigation Lessening the contribution to climate change by reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions

net emissions The balance of greenhouse gas emissions considering both the generation and sequestration of greenhouse gases

net zero The amount of greenhouse gases emitted is balanced by an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases sequestered

Paris Climate Agreement An international agreement by which participating countries endeavor to limit global warming to well below 2°C, ideally to 1.5°C

reforestation Natural or intentional replenishing of forests or tree coverage in places depleted by deforestation

resiliency The ability to cope with impacts and to change in order to be better prepared in the future

sequestration The capture and long-term storage of greenhouse gases, for instance by vegetation and soils

vehicle miles traveled (VMT) A term used in transportation planning as a measure of the amount of all travel for all vehicles in a given area over a given time period.

## References

1. "Understanding Virginia's Vulnerability to Climate Change," Georgetown Climate Center, accessed February 11, 2020, <https://www.georgetownclimate.org/files/report/understanding-virginias-vulnerability-to-climate-change.pdf>.
2. "Agriculture Facts & Figures," Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, accessed February 11, 2020, <https://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/markets-and-finance-agriculture-facts-and-figures.shtml>.
3. "Albemarle County Virginia," 2017 Census of Agriculture: County Profile, National Agriculture Statistics Service, United States Department of Agriculture, accessed February 11, 2020, [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online\\_Resources/County\\_Profiles/Virginia/cp51003.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Virginia/cp51003.pdf).
4. Anthony Leiserowitz et al., *Climate Change in the American Mind: April 2020* (New Haven, CT: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication, 2020), <https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/climate-change-american-mind-april-2020b.pdf>.
5. *Albemarle County Comprehensive Plan*, June 10, 2015, <https://www.albemarle.org/home/show-document?id=2947>.
6. *Ibid.*, 9.3. See page 8.14 for a list of the twelve Neighborhood Model principles.
7. *Jefferson Area Bike and Pedestrian Plan* (2019), Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPD), accessed August 5, 2020, <http://tjpd.org/transportation/jefferson-area-bike-and-pedestrian-plan/>.
8. *2045 Long Range Transportation Plan*, Charlottesville Albemarle Metropolitan Planning Organization, accessed August 5, 2020, <http://campo.tjpd.org/process-documents/lrtp/>.
9. "The Effects of Climate Change," NASA.gov, accessed February 13, 2020, <https://climate.nasa.gov/effects/>.
10. Kendra Pierre-Louise, "Heat Waves in the Age of Climate Change: Longer, More Frequent and More Dangerous," *The New York Times*, July 18, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/18/climate/heatwave-climate-change.html>.
11. "Inland Flooding," US Climate Resilience Toolkit, Climate.gov, <https://toolkit.climate.gov/topics/coastal-flood-risk/inland-flooding>.
12. Bruce Lieberman, "Wildfires and climate change: What's the connection?" Yale Climate Connections, July 2, 2019, <https://www.yaleclimateconnections.org/2019/07/wildfires-and-climate-change-whats-the-connection/>.
13. John Boyer, "Floods, fires and rising seas: New Report Details How Virginia Will Feel Climate Change," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, Nov 28, 2018, [https://www.richmond.com/weather/floods-fires-and-rising-seas-new-report-details-how-virginia/article\\_90a70d07-e988-5bde-837f-97053be61aae.html](https://www.richmond.com/weather/floods-fires-and-rising-seas-new-report-details-how-virginia/article_90a70d07-e988-5bde-837f-97053be61aae.html).
14. Travis Madsen and Nathan Willcox, *When It Rains, It Pours: Global Warming and the Increase in Extreme Precipitation from 1948 to 2011* (Environment America Research & Policy Center, 2012), 35-37, <https://environmentamerica.org/sites/environment/files/reports/When%20It%20Rains,%20It%20Pours%20vUS.pdf>. (See also: <https://environmentamerica.org/reports/ame/when-it-rains-it-pours/>).
15. "Mosquito Season Getting Longer," Climate Central, July 29, 2015, accessed August 6, 2020, <https://www.climatecentral.org/gallery/graphics/mosquito-season-getting-longer>.
16. "What Climate Change Means for Virginia," United States Environmental Protection Agency, August 2016, EPA 430-F-16-048, accessed August 6, 2020, <https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/climate-change-va.pdf>.
17. "Number of Consecutive Days Max Temperature >= 90 for CHARLOTTESVILLE ALBEMARLE AIRPORT, VA" and "Number of Consecutive Days Max Temperature >= 90 for Charlottesville Area, VA (ThreadEx)," xMACIS2, ACIS: NOAA Regional Climate Centers, accessed September 18, 2020, <http://xmaccs.rcc-acis.org/>.
18. IPCC, 2018: Summary for Policymakers, in: *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse*



- gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)], In Press, p. 15.
19. Elspeth Dehnert, "Global Warming Hurts Rural Communities Most," *Scientific American*, March 28, 2014, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/global-warming-hurts-rural-communities-most/>.
  20. See, for example: Seth Shonkoff, Rachel Morello-Frosch, Manuel Pastor, and James Sadd, "The climate gap: Environmental Health and Equity Implications of Climate Change and Mitigation Policies in California—A Review of the Literature," *Climatic Change* 109, no. 1 (2012): 485-503; and Douglas Fischer, "Climate Change Hits Poor Hardest in U.S.," *Scientific American*, May 29, 2009, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/climate-change-hits-poor-hardest/>.
  21. See, for example: Bruce A. Carnes, David Staats, and Bradley J. Willcox, "Impact of Climate Change on Elder Health," *The Journals of Gerontology. Series A, Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences* 69, no. 9 (2014): 1087-1091, doi:10.1093/gerona/glt159; and "How Is Climate Change Affecting Women?" The Climate Reality Project, March 14, 2018, <https://www.climate-realityproject.org/blog/how-climate-change-affecting-women>.
  22. See, for example: Mary Halton "Climate Change 'Impacts Women More than Men,'" *BBC News*, March 8, 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-43294221>.
  23. U.S. Global Change Research Program, *Fourth National Climate Assessment*, accessed July 31, 2020, <https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/>.
  24. See, for example: Benjamin M. Sanderson and Brian C. O'Neill, "Assessing the Costs of Historical Inaction on Climate Change," *Scientific Reports* 10, no. 9173 (2020), <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-66275-4>; Katharine Ricke, Laurent Drouet, Ken Caldeira and Massimo Tavoni, "Country-Level Social Cost of Carbon," *Nature Climate Change* 8 (2018): 895-900, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-018-0282-y>.
  25. "World's biggest companies face \$1 trillion in climate change risks," CDP, June 4, 2019, <https://www.cdp.net/en/articles/media/worlds-biggest-companies-face-1-trillion-in-climate-change-risks>.
  26. John Conger, "New Pentagon Report: 'The effects of a changing climate are a national security issue,'" The Center for Climate and Security, ClimateandSecurity.org, January 18, 2019, <https://climateandsecurity.org/2019/01/18/new-pentagon-report-the-effects-of-a-changing-climate-are-a-national-security-issue/>.
  27. "UN Report: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating,'" May 6, 2019, accessed July 31, 2020, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2019/05/nature-decline-unprecedented-report/>.
  28. Kenneth V. Rosenberg et al., "Decline of the North American Avifauna," *Science* 366, no. 6461 (2019): 120-124, <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/366/6461/120>. See also: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology, <https://www.birds.cornell.edu/home/bring-birds-back/>.
  29. "Survival by Degrees: 389 Bird Species on the Brink," Audubon, accessed July 31, 2020, <https://www.audubon.org/climate/survival-by-degrees>.
  30. "Virginia's Climate Modeling and Species Vulnerability Assessment", National Wildlife Federation, accessed August 6, 2020, <http://bewildr.org/climate-change/virginias-climate-vulnerability-assessment.pdf>.
  31. *Albemarle County Comprehensive Plan*, 3.3-3.4.
  32. *Ibid*, 8.14.
  33. *Ibid*, 4.17.
  34. *Ibid*, 4.18.
  35. *Ibid*, 12.23.
  36. *Ibid*.
  37. See Zeke Hausfather, "Analysis: Why scientists

Albemarle County Climate Action Plan | 49

- think 100% of global warming is due to humans," Carbon Brief, December 13, 2017; and IPCC, 2013: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 1535.
38. Zeke Hausfather, Henri F. Drake, Tristan Abbott, and Gavin A. Schmidt, "Evaluating the Performance of Past Climate Model Projections," *Geophysical Research Letters* 47, no. 1 (2019): 1-10, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085378>.
  39. Dana Nuccitelli, "Scientists Warned the US President about Global Warming 50 Years Ago Today," *The Guardian*, November 5, 2015, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/climate-consensus-97-per-cent/2015/nov/05/scientists-warned-the-president-about-global-warming-50-years-ago-today>.
  40. The Paris Agreement, United Nations Climate Change, accessed September 1, 2020, <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>.
  41. Fiona Harvey and Jennifer Rankin, "Paris climate deal: world not on track to meet goal amid continuous emissions," *The Guardian*, December 3, 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/dec/04/paris-climate-deal-world-not-on-track-to-meet-goal-amid-continuous-emissions>.
  42. IPCC, 2018: Summary for Policymakers, in: *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, p. 9.
  43. "Summary for Policymakers of IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C approved by governments," Press Release, IPCC, October 8, 2018, <https://www.ipcc.ch/2018/10/08/summary-for-policymakers-of-ipcc-special-report-on-global-warming-of-1-5c-approved-by-governments/>.
  44. IPCC, 2018: Summary for Policymakers, in: *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, p. 15.
  45. See, for example: Adam Moolna, "Making Sense of CO<sub>2</sub>: Putting Carbon in Context," *Global Environmental Politics* 12, no. 1 (2012): 1-7, <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/464691>; Charles Eisenstein, *Climate: A New Story* (Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 2018); Richard Heinberg, "Climate Holism vs. Climate Reductionism," Post Carbon Institute, January 14, 2016, <https://www.postcarbon.org/climate-holism-vs-climate-reductionism/>; and William Boyd, "In Defense of Live Carbon," *Legal Planet*, May 15, 2019, <https://legal-planet.org/2019/05/15/in-defense-of-live-carbon/>.
  46. Moolna, 1. The author continues that carbon reductionism "has been favored by politicians perhaps because it replaces the irreducible complexity of global climate dynamics with a digestible concept, and by business because it allows the commodification essential to making climate tradable. Carbon reductionism, however, means that climate action threatens to create a myriad of environmental and socioeconomic problems that the dominant political discourse is failing to consider."
  47. It further assumes that the energy produced from the new solar farm replaces an equivalent amount of fossil fuel generated energy, which only occurs if overall energy demand remains constant.
  48. Healthy ecosystems are complex systems with trophic cascades and dynamic feedback loops; linear causality in one direction is rare. This makes the isolation of variables required for quantitative measurement challenging, if not impossible. For example, trophic cascades are influential interactions that affect whole ecosystems in ways that are not perfectly linear. Albemarle County's *Biodiversity Action Plan* (2018) offers a simple example of a local trophic cascade with implications for local ecosystem health and carbon sequestration: Large numbers of white-tailed deer threaten local forests by overconsuming young trees. Historically, wolves limited deer populations, which in turn maintained one aspect of forest equilibrium. Human hunting and removal of wolf populations contributed to unchecked deer populations, which now inhibits tree growth (and forest carbon sequestration capacity) in some areas of the County. (See *Biodiversity Action Plan*, Albemarle County, June 2018, 39, <https://www.albemarle.org/home/showdocument?id=950>.) For a discussion of this phenomenon in the context of climate change and climate policy, see Charles Eisenstein, *Climate: A New Story* (Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 2018), 29-36.
  49. "We Are Still In" Declaration, <https://www.wearestillin.com/we-are-still-declaration>.
  50. Prioritized FY20-22 Strategic Plan, County of Albemarle, <https://www.albemarle.org/home/showdocument?id=3184>.
  51. Such targets are typically expressed as a percent reduction of net greenhouse gases by a certain year, as measured against a given baseline—or starting point. Targets often include interim milestones in addition to an ultimate reduction target.



52. County of Albemarle, VA Emissions Baseline Report, Department of General Services, County of Albemarle, February 2009, <https://www.albemarle.org/home/showdocument?id=3178>.
53. City of Fort Collins, Road to Zero Waste Plan (2013), 3, [https://www.fcgov.com/recycling/pdf/RoadtoZeroWasteReport\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.fcgov.com/recycling/pdf/RoadtoZeroWasteReport_FINAL.pdf). See also "How Communities Have Defined Zero Waste," Managing and Transforming Waste Streams – A Tool for Communities, United States Environmental Protection Agency, accessed September 18, 2020, <https://www.epa.gov/transforming-waste-tool/how-communities-have-defined-zero-waste>.
54. Albemarle County Comprehensive Plan, 4.45.
55. Department of Energy and Environment, Government of the District of Columbia, Clean Energy DC: The District of Columbia Climate and Energy Action Plan, August 2018, 47, [https://doee.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddoe/page-content/attachments/Clean%20Energy%20DC%20-%20Full%20Report\\_0.pdf](https://doee.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddoe/page-content/attachments/Clean%20Energy%20DC%20-%20Full%20Report_0.pdf).
56. Mission Statement, PolicyLink, <https://www.policylink.org/about-us/mission-statement>.
57. Kelly Jones, "Why Focusing On Equity Is Good for Everyone," Eastside Pathways, <http://eastsidepathways.org/why-focusing-on-equity-is-good-for-everyone/>.
58. Gabriel Dayley, Creating an Equitable Climate Action Plan in Albemarle County, Office of Equity and Inclusion, County of Albemarle, February 2020, <https://www.albemarle.org/home/showdocument?id=4479>.
59. Ibid, 15-37.
60. eGRID Summary Table 2018, USEPA, accessed on February 20, 2020 at [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-01/documents/egrid2018\\_summary\\_tables.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-01/documents/egrid2018_summary_tables.pdf).
61. Khalil Shahyd, "Study Highlights Energy Burden for Households and How Energy Efficiency Can Help," NRDC Expert Blog, April 20, 2016, <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/khalil-shahyd/study-highlights-energy-burden-households-and-how-energy-efficiency-can-help>; Diana Hernández and Stephen Bird, "Energy Burden and the Need for Integrated Low-Income Housing and Energy Policy," Poverty & Public Policy 2, no. 4 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.2202/1944-2858.1095.
62. "eGRID Summary Tables 2018," US Environmental Protection Agency, March 9, 2020, [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-01/documents/egrid2018\\_summary\\_tables.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-01/documents/egrid2018_summary_tables.pdf).
63. Maria McCoy, "Community Solar With an Equity Lens: Generating Electricity and Jobs in North Minneapolis," Local Energy Rules Podcast, Institute for Local Self-Reliance, <https://ilsr.org/community-solar-equity-1er-episode-57/>.
64. Adrian Wilson et al., "Coal Blooded: Putting Profits Before People," NAACP / Indigenous Environmental Network / Little Village Environmental Justice Association, <https://www.naacp.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/CoalBlooded.pdf>.
65. Gunnar Myhre et al., "Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing," in Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F.; Qin, D.; Plattner, G.-K.; Tignor, M.; Allen, S.K.; Boschung, J.; Nauels, A.; Xia, Y.; Bex, V.; Midgley, P.M. (eds.)] (Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, USA: Cambridge University Press, 2013), [http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/report/WG1AR5\\_Chapter08\\_FI-NAL.pdf](http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/report/WG1AR5_Chapter08_FI-NAL.pdf). See Table 8.7, page 714.
66. "Basic Information about Landfill Gas," Landfill Methane Outreach Program (LMOP), United States Environmental Protection Agency, accessed September 18, 2020, <https://www.epa.gov/lmop/basic-information-about-landfill-gas>.
67. Ibid.
68. "Food Loss and Waste," U.S. Food and Drug Administration, accessed September 18, 2020, <https://www.fda.gov/food/consumers/food-loss-and-waste>.



Community members gather to discuss climate action in the County, City, and UVA. Fall 2019.

# Acknowledgments

## *Board of Supervisors*

Ned Galloway  
Bea LaPisto-Kirtley  
Ann Mallek  
Diantha McKeel  
Liz Palmer  
Donna Price  
Norman Dill (former)  
Rick Randolph (former)

## *Albemarle County Staff*

Brian Becker  
Montie Breeden  
Kim Biasioli  
Dan Butch  
Scott Clark  
Brooke Conover  
Gabriel Dayley  
James Foley  
Dan Fowley  
Michael Freitas  
Bill Fritz  
Mark Graham  
Serena Gruia  
Greg Harper  
Trevor Henry  
Emily Kilroy  
Andy Lowe  
Kevin McDermott  
John Murphy  
Johnathan Newberry  
Roselyn Schmitt  
Matt Smith  
Lindsay Snoddy  
Lance Stewart  
Narissa Turner

## *Community Contributors*

Laura Allen  
Rich Allevi  
Chip Bayles  
Trey Biasioli  
Kirk Bowers  
Morgan Butler  
Ann Coates  
Keith Crawford  
Caetano de Campos Lopes  
James Eaton  
Sean Farber  
Helen Flamini  
Chris Fuller  
Stuart Gardner  
Teddy Hamilton  
Paul Haney  
John Haydock  
Tim Heltzel  
Thomas Hickman  
Jennifer Jacobs  
Michael Johnson  
Teri Kent  
Susan Kruse  
Matthew Lawless  
Grace Leonard  
Dan Lysy  
Sunshine Mathon

Phil McKalips  
Grey McLean  
Chris Meyer  
Tom Olivier  
Annette Osso  
Kristina Parker  
Andrew Pettitt  
Travis Pietila  
Kathy Rash  
Wilson Ratliff  
Dave Redding  
David Robinson  
Greg Slater  
Sarah Smith  
Edward Strickler  
Tish Tablan  
Andrea Trimble  
Sean Tubbs  
Katie VanLangen  
Jesse Warren  
Diane Weber



**ORDINANCE NO. 20-A(15)  
ZMA 2019-00003**

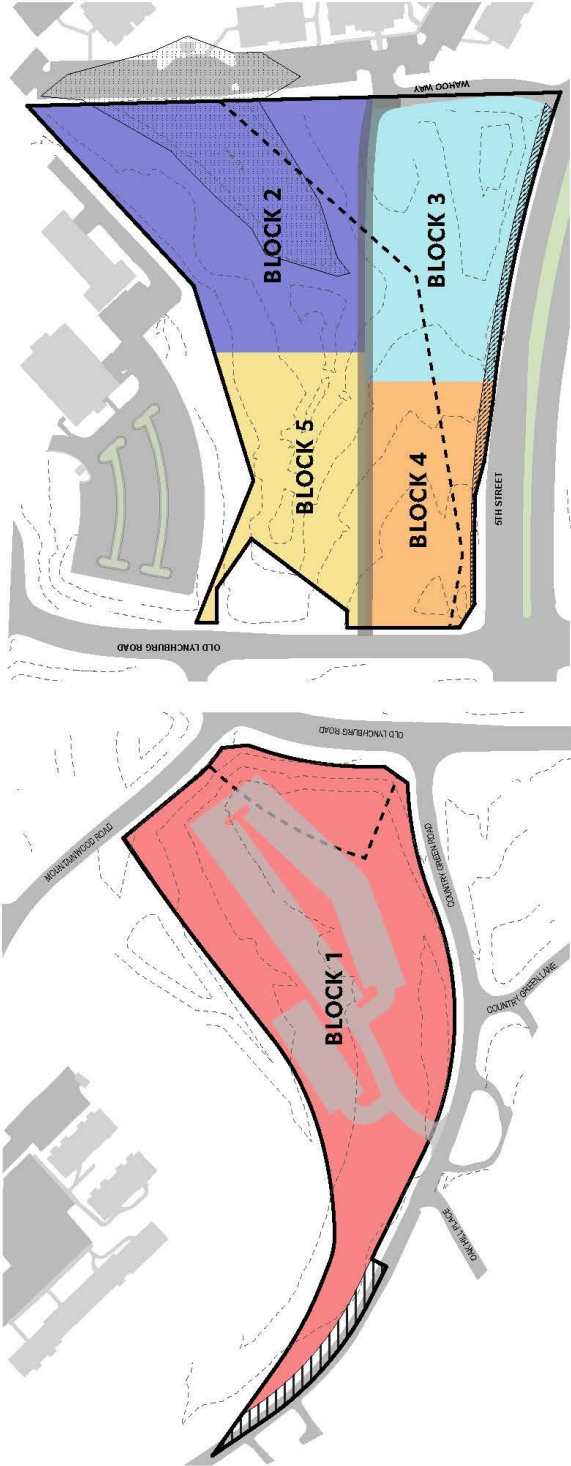
**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ZONING MAP  
FOR TAX PARCELS 076000000046A0, 076000000046F0 (portion), AND 07600000005400**

**BE IT ORDAINED** by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Albemarle, Virginia, that upon consideration of the transmittal summary and staff report prepared for ZMA 2019-00003 and their attachments, including the code of development dated September 21, 2020, the application plan dated September 8, 2020, and the proffers dated September 14, 2020, the information presented at the public hearing, any written comments received, the material and relevant factors in Virginia Code § 15.2-2284 and County Code §§ 18-20A.1 and 18-33.27, and for the purposes of public necessity, convenience, general welfare and good zoning practices, the Board hereby approves ZMA 2019-00003 with the code of development dated September 21, 2020, the application plan dated September 8, 2020, and the proffers dated September 14, 2020.

\* \* \* \* \*

**ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS  
A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT  
ZMA201900003 | Code of Development**

**Code of Development**  
The following is a Code of Development (“COD”) drafted in accordance with Section 20A.5 of Chapter 18 of the Code of Albemarle, Virginia and specific to tax map parcels 76-46A, 76-54, and a portion of 76-46F. This Code of Development establishes the unifying design guidelines, specific regulations, and block characteristics. The COD also provides certainty about the permitted uses, locations, and appearance of central features.



Submitted 16 March 2020  
Submitted 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
Revised 8 September 2020  
**REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2020**  
ZMA2019-03 COD | 1

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**



**ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS  
A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT  
ZMA201900003 | Code of Development**

TABLE A. Uses					
	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3	BLOCK 4	BLOCK 5
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>					
Attached single-family dwellings such as two-family dwellings, triplexes, quadruplexes, townhouses, and townhouses with accessory apartment units	BR	BR	N	N	N
Multifamily	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Group Homes	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Boarding Houses	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Home Occupation Class A	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
<b>NON-RESIDENTIAL</b>					
Office/R&D/Flex	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Light Industrial	N	SP	N	N	SP
Retail Sales	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
General Commercial Service	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Public Establishments	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Institutional	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Hotel/Conference Facility	N	BR	N	BR	BR
Self-service storage facilities	N	BR	N	N	BR
Farmers' markets	N	BR	BR	BR	BR
Car Washes	N	N	N	N	N
Automobile, Truck Repair Shops	N	N	N	N	N

“BR” = “By-right”

“SP” = “Special Use Permit”

“N” = “Not Permitted”

Submitted 16 March 2020  
Submitted 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
Revised 8 September 2020  
**REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2020**  
ZMA2019-03 COD | 2

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

**ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS**  
**A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT**  
**ZMA201900003 | Code of Development**

Machinery and equipment sales, service, and rental	N	N	N	N	N
Manufactured home and trailer sales and service	N	N	N	N	N
Motor vehicle sales, service and rental	N	N	N	N	N
Wholesale Distribution	N	N	N	N	N
Sale of major recreational equipment and vehicles	N	N	N	N	N
Storage Yards	N	N	N	N	N
Drive-through windows	N	N	N	N	N
Water, sewer, energy and communications distribution facilities	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Accessory uses and buildings including storage buildings	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Temporary construction headquarters and temporary construction storage yards (reference §18-5.1.18)	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Temporary industrialized buildings (reference 5.8)	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Public Uses (reference §18-5.1.12)	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Tier I and Tier II Personal wireless (reference §18-5.1.40)	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR
Outdoor storage, display and/or sales serving or associated with a Permitted use, other than a residential use	N	SP	SP	N	SP
Stand alone parking	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR

Notes to Table A:

1. Reference to uses not otherwise defined or listed in this Code of Development shall be defined as listed first, in the Albemarle County Zoning Ordinance or second, in the adopted Comprehensive Plan. If no definition of the use is provided (Code of Development, Zoning Ordinance, Comprehensive Plan) then such use must be officially determined by the zoning administrator, after consultation with the director of planning, to be permitted in a particular Block pursuant to subsection 8.5.2(c)(1).

2. A minimum of two housing types must be provided within the NMD unless a special exception is approved by the Board of Supervisors permitting one housing type within the NMD.

Submitted 16 March 2020  
Submitted 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
Revised 8 September 2020  
**REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2020**  
ZMA2019-03 COD | 3

“BR” = “By-right”  
“SP” = “Special Use Permit”  
“N” = “Not Permitted”  
**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**



**ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS**  
**A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT**  
**ZMA201900003 | Code of Development**

TABLE B. SQUARE FOOTAGE						
	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3	BLOCK 4	BLOCK 5	TOTAL
MIN Non-Residential Square Footage	0	0	25,000	4,000	45,000	74,000
MAX Non-Residential Square Footage	6,000	100,000	110,000	60,000	125,000	401,000

TABLE C. RESIDENTIAL DENSITY (Net Density Calc)						
	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3	BLOCK 4	BLOCK 5	TOTAL
Approximate Block Area (Net Acreage)	5.08	3.17	2.35	1.49	1.54	13.63
MIN Residential Units	29	0	0	0	0	29
MAX Residential Units	128	85	56	38	39	--
MAX Block Gross Density (DUA)	25	26	23	25	25	--
Notes to Table C:						
1. Total number of residential units in Albemarle Business Campus not to exceed 128.						
2. Overall maximum residential density not to exceed 10 DUA in Albemarle Business Campus.						

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

Submitted 16 March 2020  
Submitted 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
Revised 8 September 2020  
**REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2020**  
ZMA2019-03 COD | 4

TABLE D. GREENSPACE & AMENITIES					
	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3	BLOCK 4	BLOCK 5
Amenity Area MIN SF	44,257		74,488 SF for Blocks 2-5		
Amenity Area MIN %	20%		20% for Blocks 2-5		
Amenity Characteristics <sup>2</sup>	Passive & active recreational opportunities; clubhouse, fitness center, pool, sitting garden, dog park, landscaped walking path	Passive & active recreational opportunities; park/dog park, central greenspace, pedestrian path	Passive recreational opportunities; rooftop deck, central greenspace, pedestrian path, multi-use path, dynamic transport plaza, linear greenway adjacent to multi-use path with sensory/experiential plantings (edible trees & shrubs, flowers, seasonal blooms)	Passive recreational opportunities; central greenspace, linear greenway adjacent to multi-use path with sensory/experiential plantings (edible trees & shrubs, flowers, seasonal blooms), multi-use path, transit plaza	Passive recreational opportunities; walking path
Green Space MIN Sf	44,257		74,488 SF for Blocks 2-5		
Green Space MIN %	20%		20% for Blocks 2-5		
Green Space Characteristics <sup>3</sup>	Grass/other vegetation or water feature	Grass/other vegetation or water feature	Grass/other vegetation or water feature	Grass/other vegetation or water feature	Grass/other vegetation or water feature
Amenity + Green Space MIN %	20%		20% for Blocks 2-5		
TOTAL					118,745
					20%

Notes to Table D:

1. A minimum of 20% of Albemarle Business Campus shall be designated as green space and amenity area. In non-residential blocks, the 20% greenspace and amenity area minimums may be distributed among multiple blocks. Any block containing residential use must provide 20% greenspace and amenity area in that block and provide recreational facilities in accordance with 4.16 provided that facilities and equipment substitutions may be pursued at site plan. Examples of potential equipment and facilities substitutions are provided on Table D1.
2. Amenities explicitly listed in each block provide an overview of potential amenity improvements. This list is not exhaustive and final amenities will be determined at site plan.
3. Uses in green space may include, but are not limited to, stormwater areas, wooded slopes, graded & revegetated slopes of 25% to 50%, required yards on both residential & non-residential lots, landscaped areas, landscaped islands in parking lots, and other land covered in vegetation. Where areas for amenities are vegetated, amenities, such as in parks and playgrounds, shall be included in required greenspace calculations.
4. Amenities identified in any standing performance agreement between the owner and the County shall be completed in accordance with any timelines for amenity completion identified in the standing performance agreement. Amenities per block required by this code of development, but not expressly identified in the performance agreement, must be completed prior to the issuance of certificate of occupancy for the first permanent building or structure located within that block.
5. At least 90% of the residential units in the NMD will be within a quarter-mile walk of an amenity.



**ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS  
A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT  
ZMA201900003 | Code of Development**

<b>TABLE D1. RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT &amp; FACILITIES ALTERNATIVES</b>	
Section 4.16.2 Minimum Facilities	Alternative Facilities
Minimum 2,000 sq. ft. tot lot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural playscape (<math>\geq 2000</math> sq. ft.)</li> <li>• Kiddie pool</li> <li>• Clubhouse</li> </ul>
1/2 basketball court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fitness center</li> <li>• Pool</li> <li>• Clubhouse</li> </ul>
Notes to Table D1: 1. The alternative equipment & facilities provided are non-exhaustive and are meant to provide a general framework for potential substitutions pursued at site plan.	

### Architectural Standards (Sections 20A.5g)

In addition to any architectural, landscape, and site requirements illustrated or otherwise included in other sections of this application, the Entrance Corridor guidelines of Section 30.6 shall also apply, which may require features and/or treatments over and above those listed in this Code of Development. Architectural design and detail of structures will be subject to Architectural Review Board (ARB) review and Section 30.6 "Entrance Corridor Overlay District" of the Albemarle County Code, as applicable.

1. The illustrations in Figures 1 - 4 demonstrate possible form, massing, and proportions of structures within the NMD; final architectural designs to be determined at site plan.
2. Each building facade shall have a minimum of two material treatments; material treatments exclude windows and doors.

## ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT ZMA201900003 | Code of Development



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

ZMA2019-03 COD | 7



**TABLE E. LOT & BUILDING REGULATION**

	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3	BLOCK 4	BLOCK 5
<b>Building Height</b>					
Stories <sup>6</sup>	1 Min - 3 Max	1 Min - 4 Max	2 Min - 4 Max	1 Min - 3 Max	1 Min - 3 Max
Height	45'	60'	60'	50'	50'
<b>Setbacks</b>					
Primary Front <sup>1</sup>	5' Min	5' Min - 30' Max	5' Min - 30' Max	5' Min - 30' Max	5' Min - 30' Max
Secondary Front <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	0' Min - 30' Max	0' Min - 30' Max	N/A
Side	5' Min	None	None	None	None
Rear	None	None	N/A	N/A	None
<b>Stepbacks</b>					
Primary Front <sup>1</sup>	None	For each above grade story that begins above 40' in height or for each above grade story above the third story, whichever is less, the minimum stepback shall be 15 feet	For each above grade story that begins above 52' in height or for each above grade story above the third story, whichever is less, the minimum stepback shall be 15 feet	For each above grade story that begins above 40' in height or for each above grade story above the third story, whichever is less, the minimum stepback shall be 15 feet	For each above grade story that begins above 40' in height or for each above grade story above the third story, whichever is less, the minimum stepback shall be 15 feet
Secondary Front <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	For each story that begins above 45' in height or for each story above the third story, whichever is less, the minimum stepback shall be 15 feet	For each story that begins above 40' in height or for each story above the third story, whichever is less, the minimum stepback shall be 15 feet	N/A
Side and Rear	None	None	None	None	None
<b>Building Footprint</b>					
Maximum Single Building Footprint	20,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	40,000

Notes to Table E:

1. For double-frontage lots in Blocks 3 & 4, 5th Street shall be considered the primary front and the interior road parallel to 5th Street shall be considered the secondary front. Primary facades of buildings in Blocks 3 & 4 shall be oriented to 5th Street.
2. On any parcel with multiple main buildings, at least one main building shall meet the maximum setback.
3. Front setbacks shall be measured from the edge of the right-of-way or the exterior edge of the sidewalk, if the sidewalk is outside of the right-of-way.
4. Surface parking in Blocks 3 & 4 shall not be located closer than 10' from the edge of the 5th Street right-of-way.
5. Building separation shall comply with all applicable USBC regulations & Section 4.11 of the Zoning Ordinance.
6. Minimum and maximum building story ranges provided are for above grade stories.

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

Submitted 16 March 2020  
 Submitted 20 June 2020  
 Revised 28 July 2020  
 Revised 6 August 2020  
 Revised 8 September 2020  
 REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2020  
 Z:\MAPS\1905 LOD | 8

**ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS  
A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT  
ZMA201900003 | Code of Development**

Notes to Table E (continued):

7. Porches, eaves, and awnings shall be considered part of the structure and shall not extend closer to the street than the required setbacks. Awnings and railings shall not be subject to setback regulations.
9. Side setbacks for structures in Block 1 may be reduced for structures sharing a common wall.
10. R&D/Flex and Light Industrial building footprints shall be limited to 20,000 SF.





# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT ZMA201900003 | Code of Development

## Additional Landscape Treatments

If surface parking is constructed in the southeast corner of Block 3, the grade and landscape treatments should work together to screen the parking area from the Entrance Corridor. Figures 7 & 8 depict general screening measures for future surface parking in the southeast corner of Block 3.

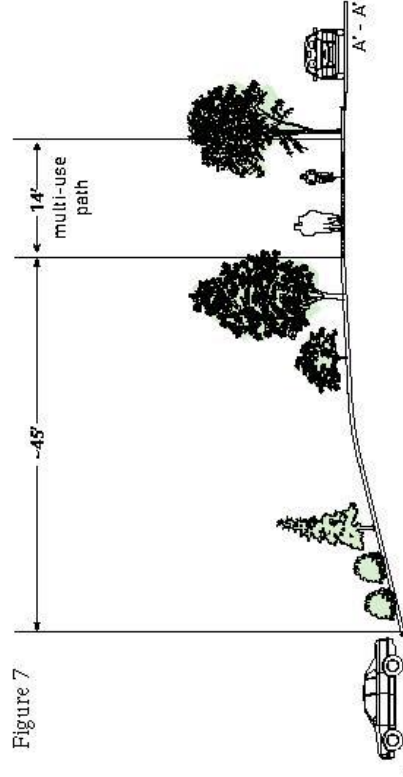


Figure 7



Figure 8

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

Submitted 16 March 2020  
Submitted 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 JULY 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
Revised 8 September 2020  
**REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2020**  
ZMA2019-03 COD | 11



# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT ZMA201900003 | Code of Development

**Sidewalks & Pedestrian Paths (Section 20A.5i(5))**  
Sidewalks and pedestrian paths shall be generally located per the Application Plan associated with ZMA201900003. Exact location of sidewalks and pedestrian paths will be determined at site plan.

Sidewalks within the NMD must be constructed, at minimum, to VDOT standards, and will be provided on either side of any street within the NMD. Sidewalks will be located generally as shown in Figures 9 & 10 of this Code of Development and as provided for in the Application Plan however, final sidewalk locations will be determined at site plan. Modifications to general sidewalk locations may be pursued at site plan so long as pedestrian connections providing comparable connectivity to the connections shown in Figures 9 & 10 are provided. The “comparable connectivity” of any modifications to the general location of sidewalk connections shown in Figures 9 & 10 shall be determined by the Director of Community Development or its designee. In addition to the general locations shown in Figures 9 & 10, sidewalks will be constructed to provide safe and convenient pedestrian connections between parking areas and building entrances.

Pedestrian paths/allées/connections will be located generally as shown in Figures 9 & 10 of this Code of Development and as provided for in the Application Plan however, final pedestrian path/allée/connections locations will be determined at site plan. Modifications to general pedestrian path/allée/connection locations may be pursued at site plan so long as pedestrian connections providing comparable connectivity to the connections shown in Figures 9 & 10 are provided. The “comparable connectivity” of any modifications to the general location of pedestrian path/allée/connections shown in Figures 9 & 10 shall be determined by the Director of Community Development or its designee.

Figure 9

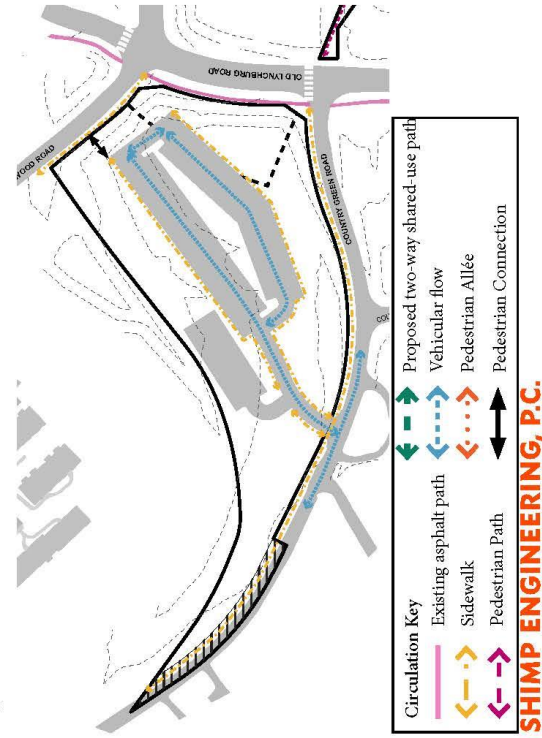
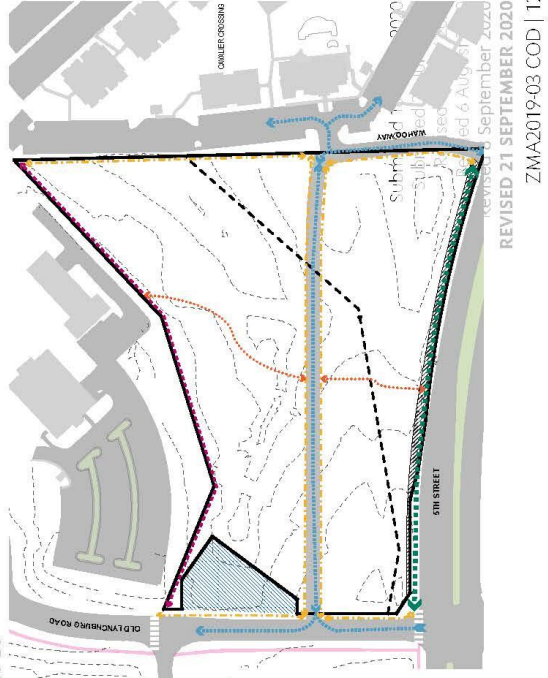


Figure 10



REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2020  
REVISED 6 AUGUST 2020

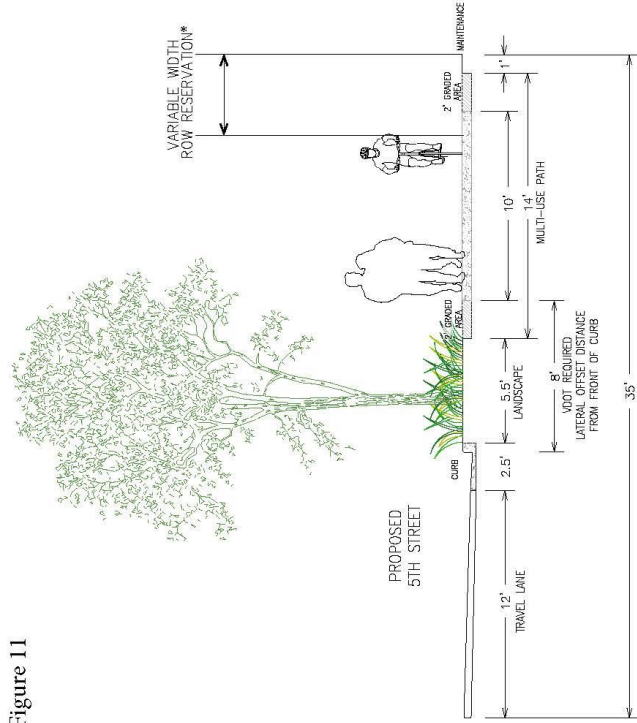
**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

ZMA2019-03 COD | 12



**TWO-WAY SHARED-USE PATH  
(VDOT STANDARDS)  
5TH STREET EXTENDED**

Figure 11



\*To be dedicated if necessary for multi-use path improvements

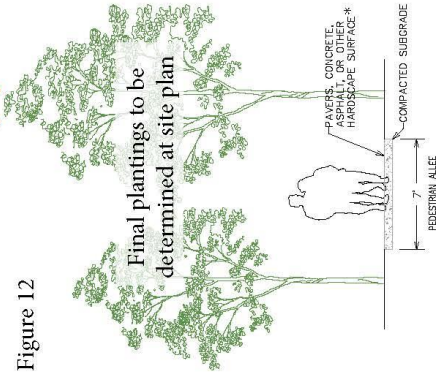
1. Improvements shown in Figure 11 are within right-of-way and right-of-way reservation area adjacent to 5th Street

2. Plantings provided as permitted by VDOT

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

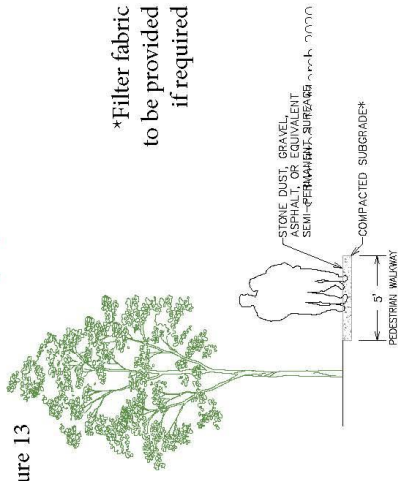
**PEDESTRIAN ALLÉE**

Figure 12



**PEDESTRIAN PATH**

Figure 13



## **AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

15% of the total residential dwelling units built within areas designated for residential use within the project shall be Affordable Dwelling Units (the “15% Affordable Housing Requirement”). The 15% Affordable Housing Requirement may be met through a variety of housing types, including but not limited to, for-sale units or rental units.

**For-Sale Affordable Dwelling Units:** All purchasers of the affordable units shall be approved by the Albemarle County Community Development Department or its designee (“Community Development”). A for-sale Affordable Dwelling Unit shall mean any unit affordable to households with income less than eighty percent (80%) of the area median income (as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from time to time) such that housing costs consisting of principal, interest, real estate taxes and homeowners insurance (PITI) do not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the gross household income. The Applicant or its successor shall provide the County or its designee a period of ninety (90) days to identify and prequalify an eligible purchaser for the for-sale Affordable Dwelling Units. The ninety (90) day period shall commence upon written notice from the Applicant, or its successor, that the unit(s) will be available for sale. This notice shall not be given more than sixty (60) days prior to receipt of the Certificate of Occupancy for the applicable for-sale Affordable Dwelling Unit; the County or its designee may then have thirty (30) days within which to provide a qualified purchaser for such for-sale Affordable Dwelling Unit. If the County or its designee does not provide a qualified purchaser **SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

during the ninety (90) day period, the Applicant or its successor shall have the right to sell the unit(s) without any restriction on sales price or income of the purchaser(s). This shall apply only to the first sale of each of the for-sale Affordable Dwelling Units.

### **For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Units:**

1.) **RENTAL RATES:** The net rent for each rental housing unit which shall qualify as an Affordable Dwelling Unit (“For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Unit”) shall not exceed HUD’s affordability standard of thirty percent (30%) of the income of a household making eighty percent (80%) of the area median income (as determined by HUD from time to time). In each subsequent calendar year, the monthly net rent for each For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Unit may be increased up to three percent (3%). The term “net rent” means that the rent does not include tenant-paid utilities or Homeowners Association fees. The requirement that the rents for such For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Units may not exceed the maximum rents established in this Section shall apply for a period of ten (10) years following the date the certificate of occupancy is issued by the County for each For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Unit, or until the units are sold as low or moderate cost units qualifying as such under either the VHDA, Farmers Home Administration, or Housing and Urban Development, Section 8, whichever comes first (the “Affordable Term”).

2.) **CONVEYANCE OF INTEREST:** All deeds conveying any interest in the For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Units during the Affordable Term shall contain language reciting that such unit is

**ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS  
A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT  
ZMA201900003 | Code of Development**

subject to the terms of this Section. In addition, all contracts pertaining to a conveyance of any For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Unit, or any part thereof, during the Affordable Term shall contain a complete and full disclosure of the restrictions and controls established by this Section. At least thirty (30) days prior to the conveyance of any interest in any For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Unit during the Affordable Term, the then-current Owner shall notify the County in writing of the conveyance and provide the name, address and telephone number of the potential grantee, and state that the requirements of this Section have been satisfied.

3.) **REPORTING RENTAL RATES:** During the Affordable Term, within thirty (30) days of each rental or lease term for each For-Rent Affordable Dwelling Unit, the Applicant or its successor shall provide to the Housing Office a copy of the rental or lease agreement for each such unit rented that shows the rental rate for such unit and the term of the rental or lease agreement. In addition, during the Affordable Term, the Applicant or its successor shall provide to the County, if requested, any reports, copies of rental or lease agreements, or other data pertaining to rental rates as the County may reasonably require.

**Tracking:** Each subdivision plat and site plan for land within the Property shall designate lots or units, as applicable, that will satisfy the 15% Affordable Housing Requirement. Such subdivision plat(s) or site plan(s) shall not be required to identify the method by which the 15% Affordable Housing Requirement will be satisfied. The aggregate number of such lots or units designated for affordable units

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

within each subdivision plat or site plan shall constitute a minimum of fifteen percent (15%) of the lots or units in such subdivision plat or site plan, unless such subdivision plat or site plan does not contain any residential uses. The Applicant, at the Applicant's option, may accelerate the provision of affordable units ahead of the 15% Affordable Housing Requirement and shall be entitled to receive credit on future subdivision plat(s) or site plan(s) for any such units provided beyond the 15% Affordable Housing Requirement.

Submitted 16 March 2020  
Submitted 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
Revised 8 September 2020  
**REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2020**  
ZMA2019-03 COD | 15



ZONING MAP AMENDMENT  
APPLICATION PLAN  
ZMA201900003

**ALBEMARLE  
BUSINESS CAMPUS**  
A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT  
TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

project ID: 18,004  
Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 8 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**  
**Context Map**  
Sheet 1 of 19

**INDEX OF SHEETS**

- 1 - Cover & Context Map
- 2 - Site & ZMA Details
- 3 - Existing Conditions-Entire Site
- 4 - Existing Conditions
- 5 - Existing Conditions
- 6 - Block Network
- 7 - Land Use Categories
- 8 - Proposed Circulation
- 9 - Conceptual Grading & Stormwater
- 10 - Green & Amenity Space
- 11 - Block Network
- 12 - Land Use Categories
- 13 - Proposed Circulation
- 14 - Conceptual Grading & Stormwater
- 15 - Green & Amenity Space
- 16 - Conceptual Street Section
- 17 - Conceptual Street Section
- 18 - Conceptual Street Section
- 19 - Conceptual Street Section

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

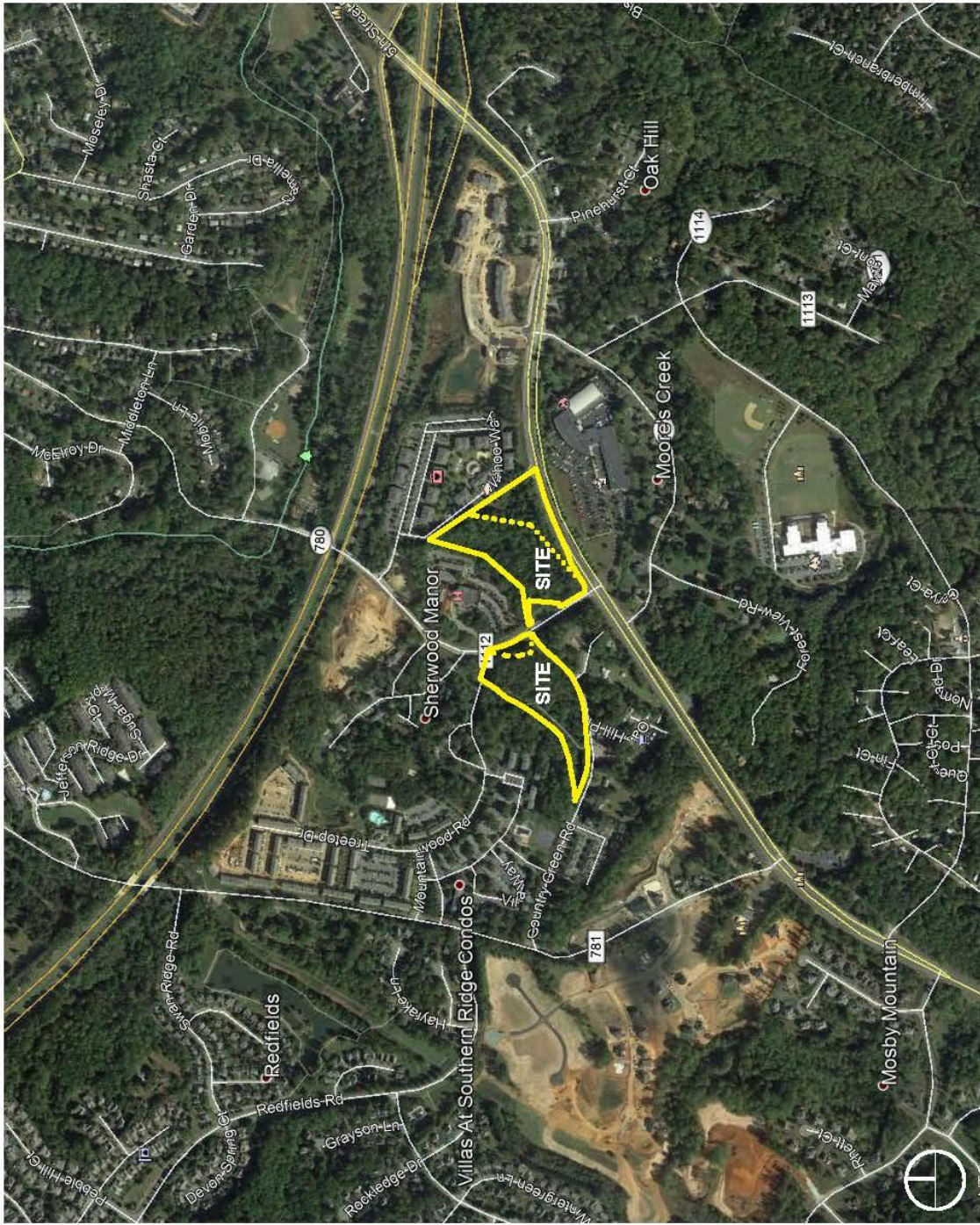


Image provided by Google Maps

**OWNER/DEVELOPER**  
Fifth Street Forest, LLC  
250 West Main Street, Suite 201  
Charlottesville, VA 22902-0000

**TMP(S)**  
76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

**MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT**  
Samuel Miller & Scottsville

**STEEP SLOPES & STREAM BUFFER**  
There are no stream buffers within the project area.  
Managed steep slopes exist within the project area.

**SOURCE OF BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHY**  
Boundary from compiled plats for subject parcel and GIS for adjoining parcels. Ten (10) foot contour interval topography from Louisa Aerial Surveys, Inc (08/22/07). Supplemented by additional field survey performed by Roger Ray.

**FLOODZONE**  
According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, effective date February 4, 2005 (Community Panel 51003C0286D), this property does not lie within a Zone A 100-year flood plain.

**WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED**  
Non-Watershed Supply Watershed

**WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES**  
Provided by Albemarle County Service Authority (ACSA)

**PARKING**  
Parking requirements to comply with section 4.12.6 of the Albemarle County Zoning Ordinance, unless parking alternatives per section 4.12 are pursued during site plan and are approved by the Zoning Administrator.

**PROPOSED UNITS**  
MAX 128 units, Gross & net density: 9.39 units/acre

**USE**  
EXISTING: Vacant  
PROPOSED: Mixed Use Development

**ZONING**  
EXISTING: R2, R10, CO  
OVERLAY: Airport Impact Area, Entrance Corridor, Steep Slopes - Managed, Dam Break Inundation Zone - State  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Urban Density Residential, Community Mixed Use  
PROPOSED: NMD

	ACREAGE	RIGHT-OF-WAY RESERVATION	ACREAGE LESS R/W RESERVATION
TMP 76-46A (West)	4.50	0.21	4.29
Portion of TMP 76-46F	0.58	.002	0.58
TMP 76-46A (East)	5.67	.014	5.66
TMP 76-54	2.88	0.22	2.66
Total	13.63	0.44	13.19

TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

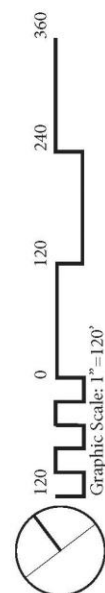
Submitted 18 March 2019  
 Revised 17 June 2019  
 Revised 29 July 2019  
 Revised 13 September 2019  
 Revised 16 December 2019  
 Revised 16 March 2020  
 Revised 22 June 2020  
 Revised 28 JULY 2020  
 Revised 6 August 2020

REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020

project: 18.004

SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.



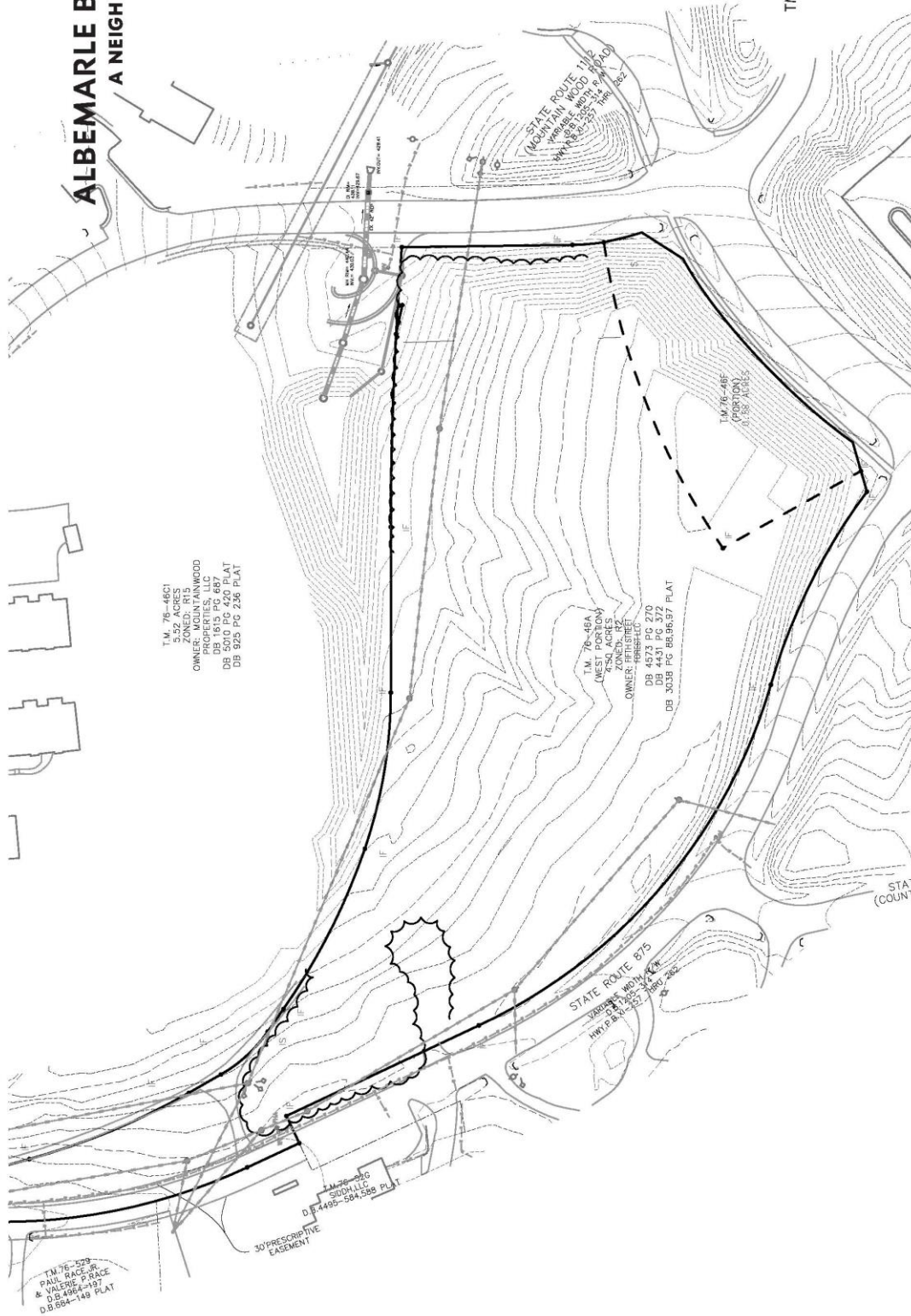


Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**





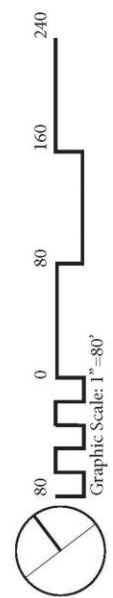
TMP(S) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

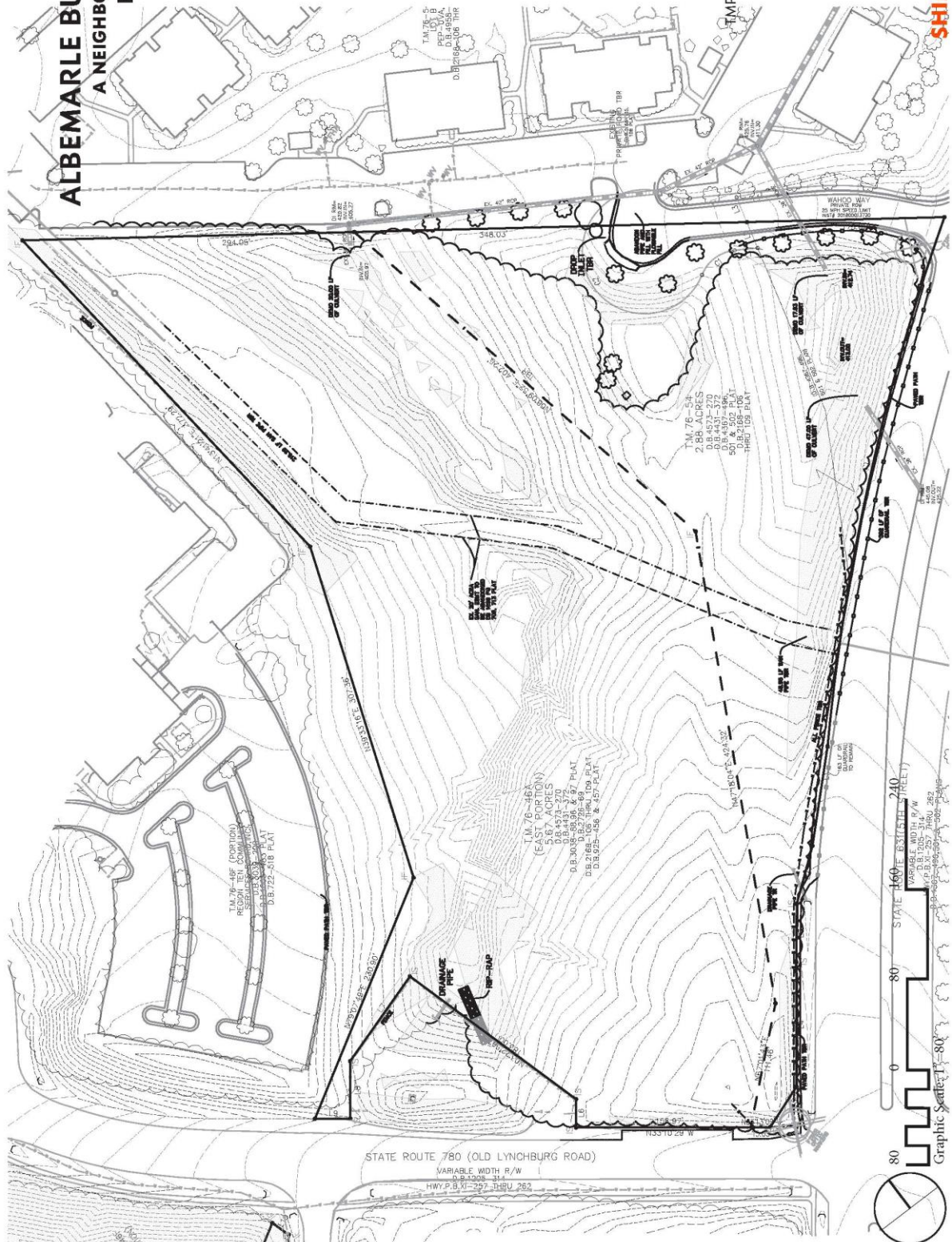
Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**



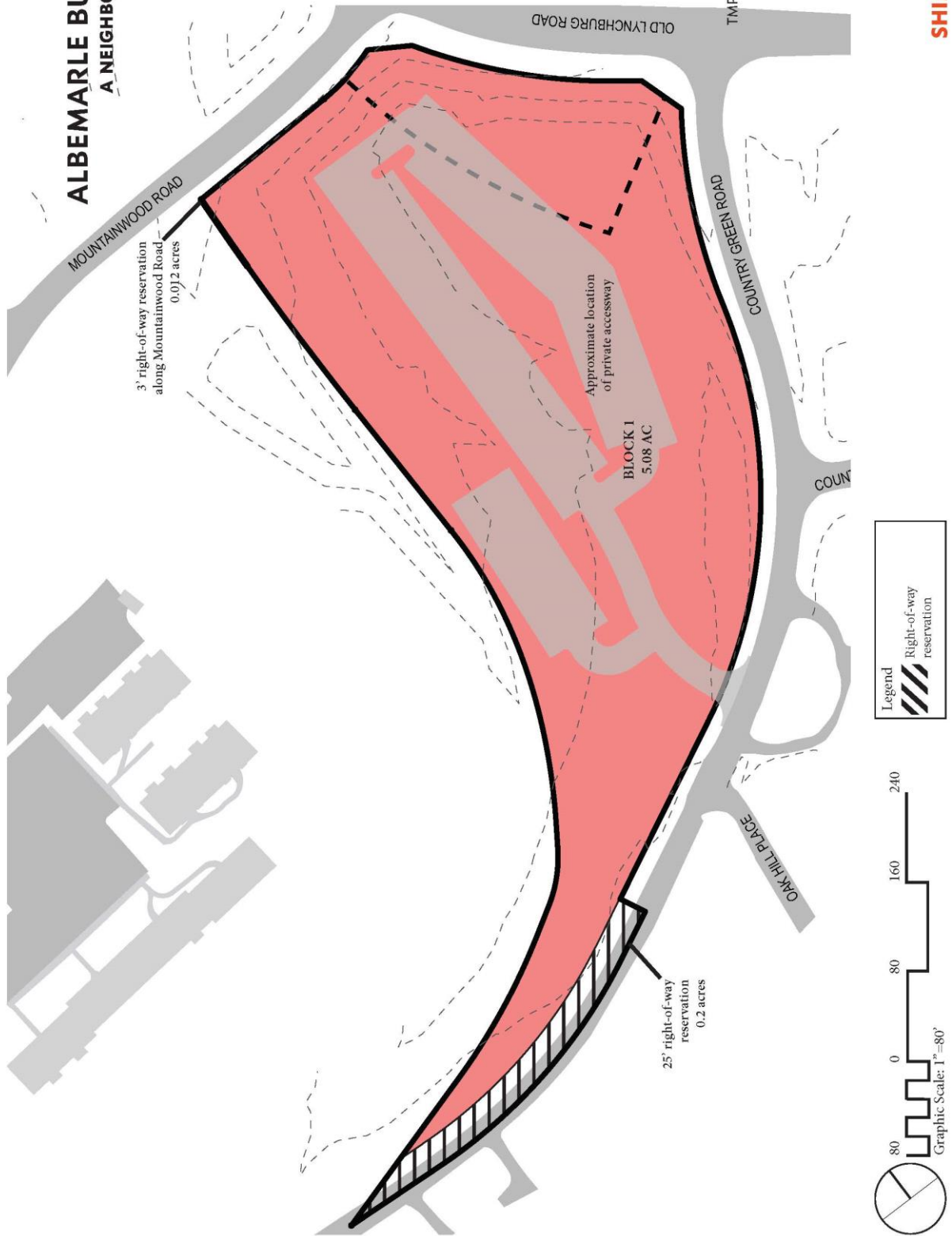


TMP(S) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F  
Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**











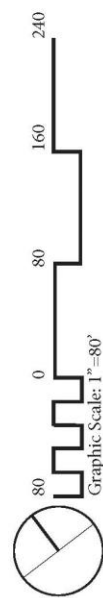
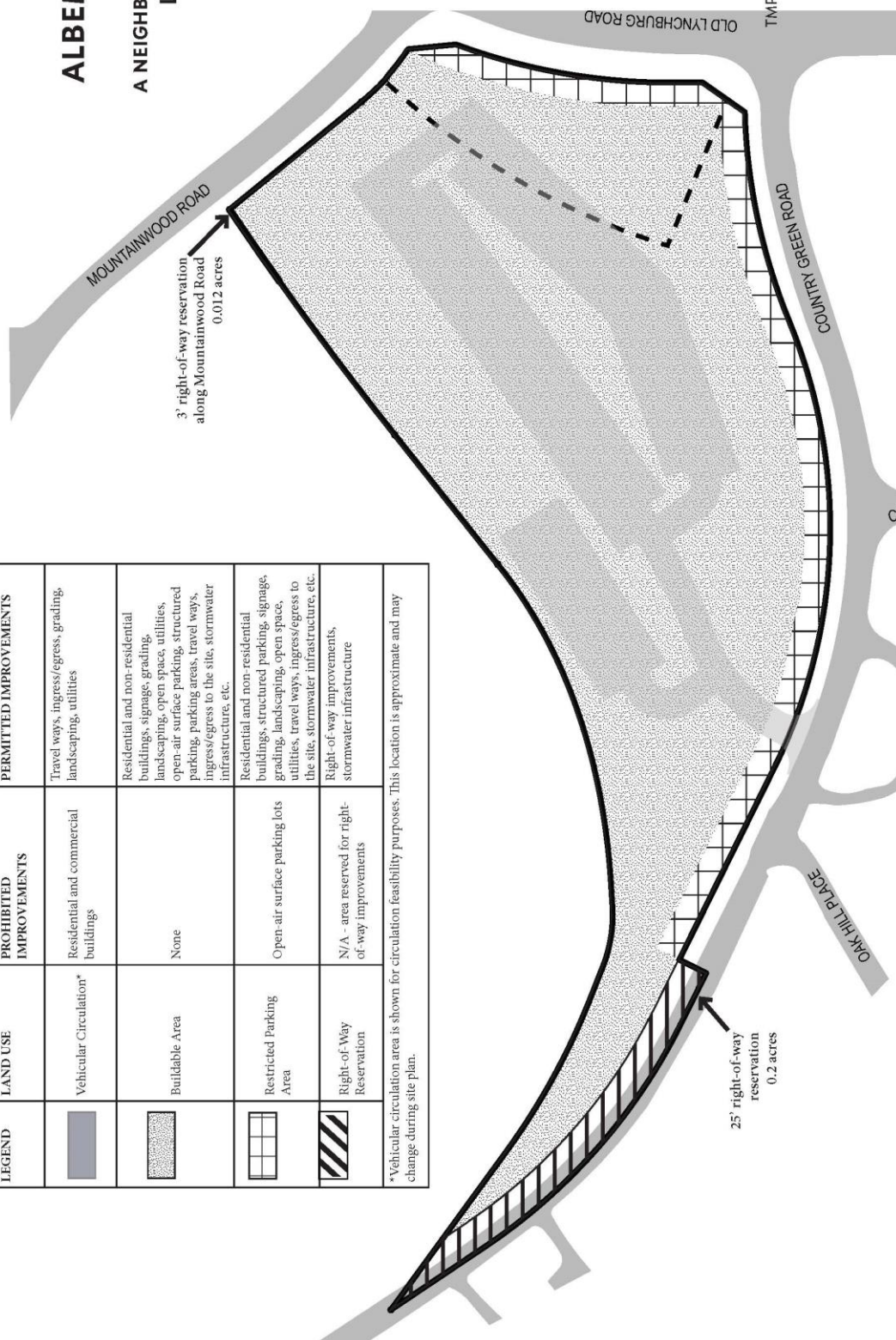
# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS

## A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT LAND USE CATEGORIES

Sheet 7 of 19

LEGEND	LAND USE	PROHIBITED IMPROVEMENTS	PERMITTED IMPROVEMENTS
	Vehicular Circulation*	Residential and commercial buildings	Travel ways, ingress/egress, grading, landscaping, utilities
	Buildable Area	None	Residential and non-residential buildings, signage, grading, landscaping, open space, utilities, open air surface parking, structured parking, parking areas, travel ways, ingress/egress to the site, stormwater infrastructure, etc.
	Restricted Parking Area	Open air surface parking lots	Residential and non-residential buildings, structured parking, signage, grading, landscaping, open space, utilities, travel ways, ingress/egress to the site, stormwater infrastructure, etc.
	Right-of-Way Reservation	N/A - area reserved for right-of-way improvements	Right-of-way improvements, stormwater infrastructure

\* Vehicular circulation area is shown for circulation feasibility purposes. This location is approximate and may change during site plan.



TMP(S) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

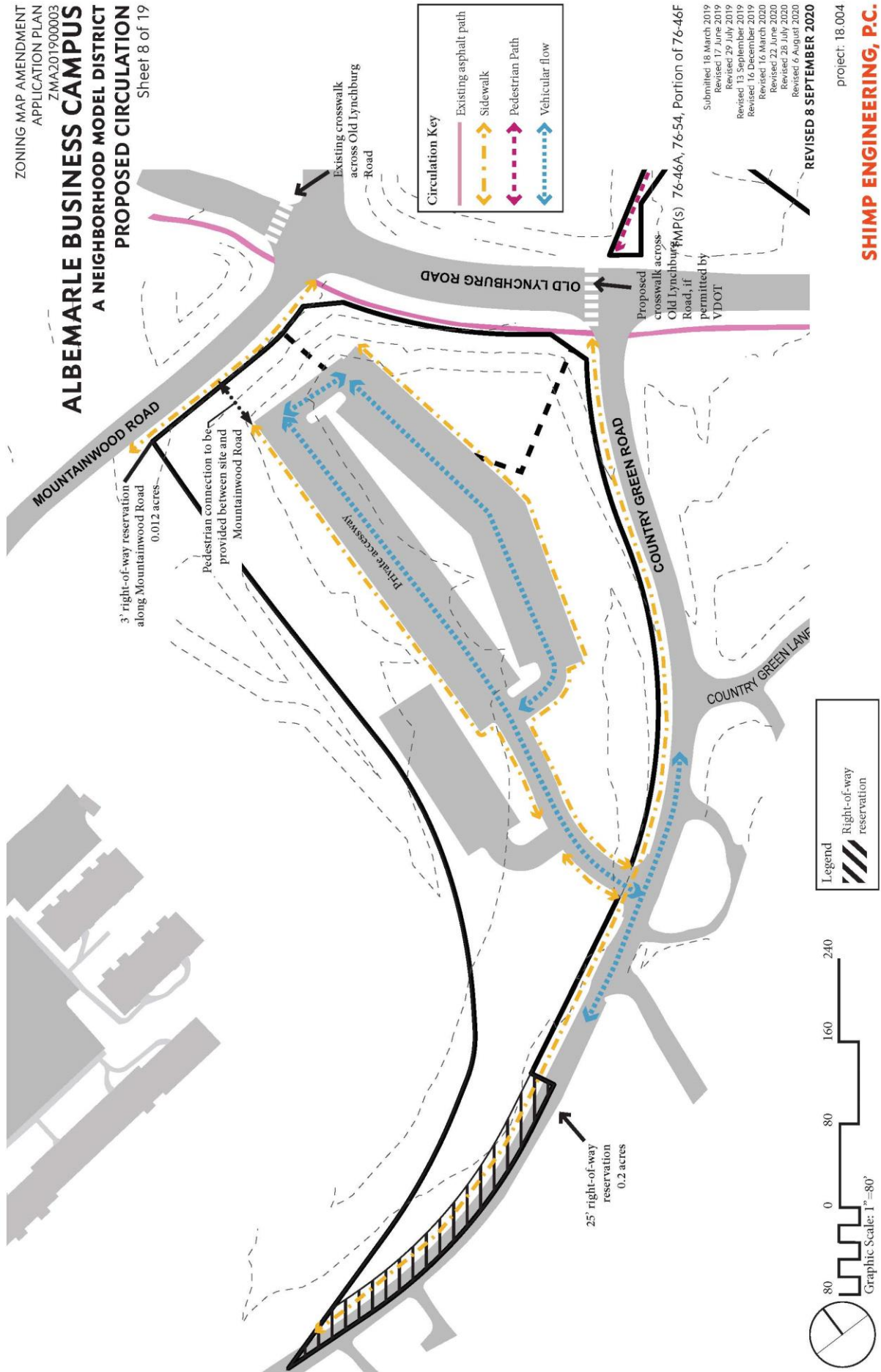
ZONING MAP AMENDMENT  
APPLICATION PLAN  
ZMA201900003

# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS

## A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT

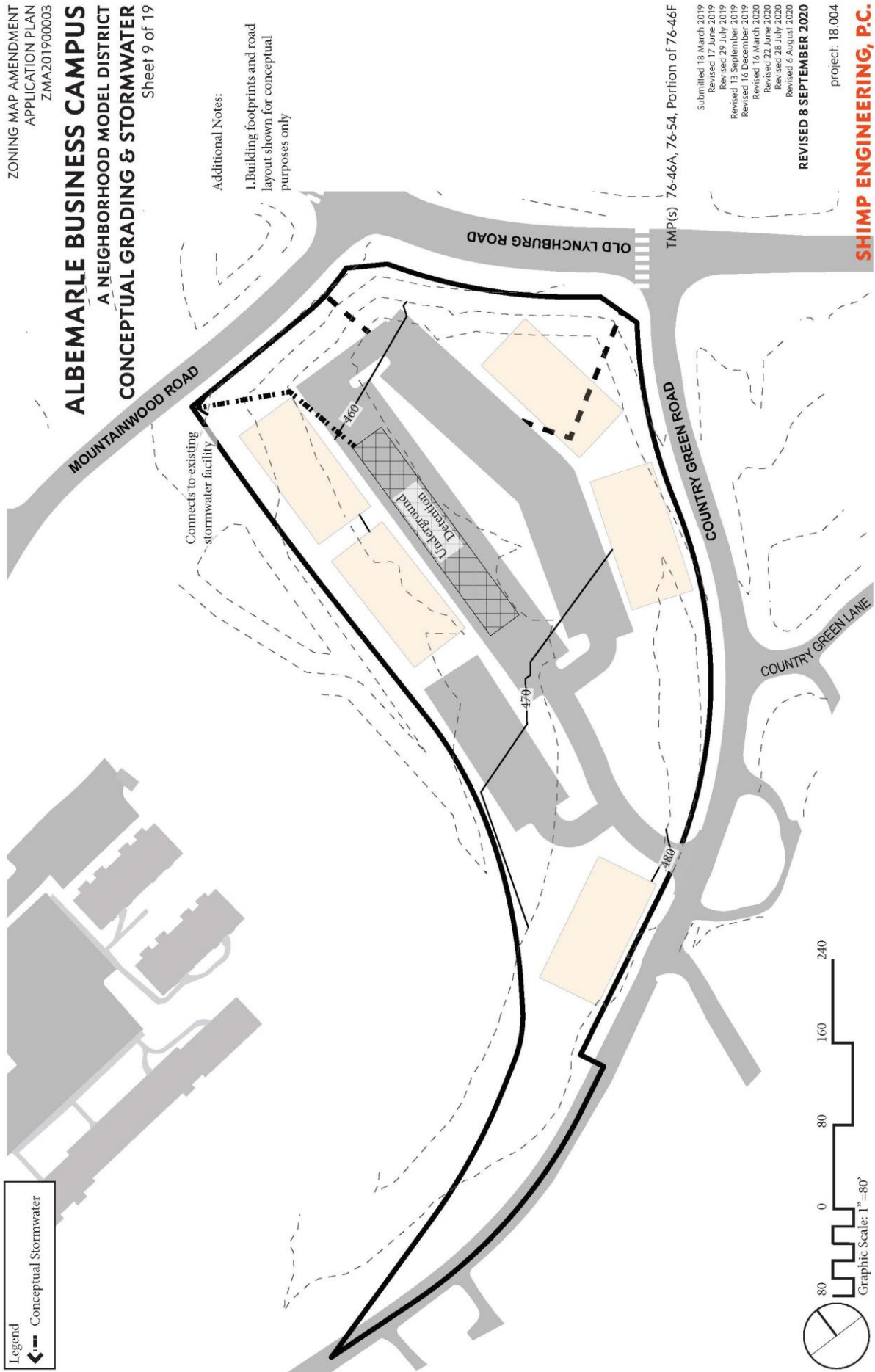
### PROPOSED CIRCULATION

Sheet 8 of 19



# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT CONCEPTUAL GRADING & STORMWATER

Sheet 9 of 19



## Additional Notes:

1. Building footprints and road layout shown for conceptual purposes only



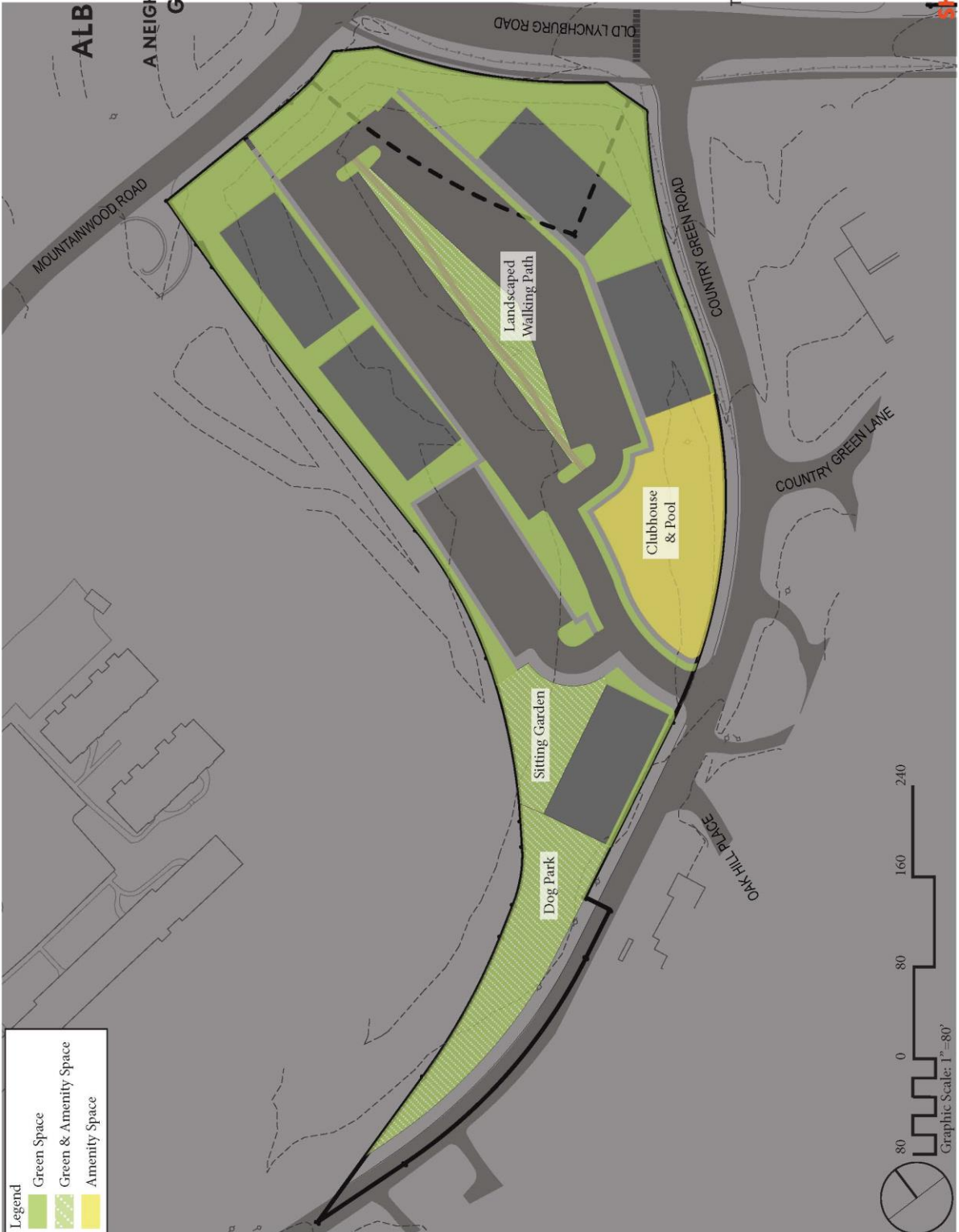
# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS

## A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT GREEN & AMENITY SPACE

Sheet 10 of 19

### Additional Notes:

1. Building footprints and road layout shown for conceptual purposes only
2. Notwithstanding the green & amenity spaces depicted on this Application Plan, the Code of Development shall regulate the minimum required green & amenity spaces and landscape. Therefore, provided such requirements are satisfied, non-substantive changes to the depicted design are allowed. There will be a minimum of 20% (118,744.56 SF) green space and amenity area in the NMD.



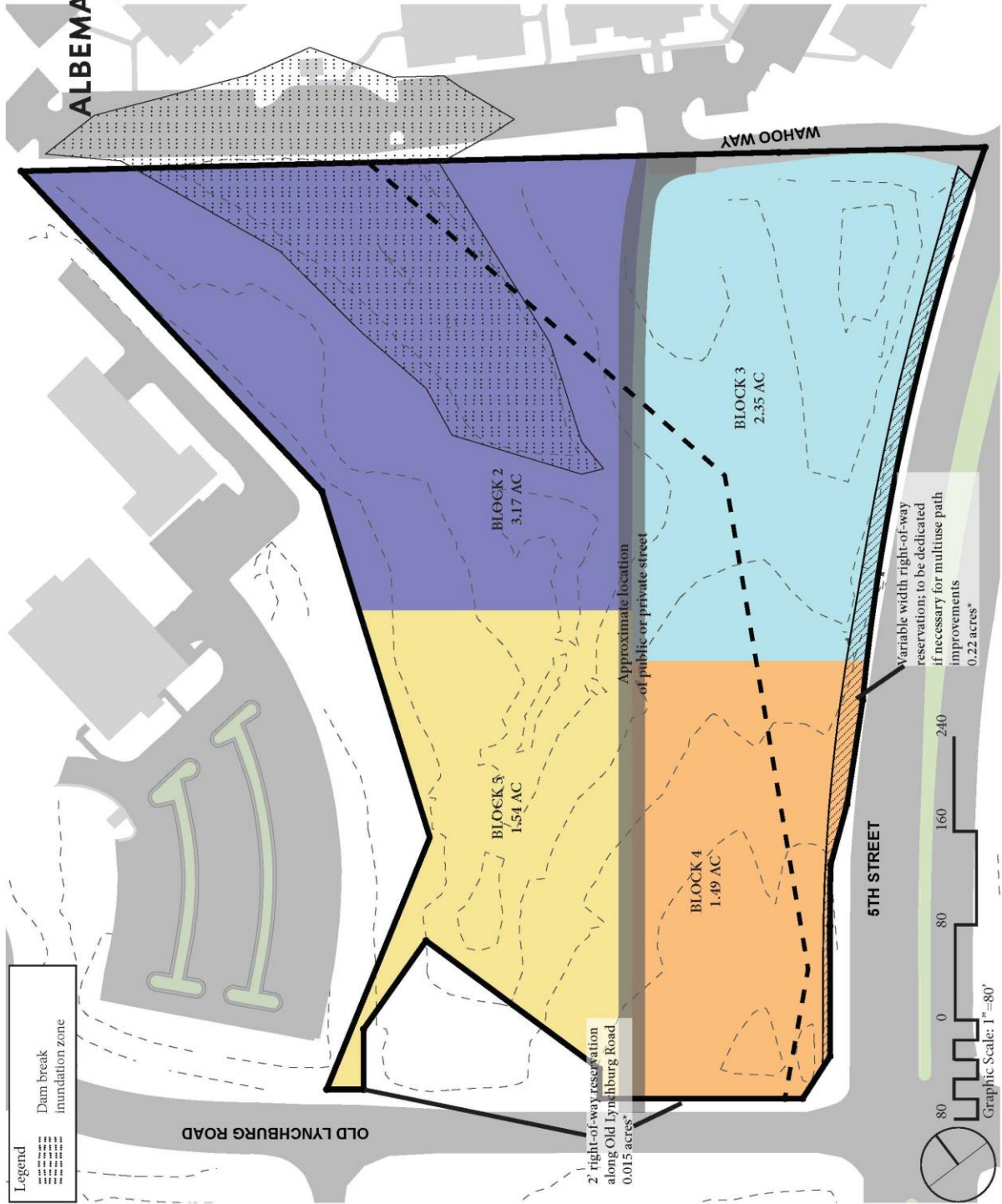
TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**



\*See sheet 2 for right-of-way reservation by parcel

TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

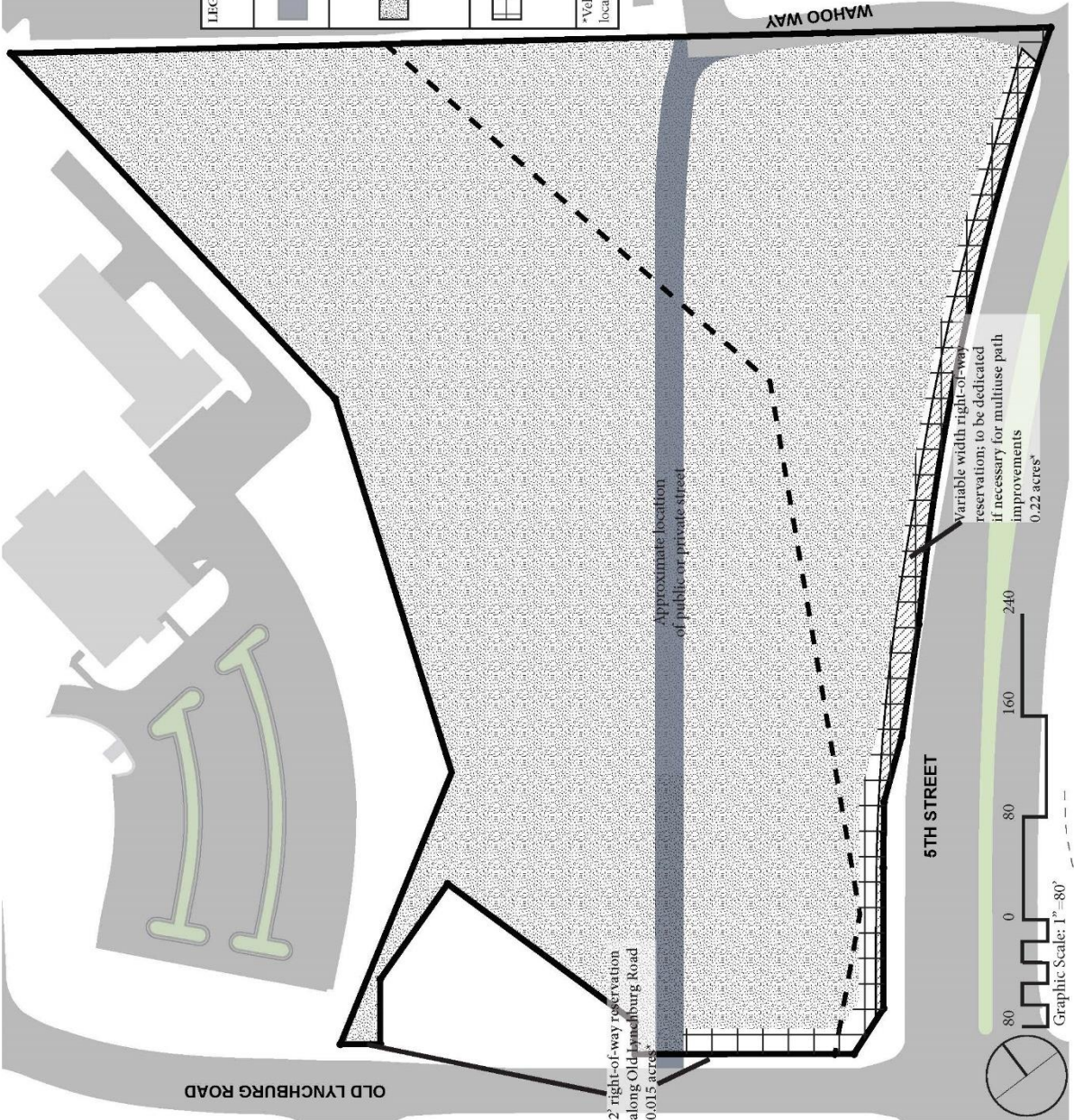
project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**



# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT LAND USE CATEGORIES

Sheet 12 of 19



LEGEND	LAND USE	PROHIBITED IMPROVEMENTS	PERMITTED IMPROVEMENTS
	Vehicular Circulation	Residential and commercial buildings	Travel ways, ingress/egress, grading, landscaping, utilities, along with other uses typically permitted within VDOT ROW
	Buildable Area	None	Residential and non-residential buildings, signage, gradings, landscaping, open space, utilities, open-air surface parking, structured parking, parking areas, travel ways, ingress/egress to the site, stormwater infrastructure, etc.
	Restricted Parking Area	Open-air surface parking lots	Residential and non-residential buildings, structured parking, signage, grading, landscaping, open space, utilities, travel ways, ingress/egress to the site, stormwater infrastructure, etc.

\*Vehicular circulation area is shown for circulation feasibility purposes. The ROW reservation location is approximate and may change during site plan.

\*See sheet 2 for right-of-way reservation by parcel

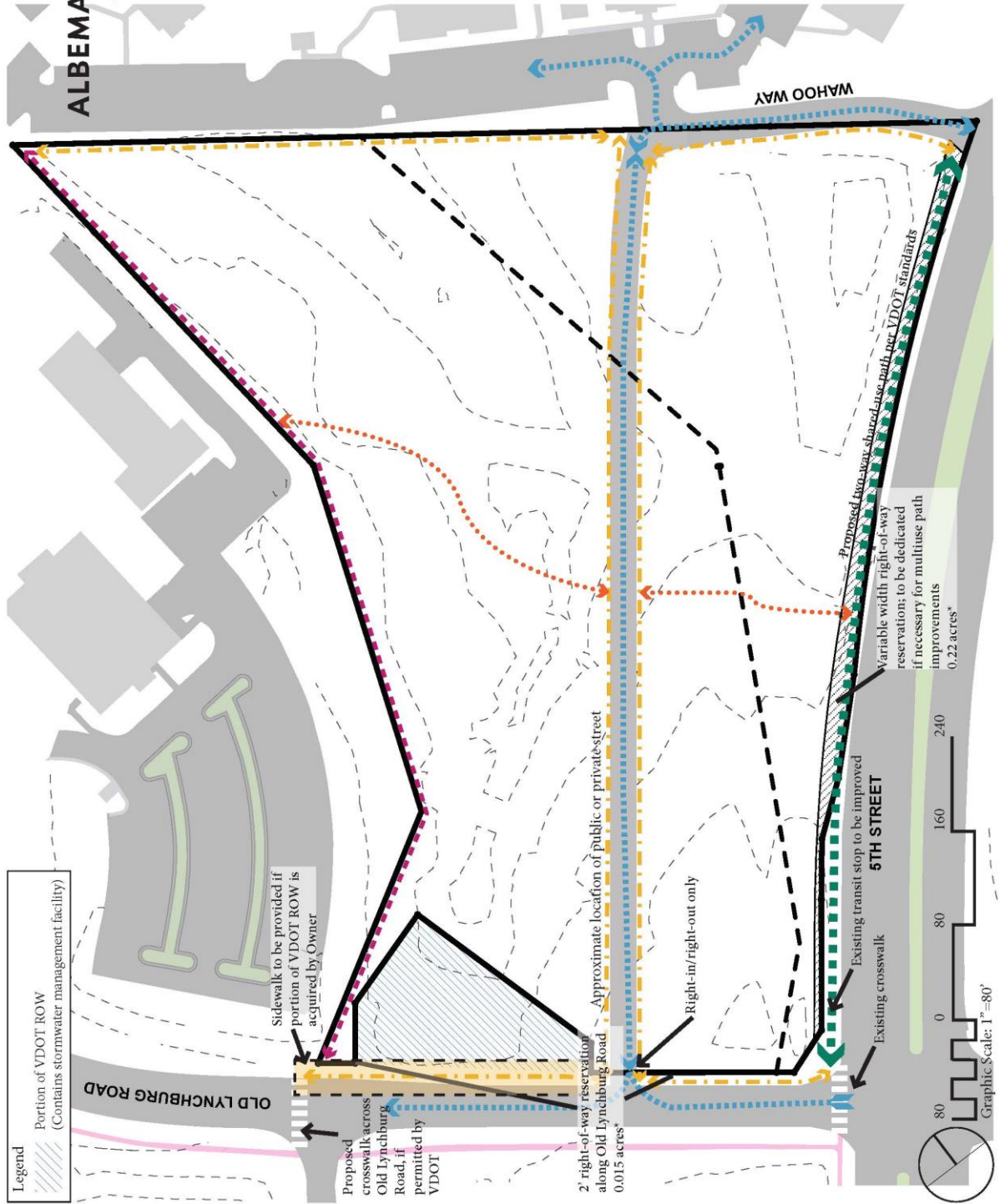
TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**





\*See sheet 2 for right-of-way reservation by parcel

TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020  
**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

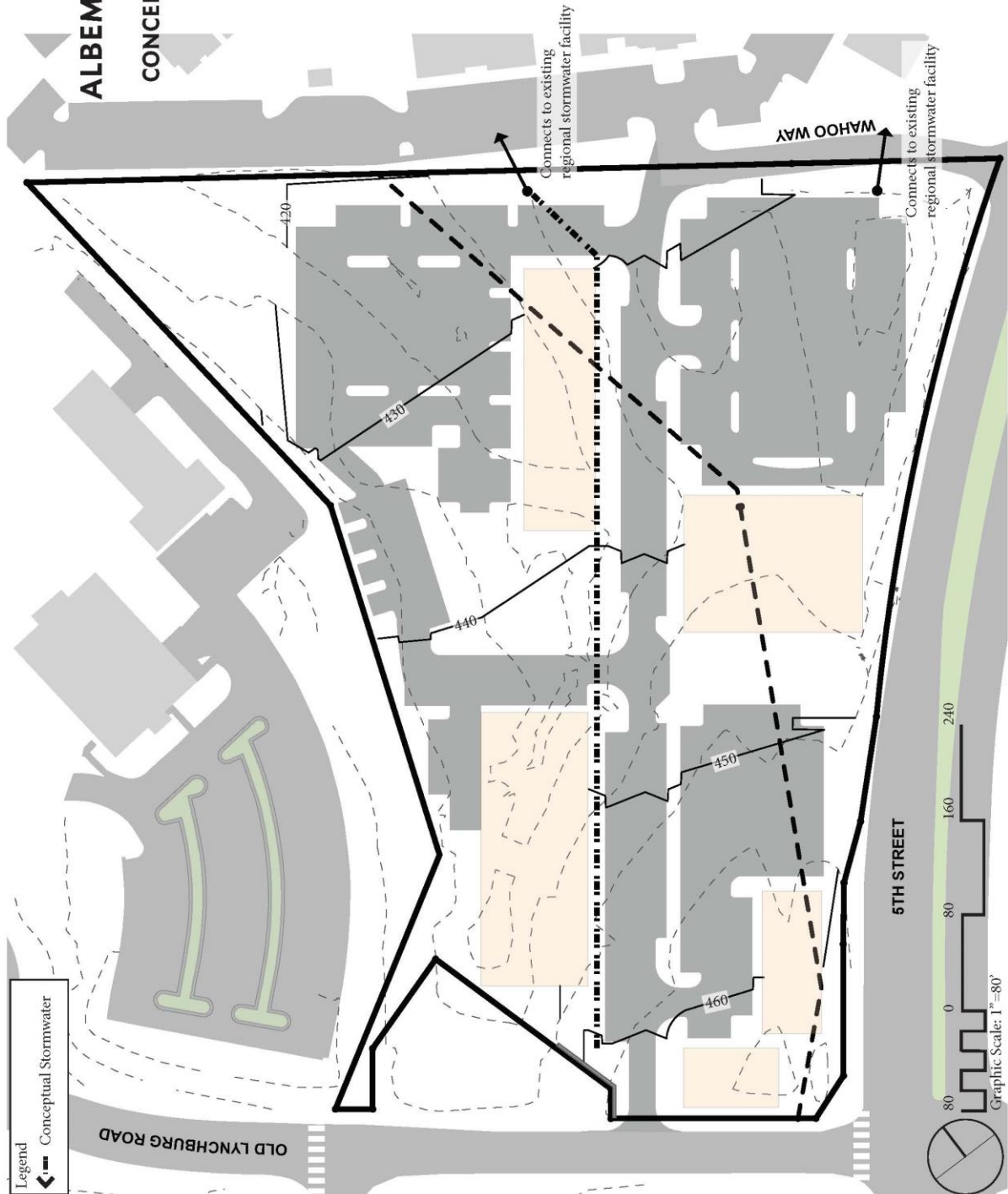
**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT CONCEPTUAL GRADING & STORMWATER

Sheet 14 of 19

## Additional Notes:

1. Building footprints and road layout shown for conceptual purposes only



TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**



# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS

## A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT GREEN & AMENITY SPACE

Sheet 15 of 19

### Additional Notes:

1. Building footprints and road layout shown for conceptual purposes only
2. Notwithstanding the green & amenity spaces depicted on this Application Plan, the Code of Development shall regulate the minimum required green & amenity spaces and landscape. Therefore, provided such requirements are satisfied, non-substantive changes to the depicted design are allowed. There will be a minimum of 20% (118,744.56 SF) green space and amenity area provided in the NMD.

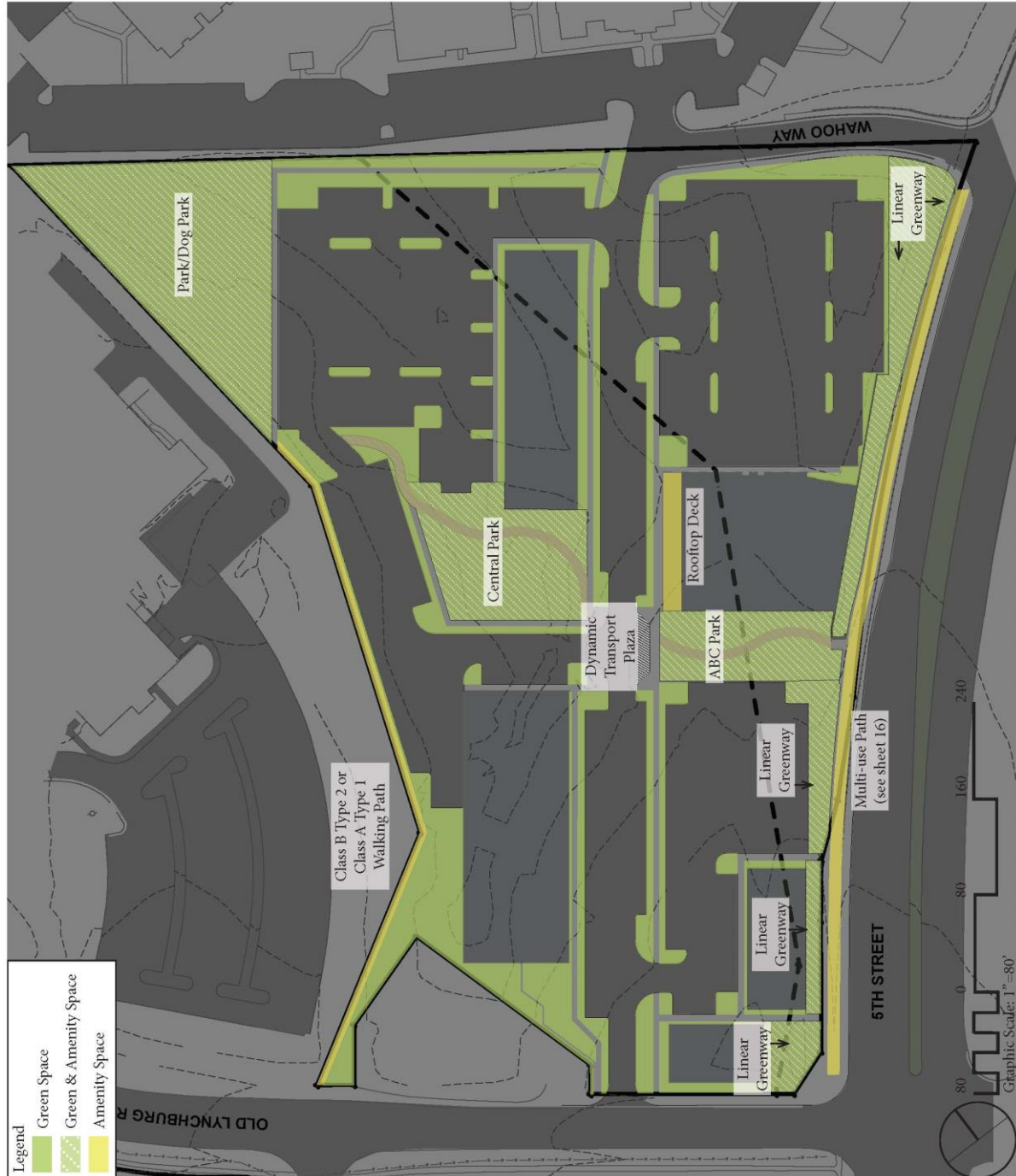
TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

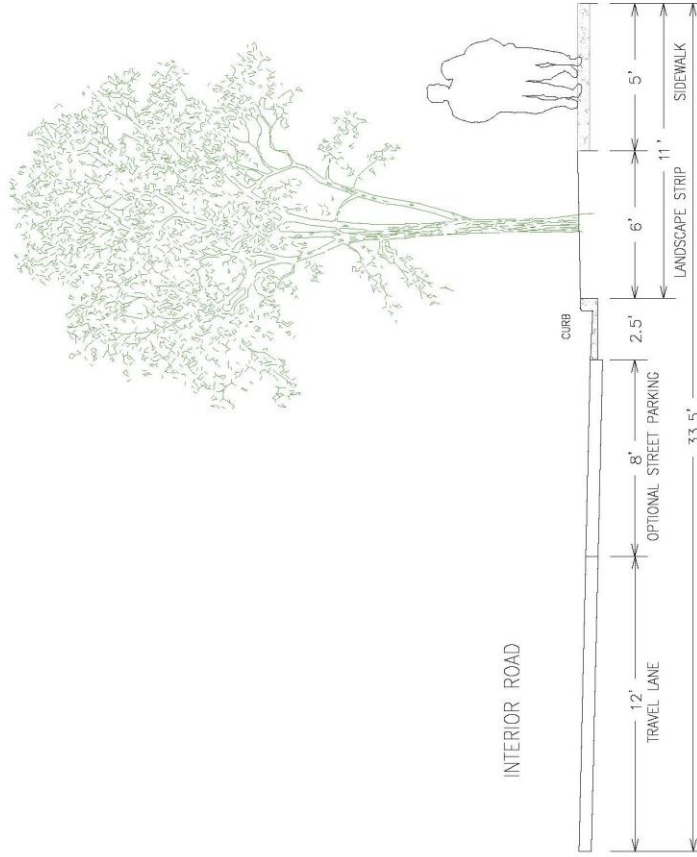


**ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS**  
A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT  
CONCEPTUAL  
STREET SECTIONS

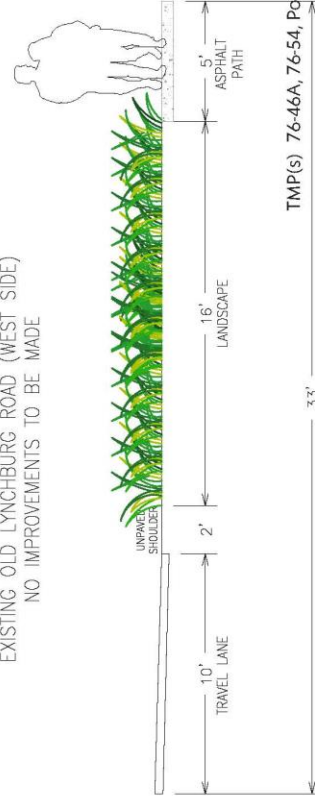
Sheet 16 of 19

**OLD LYNCHBURG ROAD (WEST SIDE)  
EXISTING ASPHALT PATH**

**INTERIOR STREETS**



EXISTING OLD LYNCHBURG ROAD (WEST SIDE)  
NO IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE



TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 26 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

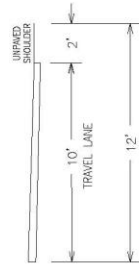
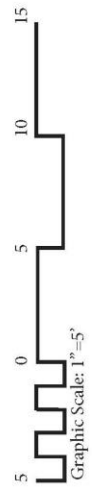
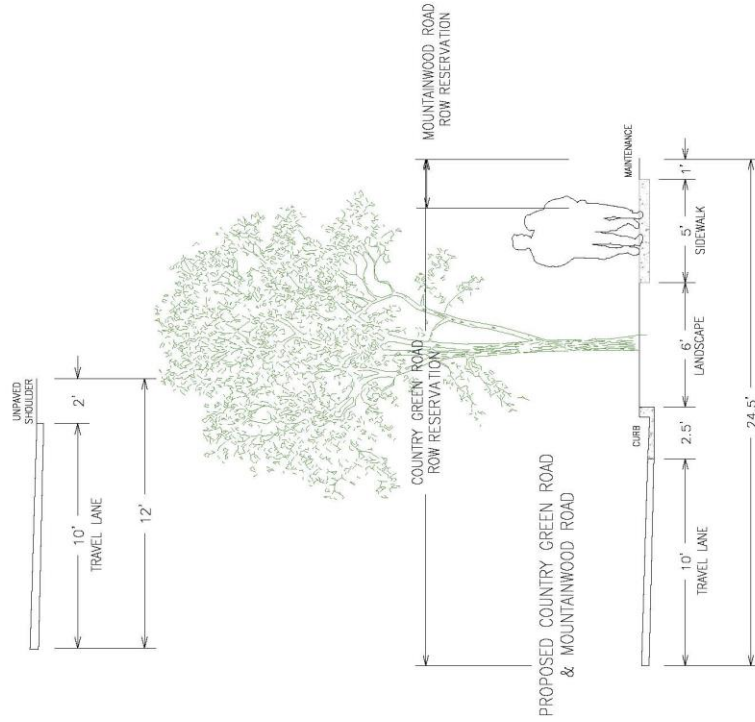
**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**





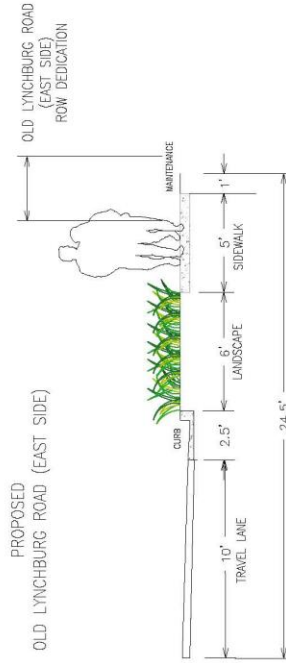
**SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS  
(VDOT STANDARDS)  
OLD LYNCHBURG ROAD (EAST SIDE)**

EXISTING COUNTRY GREEN ROAD  
& MOUNTAINWOOD ROAD



EXISTING  
OLD LYNCHBURG ROAD (EAST SIDE)

**Right-of-Way Reservation**  
For specific right-of-way reservation information, please refer to Site & ZMA Information (sheet 2) and Proposed Circulation (sheets 8 & 13).



TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 MARCH 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 28 JULY 2020  
**REVISED 6 AUGUST 2020**

Source: VDOT Road Design Manual, Appendix A(1): VDOT Complete Streets: Bicycle & Pedestrian Facility Guidelines, Bus Stop Design & Parking Guidelines, (A(1)-69, 71)

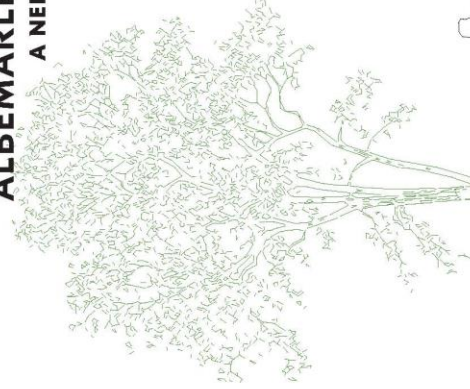
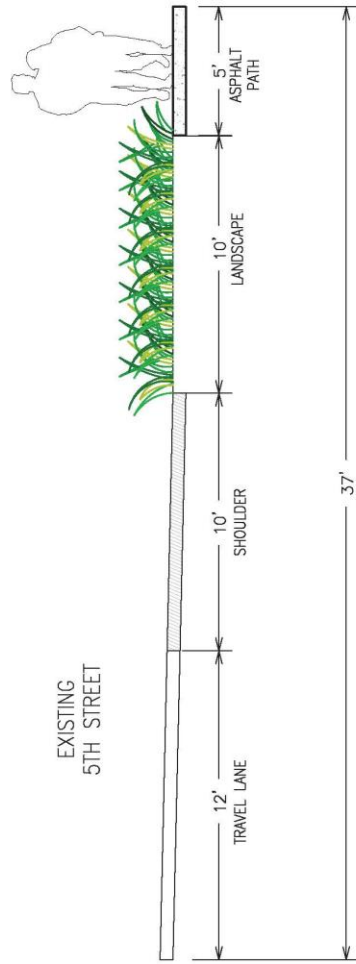
project: 18.004  
**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT CONCEPTUAL STREET SECTIONS

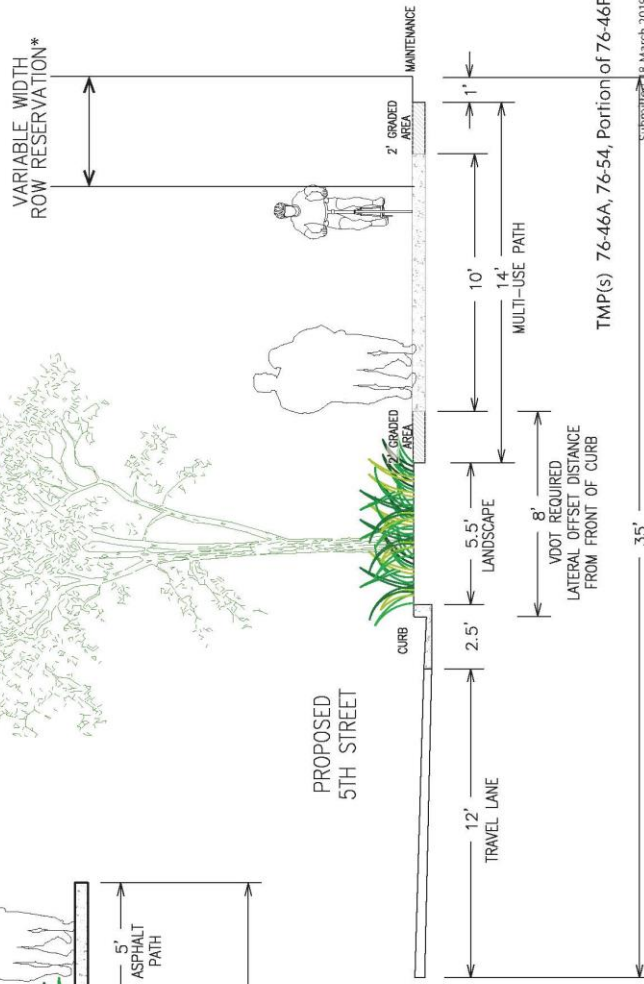
Sheet 18 of 19



## TWO-WAY SHARED-USE PATH (VDOT STANDARDS) 5TH STREET EXTENDED



## PROPOSED 5TH STREET



\*To be dedicated if necessary for multi-use path improvements

1. Improvements shown are within right-of-way and right-of-way reservation area adjacent to 5th Street

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 25 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

Source: VDOT Road Design Manual, Appendix A(1): VDOT Complete Streets: Bicycle & Pedestrian Facility Guidelines, Bus Stop Design & Parking Guidelines, (A(1)-24, 26)

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**





# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS

## A NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL DISTRICT

### CONCEPTUAL

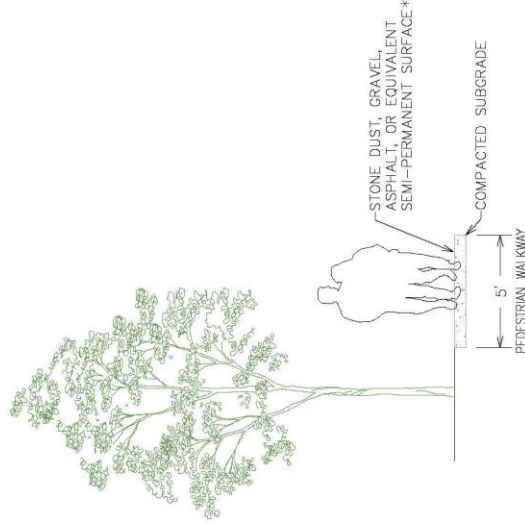
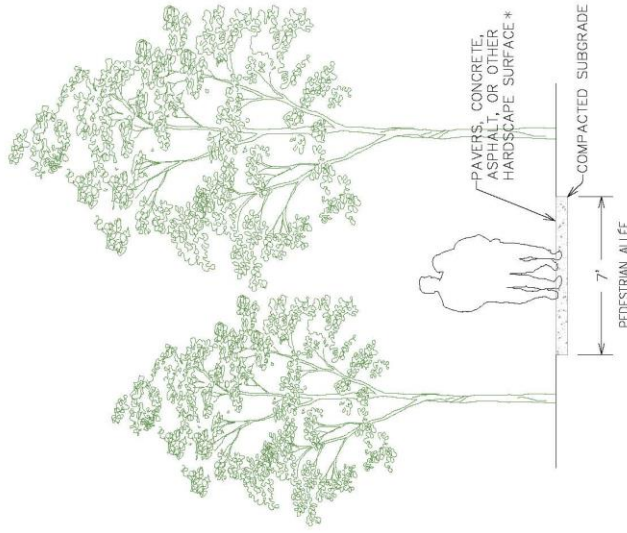
### STREET SECTIONS

Sheet 19 of 19

#### PEDESTRIAN PATH



#### PEDESTRIAN ALLÉE



TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
Revised 16 March 2020  
Revised 22 June 2020  
Revised 26 July 2020  
Revised 6 August 2020

**REVISED 8 SEPTEMBER 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

\*Filter fabric to be provided if required

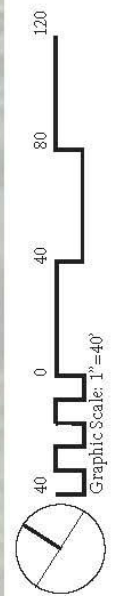
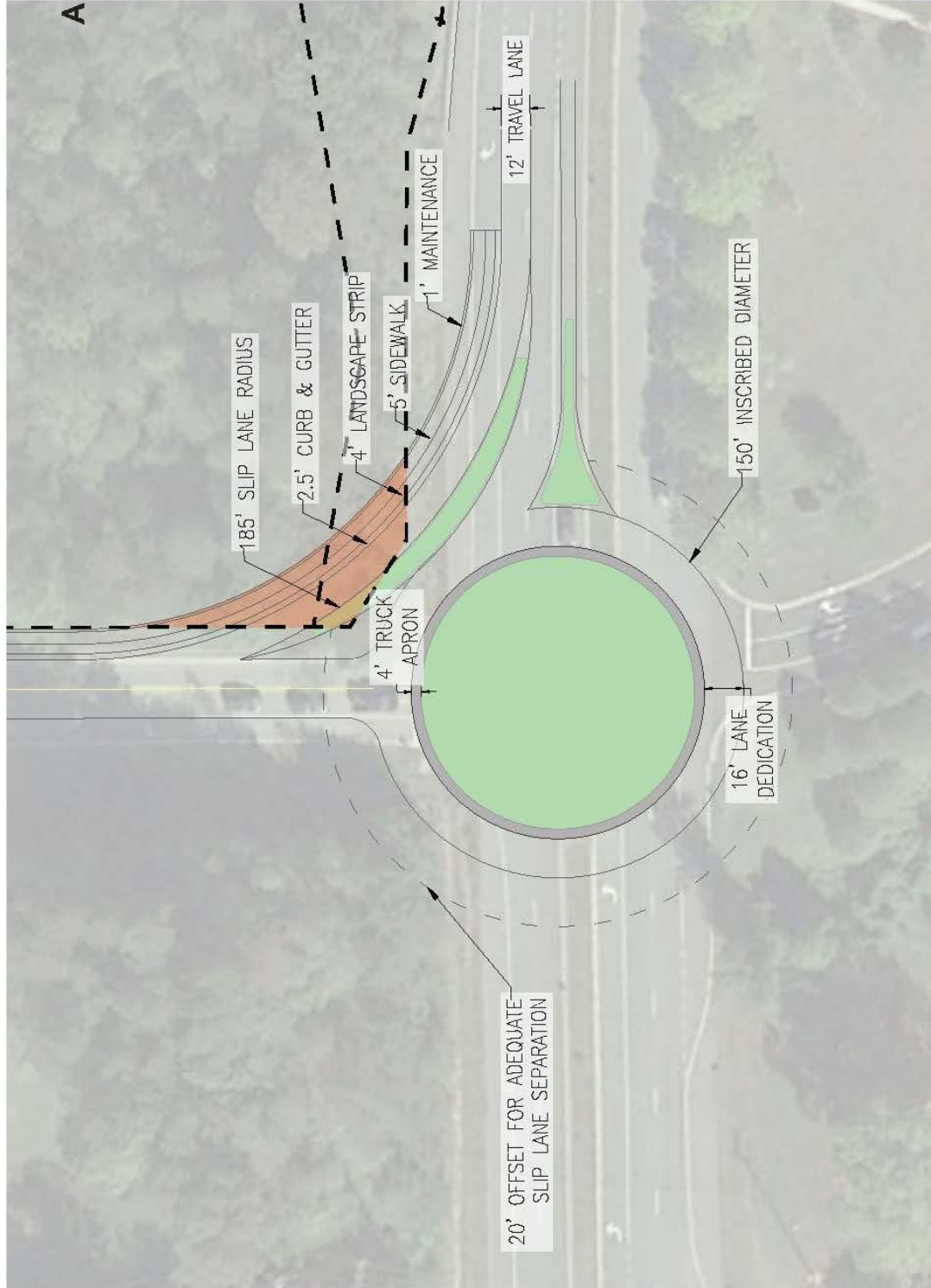
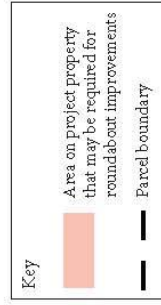


# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS SINGLE-LANE ROUNDABOUT EXHIBIT

Sheet 1 of 1

This exhibit is shown for roundabout feasibility purposes. This exhibit shows a roundabout with a 150' inscribed diameter, slip lane, and pedestrian improvements.

Approximately 0.05 AC (2350 SF) ROW dedication from the eastern portion of the project property may be required for a single-lane roundabout with a 150' inscribed diameter.



TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
**REVISED 16 MARCH 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**



Original Proffers   X    
 Amendment           

### PROFFER STATEMENT

ZMA Number and Name: 2019-00003 Albemarle Business Campus  
 Parcel ID Numbers: 07600-00-00-05400, 07600-00-00-046A0, and 07600-00-00-046F0 (portion)  
 Owners: 5<sup>th</sup> Street Forest LLC and Region Ten Community Services Board, Inc.  
 Date of Proffer Signature: September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2020

10.17 acres to be rezoned from R-2 Residential to Neighborhood Model District  
 2.88 acres to be rezoned from R-10 Residential to Neighborhood Model District  
 0.58 acres to be rezoned from Commercial Office to Neighborhood Model District  
 Total: 13.63 acres to be rezoned to Neighborhood Model District

---

5<sup>th</sup> Street Forest LLC, a Virginia limited liability company is the owner of Tax Parcels 07600-00-00-05400 and 07600-00-00-046A0, and is the contract purchaser of a 0.58 acre portion of Tax Parcel 07600-00-00-046F0 (collectively, the "Property"), which together are the subject of rezoning application ZMA No. 2019-00003, a project known as "Albemarle Business Campus" (the "Project"). Region Ten Community Services Board, Inc. is the current owner of Tax Parcel 07600-00-00-046F0. 5<sup>th</sup> Street Forest LLC and Region Ten Community Services Board, Inc. are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Owner."

Pursuant to Section 33 of the Albemarle County Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 18 of the Albemarle County Code), the Owner hereby voluntarily proffers the conditions listed below, which shall be applied to the Property if it is rezoned to the requested Neighborhood Model District (NMD). These conditions are proffered as a part of the requested rezoning and the Owner and applicant specifically deem the following proffers reasonable and appropriate, as conclusively evidenced by the signature(s) below. Each signatory below signing on behalf of the Owner covenants and warrants that it is an authorized signatory of the Owner for this Proffer Statement.

**1. INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS:**

- a. Prior to the issuance of certificate of occupancy for any building with a use that solely or collectively (with other existing uses on the Property) would generate more than 487 vehicle trips per day, the Owner shall contribute Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00) as a cash contribution (the "Cash Contribution") to Albemarle County's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) fund.

- b. Prior to or concurrent with the Cash Contribution payment, the Owner shall dedicate for public use a portion of the Property, as shown on the "Single-Lane Roundabout Exhibit" prepared by Shimp Engineering, dated March 18, 2019 with a revision date of March 16, 2020 (the "Roundabout Exhibit"), attached hereto.
2. **TRIP GENERATION:** Daily and peak hour vehicular trips shall be noted on all site plans and zoning clearances on the Property. Site plans and zoning clearances on the Property must contain a note that itemizes each proposed use, and if applicable, each previously approved use that is expected to continue, with its affiliated daily and peak vehicular trips. Neither a site plan nor a zoning clearance shall be issued if the combined uses on the Property are estimated to generate a number of daily vehicular trips exceeding 3,200 or a number of peak hour trips exceeding 509. Trip generation numbers shall be derived from the then-current edition of the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manual and shall account for internal trip capture for mixed-use developments, as determined by the Director of Community Development or the Director's designee.
3. **PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT:** The Owner shall develop the Property and the Project in accord with the terms and conditions of that certain Performance Agreement between Albemarle County, the Albemarle County Economic Development Authority, and 5<sup>th</sup> Street Forest LLC, dated April 15, 2020 (the "Performance Agreement"), as it may be amended in the future pursuant to the terms and conditions thereof.

(Signature Pages Immediately Follow)

WITNESS the following signatures:

**OWNER:**

Owner of Tax Parcels 07600-00-00-05400 and 07600-00-00-046A0:

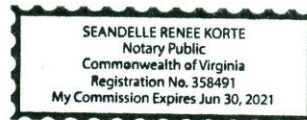
**5<sup>TH</sup> STREET FOREST LLC,**  
a Virginia limited liability company

By: KJR  
Kyle Redinger, Manager

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
CITY COUNTY OF Charlottesville, to wit:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 14<sup>th</sup> day of September 2020  
by Kyle Redinger, Manager of Albemarle Land Development LLC.

My Commission expires: 06/30/2021 Seandelle Korte  
Notary Public





Owner of Tax Parcel 07600-00-00-046F0:

**REGION TEN COMMUNITY SERVICES BOARD, INC.**

a Virginia corporation

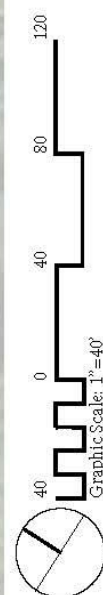
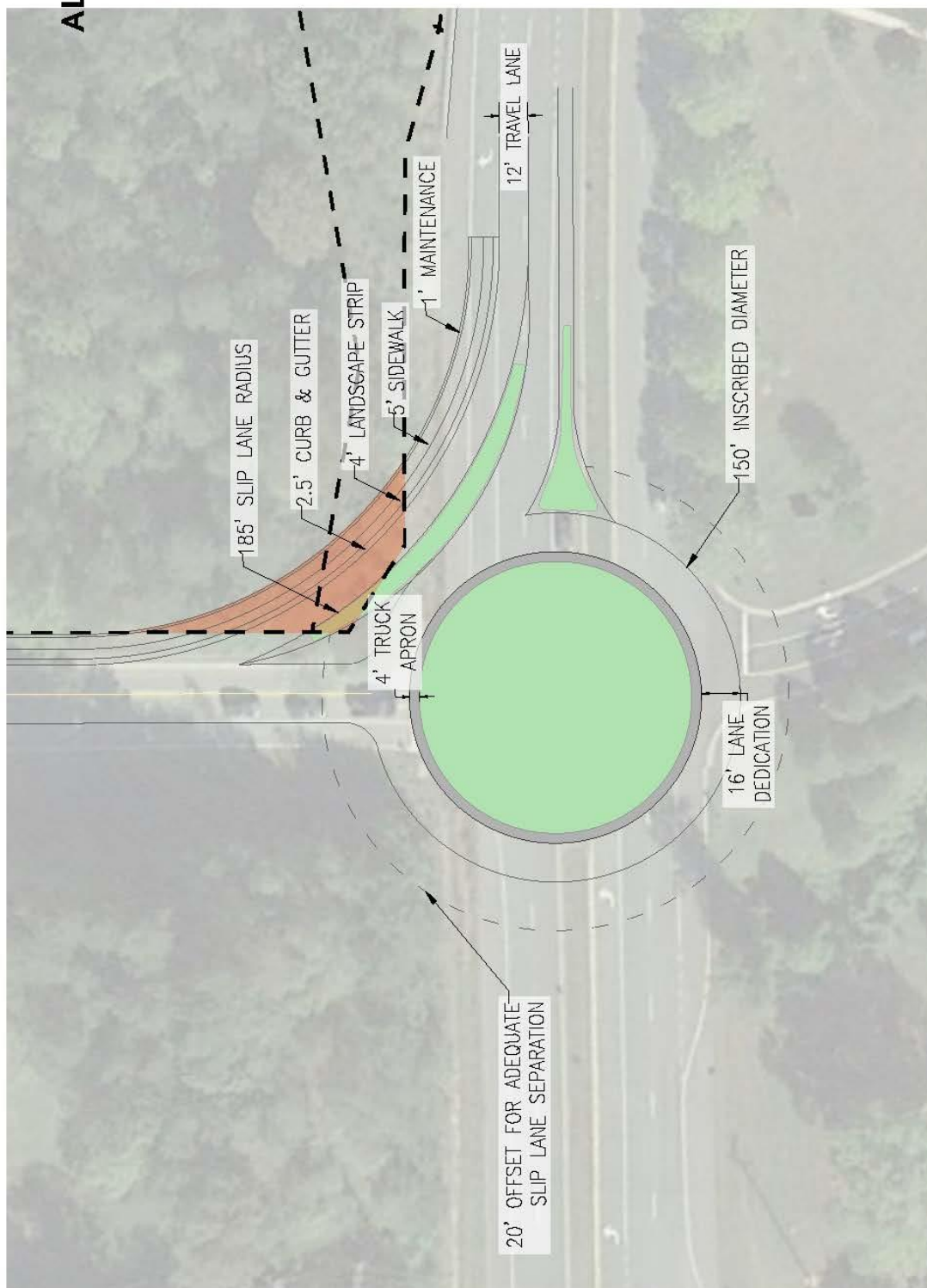
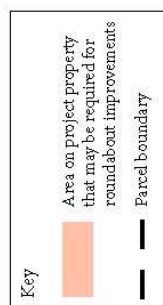
By:   
Lisa Beitz, Executive Director

# ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS SINGLE-LANE ROUNDABOUT EXHIBIT

Sheet 1 of 1

This exhibit is shown for roundabout feasibility purposes. This exhibit shows a roundabout with a 150' inscribed diameter, slip lane, and pedestrian improvements.

Approximately 0.05 AC (2350 SF) ROW dedication from the eastern portion of the project property may be required for a single-lane roundabout with a 150' inscribed diameter.



TMP(s) 76-46A, 76-54, Portion of 76-46F

Submitted 18 March 2019  
Revised 17 June 2019  
Revised 29 July 2019  
Revised 13 September 2019  
Revised 16 December 2019  
**REVISED 16 MARCH 2020**

project: 18.004

**SHIMP ENGINEERING, P.C.**

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE A SPECIAL EXCEPTION  
FOR ZMA 2019-00003 ALBEMARLE BUSINESS CAMPUS**

**BE IT RESOLVED** that, upon consideration of the Transmittal Summary and Planning Commission Staff Report prepared in conjunction with the application and the attachments thereto, including staff's supporting analysis, and all of the factors relevant to special exceptions in Albemarle County Code §§ 18-8.2(b), 18-20A.8(a), and 18-33.49, the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors hereby approves the special exception to waive the requirement for a Neighborhood Model District to have a minimum of two housing types.



**Line Name:** Esmont - Scottsville

**Line No.:** TLN150:00437 **Easement No.:** 170A

#### SUPPLEMENTAL EASEMENT AND RIGHT OF WAY

On this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020, **Albemarle County, Virginia**, whose address is 401 McIntire Road, Charlottesville, Virginia 22902, ("Grantor"), whether one or more persons, owns an interest in a tract of real property that is more particularly described lands of the Grantor, situated in the State of Albemarle Virginia County, Tax Parcel Number 128A2-00-00-01800 in that certain document, dated 09/25/2017 recorded as Instrument# 201700011118 of the real property records of Virginia County, Albemarle, and such tract is subject to easements and rights-of-way granted in favor of Appalachian Power Company.

**Appalachian Power Company**, a(n) Virginia corporation, a unit of American Electric Power, whose principal business address is 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43215, ("AEP") is the current owner and holder of the rights, title, and interest, or a portion thereof, granted in or arising under that certain right of way and easement, dated 06/03/1926, and recorded in Deed Book 194, Page 251 of the official records of Albemarle County, Virginia (the "Original Easement").

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of Ten and NO/100 Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, Grantor hereby grants, conveys and warrants this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way ("Easement") to AEP for electric transmission, distribution, and communication lines and appurtenant equipment and fixtures to supplement the Original Easement.

Auditor/Key/Tax Number: 128A2-00-00-01800

The location, width, and boundaries of the easement area are hereby revised, modified, and clarified to be as described and depicted on Exhibit "A", attached hereto and made a part hereof ("Easement Area").

The Easement is also supplemented by the addition of the following language:

AEP, its successors and assigns, are granted the right to construct, reconstruct, operate, maintain, alter, inspect and patrol (by ground or air), protect, repair, replace, renew, upgrade, relocate within the Easement Area, remove and replace poles, towers, and structures, made of wood, metal, concrete or other materials, including crossarms, guys, anchors, anchoring systems, grounding systems, communications facilities, and all other appurtenant equipment and fixtures, and to string conductors, wires and cables. The electric transmission facilities may consist of a variable number of towers, poles, wires, guys, anchors and associated fixtures, including the right to enlarge, and may transmit electricity of any voltage or amperage, together with the right to add to said facilities from time to time, and the right to do anything necessary, useful or convenient for the enjoyment of the Easement Area herein granted, together with the privilege of removing at any time any or all of said facilities erected on the Easement Area.

AEP and its successors and assigns, shall have the right, in AEP's reasonable discretion, to cut down, trim, and otherwise control, using herbicides or tree growth regulators, or other means, and at AEP's option, to remove from the Easement Area any and all trees, overhanging branches, vegetation, brush, or other obstructions. AEP shall also have the right to cut down, trim, remove, and otherwise control trees situated on lands of the Grantor which adjoin the Easement Area, when in the reasonable opinion of AEP those trees may endanger the safety of, or interfere with the construction, operation or maintenance of AEP's facilities or ingress or egress to, from or along the Easement Area.

AEP and its successors and assigns are granted the right of unobstructed ingress and egress, at any and all times, on, over, across, along and upon the Easement Area, and across the adjoining lands of Grantor as may be reasonably necessary to access the Easement Area for the above referenced purposes.

In no event shall Grantor, its heirs, successors, and assigns plant or cultivate any trees or place, construct, install, erect or permit any temporary or permanent building, structure, improvement or obstruction including but not limited to, storage tanks, billboards, signs, sheds, dumpsters, light poles, water impoundments, above ground irrigation systems, swimming pools or wells, or permit any alteration of the ground elevation, over or within the Easement Area. AEP may, at Grantor's cost, remove any structure or obstruction if placed within the Easement Area and may re-grade any alterations of the ground elevation within the Easement Area. AEP shall repair or pay Grantor for actual damages to growing crops, fences, gates, field tile, drainage ways, drives, or lawns caused by AEP in the exercise of the rights herein granted.

The failure of AEP to exercise any of the rights granted herein, including but not limited to the removal of any obstructions from the Easement Area, shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of the rights granted herein and the removal of any facilities from the Easement Area shall not be deemed to constitute a permanent abandonment or release of the rights granted herein.

Except as modified by this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way, all terms and provisions of the Original Easement and all rights arising in connection with the Original Easement shall remain in full force and effect, and the Original Easement shall keep its priority in title as of the date of its recording. Those provisions and rights are expressly ratified, reaffirmed by and incorporated within this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way. The Original Easement along with this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way shall for all purposes function as a single instrument, however, to the extent any terms or provisions of the Original Easement conflict with, limit or are inconsistent with any term or provision of the Supplemental Easement and Right of Way, the terms and provisions of this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way shall control. Nothing herein will in any manner vary, change, modify, or restrict the rights and privileges that AEP may have acquired through any instrument other than the Original Easement or by any other means.

The terms and conditions as supplemented by this instrument, are the complete agreement, expressed or implied between the parties hereto and shall inure to the benefit of and be binding on their respective successors, assigns, heirs, executors, administrators, lessees, tenants, licensees, and legal representatives.

This instrument may be executed counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which taken together will constitute one and the same instrument.

Grantor acknowledges that AEP has explained the transmission project to Grantor, and Grantor's consent for such project is hereby granted.

NOTICE TO LANDOWNER: You are conveying rights to a public service corporation. A public service corporation may have the right to obtain some or all of these rights through exercise of eminent domain. To the extent that any of the rights conveyed are not subject to eminent domain, you have the right to choose not to convey those rights and you could not be compelled to do so. You have the right to negotiate compensation for any rights you are voluntarily conveying.

**Any remaining space on this page intentionally left blank. See next page(s) for signature(s).**



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has executed this Easement effective the day, month and year first above written.

GRANTOR  
Albemarle County, Virginia

\_\_\_\_\_  
By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Its: \_\_\_\_\_

State of Virginia       §  
                                  §  
County of Albemarle   §

This instrument was acknowledged before me on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020 by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, of Albemarle County, Virginia, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ corporation, on behalf of said corporation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public  
Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

This instrument prepared by Thomas G. St. Pierre, Associate General Counsel – Real Estate, American Electric Power Service Corporation, 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215 – for and on behalf of Appalachian Power Company, a unit of American Electric Power.

When recorded return to: American Electric Power - Transmission Right of Way, P. O. Box 2021, Roanoke, VA 24002-2121

- NOTES:**
1. THIS DRAWING WAS PREPARED FOR THE LIMITED USE OF APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY, FOR EASEMENT PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO REPRESENT A SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY. PROPERTY LINE INFORMATION IS SHOWN FROM ALBEMARLE COUNTY GIS DATA.
  2. LAND OWNERSHIP INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY STANTEC.
  3. BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE VIRGINIA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, SOUTH ZONE (NAD 83).

EASEMENT AREA = 0.778 ACRES

SHEET 1 OF 1

'EXHIBIT A'

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY  
T.L.P.E. - R/W ROANOKE, VA

EAS NO. : 170A

DWG. NO.

ESMONT-SCOTTSVILLE LINE  
EASEMENT ACROSS THE PROPERTY OF  
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

COUNTY OF ALBEMARLE

VIRGINIA

DATE: 05-12-2020

SCALE: 1"=100'

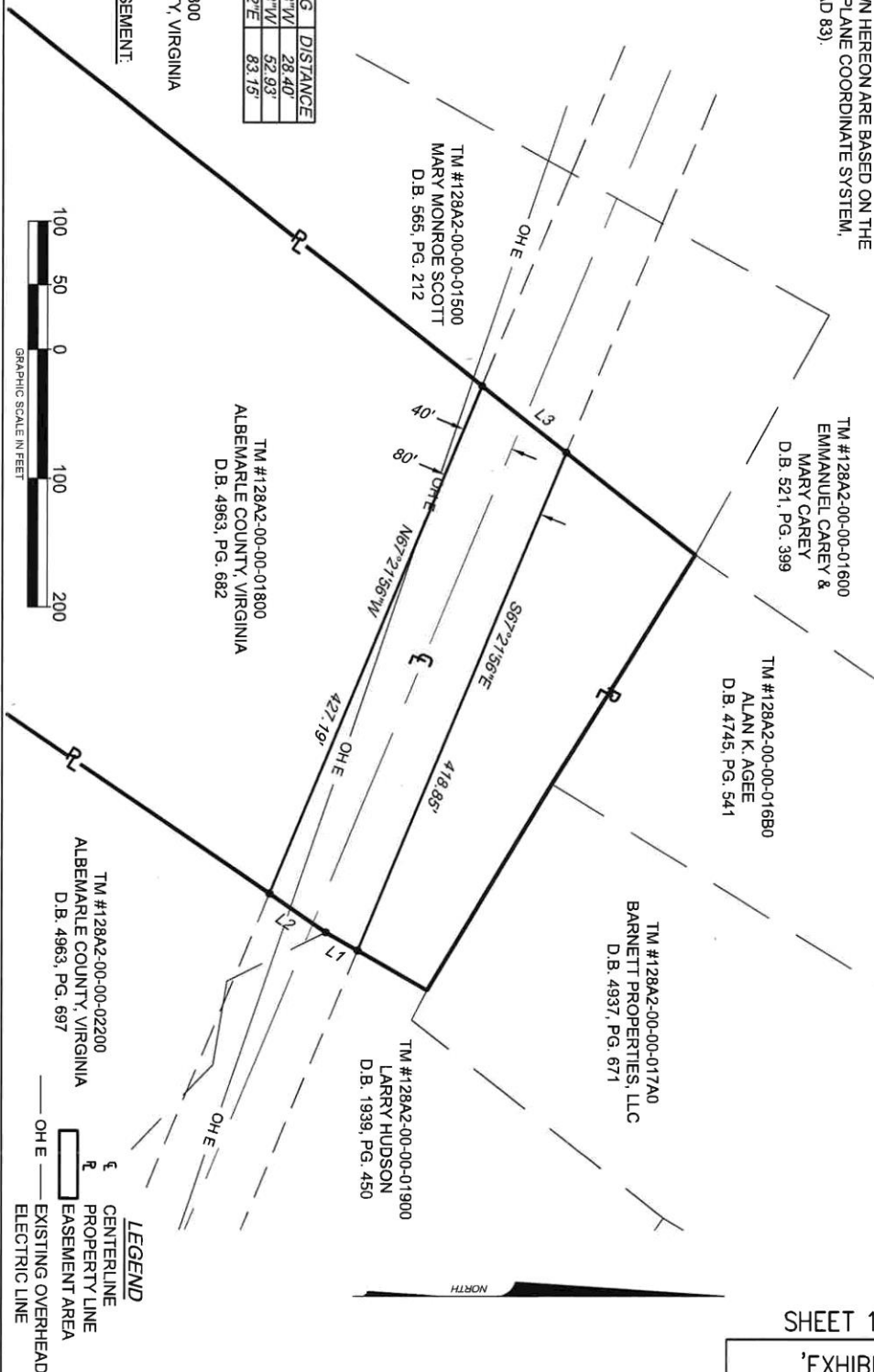
DRAWN BY: JMM

APPROVED BY: TDW

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S29°49'23"W	28.40'
L2	S34°26'28"W	52.93'
L3	N38°29'42"E	83.15'

**SOURCE OF TITLE:**  
TM #128A2-00-00-01800  
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
D.B. 4963, PG. 682

**EXISTING APCO EASEMENT:**  
D.B. 194, PG. 251



**Line Name:** Esmont - Scottsville

**Line No.:** TLN150:00437 **Easement No.:** 5A

#### SUPPLEMENTAL EASEMENT AND RIGHT OF WAY

On this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020, **Albemarle County, Virginia**, whose address is 401 McIntire Road, Charlottesville, Virginia 22902, ("Grantor"), whether one or more persons, owns an interest in a tract of real property that is more particularly described lands of the Grantor, situated in the State of Albemarle Virginia County, Tax Parcel Number 128A2-00-00-02200 in that certain document, dated 09/25/2017 recorded as Instrument# 201700011120 of the real property records of Virginia County, Albemarle, and such tract is subject to easements and rights-of-way granted in favor of Appalachian Power Company.

**Appalachian Power Company**, a(n) Virginia corporation, a unit of American Electric Power, whose principal business address is 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43215, ("AEP") is the current owner and holder of the rights, title, and interest, or a portion thereof, granted in or arising under that certain right of way and easement, dated 10/26/1939, and recorded in Deed Book 253, Page 192 of the official records of Albemarle County, Virginia (the "Original Easement").

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of Ten and NO/100 Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, Grantor hereby grants, conveys and warrants this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way ("Easement") to AEP for electric transmission, distribution, and communication lines and appurtenant equipment and fixtures to supplement the Original Easement.

Auditor/Key/Tax Number: 128A2-00-00-02200

The location, width, and boundaries of the easement area are hereby revised, modified, and clarified to be as described and depicted on Exhibit "A", attached hereto and made a part hereof ("Easement Area").

The Easement is also supplemented by the addition of the following language:

AEP, its successors and assigns, are granted the right to construct, reconstruct, operate, maintain, alter, inspect and patrol (by ground or air), protect, repair, replace, renew, upgrade, relocate within the Easement Area, remove and replace poles, towers, and structures, made of wood, metal, concrete or other materials, including crossarms, guys, anchors, anchoring systems, grounding systems, communications facilities, and all other appurtenant equipment and fixtures, and to string conductors, wires and cables. The electric transmission facilities may consist of a variable number of towers, poles, wires, guys, anchors and associated fixtures, including the right to enlarge, and may transmit electricity of any voltage or amperage, together with the right to add to said facilities from time to time, and the right to do anything necessary, useful or convenient for the enjoyment of the Easement Area herein granted, together with the privilege of removing at any time any or all of said facilities erected on the Easement Area.



AEP and its successors and assigns, shall have the right, in AEP's reasonable discretion, to cut down, trim, and otherwise control, using herbicides or tree growth regulators, or other means, and at AEP's option, to remove from the Easement Area any and all trees, overhanging branches, vegetation, brush, or other obstructions. AEP shall also have the right to cut down, trim, remove, and otherwise control trees situated on lands of the Grantor which adjoin the Easement Area, when in the reasonable opinion of AEP those trees may endanger the safety of, or interfere with the construction, operation or maintenance of AEP's facilities or ingress or egress to, from or along the Easement Area.

AEP and its successors and assigns are granted the right of unobstructed ingress and egress, at any and all times, on, over, across, along and upon the Easement Area, and across the adjoining lands of Grantor as may be reasonably necessary to access the Easement Area for the above referenced purposes.

In no event shall Grantor, its heirs, successors, and assigns plant or cultivate any trees or place, construct, install, erect or permit any temporary or permanent building, structure, improvement or obstruction including but not limited to, storage tanks, billboards, signs, sheds, dumpsters, light poles, water impoundments, above ground irrigation systems, swimming pools or wells, or permit any alteration of the ground elevation, over or within the Easement Area. AEP may, at Grantor's cost, remove any structure or obstruction if placed within the Easement Area and may re-grade any alterations of the ground elevation within the Easement Area. AEP shall repair or pay Grantor for actual damages to growing crops, fences, gates, field tile, drainage ways, drives, or lawns caused by AEP in the exercise of the rights herein granted.

The failure of AEP to exercise any of the rights granted herein, including but not limited to the removal of any obstructions from the Easement Area, shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of the rights granted herein and the removal of any facilities from the Easement Area shall not be deemed to constitute a permanent abandonment or release of the rights granted herein.

Except as modified by this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way, all terms and provisions of the Original Easement and all rights arising in connection with the Original Easement shall remain in full force and effect, and the Original Easement shall keep its priority in title as of the date of its recording. Those provisions and rights are expressly ratified, reaffirmed by and incorporated within this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way. The Original Easement along with this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way shall for all purposes function as a single instrument, however, to the extent any terms or provisions of the Original Easement conflict with, limit or are inconsistent with any term or provision of the Supplemental Easement and Right of Way, the terms and provisions of this Supplemental Easement and Right of Way shall control. Nothing herein will in any manner vary, change, modify, or restrict the rights and privileges that AEP may have acquired through any instrument other than the Original Easement or by any other means.

The terms and conditions as supplemented by this instrument, are the complete agreement, expressed or implied between the parties hereto and shall inure to the benefit of and be binding on their respective successors, assigns, heirs, executors, administrators, lessees, tenants, licensees, and legal representatives.

This instrument may be executed counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which taken together will constitute one and the same instrument.

Grantor acknowledges that AEP has explained the transmission project to Grantor, and Grantor's consent for such project is hereby granted.

NOTICE TO LANDOWNER: You are conveying rights to a public service corporation. A public service corporation may have the right to obtain some or all of these rights through exercise of eminent domain. To the extent that any of the rights conveyed are not subject to eminent domain, you have the right to choose not to convey those rights and you could not be compelled to do so. You have the right to negotiate compensation for any rights you are voluntarily conveying.

**Any remaining space on this page intentionally left blank. See next page(s) for signature(s).**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has executed this Easement effective the day, month and year first above written.

GRANTOR  
Albemarle County, Virginia

\_\_\_\_\_  
By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Its: \_\_\_\_\_

State of Virginia           §  
  §  
County of Albemarle       §

This instrument was acknowledged before me on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020 by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, of Albemarle County, Virginia, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ corporation, on behalf of said corporation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public  
Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

This instrument prepared by Thomas G. St. Pierre, Associate General Counsel – Real Estate, American Electric Power Service Corporation, 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215 – for and on behalf of Appalachian Power Company, a unit of American Electric Power.

When recorded return to: American Electric Power - Transmission Right of Way, P. O. Box 2021, Roanoke, VA 24002-2121



- NOTES:**
1. THIS DRAWING WAS PREPARED FOR THE LIMITED USE OF APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY, FOR EASEMENT PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO REPRESENT A SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY. PROPERTY LINE INFORMATION IS SHOWN FROM ALBEMARLE COUNTY GIS DATA.
  2. LAND OWNERSHIP INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY STANTEC.
  3. BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE VIRGINIA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, SOUTH ZONE (NAD 83).

TOTAL EASEMENT AREA = 0.051 ACRES

SHEET 1 OF 1

'EXHIBIT A'

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY  
T.L.P.E. - R/W ROANOKE, VA

EAS NO. : 5A

DWG. NO.

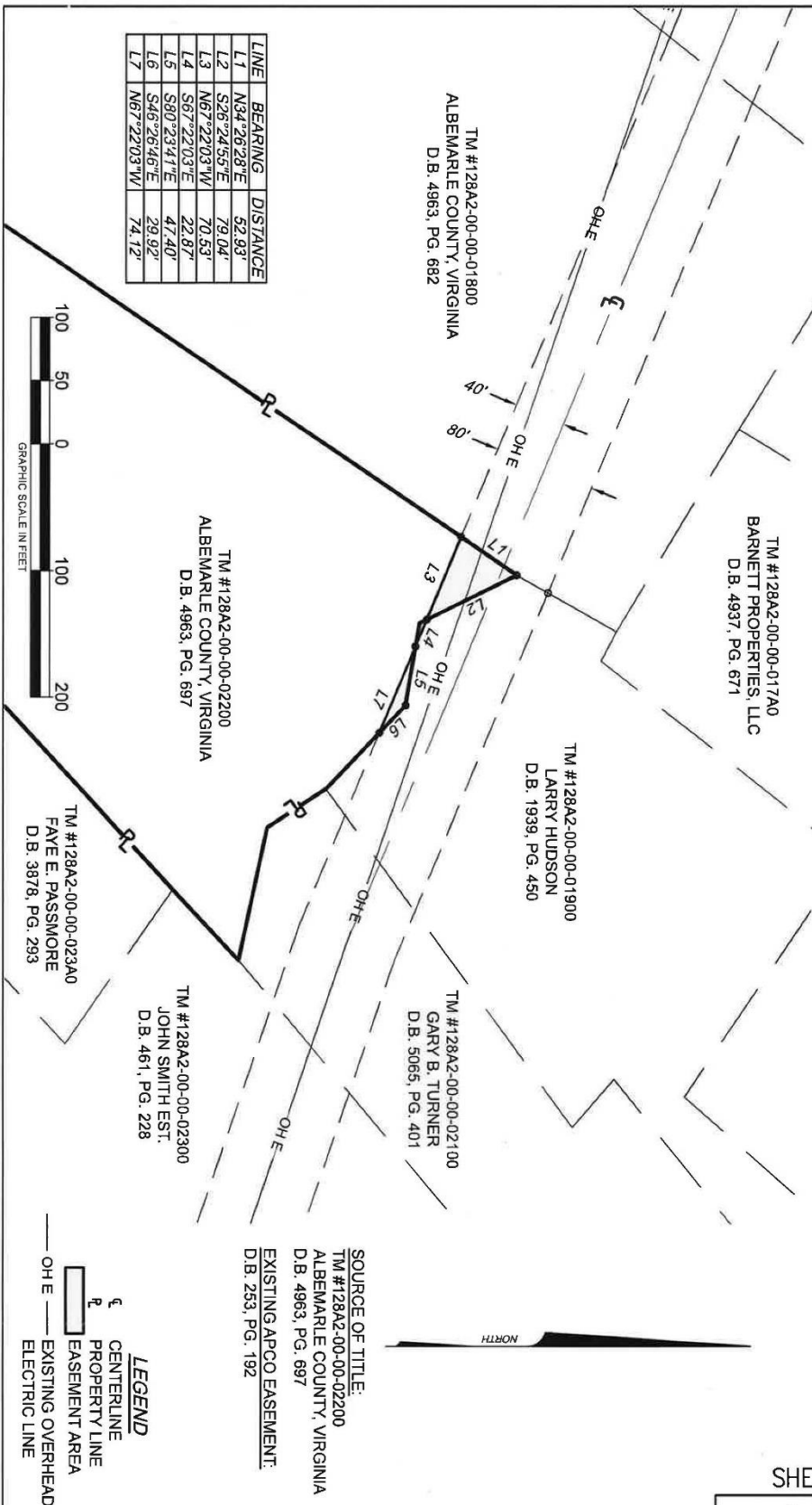
ESMONT-SCOTTSVILLE LINE  
EASEMENT ACROSS THE PROPERTY OF  
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

COUNTY OF ALBEMARLE

VIRGINIA

SOURCE OF TITLE:  
TM #128A2-00-00-02200  
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
D.B. 4963, PG. 697  
EXISTING APPO EASEMENT:  
D.B. 293, PG. 192

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N34°26'28"E	52.93'
L2	S26°24'55"E	79.04'
L3	N67°22'03"W	70.53'
L4	S67°22'03"E	22.87'
L5	S80°23'41"E	47.40'
L6	S46°26'46"E	29.92'
L7	N67°22'03"W	74.12'



DATE: 05-12-2020  
SCALE: 1"=100'  
DRAWN BY: JMM  
APPROVED BY: IDW

**RESOLUTION ACCEPTING JAUNT'S OFFER TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES FOR  
COUNTY VOTERS FOR THE 2020 GENERAL ELECTION**

**WHEREAS**, in addition to the specific transportation services identified in the County's November 19, 1982 agreement with JAUNT, Inc. (JAUNT), Section 2(f) of that agreement states that JAUNT will also provide any transportation services agreed upon by the County and JAUNT; and

**WHEREAS**, JAUNT has offered to transport County voters to polling places and the voter satellite office for the 2020 General Election, and to do so without the need for any additional funding from the County.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Albemarle, Virginia, accepts JAUNT's offer and agrees to JAUNT providing the transportation services to County voters described in this Resolution.