Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Regional Vision ▪ Collaborative Leadership ▪ Professional Service

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Thursday, September 2, 2021 at 7 pm
Online Remote Meeting

AGENDA

Join Zoom Meeting
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82522946969?pwd=OExlTDJXYU5MWmZ0TmN2VFJxS3Vvdz09
Meeting ID: 825 2294 6969
Passcode: 754765
By call-in 1(301) 715-8592#

1. **Call to Order** 7:00-7:00
   a. Notice of Electronic Meeting and Commissioner and Public Protocol

2. **Matters from the Public** 7:00 – 7:20
   a. Comments by the public are limited to no more than 2 minutes per person.
   b. Comments provided via email, online, web site, etc. (Read by Sandy Shackelford)
   c. **PUBLIC HEARING –**
   DRAFT HOME Investment Partnership Program Consolidated Annual Performance and Evalutation Report (CAPER). Comment Period – August 18, 2021 through September 15, 2021.

3. **Presentations**
   a. Draft Solid Waste Plan – Shirese Franklin 7:20 – 7:30

4. *** Consent Agenda** 7:30 – 7:35
   Action Items:
   a. * Minutes of August 5, 2021 Meeting
   b. * Monthly Financial Reports
      i. July Dashboard Report
      ii. July Profit & Loss Statement
      iii. July Balance Sheet
      iv. July Accrued Revenues Report

5. *** Resolutions** 7:35 – 7:35
   a. none

6. **New Business** 7:35 – 7:45
   a. Draft FY23 Projected Operating Budget and Local Revenue Requests

7. **Interim Executive Director's Report** 7:45 – 7:55
   a. Monthly Report

8. **Other Business** 7:55 – 8:00
   a. Roundtable Discussion by Jurisdiction
   b. Next Meeting – October 7, 2021
      Items for Next Meeting:
         i. FY23 Projected Budget for Approval
         ii. Final Solid Waste Plan for Approval

***ADJOURN** 8:00
Designates Items to be Voted On

NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC MEETING
DUE TO COVID-19 STATE OF EMERGENCY

This meeting of the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission is being held pursuant to *Code of Virginia* § **2.2-3708.2**, which allows a public body to hold electronic meetings when the locality in which it is located has declared a local state of emergency, and the catastrophic nature of the emergency makes it impracticable or unsafe to assemble a quorum in a single location, and the purpose of the meeting is to provide for the discharge of its lawful purposes, duties, and responsibilities.

This meeting is being held via electronic video and audio means through Zoom online meetings and is accessible to the public with close captioning and there will be an opportunity for public comment during that portion of the agenda.

Notice has been provided to the public through notice at the TJPDC offices, to the media, web site posting and agenda.

The meeting minutes will reflect the nature of the emergency, the meeting was held by electronic communication means, and the type of electronic communication means by which the meeting was held.

A recording of the meeting will be posted at www.tjpdc.org within 10 days of the meeting.

City of Charlottesville and Thomas Jefferson HOME Consortium 2020 CAPER

- What is a CAPER?
  - The Thomas Jefferson HOME Consortium annually receives funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the HOME Investment Partnership Program.
  - A Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) is required by HUD which includes reporting on activities completed and funds expended in the previous year's Annual Action Plan.
  - The CAPER provides annual performance on agency outputs and outcomes using accomplishment data.
  - The goal of the CAPER is to compare the anticipated performance projected in the Annual Action Plan with the actual accomplishments achieved.

2020 HOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- 45 HOME projects funded in PY2020:
- HOME Programs to serve some of the following needs in the community:
  - New construction of low- to moderate housing projects
  - Owner Occupied Rehabilation Projects
  - Down Payment Assistance (DPA) Programs

- $547,911 of HOME PY20 Funds were available in 2020
- $392,811 of HOME PY20 Funds committed to projects in 2020

TJPDC HOME Consortium:

- TJPDC administers the Charlottesville HOME Consortium, the first regional HOME Investment Partnership Consortium in the Commonwealth. This program provides annual entitlement funding through HUD for housing rehabilitation, down-payment assistance or new construction for qualifying households in the region. The TJPDC works with the City of Charlottesville to make required submissions to HUD:
- The funding amount from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) varies year to year based on Congressional allocation. Funds are distributed locally as follows:
  - 10% for administration and planning
  - 15% to a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) for development of new affordable units through construction or acquisition and rehabilitation
- • The remaining 75% is split evenly between the six localities, which are the City of Charlottesville, and the Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson.
- Each locality provides housing assistance through their designated sub-recipient. These organizations are experienced in their respective housing programs, have the endorsement of each local government and have boards comprised of local citizens.

PY20 COMPLETED HOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2020 Completed Projects by Locality		
Locality	**# of Projects**	**HOME Funds**
Charlottesville	17	$ 170,178.67
Albemarle	16	$ 242,388.60
Fluvanna	0	$ -
Greene	0	$ -
Louisa	0	$ -
Nelson	4	$ 11,760.00
Total	**37**	**$ 424,327.27**

2020 Completed Projects by Activity		
Activity	**# of Projects**	**HOME Funds**
Acquisition	9	$ 57,100.54
Acquisition & Construction	0	$ -
New	6	$ 70,224.82
Rehab	22	$ 297,001.91
Total	**37**	**$ 424,327.27**

2020 Completed Projects by Type		
Type	**# of Projects**	**HOME Funds**
Homebuyer	15	$ 127,325.36
Rehab	22	$ 297,001.91
Total	**37**	**$ 424,327.27**

FUNDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS in PY20*

HOME Funds Drawn in 2020 by Locality		
Locality	**# of Projects**	**HOME Funds**
Charlottesville	21	$ 234,178.09
Albemarle	17	$ 325,717.88
Fluvanna	0	$ -
Greene	2	$ 89,888.70
Louisa	1	$ 152,500.00
Nelson	4	$ 11,760.00
Total	**45**	**$ 814,044.67**

HOME Funds Drawn in 2020 by Activity		
Locality	**# of Projects**	**HOME Funds**
Acquisition	9	$ 57,100.54
Acquisition & Construction	4	$ 246,339.03
New	6	$ 70,224.82
Rehab	26	$ 440,380.28
Total	**45**	**$ 814,044.67**

HOME Funds Drawn in 2020 by Type		
Type	**# of Projects**	**HOME Funds**
Homebuyer	18	$ 221,164.39
Rehab	26	$ 440,380.28
Rental	1	$ 152,500.00
Total	**45**	**$ 814,044.67**

*Home funds from previous program years were utilized for some projects.

PY20 HOME Completed Projects Demographics:

White	10
Black or African American	17
Asian	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native/White	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
Asian and White	
Black/African American and White	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	
Other multi-racial	
Total	39
Hispanic	0
Not Hispanic	0

Number of Persons Served	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-Income (less than 30%)	10
Low (31- to 50%)	21
Moderately-low (51 to 60%)	5
Moderate-income (61 to 80%)	3
Total	**39**

PY20 HOME GOALS

Number of Persons Served	One-Year Goals	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through the Production of New Units	5	6
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	17	22
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	14	9
Total	**36**	**37**

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)

for the
City of Charlottesville
and the
Thomas Jefferson HOME Consortium

Reporting Period: July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021

Draft for Public Comment

Comments accepted August 18 - September 15, 2021

Prepared by
Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
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and the

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.91.520(a)

Goals for the HOME program are focused on assisting first-time homebuyers, preserving existing housing stock by rehabilitating owner-occupied homes, and developing new housing units for homeownership or rental. HOME Consortium activities are carried out through non-profit housing foundations in the region: the Albemarle Home Improvement Program (AHIP), the Fluvanna/Louisa Housing Foundation (F/LHF), the Nelson County Community DevelopmentFoundation (NCCDF), and Skyline CAP (serving Greene County). HOME funds are often combined with other funding, extending the reach and effectiveness of the program.

The City of Charlottesville (the City) seeks proposals for the use of its HOME funds through a competitive process. City projects in the Program Year 2020 (PY 2020) Action Plan consisted ofmajor housing rehabilitation projects through Albemarle Housing Improvement Program (AHIP) and down payment assistance grants through Habitat for Humanity of Greater Charlottesville.

The HOME CHDO set-aside funds are allocated to a locality on a rotation basis to provide funding for development of one or more new housing units, either rental units or homes for purchase. For PY20, it was Albemarle's County's turn in the rotations. The CHDO project for PY20 has not begun yet but will consist of acquiring land and constructing an affordable unit for purchase at the Southwood Mobile Park redevelopment.

The region has a high level of capacity to carry out these housing projects. HOME funds, in turn,contribute to the stability and sustainability of the housing foundations in the region. Progress toward goals outlined in the five-year Consolidated Plan and one-year Action Plan has been steady and positive. Overall, HOME funds are meeting critical needs in our region.

Goals for the CDBG program are focused on supporting job improvement through job training, providing access to quality childcare, providing technical assistance for microenterprises, supporting homeless persons and their transition to independence through re-entry support, and supporting infrastructure improvements to make public spaces more accessible. Activities for theyear included assisting one housing rehabilitation, assisting 17 participants through a financial management workshop (technical assistance), helping 772 beneficiaries access to housing services through Coordinated entry systems, and providing 324 public housing households with covid related emergency rental assistance.

Activities were carried out through sub-recipients that serve City residents. CDBG projects are consistent with annual City Council priorities that are established one year prior to the beginningof the program year. The City seeks proposals for use of its CDBG funds through a competitive request for proposal process.

Refer to the CDBG and HOME charts below, which outline the PY 20 goals and outcomes of theCDBG and HOME programs.

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities andspecific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

As identified in the Consolidated Plan, the most prevalent housing problem in the region is high housing cost burden, with more pressures on renters than homeowners. Substandard conditions remain, especially in rural areas, and energy inefficiency adds to cost burdens. The HOME program has focused its efforts on substantial rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes, includingaddressing energy efficiency and providing affordable rental units. PY20 HOME projects also included adding a new affordable homeowner unit to assist with the high housing cost burden problems that exist in the region and work toward providing down-payment assistance for first-time homebuyers.

A primary driver of housing need is a lack of jobs in the region that pay sufficient wages to support a family. In the City, there is a large need for job training to match residents with the current and projected skills needed by employers in the region. Microenterprise training is aneconomic development tool for creating and growing jobs. In addition to job training and microenterprise assistance, there is a large need for quality childcare to retain a job.

A review of the PY20 outcomes shows the City and Thomas Jefferson HOME Consortium aremaking good progress towards addressing the objectives identified in the plan. Some projects awarded funding in PY20 are still underway, and outcomes will be reported when projects are complete in future program years.

For PY20, completed HOME projects included two first-time homebuyer assistance projects, development of two new rental units, and twelve (12) homeowner rehabilitation projects, for a total of 16 units. For CDBG projects, the City worked with sub recipients to implement public service and economic development projects. Economic development accomplishments for microenterprises are expected to have successes and growth far beyond PY20. Public service partners provided workforce development training, re-entry services to persons with criminal background history, as well as childcare subsidies to assist with job retention for persons who arelow to moderate income. In addition to public service and economic development activities, through the Belmont Priority neighborhood set-aside and Ridge Street Priority Neighborhood set-aside, the City also supported infrastructure improvements to enhance sidewalk accessibility by making sidewalks more accessible for pedestrians.

CDBG Activities - Program Year 2020		Goal	Actual
Support Job Improvement			
Microenterprise Assistance	Businesses Assisted	15	26
Goal: Support Homeless and Transition to Independence			
Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	PersonsAssisted	41	771
Rehab Single Unit residential housing	Housing Units Assisted	4	4
Support Infrastructure Improvements			

Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities	PersonsAssisted	2240	2240
Housing Subsistence Payments	Persons Assisted	391	391

TOTAL	Persons & Business Assisted		

The figures in the table represent CDBG projects completed between July 1, 2019, and June 30,2020. As noted, some projects are reported as businesses or individual persons, and some of theoutcomes share strategic plan goals. The PY 14 10th & Page infrastructure project outcomes arebeing reported in the PY 17 CAPER because the project was not fully complete in previous program years. PY15, PY16, PY17 funding for the 10th & Page Priority Neighborhood is expected to be completed by the end of PY18, and outcomes will be reported in the PY18 CAPER. The Belmont public infrastructure project will be reported in the future FY20/FY21 CAPER once construction is completed.

HOME Activities - Program Year 2020	Goal	Actual
Albemarle County		
Complete five housing rehabilitation projects for low and very low-income homeowners in substandard housing in Albemarle County.	5	16
Charlottesville		
Provide Down-payment Assistance through and Habitat for Humanity.	11	13
Rehabilitate 4 owner-occupied home through Albemarle Home improvement program	4	4
Fluvanna		
Provide down payment assistance to 1 low/moderate-income family	1	0
Build two new affordable rental units in Fluvanna County.	1	0
Rehabilitate one owner-occupied home	1	0
Greene		
Build one new home for first- time homebuyer	1	0
Provide down payment assistance to first-time homebuyer	1	0
Louisa		
Provide down payment assistance to first-time homebuyer	1	0
Rehabilitate one owner-occupied home	1	0
Build one new affordable rental unit	1	0
Nelson		
Assist 1-2 First Time Home Buyer	2	0
Build one new affordable rehab	1	0
Rehabilitate seven substandard owner-occupied houses	6	5
TOTAL	38	38

Homebuyer Assistance	16	7
Homeowner Rehabilitation	18	25
Rental	0	0
New Home Construction	4	6
TOTAL	38	38

The totals in the table represent HOME projects completed between July 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. Twenty-one additional activities were initiated during the year and are moving toward completion.

The PY18 CHDO project by Skyline CAP, serving Greene County, is underway. The PY20 CHDO Is set to begin in the early fall of PY21.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted). 91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME
White	565	10
Black or African American	962	17
Asian	214	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	215	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native/White	10	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	
Asian and White	0	
Black/African American and White	50	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	10	
Other multi-racial	81	
Total	1691	39
Hispanic	71	0
Not Hispanic	1620	0

Table 1 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

Sixty-eight percent (71%) of CDBG beneficiaries and sixty-eight percent (68%) of HOME beneficiaries were minorities.

Note, for CDBG, the count breakdown for Race data equals the count breakdown for Ethnicity. Low to moderate area (LMA) projects, such as the Ridge Street PN project or Belmont neighborhood infrastructure project, does not include race/ethnicity data in outcomes. HOME figures are based on head of household only.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	Entitlement Funds, Unexpended Funds, Returns	$419,303.00	$304,596.96
HOME	Entitlement Funds	$644,601.00	$424,327.27
Other	CAHF and Program Income	$2,488,103.68	$182,504.04

Table 2 - Resources Made Available

Narrative 408417 The other" category represents the Charlottesville Affordable Housing Fund (CAHF) andHOME Program Income (PI). In 2020, CAHF supported activities such as the City's free paint program (for income eligible homeowners), permanently supported housing for homeless individuals, down payment assistance, homeowner rehab and emergency repair, new construction of rental housing, new construction of homeowner units, rental assistance/relief and real estate tax relief programs for the elderly and disabled, and veterans, a landlord risk reduction fund, and acquisition for new affordable housing homeowner units.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentag eof Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Albemarle County	15%	19%	16 Homeowner Rehabilitation projectcompleted, and 10 underway
City of Charlottesville	45%	55%	CDBG plus 5 down-payment assistance projects, 5 creations of new units, and one rehabilitation HOME projects
Fluvanna County	9%	0%	Completed 0 projects
Greene County	11%	9%	Greene County has not started any new projects in the PY but has been working on its two PY18 CHDO FTHB projects
Louisa County	9%	16%	Louisa completed 0 projects
Nelson County	9%	1%	Nelson completed 5 Homeowner rehabilitations completed with 2 underway

Table 3 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The HOME entitlement is split evenly amongst the six localities of the HOME Consortium. The planned percentages of allocations above were based on budgeted entitlement amounts, including expected Program Income. The City of Charlottesville receives all CDBG funds. Albemarle County was allocated the 15% CHDO set-aside for PY20. Actual percentages of the allocations were based on vouchers processed through IDIS for the period July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021, including CDBG, HOME EN, and CR, and HOME PI.

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds),

including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

In addition to the Charlottesville Affordable Housing Fund (CAHF) expenditures described above, leveraged resources include Indoor Plumbing funds, Housing Preservation Grant funds, weatherization funds, and Regional Homeownership Center funds.

HOME match is provided through a number of sources. The present value of money of subprime mortgages through Habitat for Humanity constitutes the largest component of match. Though not all HOME-assisted, all Habitat projects are HOME eligible. For the 2020 program year, match has been calculated for the period from October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021, to get match calculations aligned with the Federal Fiscal Year. Match in past years has been reported for the 'Consortium's HOME program year. Between July 1 and September 2020, Habitat closed on 6homes providing a total match amount of $242,429. Other local match applied to completed projects included local funds of $174,617, private grants of $97,798, homeowner cash of $10,400 applied to HOME activities. These amounts were drawn from completion report data reported by sub-recipients on an activity basis.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	$8,577,845
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	$429,673
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	$9,007,518
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	$187,244
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	$8,820,274

Program Income Report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period	**Amount received during reporting period**	**Total amount expended during reporting**	**Amount expended for TBRA**	**Balance on hand at end of reporting period**
$34,245.57	$34,245.57	$30,963.66	$0	$3,281.91

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	**Minority Business Enterprises**				**White Non-Hispanic**
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	**Asian or Pacific Islander**	**Black Non-Hispanic**	**Hispanic**	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	$454,283.81	0	0	0	0	$454,283.81
Number	23	0	0	0	0	13
Sub-Contracts						
Number	16	0	0	0	0	16
Dollar Amount	$215,439.83	0	0	$6,652.30	0	$208,787.53

	Total	**Women Business Enterprises**	**Male**
Contracts			
Dollar Amount	$454,283.81	0	$454,283.81
Number	23	0	23
Sub-Contracts			
Number	48	0	48
Dollar Amount	$215,39.83	0	$215,439.83

Table 4 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

Number of Persons Served	One-Year Goals	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	32	39
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0

Total		39

Table 11 – Number of Households

Number of Persons Served	One-Year Goals	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through the Production of New Units	5	6
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	17	23
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	14	9
Total	**36**	**38**

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

The figures in the table represent HOME projects completed between July 1 and June 30, 2021. Eighteen additional activities were initiated during the year and are moving toward completion. For Albemarle County, AHIP completed 15 rehabilitation projects and is currently working on nine more. Nelson County completed two rehabilitation projects with three underway. The City of Charlottesville completed four home rehabs, six new constructions, and nine down payment assistance activities with eight underway. The City of Charlottesville is also working on one homeowner rehabilitation. Challenges thatsubrecipients reported for reaching all of their down-payment assistance goals include sale price limitations, the borrowing capacity of clients, and issues with clients being outbid in the market. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic much work at different points over the past year slowed down for health concerns that cautioned for many safety measures that made work crews smaller.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Some of the PY 20 unmet goals will be met during the PY20 program year. The global health pandemic COVID-19 played a role in delaying several CDBG and HOME activities during program year 2020. Outcomes will not have an impact on future annual action plans; however, they will have an impact on future CAPERs.

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-Income (less than 30%)	567	10
Low (31- to 50%)	3	21

Moderately low (51 to 60%)	0	5
Moderate-income (61 to 80%)	0	3
Total	**570**	**39**

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

The Thomas Jefferson Area Coalition for the Homeless (TJACH) serves as the lead agency for the Continuum of Care. TJACH reports that for the Program Year ending June 30, 2021, 232 people accessed emergency shelter services, and 99 people received homeless prevention services(all of which successfully prevented the household from entering homelessness). Additionally, 91 people who were formerly homeless received permanent housing services last year. 792 people received an intake appointment as part of the Coordinated Entry System and referrals for services including but not limited to emergency shelter, job/employment training resources, food,medical care, mental health care, substance use treatment, and housing assistance.

HOME figures are based on head of household only, per IDIS report PR 23.

For CDBG, 94.33% were extremely low income, 4% were low income, and 0.7% were moderate income.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Thomas Jefferson Area Coalition for the Homeless (TJACH) Continuum of Care seeks to establish and maintain a coordinated system of care so that homelessness in our region is rare, brief and nonrecurring. TJACH has adopted a housing first approach to quickly connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry, such as sobriety, treatment, or service participation requirements.

A Community Case Review convenes two times a month to provide a problem-solving body to area providers working with individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Community Case Review consists of a convener appointed by TJACH and staffed by representatives from anchor agencies, including PACEM, The Haven, Region Ten, On Our Own, and area Departments of Social Services. Each meeting, the Community Case Review works through the community's By-Name List of everyone known to be experiencing homelessness in the area and documents action steps aimed at quickly resolving homelessness for each person reviewed. Additionally, particularly complex cases are referred to the Community Case Review for solution-focused discussion designed to resolve homelessness quickly and effectively.

A coordinated assessment process is used to determine eligibility for available services, collect required data, and develop case plans for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Coordinated assessment is available every day at The Haven and relevant forms are posted to the

TJACH website (www.tjach.org) so that service providers outside The Haven may access continuum services. Households can also call the City of Charlottesville Dept. of Human Service's Community Resource Line to schedule a homeless intake appointment either in-person or via phone.

TJACH uses the Vulnerability Index – Service Provision Decision-Making Assessment Tool (VI-SPDAT) as its primary assessment tool for coordinated assessment purposes. Additionally, we collect HUD-required data elements and complete a housing barrier assessment and housing plan during intake appointments.

TJACH homelessness service providers collect required data elements and enter data into HMIS on a weekly basis to ensure close to real-time community level data and on-time reporting to local, state and federal stakeholders.

Region Ten PATH Program, The Haven, and On Our Own provide street outreach to individuals and families experiencing homelessness, with a focus on those who do not have shelter, to provide them with information and access to services. Region Ten conducts in-reach with Western State Hospital and Haven staff conducts in-reach to the jail to assist with transitions and community reintegration. Region Ten PATH program conducts in-reach at The Haven, Mohr Center and Virginia Supportive Housing to engage guests in mental health treatment and care.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

PACEM provides a seasonal, low-barrier emergency shelter to individuals from late October to mid-April using host church sites for shelter and meals. PACEM provides coordinated assessment services to those individuals and families that seek shelter but have not completed a coordinated assessment at The Haven.

Families in Crisis provides emergency hotel/motel vouchers to families experiencing homelessness and complete a coordinated assessment packet.

Salvation Army provides high-barrier emergency shelter services year-round for individuals and families experiencing homelessness that can maintain sobriety and are looking for work or are working.

Shelter for Help in Emergency provides emergency shelter services year-round for women and children fleeing domestic violence, referred by other emergency shelters and emergency room staff.

Monticello Area Community Action Agency Hope House provides transitional housing and supportive services with a preference for households with children where one adult is working.

These resources provide adequate shelter services to the community in need during the season in which the low-barrier shelter operates. During the warmer months, there are individuals that struggle to identify adequate resources. A day shelter operates daily to provide basic and respite care to all, regardless of whether they are engaged in other shelter services within the continuum.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become

homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Prevention staff coordinates activities in communication with area emergency assistance providers including Alliance for Interfaith Ministries (AIM), CARES, Love, Inc., departments of social services, and area churches whenever possible. During PY 2020, 111 people across 66 households were supported with homelessness prevention services.

The Haven provides prevention services and subsidies to individuals and families in order to avoid the need for emergency shelter stays. Rental subsidies and utility payments are provided to those individuals and families determined eligible through the use of a validated, structured decision-making tool. Priority is given to those households with a previous experience of literal homelessness. The Haven uses a service approach focused on providing the least amount of subsidy necessary to avoid literal homelessness and will make use of all available informal and mainstream resources in this effort. Ongoing eligibility for subsidies will be assessed every 90 days, at a minimum. Monthly case management will be provided to develop and implement a housing stability plan.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The Haven provides housing navigation services to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness to identify available low-income housing resources and negotiate leases. The Housing Navigator also develops relationships with area landlords and provides education on available rental subsidy programs to housing organizations.

The Haven provides rapid re-housing services to quickly connect individuals and families experiencing literal homelessness to permanent housing. Rental arrearages and utility bills may be paid if they represent an actual barrier to permanent housing. Rental subsidies may be provided to ensure housing stability. Ongoing eligibility is determined every 90 days. Monthly case management is provided to develop and implement a housing stability plan. The Community Case Review Team assists in this effort by reviewing, developing, and implementing housing stabilization plans. During PY 2020, 59 people were served through Rapid Re-Housing.

The Departments of Social Services (DSS) participate in Community Case Review, Service Provider Council and TJACH Governance Board. Service providers work cooperatively with DSS workers to ensure that households experiencing homelessness have access to case management, adult and child protective services, foster care prevention activities, and mainstream benefits including SNAP, SSI/SSDI and Medicaid.

Homelessness Service Providers work collaboratively with area schools, ReadyKids, Jefferson Area Board of Aging, Piedmont Housing Alliance, Habitat for Humanity, Albemarle Housing Improvement Program, and other mainstream providers as a matter of course to assist people experiencing homelessness get or remain stably housed.

A Community Case Review convenes two times a month to provide a problem-solving body to area providers working with individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Community Case Review consists of a convener appointed by TJACH and staffed by representatives from anchor agencies, including PACEM, The Haven, Region Ten, On Our Own, and area Departments of Social Services. Each meeting, the Community Case Review works through the community's By-Name List of everyone known to be experiencing homelessness in the area and documents action steps aimed at quickly resolving homelessness for each person reviewed. Additionally, particularly complex cases are referred to the Community Case Review for solution-focused discussion designed to resolve homelessness quickly and effectively.

Region Ten operates a HUD-funded permanent supportive housing program for about 38 chronically homeless individuals. Community Case Review prioritizes the most vulnerable individuals with the longest histories of homelessness for this program when there are openings.

Virginia Supportive Housing's, The Crossings, provides 30 units of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals in partnership with the Albemarle County Department of Housing and the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

The Continuum of Care now includes 153 Permanent Supportive Housing beds, including 25 units that service Veterans.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

For more than 60 years, the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority (CRHA) has taken great pride in being the primary provider of "housing of first opportunity" in the Charlottesville community. As such, the CRHA continues to strive tirelessly and passionately to be *a resident-centered organization committed to excellence in providing affordable quality housing, revitalizing communities, and promoting upward mobility and self-sufficiency through partnerships in the public and private sectors.* As an organization, the CRHA subscribes to a "Residents First!" philosophy that is grounded on relationships that develop and thrive only when mutual respect, dignity and commitment is afforded one another.

CRHA continues to work in partnership with the Public Housing Association of Residents (PHAR), the City of Charlottesville and the Charlottesville Area Community Foundation (CACF) through a 3 year, $283,000 CACF "Strengthening Systems" grant designed to improve the capacity, governance, resident engagement and working relationships between PHAR and CRHA. This effort includes cooperative redevelopment planning and implementation through a resident driven approach.

In fiscal year 2021, the City Council approved:

- Continued funding of $900,000 for the Charlottesville Supplemental Rental Assistance Program. This program, managed and administered by CRHA, provides city-funding for housing vouchers for low-income housing assistance. The City Council has also approved a projected commitment of an additional $3.6 million in funding for this program over the next four fiscal years.
- $3,000,000 in funding for Public Housing Redevelopment. This funding is intended to support the capital costs associated with the redevelopment of public housing properties. The City Council has also approved a projected commitment of an additional $12,000,000 in funding over the next four fiscal years for continued redevelopment.

CRHA entered into a redevelopment partnership agreement with a development partner and PHAR in fiscal year 2019 with first priority of redevelopment to be the renovation of the 105-unit Crescent Halls and construction of 62 new units on vacant land at South 1st Street. The CRHA Board of Commissioners approved a resolution to begin the resident led redevelopment process at Sixth Street. The City's approval of $3 million in CIP funding in FY20 for public housing redevelopment and a projected commitment of an additional $12 million in CIP funding over the next four fiscal yearshelped to leverage LIHTC approval of these two projects.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The CRHA continues to explore the potential to transition its inventory of individual houses to current occupants or other CRHA residents. Dependent upon funding restrictions and implications for the release of the HUD declaration of trust, CRHA may potentially sell one or more of these units to facilitate homeownership opportunities while also helping stabilize the organization's financial situation.

Public Housing residents continue to be actively engaged in redevelopment planning. The CRHA Board of Commissioners has approved a Redevelopment Committee which includes residents and PHAR staff and board members to guide redevelopment activities and make recommendations to the CRHA Board.

CRHA is also looking at the redevelopment potential on various public housing properties to develop mixed-income housing which includes low-income homeownership opportunities.

CRHA is also currently undergoing a amendment to the HCV Administrative Plan to revamp the HCV Homeownership program.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

In December 2018, CRHA was designated Troubled on HUD's Office of Field Operation's PHARS Troubled list. In May 2019, the City was notified that HUD would be conducting an independent assessment of CRHA. Eventually the City received a report of the findings dated September 26, 2019. The City, HUD and CRHA have executed a Recovery Agreement to address CRHA's troubled status.

35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI): The AI was updated in 2018, as a supplement to the Consolidated Plan.

City - Comprehensive Plan Update/Zoning Ordinance Re-write and Affordable Housing Strategy: On February 4, 2019, the City Council resolved to consolidate the comprehensive plan update, re-write of the Zoning Ordinance and competition of the Affordable Housing Strategy. To this end, Council approved approximately $975,183 to complete the project. In November of 2019, the City executed a contract with Rhodeside and Harwell, Incorporated (RHI) to retain the services of the consulting firm to assist staff in completing the Comprehensive Plan, Affordable Housing Strategy, and rewrite of the Zoning Ordinance. The project is currently underway and expected to be completed in late fall of 2021. The resulting document would have recommendations designed to spur development of affordable housing, eliminate existing land use and zoning barriers to development of affordable housing, and encourage mixed-use development supported by public transportation.

City of Charlottesville's Strategic Investment Area Implementation and Form-based Code: The City conducted a public hearing on November 12, 2019 on the draft Form-Based Code; however, on February 3, 2020, the City Council voted to defer action and requested a review by RHI Consultant team hired to update the City's comprehensive plan, prepare affordable housing strategy and re-write the zoning ordinance. On a related note, the City continues its effort to support development and redevelopment activities in the SIA. More recently, in conjunction withPHAR and a committee of community stakeholders, CRHA has embarked on significant redevelopment planning efforts. In support of these efforts, the City of Charlottesville approved $3 million in 2019/2020 fiscal year to support CRHA's rehabilitation of the 105 units at Crescent Halls and the development of Phase I of the South 1st Street (62 units). The City also earmarked $1.5 million to support the development of Phase II of South 1st Street that would result in additional 113 affordable units.

The City Council also approved $5.9 million for the redevelopment of the Phase I of the Piedmont Housing Alliance (PHA)'s Friendship Court Redevelopment project. The fund will be used to leverage Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) project (150 units), and associated infrastructure. Ground breaking is scheduled in fall of 2020.

Other assistance included funding to support TING providing free installation of internet services to public housing residents; and miscellaneous redevelopment planning support. The City has also proposed millions in funding over the next five years to continue to support public housing redevelopment efforts.

The City continues funds annually to support Supplemental Rental Assistance Program administered by CRHA. This voucher program provides approximately 75 vouchers, annually, for households who are homeless and for Housing Choice Voucher Program eligible households.

Albemarle County – Housing Policy: The County is in the process of updating its affordable housing policy, which was adopted in 2004 and tweaked in 2015. It is anticipated the final draft will be presented to the Board of Supervisors inJuly 2021 for final approval.

Albemarle County – Resolution in Collaboration with Habitat for Humanity: The County of Albemarle is partnering with Habitat for Humanity on phase 1 of the Southwood Mobile Home Park redevelopment project. To support the project, the County has committed $3.4 million in cash contributions and property tax rebates. An additional $1 million in CDBG grant funding is also anticipated.

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission's Central Virginia Regional Housing Partnership (CVRHP): The CVRHP began convening in January of 2019. In April of 2019, the CVRHP released a Comprehensive Regional Housing Study and Needs Analysis which identified the number of households in the region that were cost-burdened as well as the number of units/interventions that are required to address the needs. Also in April of 2019, the CVRHP hosted the first annual Regional Housing Summit: *Opening the Doors*. The summit had an attendance of nearly 200 participants and included guest speakers who addressed the pressing housing needs in the region. The TJPDC continues to make progress on a Regional Housing Plan, which will include a draft housing chapter for the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson to consider in their comprehensive plans. The plan is expected to be completed by January of 2021. In the fall of 2019, the CVRHP underwent a strategic planning process to identify priority strategies that the Partnership will initiate to address housing needs in the region.

By the end of PY2), the TJPDC was getting ready to approve the region's first Regional Housing Plan. Planning District 10 (the City of Charlottesville, and the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson) is grappling with tackling the growing affordable housing crisis. The region's challenges are varied and complex, and strategies must address the entire housing spectrum, ranging from the unhoused to market-rate ownership. Currently, 10,400 of the region's households pay more than 50% of their monthly income towards housing costs. Planning District 10 has set the goal of 100% alignment of supply with demand for affordable housing opportunities throughout the region so that every resident has access to safe, decent, and affordable housing in the communities of their choice. To accomplish this goal, the Planning District undertook a multi-year process to examine the current state of housing in each member locality, highlight the gap in opportunity across the housing spectrum, and identify high-level recommendations tailored to the specific jurisdictional needs to close the affordable housing gap. To that end, Planning for Affordability - A Regional Approach is a policy document for the Thomas Jefferson Planning District and its member localities. It is intended to assist local decision-makers on the need for affordable housing and provide a roadmap of decision points.

Local Government Processes: Local governments recognize that approval time of permits can increase the cost of a project. They use a variety of methods to mitigate costs for projects that meet the priority needs, including expedited approvals, financial contributions, and keeping fees to a minimum. To incentivize developers to provide new affordable housing units, the City continues to offer reduced water facilities and sewer connection fees. The fee reduction applies to all new housing units affordable to households earning no more than 80% Area Median Income. In June 2017, the Charlottesville City Council approved developer fee waivers for private market developers providing on-site affordable housing units in developments that trigger the City's Affordable Dwelling Unit Ordinance requirements.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City and the HOME Consortium use HUD funds to address the needs of as many individuals as possible. They work with a wide range of community organizations to coordinate and provide services to needy individuals and families. The monthly meetings of the Housing Directors' Council and the Thomas Jefferson Area Coalition for the Homeless address obstacles to meeting underserved needs through cooperation and coordination. As a result of the Department of Justice settlement, Virginia has revised its waivers, which will assist people with developmental disabilities access housing and services in the least restrictive setting. Region Ten, the region's Community Services Board, manages the waiver waiting list. City of Charlottesville and Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission PY20 CDBG and HOME funds were used to address various community identified needs outlined within the five-year 2018 Consolidated Plan. City CDBG funds were used to address public service needs including support for the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, workforce development and support for programs that aid in self-sufficiency, and workforce development. Funds were also used to support economic development activities to assist entrepreneurs launch their own microenterprises through technical assistance. HOME funds were used to support homeowner rehabilitation within the City of Charlottesville. The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission utilized HOME funds

On February 4, 2019, staff presented and the City Council approved funding to complete comprehensive plan update, the Affordable Housing Strategy and wholesale rewrite of the Zoning Ordinance. In the fall of 2019, RHI was selected as the consultant to assist the City in undertaking the project. However, the original Scope of Work and contract agreement did not include CAHF Program Review and Redesign, and Inclusionary Zoning Design. On July 19, 2021, City Council approved the funding for the resources required for the Charlottesville Affordable Housing fund program review/redesign and inclusionary zoning program design.

The City of Charlottesville has retained the services of RHI consulting team to update its comprehensive plan; re-write the Zoning Ordinance and complete the Affordable Housing Strategy. This consolidated project will have several recommendations designed to address obstacles to meeting the needs of underserved population. The Steering Committee for this project includes representatives from several neighborhood groups, business community, public housing, and housing advocate groups, nonprofit and faith-based organizations, etc.

The City of Charlottesville continues to explore ways to meet the needs of underserved populations. The City Council has provided funding to support the redevelopment initiatives by the Charlottesville Redevelopment Housing Authority (CRHA) and the Piedmont Housing Alliance (PHA). The funds were earmarked for the CRHA's Crescent Halls rehabilitation and South 1st Street projects; and PHA's Friendship Court redevelopment initiative. Other actions included Supplemental Rental Assistance Program administered by CRHA, Small Business And Minority Business support and assistance program, down payment assistance, scattered site rehabilitation and emergency repair program/homeownership opportunities and home improvement assistance program.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Building inspectors and local housing rehabilitation agencies have received training to allow them to evaluate, treat and/or remove lead paint hazards in our communities. Inspectors evaluate each job before the rehabilitation begins. Grant funding is used to pay for stabilization, interim controls and/or removal of lead-based hazards, which will continue to reduce lead paint concerns.

The notification, "Watch Out for Lead-Based Paint Poisoning" is given to all persons assisted, even if the residence was constructed after 1978, since it serves as a good information and educational tool. Detection and remediation of lead-based paint in residences constructed before 1978 is to occur while rehabilitating homes and this is done in compliance with subpart J of 24 CFR Part 35. This can include paint stabilization, interim controls and/or abatement depending upon the circumstances and level of investment. In cases where lead-based paint is suspected, a certified laboratory, Aqua Air Laboratories in Charlottesville, is used to make this determination.

Data from the Health Department indicate that reported cases of Elevated Blood Lead Levels of 5 µg/dL or higher for calendar year 2016 totaled 26 cases in children aged 15 or younger throughout the Thomas Jefferson Health District: 8 in Albemarle, 11 in Charlottesville, 1 in Greene, 4 in Louisa and 2 in Nelson. There were no cases of elevated blood lead levels in children reported from Fluvanna County. For 2016, elevated blood lead levels are defined as greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL. Previous years were defined as levels of 10 µg/dL. The change in the standard has resulted in a higher number of cases than in past years. In the last CAPER, 8 total cases were reported from February 2015 through January 2016, which was lower than the previous year's regional total of 11. All cases are followed to be sure levels are coming down to normal or at least steadily improving. Houses being purchased with the down payment and closing cost assistance program to first-time homebuyers also must be reviewed for lead based paint.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The Central Virginia Partnership for Economic Development (CVPED) provides staff support for the Piedmont Workforce Network (PWN), including the local Workforce Investment Board and WIA service providers.

Network2Work at PVCC, is a job network that connects job seekers to the skills and resources they need to become valued employees and helps employers find the quality employees they need for their companies.

The City of Charlottesville, through CDBG economic development funds, supported projects to help low-income entrepreneurs launch their businesses and low-income microenterprises strengthen and grow. Through public services funds, CDBG projects address workforce development directly.

The City continues its GO program which is a jobs-driven training program. To expand the training offerings, a GO Skilled Trades Academy was also piloted in January 2018 in order to provide basic foundations in the skilled trades due to all of the upcoming development projects in the area. FY20 funds benefited two training cohorts through the GO Trades program, equipping individuals with the training and education they needed to begin entry level careers in the skilled trades. Also, slightly outside the realm of jobs-driven workforce training, the OED launched GO GED Pathways in November 2017 at the request of City Council. The program is six weeks in length and offers a supportive environment where individuals obtain GED test preparation training, as well as workplace readiness skills/career coaching and a CPR/first aid certification. The goal upon completion of the program is not employment. Instead, the focus is on getting individuals back into the classroom to begin steps towards taking the GED, which is critical to better employment.

The lack of transportation can be a serious barrier to employment. The Charlottesville Transit Center is a transit transfer facility just off the downtown mall. Albemarle County launched the 29 Express commuter bus route in May 2016. This service is operated by JAUNT and runs from the Forest Lakes/Hollymead area to UVA and the Downtown Library. UVA employees and students ride free and fares are $1.50 for everyone else. The route begins at 7:00am and 8:00am and returns at 4:40pm and 5:20pm.

Charlottesville and Albemarle County, working with the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), created the Regional Transit Partnership (RTP), which began meeting in August 2017.

The Regional Transit Partnership (RTP) serves as an official advisory board, created by the City of Charlottesville, Albemarle County and JAUNT, in Partnership with the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation to provide recommendations to decision-makers on transit-related matters. There are four main goals of the Partnership, including:

A. **Establishing Strong Communication:** The Partnership will provide a long-needed venue to exchange information and resolve transit-related matters.
B. **Ensuring Coordination between Transit Providers:** The Partnership will allow transit providers a venue to coordinate services, initiatives and administrative duties of their systems.
C. **Set the Regions Transit Goals and Vision:** The Partnership will allow local officials and transit staff to work together with other stakeholders to craft regional transit goals. The RTP will also provide, through MPO staff and updates of the Transit Development Plans (TDPs), opportunities for regional transit planning.
D. **Identify Opportunities:** The Partnership will assemble decision-makers and stakeholders to identify opportunities for improved transit services and administration, including evaluation of a Regional Transit Authority (RTA).

Formal agreements for specific funding and service responsibilities between CAT, JAUNT, Charlottesville, Albemarle County and UVA are in place. The RTP completed development of a Memorandum of Understanding to serve as the funding formula first formal funding agreement between Charlottesville Area Transit and Albemarle County, adopted in May 2019.

The Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA) has been serving low-income families since 1965. MACAA serves the City of Charlottesville, and the Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Louisa and Nelson. MACAA offers a variety of programs and skill development initiatives for families and individuals below 125% of the federal poverty level. Its programs include Head Start for 3 and 4-year-olds, Project Discovery promoting academic achievement in high school, Hope House providing family stabilization for homeless families, Rural Outreach. Rural Outreach offices in Fluvanna, Louisa and Nelson Counties provide crisis intervention to families through assistance with food, clothing, and financial help for rent, utilities and other emergencies while assessing their needs and linking them to other resources for in-depth services."

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The use of HOME funds is coordinated through the monthly meetings of the Housing Directors Council, with projects carried out by non-profit housing foundations or community action agencies. This structure promotes regional cooperation and encourages creative use of the funds and leveraging of other funding to maximize the impact of HOME funds. HOME funds contribute to the capacity and stability of the housing foundations. The City defined non-housing community development needs through the Comprehensive Planning process. The City of Charlottesville has also placed a strong emphasis on citizen participation in the planning process, particularly for affordable housing, neighborhood priorities, and public services.

Institutional structure and capacity are also provided through the Thomas Jefferson Coalition for the Homeless (TJACH), the Thomas Jefferson Community Land Trust (TJCLT), Habitat for Humanity, and non-profit housing foundations in the 5 counties. Piedmont Housing Alliance has created housing opportunities in the region for more than 30 years, with an award-winning and HUD-approved housing counseling program, financing for home ownership and housing development as a U.S. Treasury-certified Community Development Financial Institution (CFDI), and property management and housing development to create and maintain high-quality affordable housing options, as the only regional CHDO. The City's Housing Advisory Committee (HAC) also meets to carry out City Council's charge to further affordable housing within the City.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

A number of social service and housing agencies are involved in serving special needs populations throughout the region, including the Jefferson Area Board for Aging (JABA), the Arc of the Piedmont for people with developmental disabilities, Region Ten Community Services Board for people with mental illness and substance abuse and the Independence Resource Center.

The Jefferson Area Board for Aging (JABA) assists elderly persons with long-term health care needs, and serves the same geographical area as the Planning District. JABA partners with senior housing providers in Charlottesville (Timberlake Place, Woods Edge, and Park View Apartments) and in Nelson County (Ryan School Apartments). Maintain an independent and active lifestyle while having opportunities to interact with your peers. Regular JABA health screenings and services are provided by JABA nurses at Park View at South Pantops, Ryan School Apartments and Woods Edge Apartments.

There are two LIHTC housing projects in Albemarle County that are nearing the end of their 30-year extended use period. The first of these is Wilton Farm Apartments, which has been in service since 1992 and has a total of 144 low-income units. The property's LIHTC compliance period ends January 2022. The second property, Rio Hill Apartments, contains 139 low-income rental units; LIHTC compliance period for this property expires January 2025.

The Region Ten Community Services Board provides comprehensive diagnosis, treatment and training for persons with Serious Mental Illness and chemical dependence for persons within the Planning District. Region Ten administers Continuum of Care (CoC) Permanent Supportive Housing projects, using a scattered site model. Region Ten also serves people with housing in apartments or Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units with funding throughthe Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS). Region Ten administers about 220 Housing Choice Vouchers. Region Ten provides case management services.

The Thomas Jefferson Health District administers the Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (HOPWA) program, serving 33 people, with long-term (24 people) or short-term assistance. Qualification for the program is based on a diagnosis of HIV and income. Although this is part of the Continuum of Care, the program does not have a preference for those who are or have been homeless.

The Thomas Jefferson Health District provides testing, screening, advocacy, housing assistance and case management for people with HIV or those at high risk for HIV infection. The Health District also houses the SSI/SSDI Outreach Access and Recovery (SOAR) program. SOAR is a national program designed to increase access to the disability income benefit programs administered by the Social Security Administration for eligible adult who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness and have a mental illness, physical impairment or co-occurring substance use disorder. The Thomas Jefferson Health District partnered with TJACH to hire a full time SOAR Benefits Coordinator to work with our local homeless population to obtain their Social Security Benefits.

For people with disabilities, housing foundations in the Counties and projects funded through the Charlottesville Affordable Housing Fund (CAHF) in the City include necessary accessibility features as part of the scope of work for rehabilitation and emergency repair projects. Funds may be drawn from a variety of sources. Agencies such as JABA, Region 10, and Community Services Housing, Inc provide services to the special needs population.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdiction's analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

See also the table included at the end of this report.

The City continues its support of affordable housing through the following policies/programs:

- Charlottesville Supplemental Rental Assistance Program (CSRAP) –To increase housing choice for the City's extremely-low and low-income households, the Charlottesville City Council approved the creation of a City-funded rental assistance program. The City allocated $750,000 for the CSRAP which includes funding for administration for CRHA to address concerns identified by HUD. For the CSRAP vouchers, the CRHA continues to administer this program.
- The City has approved the creation of a landlord risk mitigation fund to encourage market rate landlords to offer affordable rental housing to low-income households.
- The City of Charlottesville has provided several years of funding for five units at The Crossings at Fourth and Preston. .
- Design4Life Cville Program
- Reduced Water and Sewer Connection Fee Program for affordable housing units. The water facility fee for connecting a unit of affordable housing to the city water system with a 5/8" meter shall be $800.00. The sewer facility fee for connecting a unit of affordable housing to the city sewer system with a 5/8" meter shall be $800.00. An applicant for the reduced water facility fee or sewer facility fee agrees to pay the difference between the

reduced water facility fee and the standard water facility fee, or the reduced sewer facility fee and the standard sewer facility fee – so long as the unit is affordable.

- Free Paint Program – This program offers paint, primer, and up to 8 tubes of caulk to low-income Charlottesville homeowners who are looking to decorate the exterior of their home, including siding, trim, porches, and roofs.
- Real Estate Tax Relief, Tax Exemption, and Rental Relief Programs for the Elderly or Permanently Disabled and/ Veterans
- Charlottesville Housing Affordability Tax Grant Program (CHAP) where individuals may qualify for a grant of $500, $750, $1000 or full tax abatement depending on the Federal Adjusted Gross Income. The grant would be applied to the second half real estate tax bill.
- City of Charlottesville BankOn Program consists of one-on-one financial counseling, financial literacy seminars, a bank referral network and a microloan program. BankOn has provides financial education to over 200 Charlottesville area residents since its inception, helped over 100 residents open affordable deposit accounts, and provided numerous low-interest loans.
- The City of Charlottesville Office of Human Rights has developed a 3-panel brochure on Fair Housing in Charlottesville to help people understand their rights and protect themselves from discrimination.

- The City retained the services of the consulting firm to assist staff in completing the Comprehensive Plan, Affordable Housing Strategy, and rewrite of the Zoning Ordinance. The project is currently underway and expected to be completed in late fall of 2021. The resulting document would have recommendations designed to spur development of affordable housing, eliminate existing land use and zoning barriers to development of affordable housing, and encourage mixed-use development supported by public transportation.

County Housing Programs –

- Fluvanna County, Greene County, Nelson County, and Louisa County do not directly administer housing programs, but do support non-profit housing subrecipients: Albemarle Home Improvement Program (AHIP), Skyline Community Action Partnership, Fluvanna/Louisa Community Foundation (FLHF), and the Nelson County Community Foundation NCCDF). These agencies provide down-payment assistance and other housing program to assist persons who are elderly and/or have a disability. Most also provide housing counseling and credit repair programs.
- Albemarle County Housing Choice Voucher Program

Other Efforts (Not by municipalities)

- MACAA provides services including the Hope House, Project Discovery, and Head Start
- Financial literacy programs are managed by Charlottesville Abundant Life Ministries (CALM) and PHA.
- The City of Promise is an initiative based on the Harlem Children's Zone model that

continues to serve City residents living in the 10th & Page Neighborhood.

- Habitat for Humanity continues to work with the International Rescue Committee to place refugees in homes as partner families.
- The Thomas Jefferson Community Land Trust sold 4 units of permanently affordable housing in the Charlottesville area.
- Skyline CAP partners with the Greene Chapter of Habitat for Humanity to provide home repairs.
- -The Nelson County Community Development Foundation has secured funding from local churches to serve as the match for home repair projects using Housing Preservation Grant funding.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The City of Charlottesville performs on-site monitoring visits on an annual basis for projects that have been completed during the program year with assistance from the finance department. Consistent with previous years, City staff will review sub-recipient program files to ensure compliance with CDBG requirements and to verify that the benefit standard was being met. Projects that are found to be in violation or whose files were missing pertinent information will receive notices from the City and will be provided an opportunity to address and correct any problems. The City will conduct follow-up monitoring visits to ensure corrective actions are carried out. Monitoring results are taking into CDBG/HOME Taskforce consideration during the following years' CDBG and HOME request for proposals.

TJPDC carries out HOME desk reviews throughout the year, with oversight from the Finance Director and Executive Director. On-site monitoring of all subrecipients is done annually and includes monitoring of program activities and financial management. On-site visits arenot required for subrecipients with no staffing changes, with no significant change in the type of projects carried out, and who have no outstanding findings from previous monitoring visits or financial audits. No sub-recipient will go more than three years without an on-site monitoring visit. The only monitoring visits for the PY20 program year ending June 30, 2021, year was with Skyline Cap (Greene County), the Fluvanna/Louisa Housing Foundation (FLHF), and the Nelson County Community Development Foundation (NCCDF).

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

A virtual public comment period is being held from August 18 to September 15, 2021, advertised in the Daily Progress on August 18, 2021. The draft CAPER was also made available at City Hall, on the City of Charlottesville website, and on the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) website. The September 15 City Council Meeting also included a virtual public hearing for the CAPER, as well as the September 2nd TJPDC virtual public commission meeting. The Housing Directors discussed sections of the CAPER at their September 2nd virtual monthly meeting. Input was requested and received from the Thomas Jefferson Area Coalition for the Homeless (TJACH), the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority (CRHA),Piedmont Housing Alliance (PHA), the Jefferson Area Board for Aging (JABA), the Thomas Jefferson Health District and Region Ten.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

For PY20, City Council identified the following as CDBG/HOME program priorities based upon Consolidated Plan goal and strategic plan; passed on September 16, 2019:

1. Affordable Housing (including but not limited to low-income housing redevelopment, priority for households at 0-50% of the area median income))
2. Support for the Homeless and those at risk of homelessness
3. Workforce Development ((including but not limited to efforts to bolster Section 3 training opportunities and partnerships with the City's GO programs, support for programs that aid in self-sufficiency, including but not limited to quality childcare)
4. Microenterprise Assistance
5. Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?	No

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

HOME-assisted rental units are owned and managed by sub-recipients of the Charlottesville HOME Consortium. Sub-recipients share a role in the administration of the HOME program, including inspection of rental units. For units with tenants using Housing Choice Vouchers, which constitute the majority of rental units, Charlottesville HOME Consortium Sub-recipients have reciprocal agreements to perform inspections on units owned and managed by another sub-recipient. For HOME-assisted units with no rental assistance, the sub-recipient performs inspections at least annually to identify any maintenance issues, and to replace smoke detectors and filters. Inspections may be done more frequently, if there is a concern about the tenant.

Most HOME assisted rental units are single family homes or duplexes. Some larger rental projects have been undertaken: AHIP rehabilitated an existing apartment building in 2004, with 10 HOME-assisted units. The Fluvanna/Louisa Housing Foundation developed a four-unitrental "Evergreen Place" in 2014, consisting of single-bedroom, handicap-accessible units near the Town of Louisa, with solar-panels to keep utility costs low, and affordable housing opens. Skyline CAP purchased and renovated existing buildings into five rental apartments, with the project completed in May 2013 with 3 units occupied. The last unit was rented in August 2014.

Skyline CAP completed an additional acquisition and rehabilitation project in Piedmont Housing

Alliance completed the renovation of Crozet Meadows with 27 HOME-assisted units in September 2010 and Monticello Vista Apartments with 13 HOME-assisted units in August 2010,both as Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects. Units are inspected annually by PHA staff using the REAC inspection form, with additional inspections by the Virginia HousingDevelopment Authority (VHDA), an independent inspection contractor through the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), and by HUD. All rental units are inspected annually, including the City - and County-assisted units at the Crossings.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

All HOME projects are carried out by HOME Consortium sub recipients. These organizations have developed extensive networks with agencies and organizations in their localities to create a steady stream of referrals for HOME programs. Public outreach is carried out through a variety of means. The affirmative marketing actions are systematic and effective.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

Program income was applied to the following projects:

Program Income Applied in PY20

IDIS	Activity	Locality	PI Applied
1866	HR	Charlottesville	$6,150.28
1871	HR	Albemarle	$1,630.18
1872	HR	Albemarle	$905.54
1876	HR	Nelson	$1,809.00
1878	HB	Charlottesville	$987.57
1884	HR	Charlottesville	$3,082.19
1894	HR	Charlottesville	$2,815.78
1898	HB	Charlottesville	$1,000.00
1899	HB	Charlottesville	$1,000.00
1900	HB	Charlottesville	$1,000.00
1901	HB	Charlottesville	$1,000.00
1902	HB	Charlottesville	$987.57
1903	HB	Charlottesville	$1,000.00
1904	HB	Charlottesville	$1,000.00
1905	HR	Albemarle	$2,000.00
1906	HB	Charlottesville	$7,877.46
Total			**$34,245.57**

Table 5 - HOME Program Income applied during PY20

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

Localities provide annual support to regional non-profits to address affordable housing. In-kind contributions, such as the donation of land and the waiver of local fees, are another way in which localities support affordable housing in the Planning District. Local governments have shown a consistent commitment to affordable housing programs, with an emphasis on the rehabilitation of substandard housing units and promotion of first-time homebuyer programs. The HOME Consortium and the City of Charlottesville partner with many private, non-profit organizations including Habitat for Humanity and private businesses, particularly private lenders including Fannie Mae, Bank of America, and several locally owned banks. All sub-recipients carry out emergency repairs, drawing on a variety of funding streams.

Piedmont Housing Alliance (PHA) is a regional non-profit organization with a comprehensive menu of affordable housing services. PHA's mission is to create housing opportunities and build community through education, lending, and development. Certified HUD Housing Counselors provide a continuum of educational services on the road to home ownership, including financial education and financial coaching, pre-purchase and post-purchase counseling and education, credit counseling, mortgage default and foreclosure prevention counseling, along with fair housing education and counseling. PHA also accesses financial resources to support clients' financial capability and housing they can afford, including lending for down payment assistance for home purchase and for affordable housing development, and providing access to low-cost mortgage financing. Piedmont Housing has provided $9.7 million in down payment assistance, from a variety of sources, to bridge the home ownership affordability gap in our community. In FY20 we have administered over 5.6 million in VHDA's reduced-interest rate money which reduces a first-time homebuyers VHDA loan interest rate by 1.0%. Piedmont Housing is the only local administrator of those funds. Piedmont Housing also builds and manages affordable housing, currently managing and/or owning rental housing that is affordable for 610 households total. 351 households in the City of Charlottesville, 323 households in Albemarle County and 193households in Nelson County.

PHA provided one on one counseling and group education to over 900 households in FY20. Piedmont Housing is the local administrator of VHDA's RUAM program which provides funding to make accessibility modifications to their rental homes. Due to the impacts of COVID 19 this program was paused in March of 2020.

PHA continues progress towards a transformational redevelopment of Friendship Court Apartments, focused on working with an amazing design team, inclusive of residents and community advocates on the Friendship Court Advisory Committee, to refine, evolve, and implement the plan for redevelopment. With a successful 2019 LIHTC award in hand, preparations are currently under way to start construction on Phase 1 in the fall of 2020. Since May the Advisory Committee has met at least monthly to prepare for the Phase 1 construction start and to kick off the planning process for Phase 2. By the time Phase 1 is complete in early 2022, Phase 2 will be preparing to break ground. In addition, PHA is working on the design of the Friendship Court Community Resource Center (CRC) which will house an early childhood learning center, community center, Piedmont Housing's permanent headquarters, and office space for nonprofit organizations. The CRC is scheduled to start construction in 2021.

Actions to Address Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

2020 Impediments and Plan of Action			
Impediment	**Description**	**Proposed Action**	**Actions in PY20**
Rental Affordability	Lack of rental units affordable to low-income households Increased competition for limited number of rental units Insufficient rental relief programs High up-front costs, including application fee, security deposit, 1st & last month rent	Increase the # of affordable rental units Provide incentives for development of affordable rental units Provide rental assistance locally	FLHF – 1 rental unit completed Alb Co – incentivized 96 units at Brookdale and awarded 8 Project Based Vouchers to the Southwood Apartments A, and 22 Project Based Vouchers to the Premier Circle Permanent Supportive Housing project. City – provided locally funded vouchers Skyline CAP subsidized rent for 4 households. PHA continues to work toward redevelopment of Friendship Court and is working on a LIHTC development as part of Habitat's Southwood redevelopment plan. NCCDF continues to work to bring more landlords and units into the affordable housing offering. Worked with RMRP from July to November of 2020. Maintain 12 affordable housing units in Nelson.
Homeownership Affordability	Low wages, and tight credit markets limit HO options fora broad range of households Increases in property taxes compromise affordability	Provide workforce programs to improve job skills& assist in job placement Continue & expand tax relief programs	City - GO Programs continue to provide training and assistance with job placement PVCC's Network2Work program has expanded and added volunteers; have received donations of cars to provide transportation to workers while they savefor their own Albemarle County provided $1.035 millionin real estate tax relief for elderly and/or disabled homeowners in FY19/20

Regulatory Barriers and Community Resistance	Land use codes and ordinances affect housing location & affordability Lack of clear definition of affordable housing	Revise codes & ordinances Develop definition of aff hsg & articulate	Albemarle County has completed draftinga new housing policy to address the full range of housing needs. Board of Supervisor approval is anticipated in July 2021. The County is to begin an update of the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinances in 2021.
		community benefits	The Regional Housing Partnership (RHP) has begun writing a regional housing plan. NCCDF – working actively with County Supervisors and Planning Department to be a partner in the County Comprehensive planning. We want to assure housing in general and Affordable Housing specifically is addressed in terminology and in land use codes.
Impediment	**Description**	**Proposed Action**	**Responsible Parties**
Discrimination in the Rental & Homeowner Market	Overt or covert discrimination against renters & homebuyers on the basis of race and ethnicity, family status, anddisability Predatory lending practices Lack of reasonable accommodations	Eliminate all discrimination in housing Raise awareness of fair housing laws Provide counseling and advocacy Promote VHDA's Rental Unit Accessibility Modification Grant	Non-profit housing counseling programs continue to address fair housing. PHA provided one-on-one counseling and group education to over 900 households in PY20. PHA also provided public trainingto 36 people that meets the Fair Housing CEU requirement for property managers Skyline CAP conducted workshops and 1:1 Counseling Skyline CAP conducted and 1:1 counseling

High Debt-to-Income Ratios and Foreclosures	Difficulties for families to come up with down payment assistance to duecredit issues	Credit repair programs Housing counseling Lease to own options	Skyline CAP offers a credit repair program through HUD Housing Counseling. FLHF provides a credit repair program to assist residents in preparing to purchase a home. FLHF started a new Lease-to-Own program that checks in with tenants every 3 months. FLHF provided down payment assistance to one family to purchase on their home.
Economic and Racial Disparities among Schools	Concentration of low- income and racial minority students into certain schools and districts may compromise school quality and exacerbate housing segregation among families	Increase transit option to expand geographic opportunities Educate landlords Encourage neighborhood economic and racial integration for families with children, especially in the City of Charlottesville and urbanized Alb County	Local governments, Local school boards, non-profit organizations International Rescue Committee Albemarle County Office of Housing began implementing a number of programs to increase landlord participation in the Housing Choice Voucher program. Activities include development of a new landlord orientation packet and incentive payments.
Impediment	**Description**	**Proposed Action**	**Accomplishments for PY20**

Lack of Housing Accessible to People with Disabilities and People Aging in Place	Lack of reasonable accommodations &housing designed with accessibility features, accessible units can be expensive Lack of senior housing that is income-accessible	Renovate existing homes Build accessible new homes Provide ramps Identify people with needs & refer to local programs	AHIP completed home rehabs and emergency repairs for 80 households that were home to either a senior or a person with a disability FLHF worked with local community groups to rehab a home for an elder with disabilities FLHF helped 106 families with major home repairs, over half being elderly residents. Skyline CAP completed 4 accessibility home repairs, some in partnership with other community agencies. NCCDF - completed 11 projects to rehab elderly and/or disabled housing 4 of which directly addressed accessibility.
Language and Cultural Barriers	Language differences can be a means for housing discrimination; immigrants may lack knowledge of housing and financing options; cultural differences yield neighbor and landlord tension Large family size	Reduce cultural and linguistic barriers to housing access Engage different groups in conversations about differences and similarities	International Rescue Committee Creciendo Juntos & other non-profits Schools
Educational Barriers	Lack of financial literacy Lack of knowledge of fair housing rights	Financial education & counseling Provide information and education	Local housing counselors, Piedmont Housing Alliance, other non-profit orgs, Legal Aid

Access to Services	Access to transportation, employment & childcare can limit housing choices in the city where most services are available	Workforce training Expanded transit options Self-sufficiency training & assistance	City GO Programs PVCC's Network2Work program has expanded and added volunteers; have received donations of cars to provide transportation to workers while they save for their own

Solid Waste and Recycling:

Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit 2021 Report

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

Introduction:

Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit

- Albemarle, Charlottesville, Fluvanna and Greene are members of the SWPU.
- Nelson works with Region 2000 SWPU
- Louisa manages their own landfill and reports individually
- Under the State solid waste regulations SWPUs are responsible for solid waste planning and reporting activities within the area they support.

2021 Solid Waste and Recyling Plan Update:

- Representatives from the region's Solid Waste Planning Unit (SWPU) have been meeting since March 2021
- Members include representatives from the City of Charlottesville, the Counties of Albemarle and Fluvanna, and the University of Virginia
- The plan aims to address regional collaboration on how the region reduces, reuses, and recycles (the three R's)*
- The plan also encourages education around the three R's and sought out partners who are experts in composting and reuse to take part in promoting their classes and webinars on the TJPDC homepage*
- The plan is due to VDEQ by mid-October

*Please refer to goal worksheet

Activities of the SWPU:

1. Conducting an annual census of solid waste and recycling activities in the Solid Waste Planning Unit.
   - ❑ Report submitted annually to DEQ
2. Solid waste management plan.
   - ❑ Maintain and update the regional solid waste plan every 5 years
   - ❑ Track progress towards meeting goals laid out in plan
3. Regional coordination and education
   - ❑ Support regional cooperation

Solid Waste Planning Timeline:

- 1983- First regional solid waste plan is undertaken by TJPDC (Developed in response to VA's solid and hazardous waste management act of 1979)
- 1989- Follow-up plan adopted by all member governments
- 1990- Department of Waste Management publishes regulations for the development of Solid Waste Management Plans
- 1991- TJPDC adopts first plan under the new (1990) regulations for solid waste management plans
- 2004- Updated plan is required due to amendments to the 1990 Solid Waste Regulation
- 2006- Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Units plan is considered final in 2006 (at the time of this update the TJPDC was designated as the "region" for the purposes of solid waste planning and reporting
- 2011- Plan rewritten and updated (plan must be revisited every 5 years)
- 2016- Revised and update plan submitted to accepted by DEQ
- 2021- 5-year plan update due to DEQ

Recycle Rate Reports Summary:

Locality	2017	2018	2019	2020**
*Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA)	35.6%	45.2%	27.8%	34.3%
Fluvanna	100%	55.1%	~	100%
Greene	29.8%	16.6%	27.2%	11.1%
Regional base rate	25%	25%	25%	25%
DEQ Approved Rate^	26.68%	30.8%	33.8%	***n/a
Statewide Rate	59%	58.7%	59.1%	n/a
Region- Total Recycled Material	61,788	56,029	13,946	76,469
Region- Total MWS Disposed	169,824	180,841	51,391	95,476

~ Fluvanna County did not provide TJPDC with individual numbers for 2010. Fluvanna County data is captured and reflected in the regional totals as it was captured in data reported by regional haulers.
*Albemarle, Charlottesville, and Scottsville are reported together by RSWA
**TJPDC estimates the 2019 tonnages to be approximately 25% underreported, and the actual 2010 regional rate to be underreported due to the onset of the pandemic
*** DEQ is evaluating results

Next Steps:

- Present the 5-year update of the plan in two public webinars
- Incorporate comments and updates from working group and public
- Re-establish the quarterly Regional Solid Waste Committee
- Identify community needs through workshops outreach and community surveys
- Continue to track recycling rates for the annual report
- Redesign and refresh the SWPU recycling page to provide more information for consumers
- Partner with other groups

DRAFT Solid Waste Management Plan

October 2021 Revision

A Product of the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

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Executive Summary

This document is an update to the 2016-2021 Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Management Plan. It includes a description of existing and projected solid waste needs and facilities, as well as a plan for management of the solid waste generated by residential, industrial and commercial activities of the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (TJSWPU). This document serves as the regional plan for the TJSWPU, which is made up of the Counties of Albemarle, Greene, and Fluvanna, the City of Charlottesville, and the towns of Scottsville and Stanardsville. The plan meets the solid waste planning requirements of 9VAC20-130-120 for each locality participating in the planning unit by describing existing and proposed solid waste management systems that support the hierarchy of source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, incineration, and landfilling, as set forth in 9VAC20-130-30.

The committee of public sector representatives met regularly over the course of a year to amend this plan both to satisfy the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality requirements, and to serve as a basis for strategic planning for solid waste in the longer term. The group reviewed data and trends on waste generation, recycling, reuse, and disposal, comparing it with data available about solid waste management systems capacity to determine future needs. While some elements of the plan will require additional study, the group recommends the following basic strategies which were developed during the 2008 plan process:

1. ***Regional approach****: Regional efforts will yield better results than localized solutions, especially with high costs and capital needs for operations. Cooperative contracting, collection, disposal and recycling operations can provide budget and resource savings, and allow the region to join markets at a competitive level with larger cities.*
2. ***Increased recovery:*** *Recovery of a larger percent of valuable material, such as recyclables and organic matter, leads to a better balance sheet and longer disposal facility lifetimes.*
3. ***Reduce total waste****: Source reduction, reuse, and recycling decrease the need for landfilling, which is generally not considered a desirable option. In order to limit the negative impacts our communities have on others, the total volume of waste disposed of should be kept to a minimum.*
4. ***Increased outreach****: Increased recovery and reduced total waste can only be achieved by an aware citizenry, institutions, and business community.*

Summary of Findings

The 2021 update of the plan finds that the region is in compliance with section 9 VAC 20-130 of the Virginia Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Regulations. The Solid Waste Planning Unit, which includes the jurisdictions of Albemarle, Charlottesville, Fluvanna, and Greene, have adequate disposal capacity to meet the regions solid waste and recycling needs through the year 2040. Under current conditions, solid waste generated in the region passes through one of four transfer stations or a materials recovery facility before waste ends up in landfill (65% landfilled) or is shipped to recyclers (35% recycled) for further treatment. Currently there is a combined permitted transfer station/MFR capacity of approximately 3,000 tons per day with a daily intake of 311 tons per day. The daily intake is forecasted to grow to 405 tons per day by the year 2045. The region has maintained a recycling rate in excess of the 25% State mandated minimum and in excess of the 30% goal identified in the 2011 plan update, except in the 2020. The Recycling Rate reporting period began around the same time as the Covid 19 Pandemic. The region continues to have a per capita waste generation rate that’s higher than the national average, in most years the per capita waste generation rate was 1.3 tons per household in 2015 whereas state and national per capita rates are closer to 0.9 tons per household.

Adoption & Amendment History

The Solid Waste Management Plan was adopted by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) on June 29, 2004. Further planning work was required beyond 2004 because the planning unit did not achieve the required 25% recycling rate. The plan was considered final by the DEQ in 2006 when the planning unit reached the required recycling rate. A progress log from the 2006 plan can be found in the Appendices. The first required five-year update of the plan was adopted by the TJPDC on October 6, 2011, with a subsequent update and adoption by the TJPDC on October 6, 2016.

1 Introduction and Background

In 1990, the Virginia Department of Waste Management published regulations for the development of Solid Waste Management Plans. The regulations established minimum solid waste management standards and planning requirements applicable to all cities, counties, towns, or designated regions in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The first regional solid waste plan undertaken by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) was adopted in 1983 in response to the Virginia Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1979. Another plan was developed and adopted by all member governments in 1989. The TJPDC adopted its first plan required under the new regulations in 1991. Amendments to Virginia's solid waste regulations required that the region submit a new plan in 2004 (the TJSWPU's was considered finalized by the DEQ in 2006) and update the plan every five years. At the time of the original plan, the Thomas Jefferson Planning District, Virginia Planning District 10, was designated as the "region" for purposes of solid waste management planning.

The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (TJSWPU) now includes the Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene, the City of Charlottesville, and the Towns of Stanardsville and Scottsville. The region has the same boundaries as the Thomas Jefferson Planning District (Planning District 10) with the exclusion of Louisa and Nelson Counties, and the Towns of Louisa and Mineral. The City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County created the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA) in 1990 for landfill and other waste management, operation and reporting. The University of Virginia (UVA) is also located within the SWPU. RSWA and UVA maintain representation on the TJSWPU's committee to contribute to planning activities for the unit. Both contributed to the content of this plan. Louisa County and its towns have their own solid waste management plan. Nelson County takes part in the Region 2000 solid waste management plan.

This plan is designed to meet state planning requirements and to assist member governments with planning and decision making for solid waste management issues over the next 20 years. It includes a summary of the findings and recommendations of a steering committee composed of local staff and members of the public appointed by localities, and private sector individuals. In 2006, members of the committee recommended strategies to implement the goals and objectives related to solid waste management found in the 1998 Sustainability Accords, a document endorsed by all TJPDC localities that has served as a guide for long-term viability of economic, environmental, and social resources and institutions in the region. Many of the strategies in the 2021 update carry over from the 2006, 2011, and 2016 plan and 2021 as ongoing activities. The dispositions of strategies from the 2006, 2011, and 2016 plan are included in a progress report found in the Appendices. New strategies developed by the committee respond to other recent planning initiatives involving solid waste management, and accomplishments and changes since 2016 that provide new opportunities to accomplish plan goals.

Feedback was incorporated into the updated plan through a review process that included the solid waste committee, locality planning staff and administrators, TJPD Commissioners, other local elected officials, and the public. Economic, environmental, social, transportation and feasibility concerns were considered in developing the recommendations in the plan. Short- and long-term goals are included, as well as specific projects and timelines for implementation.

2 Profile of the Solid Waste Planning Unit

2.1 Population and Growth Projections

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District is located roughly in the geographic center of the Commonwealth. The Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene, the City of Charlottesville and the incorporated towns of Scottsville and Stanardsville make up the Solid Waste Planning Unit. The City of Charlottesville and the urban portions of Albemarle County, including the University of Virginia, constitute the economic, educational, and cultural hub of the region.

As the following population figures show, the region has grown by approximately 17% from 2000 to 2010. Each locality has shown steady growth which is largely forecasted to continue at a relatively steady rate till the year 2045.

TABLE 1. POPULATION HISTORY AND PROJECTIONS

Locality	2000	2010	2019	2025	2035	2045
Charlottesville	40,099	43,475	47,266	51,545	52,864	53,840
Albemarle	84,186	98,970	109,330	118,379	132,102	144,869
Fluvanna	20,047	25,691	27,270	28,612	31,678	34,517
Greene	15,244	18,403	19,819	21,508	23,661	25,645
SWPU	161,576	188,549	203,685	220,044	242,340	258,871

Source: US Census (1990 – 2019); Weldon Cooper Center 2025 – 2045 Projections

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

Locality	2000	2010	2010-2014	2015-2019	% Change from 2014
Charlottesville	16,851	17,290	17,604	18,617	5.7%
Albemarle	31,876	38,157	38,537	41,496	7.6%
Fluvanna	7,387	9,449	9,787	9,923	1.4%
Greene	5,574	6,780	6,965	7,548	8.9%
Solid Waste Unit	63,688	72,174	72,893	77,584	6.40%

Source: US Census 2010: American Community Survey 2010-2014 and US Census Locality Quick Facts 2015-2019.

2.2 Development Patterns and Geographic Conditions

Census data and local comprehensive planning information show the major population centers and growth areas. The City of Charlottesville and the surrounding urban ring in Albemarle County are home to roughly half the population of the SWPU. Between 2010 and 2020, Albemarle, Charlottesville and Greene grew at a faster than average rate compared to other Virginia counties. The Route 29 corridor and the I-64/250 corridor are the major residential, commercial, and industrial areas outside of the city and small towns. Most localities have policies in effect to persuade growth around existing centers and reduce the potential for sprawling development over time.

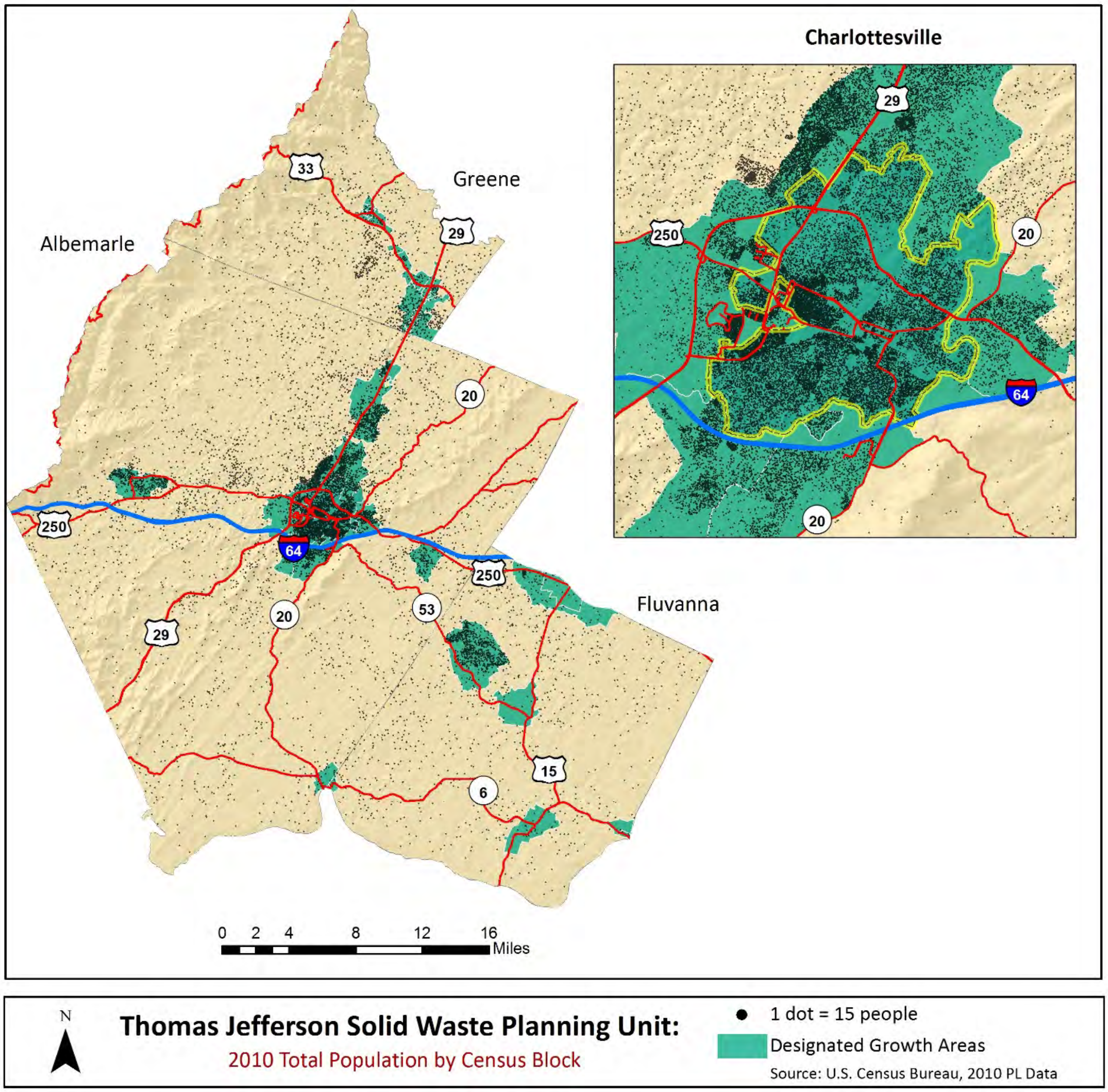


FIGURE 1. POPULATION DENSITY IN THE SWPU

ALBEMARLE

Albemarle County has defined development areas around the City of Charlottesville and north of the City along the Route 29 corridor, in the area of Crozet to the west of Charlottesville, and along Route 250 to the east of Charlottesville. The western side of the County is bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains and Shenandoah National Park. Outside the development areas, the remainder of the County is rolling Piedmont landscape dotted with a mix of residential, agricultural and minor commercial uses. Residential growth has occurred both inside and outside of the development areas, but in recent years the balance has tipped to the development areas. The major commercial corridors are Route 29, particularly north of Charlottesville, and Route 250 east. The Town of Scottsville is located in the southeastern corner of Albemarle on the James River. A small portion of the town is in Fluvanna County.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

The City of Charlottesville is essentially “built-out” at this point and most development activity is infill and redevelopment, although there are a limited number of vacant parcels of land that are yet to be developed. Most of the vacant parcels are residential lots, but there are a few subdivisions that are currently under construction. Most of the vacant tracks of land in Charlottesville are challenging to develop for various reasons such as topography, environmentally sensitive areas, limited access to existing public infrastructure, etc. Infill and redevelopment continues to be the primary avenue for growth and development activity within the City. The City is entirely surrounded by the County of Albemarle and can expand no further. Much of the City is residential, with major commercial areas located in the Main Street area (Business Route 250 and the downtown pedestrian mall) and along Route 29. The University of Virginia is the major employer in the City and straddles the City/County’s western border. The City features a rolling landscape and is bounded by the Rivanna River and Moore’s Creek on its east and south sides, respectively.

FLUVANNA

Fluvanna County experienced a high rate of population growth through the 1990s and maintained higher than average growth rates through the 2000s. Most of this growth was centered on the Lake Monticello development in the western portion of the County, to the northwest of the county seat of Palmyra; bringing minor amounts of commercial improvements to serve the residents. Since the Monticello development’s near complete buildout in the mid 2010s, future residential and commercial development plans have shifted to the northeastern boundary of the county, near Zion Crossroads.This has brought minor amounts of commercial development to serve the residents; however, Fluvanna residents still largely commute to Charlottesville and Albemarle County for employment, goods and services. Fluvanna County terrain is relatively flat compared to the counties to the west, and becomes increasingly gentle as one moves east. The Rivanna River bisects the County running northwest to southeast, and the James River forms its southern boundary.

GREENE

Greene County has also experienced rapid growth, primarily in the southeast along the Route 29 corridor. The rapid residential growth in this area is primarily made up of commuters to Albemarle County and Charlottesville. Increasing employment opportunities coupled with rising housing costs in Albemarle have made Greene County an increasingly attractive option for potential homeowners. Some commercial development has occurred along the Route 29 corridor as well, but County residents still travel to Albemarle for many goods and services. Greene County is bounded on the west by the Blue Ridge Mountains and Shenandoah National Park. Similar to Albemarle, the terrain of Greene County falls away into foothills eastward from the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Town of Stanardsville serves as the County Seat and is a hub for residential development.

2.3 Economic Growth and Development

The overall economic growth for the region in the 1990s and early 2000s was very healthy, with various indicators showing positive trends. Despite the 2008 nationwide recession, each locality, and the region maintain lower unemployment rates than those of the state and nation. Median income also grew steadily in each jurisdiction and unemployment rates have reached below recession levels.

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Locality	1994	2000	2010	2015	Dec. 2020
Charlottesville	3.3%	2.6%	6.0%	3.7%	4.0%
Albemarle	2.4%	1.7%	5.0%	3.9%	3.8%
Fluvanna	3.8%	1.9%	5.3%	3.7%	3.8%
Greene	3.9%	1.9%	5.3%	3.7%	3.4%
Solid Waste Unit	3.4%	2.0%	5.4%	3.8%	3.8%
Virginia	4.9%	2.2%	6.9%	4.4%	4.9%
National	6.1%	3.7%	9.3%	5.3%	6.7%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission & Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics

TABLE 2. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, IN DOLLARS

Locality	2000	2010	2014	2015-2019	% Change from 2000
Charlottesville	$32,903	$42,240	$47,218	$59,471	80.7%
Albemarle	$53,263	$64,847	$67,958	$79,880	52.8%
Fluvanna	$46,630	$68,223	$64,641	$76,873	64.6%
Greene	$46,882	$54,307	$63,739	$67,398	43.8%
Solid Waste Unit	$44,920	$57,404	$60,889	$70,905.5	57.9%

Source: US Census American Community Survey

Reflecting national trends, the greatest increases in jobs in the SWPU have been in the service, retail, wholesale, and government sectors, while farm and manufacturing jobs have been on the decline. Major employers in the area include the University of Virginia, Martha Jefferson Hospital, State Farm, GE Fanuc, Dominion Virginia Power, Lexis Publishing, Crutchfield Corporation, FIC Staff Services, Piedmont Virginia Community College, Klockner-Pentaplast, and the Virginia Department of Corrections.

2.4 Transportation Conditions

Transportation within the SWPU revolves around Interstate 64 on the east-west axis and Route 29 on the primary north-south axis. Other major transportation corridors include Route 15 through Fluvanna County, which travels roughly north-south, and Route 6, which passes through southern Fluvanna

County and into northern Nelson County to the west. Route 33 cuts through Greene County on an east-west axis. Corridors other than Route 29 and Interstate 64 do not have the capacity for heavier volumes of traffic. Narrow roads and hilly conditions characterize rural areas that are traversed by county owned, state maintained secondary routes. The secondary system is more challenging for larger trucks to travel and occasional snow in winter can cause transportation delays of several days at times. Rail service runs both north-south and east-west through the region, including through Charlottesville and many small towns.

2.5 Markets for the Reuse and Recycling of Materials

Reuse of household materials is common in the area and markets for used clothing and sporting goods include pawn shops, yard sales, rummage sales, Facebook Marketplace, the Habitat Shop, and other building supply recovery operations. Reuse of inert fill is generally accomplished locally. Non-profits accept donations of old cars, appliances, equipment, eyeglasses, and other useful items. Online options include Freecycle and Craigslist, which are online message boards where items to be given away can be posted and claimed.

Most materials destined to be recycled are shipped out of the region, since there are few local processors or markets. For example, many recyclable products are sold to brokers like Cycle Systems. Construction and demolition debris (CDD) and paper products are exceptions, however. The Van der Linde Recycling facility recycles local CDD at a reported rate exceeding 90%, and Weyerhaeuser recycles a portion of the regions wastepaper. National markets affect pricing at the local level, and some materials, like green glass, have been steadily losing national markets, and therefore value. The RS Processing fees for separation of aluminum from steel affect the profitability of recycling metals. Gerdau and other scrap dealers accept metals to be recycled. Waste oil and antifreeze are collected for recycling by contractors that service the region.

Organic wastes are readily consumed by a number of public and private mulching operations. Public operations include Charlottesville's leaf collection and Christmas tree programs offered by Charlottesville and Albemarle. Food waste is collected at Mcintire Recycling Center, the City Market, and a Residential 24/7 Compost Drop-Off Site (Charlottesville City residents only). Panorama Farms in Albemarle County accepts organic material from the City of Charlottesville curbside leaf collection program. Post-consumer food waste composting is provided by various private contractors, including Black Bear Composting and N.O.P.E.

3 Current & Historical Solid Waste Management Systems

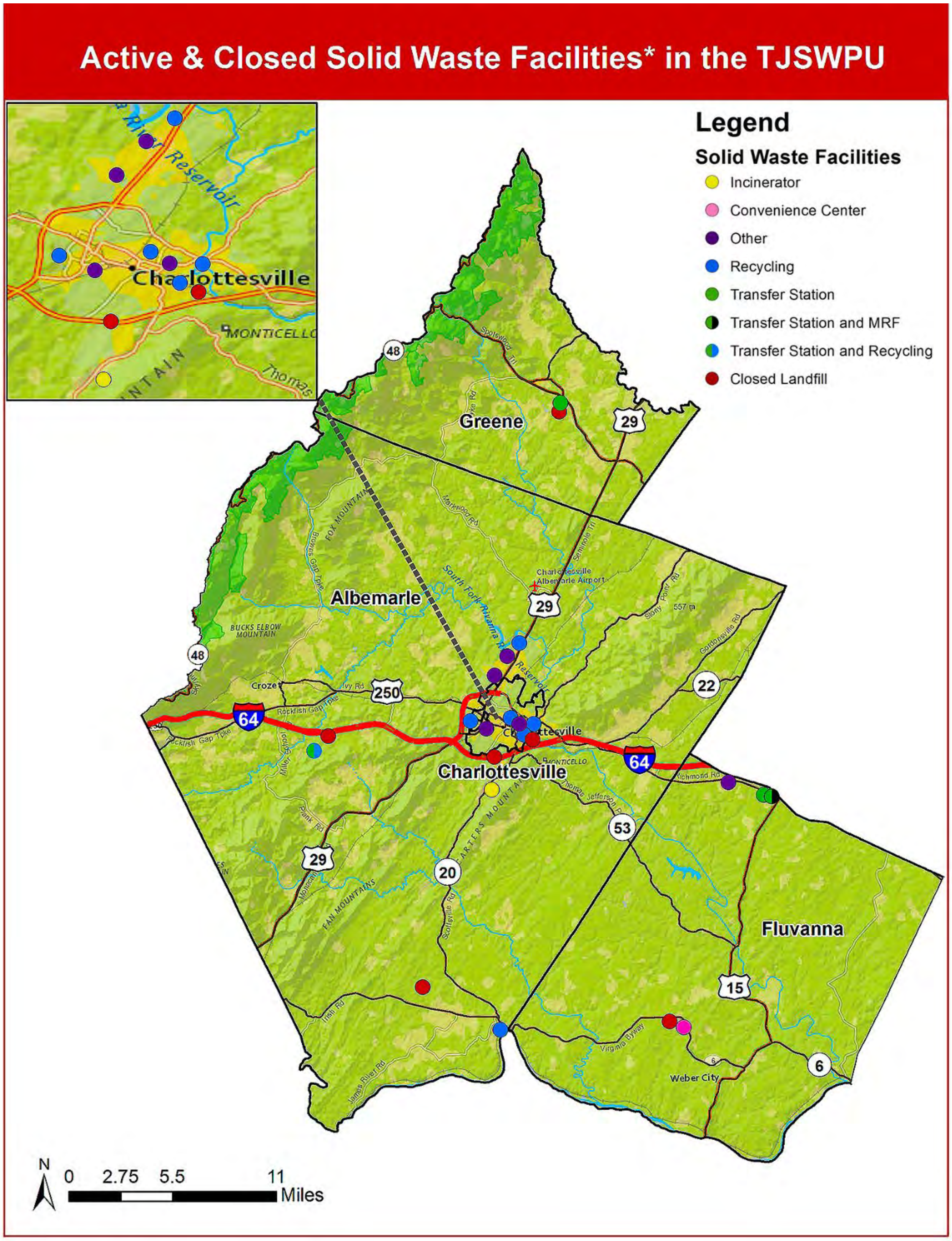


FIGURE 2. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES: ACTIVE AND CLOSED

The following table details the existing and closed waste management facilities in each locality. The table identifies those that have been permitted through the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and does not provide a complete inventory of closed landfill sites that were either used informally or were not permitted. The closed facilities identified on this table are those for which the locality or authority is responsible for any necessary remediation.

TABLE 3. EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN THE TJSWPU: ACTIVE & CLOSED BY LOCALITY

Locality	Facility name	Type	Status	Permit Year
RSWA	Ivy Material Utilization Ctr.	Transfer Station	Active	1997
	Ivy Sanitary Landfill	Sanitary Landfill	Closed	1997
	RSWA Compost Facility	MSW Composting Facility	Closed (2001)	1998
Albemarle	Keene Sanitary Landfill	Sanitary Landfill	Closed	1974
Charlottesville	Eldercare Gardens	Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) Incineration	Permitted by Right (PBR) prior to 1994	
	HCMF Heritage Hall	RMW Storage Only	PBR prior to 1994	
	Martha Jefferson Hospital	RMW Incineration	PBR prior to 1994	
	University of Virginia	RMW Incineration	Closed	
	Virginia Ambulatory Surgery Center	RMW Storage only	Active	1998
	Old 5th Street Landfill	Unlined landfill	Closed	1960's
Fluvanna	Republic Services Transfer Station	Materials Recovery Facility	Active	1995
	Fluvanna Correctional Unit#5	RMW Steam Sterilization	PBR prior to 1994	
	Fluvanna County Sanitary Landfill	Sanitary Landfill	Closed	1974
	Fluvanna County Sanitary Landfill	Sanitary Landfill	Closed	1983
	Zion Crossroads Recycling Center (MSW MRF) & Van der Linde Recycling (CDD MRF)	MSW and CDD Materials Recovery Facility	Active	CDD: 2007 MSW: 2009
Greene	Greene County MRF & Co - Compost	Materials Recovery Facility	Closed	1994
	Greene County Transfer Station	Transfer Station	Active	1994
	Greene County Sanitary Landfill	Sanitary Landfill	Closed	1974
	Greene County Sanitary Landfill	Sanitary Landfill	Closed	1978

Source: Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and local governments

3.1 Current Waste Generation Rates

The following table provides a breakdown of waste generated by type, as reported to the DEQ in 2015.

TABLE 4. TJPDC 2015 CURRENT WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS) TO BE UPDATED

Waste Type	Region	Charlottesville Albemarle^	Fluvanna	Greene
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**159,765**	**135,302**	**5,099**	**19,365**
Household	158,794	135,302	5,099	18,394
Commercial	971			971
Primary Recyclable Materials	**86,983**	**69,736**	**3,255**	**13,993**
Paper/Cardboard	42,005	32,941	25	9,039
Metal	12,472	10,441	121	1,911
Plastic	1,522	260	0	1,263
Glass	304	254	0	50
Comingled/Single Stream	19,743	16,710	1,728	1,306
Yard Waste (Composted/mulched)	3,243	3,160	0	83
Waste Wood (Chipped/mulched)	1,524	324	1,200	0
Textiles	671	374	120	177
Tires	270	209	42	18
Used Oil	533	505	7	20
Used Oil Filters	15	15	0	0
Used Antifreeze	54	38	1	15
Batteries	140	131	0	9
Electronics	270	248	9	13
Inoperative Motor Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Fats/Bone/Greases	523	501	0	23
White Goods (Appliances)	38	38	0	0
Water Treatment Sludge (dry tons)	2,853	2,853	0	0
Composted Food Waste	801	734	0	67
Solid Waste Reuse	**31**	**31**		
UVA MERCI	16	16		
UVA Move Out/ Office Surplus	14	14		
Total Waste Generated	**246,749**	**205,038**	**8,353**	**33,358**
Base Percent	**35%**	**34%**	**39%**	**42%**
Adjusted Percent (5% bonus for reuse)*	40%			
Population	197,078	151,490	25,970	19,618
Per Capita Waste Generation	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.7

Source: Local facility operators; Weldon Cooper Center

*Adjusted recycling rates incorporate credits for reuse and source reduction.

^ Charlottesville and Albemarle are reported as one unit. In previous reports this was reported as the RSWA area. In the past the RSWA provided the majority of solid waste services for Charlottesville and Albemarle. Currently, it provides services in a more limited capacity.

3.2 Existing & Planned Solid Waste Management Programs

Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) acts as the central clearinghouse for solid waste planning and reporting on behalf of the local governments that make up the TJSWPU. TJPDC is the designated central archive for receiving and recording information on solid waste generation, recycling, facilities, and to calculate and submit the annual regional recycling rate report to the DEQ. The TJPDC is also responsible for implementation of plan strategies. The TJPDC maintains a recycling website for the TJSWPU to serve as a centralized resource for citizens of the planning unit and participates in public education/outreach events to engage citizens. The TJPDC has also developed environmentally preferable procurement guidelines which are available online at http://www.tjpdc.org/environment/solid-waste-planning/.

Localities in the planning region use similar strategies to promote proper waste disposal, waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, with more densely populated localities offering additional services. In general, localities in the planning unit encourage citizens to reduce, reuse, and recycle by charging for MSW disposal, while providing recycling options free of charge. On-going litter control is provided by a combined effort of law enforcement, trash cans in public spaces, the Virginia Department of Transportation's Adopt-a-Highway program, and by annual river clean-up events organized by the Rivanna Conservation Alliance and others.

Additionally, a number of recycling services are available to the region's residents from local retailers. Businesses such as Best Buy, Crutchfield, Home Depot, Carpet Plus, Target, and Goodwill Industries provide recycling for a number of special wastes on an on-going basis. A 2011 planning initiative of partners in the region called the Local Climate Action Planning Process (LCAPP) made a series of recommendations for responsible solid waste management. The City of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, and UVa undertook the 18-month planning and public engagement process between 2009 and 2011 to address the role of energy and climate resiliency issues for their communities. . The recommendations directly related to solid waste reduction are included as strategies in this Plan. In 2020, the County of Albemarle adopted a Climate Action Plan with strategies and actions related to sustainable waste management. The City of Charlottesville is currently conducting a Landfill Diversion Study and is in the process of developing a Climate Action Plan as well which will also address the emissions reduction opportunities related to materials and waste.

The following sections provide a comprehensive description of systems and programs administered in the TJSWPU that support and promote the solid waste hierarchy set forth in 9VAC20-130-30.

City of Charlottesville

Collection and Transportation

Weekly residential curbside collection includes single stream recycling and a separate collection for household trash. Both services are provided through contracts with a private contractor . Designated commercial corridors receive daily trash and recycling (newsprint, mixed paper, glass, metals, plastics, cardboard) pick-up. The program is a "pay as you throw" program, where trash stickers and decals are purchased by customers, and recycling is free for those that participate in the trash program. Curbside customers may choose to use private haulers who also collect from commercial and multifamily dumpsters. Private companies also service multi-unit residential buildings and commercial/retail businesses. Individuals can also drive to the Ivy Materials Utilization Center (MUC), McIntire Recycling Center, or any one of the privately operated transfer stations in the area. Each resident may request bulky item pick-ups for appliances, large branches, and other over-sized items for $35 for the first appointment $50 for the second appointment and $100 for all subsequent appointments within a 12-month rolling year. Construction and demolition debris must be transported privately. Additionally, there are numerous street side collection units throughout the City, many of which are provided at bus stops in the City. Seasonal operations consist of residential loose-leaf collection during the months of November, December and January. Christmas trees are also collected curbside each January. Both the loose-leaf collection and Christmas tree collection are performed by in-house resources and free to the residents of Charlottesville.

STORAGE, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

All MSW that is collected by City forces (Large Item, Street Sweeping and Litter Collection) goes to the Republic Services transfer station located at Zion Crossroads . MSW that is collected curbside by the City's contractor goes to the transfer station that is owned/operated by the contractor, which is also located at Zion Crossroads. All single stream recycling that is collected curbside also goes to the transfer station that is owned/operated by the contractor, located at Zion Crossroads. The single stream recyclables are then loaded and transferred to the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) which is also owned/operated by the contractor. The MRF is located in Chester, VA where it is processed and shipped to recycling markets.

All loose leaves from the fall collection efforts are taken to Panorama Farm in Earlysville, VA where they are used for mulch and composting efforts. Christmas trees are ground into mulch, which is available free to citizens at Darden Towe Park.

WASTE REDUCTION AND REUSE

The City partially funds waste reduction and reuse initiatives administered by the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (described below) The City encourages citizens to reduce waste by charging for trash removal by the bag, while recycling pick up is free. Leaves are picked up in the fall in a special free program, and Christmas trees are also picked up free curbside citywide. Trash cans help reduce litter in the City, and recycling cans are collocated with trashcans on the pedestrian mall downtown. Composting is promoted by the City through providing drop-off services for organics at the City Market and McIntire Recycling Center. The composting program as recently expanded in a pilot program to include curbside collection. How-to guides and other composting resources are also available on the City website to help encourage composting at home. To improve awareness and access to green initiatives the City offers an interactive City Green map resource that details locations of sustainability efforts and links to recycling resources. Additionally, the City promotes proper disposal of household hazardous waste and electronics recycling on its website.

Albemarle County

COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Businesses, industries, and individuals are responsible for making their own waste collection and recycling arrangements, with curbside collection contracts available throughout the county. Self-delivery to the Ivy MUC, the McIntire Recycling Center, Van der Linde, or the two county newspaper/glossy paper bins (located in the parking lots of Roses at Pantops and the Community Center in Scottsville) are the only options for those in the rural areas and available to all others. The McIntire Recycling Center (described below) accepts a variety of recyclable materials. The Ivy MUC accepts MSW and limited reuse and recycling at the convenience center portion of the facility.

STORAGE, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Private haulers deliver waste to one of several transfer stations in the region. The majority of waste is handled through the Van der Linde Zion Crossroads Recycling Center, Republic Services Transfer station and the RSWA's Ivy Materials Utilization Center (MUC). Sludge from the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority is hauled to McGill Environmental where it is composted and sold.

Waste Reduction and Reuse

The County partially funds waste reduction and reuse initiatives administered by the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (described below). Additionally, two departments of the local government administer Environmental Management Systems programs that include source reduction and recycling components. The County offers mixed-paper recycling for its local government staff. The County also maintains a Green Resource Map on the County web site as a resource for residents.

Future Activities

In the spring of 2016 the Albemarle County Board of Supervisors established the Solid Waste Alternatives Advisory Committee. The committee is charged with reviewing the County's solid waste policies and practices. The Committee will initially focus its efforts on waste reduction, materials reuse, recycling, composting and determining the County's future involvement with the RSWA at the Ivy Materials Utilization Center and Transfer Station. At the time of the 2016 Regional Solid Waste Plan update the committee has not made any recommendations. Any future recommendations will be included in updates to the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA)

RSWA was established jointly by the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County to administer solid waste services to the citizens of each.

Collection and Transportation

RSWA offers no collection services. RSWA contracts with private haulers to transport wastes accumulated at the Ivy MUC and the McIntire Recycling Center to a variety of final destinations.

Storage, Treatment and Disposal

The Ivy MUC operates a waste transfer station, vegetative (stumps, brush, etc.) waste mulching operation, collection centers for white goods, pallets, tires, and the Encore Shop for collection of reusable items. The citizens' convenience center, just outside the scales for the transfer station, includes easy drop-offs for trash in bags or receptacles, and recyclable materials, including cardboard, newspaper, waste motor oils and paint. The Ivy MUC is open weekdays from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and Saturdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Waste collected at the MUC that is not separated at the convenience center for recycling is sent to Amelia County for disposal in a permitted landfill.

The RSWA transfer station accepts municipal solid waste from private citizens and private haulers servicing Albemarle County and the surrounding area. Fees for Albemarle County Residents are $66/ton, with a $6 minimum, plus a service fee for each visit to the scales of $1. Other area residents are charged a $10 fee on each transaction. The same tonnage rates apply. Small pick-up trucks, 8-foot bed or equivalent, with CDD are also accepted for the same tipping fee. Larger loads of CDD will be directed to the other facilities in the area. Clean fill, stumps, and brush are accepted at the MUC as well. RSWA also provides confidential document destruction. Vegetative debris and wooden pallets are ground into chips/mulch for resale.

RSWA also operates the McIntire Recycling Center located on McIntire road in Charlottesville. It is open for use by City and Albemarle County residents. The Center is open five days per week Wednesday through Saturday, closing at 5:20 p.m. each day with varying opening times. The center accepts boxboard, file stock, corrugated cardboard, newspapers, glossy paper, phone books, glass, #1 and #2 plastics in separate bins as well as #3 - #7 in comingled bins, and metal and aluminum cans. RSWA contracts with Weyerhaeuser for the paper goods collected. Glass, metals and plastics are sold to the various buyers based on market conditions.

WASTE REDUCTION AND REUSE

The Encore Shop, part of the Ivy MUC, provides a protected area where people can leave reusable items and pick up items for re-use. Mulch from the grinding of stumps and brush is sold there as well. Household hazardous waste and amnesty days (furniture, mattresses, appliances, and tires) are held at the Ivy MUC during advertised special events. A book exchange is offered at the McIntire Recycling Center. Regular disposal is also available for household paint, motor oil and antifreeze.

Fluvanna County

COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Individuals, businesses and industries are generally responsible for waste hauling and recycling activities via either contract with a private firm or self-delivery to the convenience center located in Fork Union. The convenience center is open to the public Tuesday from 9:00am to 4:00pm, Thursday from 11:00am to 7:00pm, and Saturday - 8:00am to 5:00pm. It accepts newspaper, cardboard, telephone books, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, glass and used motor oil free of charge, and MSW at $57/ton, with an $8 minimum. Tires and appliances are also accepted at a charge. The convenience center is closed to any commercial waste. The Van der Linde Zion Crossroads Recycling Center accepts construction and demolition debris and MSW. At Lake Monticello, a private hauler collects MSW; curbside recycling is included for plastics, glass, metal and newspaper. County residents can also self-haul recyclable materials to the Van der Linde Zion Crossroads Recycling Center, which provides a convenience center type drop-off area at no charge.

STORAGE, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The Republic Services private transfer station is located on 250 at Zion Crossroads. Fluvanna County contracts with Republic to transfer convenience center waste to this facility where recyclables are sent to a variety of markets, and MSW is hauled to the Amelia County landfill for disposal. This facility is not open to cash customers. The Zion Crossroads Recycling Center operates as a materials recovery facility, hauling processed materials to secondary market recyclers and unacceptable materials to the Amelia County landfill. RSWA has a contract with Fluvanna to bring its wood grinding operation to Fluvanna on an as-needed basis.

WASTE REDUCTION AND REUSE

Fluvanna encourages citizens to recycle by offering recycling collection at the convenience center for free, while charging for MSW collection. The County also oversees a low maintenance reuse facility consisting of a covered lot where citizens can leave reusable items that others are free to pick up, free of charge. Additionally, the County has considered establishing an EMS, but the initiative was put on hiatus because of budget concerns.

Greene County

COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Individuals, businesses, and industries are generally responsible for waste hauling and recycling activities via either contract with a private firm or self-delivery. County residents may use the transfer station and recycling center located off Route 33 at 358 Mays Road, southeast of Stanardsville. The facility is open Monday through Saturday from 8 am to 4 pm. Recyclables collected include plastic, glass, paper (newsprint, magazines, and phone books), metals and corrugated cardboard. White goods, appliances, tires, furniture, and construction and demolition debris are also accepted. The transfer station accepts MSW from county residents, private haulers, and commercial sources.

In addition to MSW and recyclables generated within the County, the transfer station accepts residential and commercial MSW that originates in neighboring localities. Because MSW originating from outside the County is not accounted for as such, the entire tonnage received at the transfer station is used in calculating Greene County's annual recycling rate. This results in an artificially low rate for recycling taking place in the County.

Storage, Treatment and Disposal
Recyclables accumulated at the transfer center are shipped to a variety of markets. The transfer station operator contracts with private haulers to transport accumulated MSW to the Amelia County landfill.

Waste Reduction and Reuse
A volunteer-run waste exchange program makes clothing and other re-usable items available to the public at no charge. A retailer periodically takes a truck to the County containing off-merchandise for people to take items free of charge. Trash cans help reduce litter in the Town of Stanardsville, and a major volunteer county-wide road cleanup is held every spring.

University of Virginia (UVa)

Collection and Transportation
Facilities Management is responsible for all solid waste activities. A private company is under contract for collection and shipping of MSW. Recyclables are collected in bins and other systems in dorms and office areas, brought to a central collection point by the UVA Recycling employees, and picked up by a private firm.

Storage, Treatment and Disposal
A portion of the MSW is transported to the Zion Crossroads Recycling Center for additional sorting and possible reclamation and the remainder taken to the Greene County Transfer Station. The Zion Crossroads Recycling Center sends any waste that is not recoverable for recycling to a permitted landfill in Amelia County. Hazardous and medical wastes are handled through the Office of Environmental Health and Safety and are either sent to a hazardous waste facility or sterilized (deemed "Special Waste") and hauled directly to a special waste cell at a regulated landfill. UVa participated in an electronics recycling pilot program with RSWA in 2003 and 2006 and again with Crutchfield and a local nonprofit in 2009. Additionally, inkjet/laser cartridges are collected by in house staff, and then collected by a local small business for recycling/refurbishment. Cell phones batteries and small electronics are sent to recyclers.

Waste Reduction and Reuse
UVA administers several waste reduction and reuse initiatives that serve the campus community. They include:

- Hoo's Reuse: The collection of gently used items students donate to local nonprofits to help those less advantaged.
- MERCI: A program started and run by operating room nurses and volunteers to redeploy equipment back into the hospital and / or send to clinics, animal shelters, and 3rd world countries for use.
- Composting of food scraps, compostable to-go containers and paper towels are used extensively in commercial kitchens, dining halls and some dorms and department office kitchenettes. there

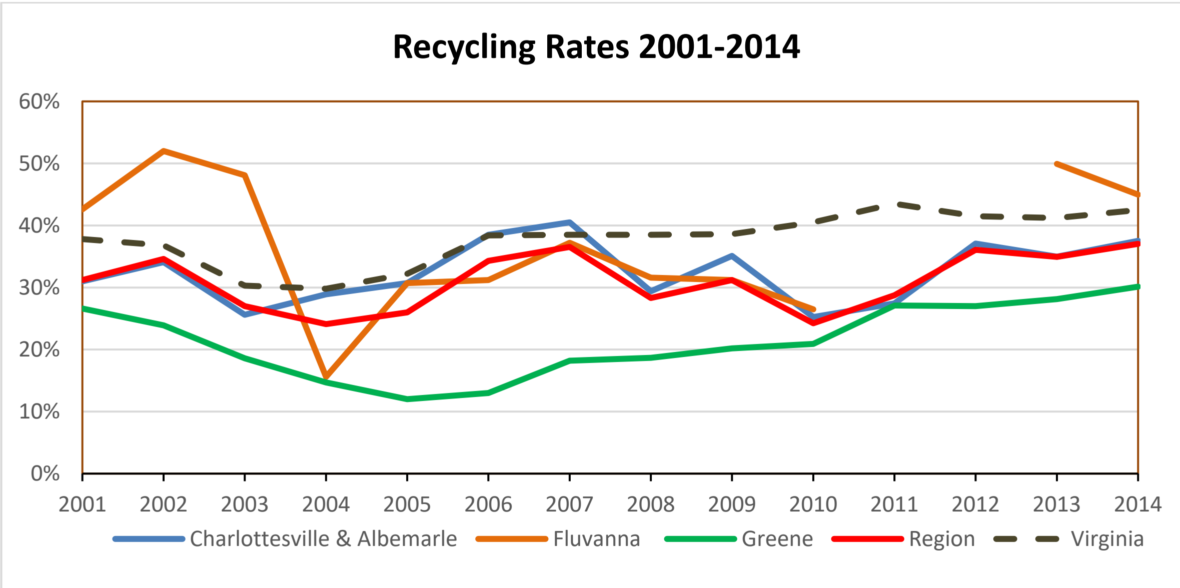
is also more use of compostable products in Athletic venues. Many events are also moving toward “zero-waste.” The food scraps are processed by Black Bear Composting in Crimora, VA.

- Coal ash is collected and used as beneficial fill or sent to make cement / cinder blocks.
- UVA participated in the EPA sponsored “Game Day Challenge Recyclemania”” in an effort to show spectators of large sporting events (e.g. home football games, etc.) what is produced in the way of disposables by patrons. This is a national competition between colleges and universities.
- All new construction and major renovation projects are committed to achieving LEED certification. CD&D is collected from even the smallest of projects and sent to a CD&D MRF and have received reports exceeding 90% reclamation/recycling rates.

FIGURE 3. REUSE FACILITY IN FLUVANNA COUNTY

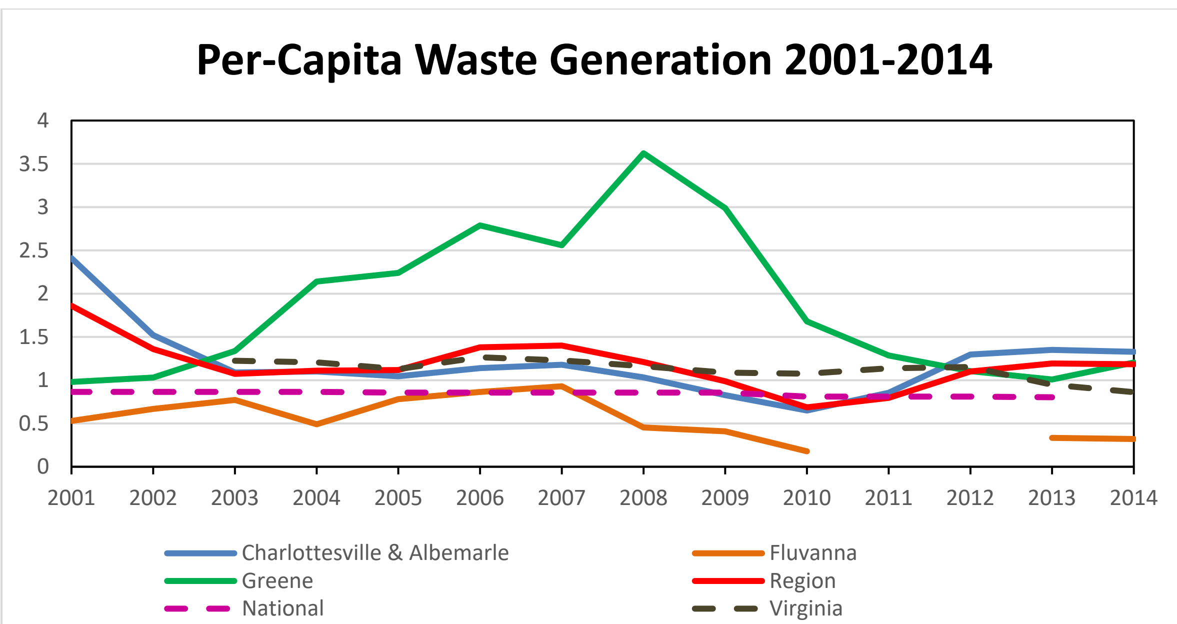
3.3 Historical Waste Generation (Data will be updated)

Historical waste generation rates are useful for tracking progress and can be used to predict future needs. The following figures and tables illustrate waste management data available from 2005 to 2020. Despite RSWA and Greene County spikes in 2001 and 2008, respectively, the per capita waste generation has not changed significantly since the inception of data collection. Likewise, there has not been significant change in the regional recycling rate since 1993. Figures 4 and 5 show trends in the recycling rate and per capita waste generation in the region over time.



Note: Fluvanna did not report data in 2011 or 2012
source: Virginia DEQ, TJSWPU recycling rate reports

FIGURE 4. RECYCLING RATE TRENDS



Note: Fluvanna did not report data in 2011 or 2012
source: Virginia DEQ, EPA & TJSWPU recycling rate reports

FIGURE 5. PER CAPITA WASTE GENERATION TRENDS

2001 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2002.

TABLE 5. TJPDC 2001 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*^	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste	**114,370**	**6,612**	**11,353**	**132,335**
Household			6,244	
Commercial			5,109	
Institutional				
Primary Recyclable Materials (PRM)	**31,125**	**4,890**	**3,437**	**39,452**
Paper		414	1,540	
Metal		358	475	
Plastic		207	1,250	
Glass		0	60	
Waste Wood (chipped / mulched)		3,910	75	
Textiles		0	17	
Yard Waste (composted / mulched)		0	20	
Commingled/Other		0	0	
Secondary Recyclable Materials (SRM)	*****	**18**	**691**	**--**
Used Oil & Antifreeze		17	57	
Batteries		1	3	
Waste Tires		0	21	
Electronics		0	0	
Abandoned automobiles removed		0	600	
Sludge (composted)		0	0	
Tree Stumps >6”		0	0	
Other		0	0	
Recycling Rate	**31.0%**	**42.6%**	**26.6%**	**31.2%**
SRM Reuse	*****	**0**	**0**	**--**
Construction Waste		0	0	
Demolition Waste		0	0	
Debris Waste		0	0	
Ash		0	0	
Other		0	0	
Other wastes		**0**	**0**	**--**
Hazardous		0	0	
Agricultural		0	0	
Mining		0	0	
Regulated. Medical		0	0	
Spill residue		0	0	
Other	94,270(CDD)	0	0	94,270
Total Waste	**302,565**	**11,520**	**15,481**	**329,566**
2001 Population	125,600	21,400	15,800	177,200
Per capita	2.41	0.538	0.980	1.86

Source: Local facility operators; DEQ; Weldon Cooper Center
*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.
^RSWA did not separate SRM recycling from SRM reuse in their report. The combined tonnage was 62,800.

2002 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2003.

TABLE 6. TJPDC 2002 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste	**126,915**	**7,213**	**12,738**	**146,866**
Household		3,606	7,643	
Commercial		2,885	5,095	
Institutional		721		
Primary Recyclable Materials (PRM)	**48,484**	**7,805**	**3,357**	**59,646**
Paper	4,914	515	1,583	
Metal	41,799	203	60	
Plastic	131	224	1,166	
Glass	1,062	181	108	
Waste Wood (chipped or mulched)	50	6678	410	
Textiles	60	5.2	20	
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	0	0	10	
Commingled/Other	468	0	0	
Secondary Recyclable Materials (SRM)	**4,754**	**17**	**633**	**5,404**
Used Oil & Antifreeze	500	12	51	
Batteries	100	4.7	7	
Waste Tires	177	0	75	
Electronics	0	0.62	0	
Abandoned automobiles removed	700	0	500	
Sludge (composted)	3,043	0	0	
Tree Stumps >6”	0	0	0	
Other	234	0	0	
SRM Reuse	**12,566**	**0**	**0**	**12,566**
Construction Waste	0	0	0	
Demolition Waste	7,918	0	0	
Debris Waste	4,648	0	0	
Ash	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Recycling Rate	**34.1%**	**52.0%**	**23.9%**	**34.6%**
Other wastes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hazardous	0	0	0	
Agricultural	0	0	0	
Mining	0	0	0	
Regulated. Medical	0	0	0	
Spill residue	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Waste	**192,719**	**15,035**	**16,728**	**224,482**
2002 Population	126,400	22,500	16,200	165,100
Per capita	1.52	0.668	1.03	1.36

Source: Local facility operators; DEQ; Weldon Cooper Center
*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.

2003 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2004.

TABLE 7. TJPDC 2003 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	**104,160**	**9,525**	**18,085**	**131,770**
Household	104,160	4762	9,585	
Commercial		3810	8,500	
Institutional		952		
Primary Recyclable Materials (PRM)	**28,334**	**1,774**	**3,602**	**33,710**
Paper	8,210	565	1,710	
Metal	9,139	314	75	
Plastic	130	244	1,050	
Glass	1,168	134	90	
Waste Wood (chipped or mulched)	770	0	620	
Textiles	25	5.7	35	
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	8,576	512	22	
Commingled/Other	316	0	0	
Secondary Recyclable Materials (SRM)	**6,762**	**7,069**	**522**	**14,353**
Used Oil & Antifreeze	1,168	20	56	
Batteries	13	4.9	6	
Waste Tires	209	31	60	
Electronics	28	2.2	0	
Abandoned automobiles removed	1,100	0	400	
Sludge (composted)	3,048	0	0	
Tree Stumps >6"	10	0	0	
Other	1,186	7,011	0	
SRM Reuse	**718**	**0**	**0**	**718**
Construction Waste	0	0	0	
Demolition Waste	0	0	0	
Debris Waste	0	0	0	
Ash	0	0	0	
Other	718	0	0	
Recycling Rate	**25.6%**	**48.1%**	**18.6%**	**27.0%**
Other wastes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hazardous	0	0	0	
Agricultural	0	0	0	
Mining	0	0	0	
Regulated. Medical	0	0	0	
Spill residue	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Waste	**139,974**	**18,368**	**22,209**	**180,551**
Population	127,900	23,800	16,600	168,300
Per capita	1.09	.772	1.337	1.073
Expected waste	72,391	13,471	9,396	95,258

Source: Local facility operators; DEQ; Weldon Cooper Center
*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.

2004 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2005.

TABLE 8. TJPDC 2004 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	**101,502**	**9,972**	**30,495**	**141,969**
Household	101,502	5,534	18,297	
Commercial		4,427	12,198	
Institutional		11		
Primary Recyclable Materials (PRM)	**33,793**	**1,794**	**4,145**	**39,732**
Paper	11,289	408	2,200	
Metal	10,025	235	425	
Plastic	168	329	75	
Glass	1,324	585	110	
Waste Wood (chipped or mulched)	1,840	2	1,220	
Textiles	13	8	65	
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	9,058	228	50	
Commingled/Other	76	0	0	
Secondary Recyclable Materials (SRM)	**7,525**	**45**	**1,117**	**8,687**
Used Oil, Oil Filters & Antifreeze	1,349	30	78	
Batteries	210	7	9	
Waste Tires	208	5	105	
Electronics	4	3	0	
Abandoned automobiles removed	800	0	925	
Sludge (composted)	3,820	0	0	
Tree Stumps >6”	0	0	0	
Other	1,134	0	0	
SRM Reuse	**23**	**3**	**0**	**26**
Construction Waste	0	0	0	
Demolition Waste	0	3	0	
Debris Waste	0	0	0	
Ash	0	0	0	
Other	23	0	0	
Recycling Rate	**28.9%**	**15.6%**	**14.7%**	**25.5%**
Other wastes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hazardous	0	0	0	
Agricultural	0	0	0	
Mining	0	0	0	
Regulated. Medical	0	0	0	
Spill residue	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Total Waste	**142,843**	**11,814**	**35,757**	**190,414**
Population	129,600	24,300	16,700	170,600
Per capita	1.10	0.49	2.14	1.12
Expected waste	73,354	13,754	9,452	96,560

Source: Local facility operators; DEQ; Weldon Cooper Center
*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.

2005 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2006.

TABLE 9. TJPDC 2005 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	**93,891**	**13,162**	**32,923**	**139,976**
Household	93,891	3,052	19,753	116,696
Commercial	0	10,063	13,170	23,233
Institutional	0	47	0	47
Primary Recyclable Materials	**34,487**	**5,798**	**3,418**	**43,703**
Paper	14,558	467.5	1,516	16,542
Metal	12,032	32.1	415	12,479
Plastic	236	13.8	75	325
Glass	871	282.6	96	1,250
Commingled	865	751.9	0	1,617
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	5,906	0.0	66	5,972
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	0	4,250.0	1,200	5,450
Textiles	19	0.0	50	69
Secondary Recyclable Materials	**7,169**	**34**	**1,066**	**8,269**
Waste Tires	219	7.1	85	311
Used Oil	690	17.5	72	779
Used Oil Filters	18	0.0	0	18
Used Antifreeze	73	0.6	2	76
Abandoned automobiles removed	1,450		900	2,350
Batteries	210	8.5	7	226
Sludge (composted)	3,893		0	3,893
Electronics	0		0	0
Tree Stumps (>6" diameter)	10		0	10
Other	606		0	606
SUBTOTAL	7,169	34	1,066	8,269
Secondary Recyclable Materials Reused	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Construction Waste	0	0	0	0
Demolition Waste	0	0	0	0
Debris Waste	0	0	0	0
Ash	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Recycling Rate	**30.7%**	**30.7%**	**12.0%**	**26.0%^**
Total Waste	**93,891**	**13,162**	**32,923**	**139,976**
Population	129,600	24,300	16,700	170,600
Per Capita (tons/year)	0.72	0.54	1.97	0.82
Expected waste	110,455	20,710	14,233	145,398

Source: Local facility operators; DEQ; Weldon Cooper Center
*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.
^ Nelson County data was included in the 2005 regional recycling rate. This is the rate that was reported to the DEQ and is thus recorded here.

2006 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2007.

TABLE 10. TJPDC 2006 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**94,339**	**14,735**	**40,096**	**149,170**
Household	94,339	3,684	24,026	122,049
Commercial	0	10,896	16,070	26,966
Institutional	0	155	0	155
Primary Recyclable Materials	**43,868**	**6,662**	**5,833**	**56,363**
Paper	21,091	316.5	3,584	24,991
Metal	13,350	8.4	643	14,001
Plastic	619	28.9	30	678
Glass	760	531.1	45	1,336
Commingled	1,716	777.1	0	2,493
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	5,225	0.0	516	5,741
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	987	4,999.7	920	6,907
Textiles	120	0.0	95	215
Secondary Recyclable Materials	**14,054**	**30**	**3,261**	**17,345**
Waste Tires	250	5.5	91	346
Used Oil	1,192	12.6	83	1,288
Used Oil Filters	254	0.0	0	254
Used Antifreeze	63	0.8	3	67
Abandoned automobiles removed	0		3,080	3,080
Batteries	210	10.8	4	225
Sludge (composted)	11,158		0	11,158
Electronics	114		0	114
Tree Stumps (>6" diameter)	83		0	83
Other	730		0	730
Secondary Recyclable Materials Reused	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Construction Waste	0	0	0	0
Demolition Waste	0	0	0	0
Debris Waste	0	0	0	0
Ash	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Base Recycling Rate	**38.0%**	**31.2%**	**18.5%**	**32.8%**
Adjusted Recycling Rate				**35.2%**
Total Waste	**152,261**	**21,426**	**49,190**	**222,877**
Population	133,596	24,783	17,638	176,017
Per Capita	1.14	0.86	2.79	1.27
Expected Waste (Based on EPA .84 tons avg. per capita)	112,154	20,805	14,807	147,766

Source: Local facility operators; DEQ; Weldon Cooper Center
*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.
^Nelson County data was included in the 2006 regional recycling rate calculations. This is the rate that was reported to the DEQ and is thus recorded here.

2007 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2008.

TABLE 11. TJPDC 2007 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**94,129**	**14,745**	**37,746**	**146,620**
Household	94,129	3,686	20,760	118,575
Commercial	0	10,971	16,986	27,957
Institutional	0	88	0	88
Primary Recyclable Materials	**63,429**	**8,739**	**8,383**	**80,551**
Paper	9,541	324.6	4,437	14,303
Metal	35,290	107.9	1,993	37,391
Plastic	237	27.2	32	296
Glass	854	718.5	76	1,648
Commingled	2,297	809.8	0	3,107
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	6,565	0.0	531	7,096
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	258	6,713.7	990	7,962
Textiles	396	0.0	106	502
Tires	176	7.5	108	292
Used Oil	441	21.7	98	561
Used Oil Filters	0	0.0	0	0
Used Antifreeze	100	0.4	2	102
Batteries	10	7.2	10	27
Electronics	253	0.0	0	253
Inoperative Motor Vehicles	0	0.0	0	0
Other - cooking oil and grease	813	0.0	0	813
Other - sludge compost	6,198	0.0	0	6,198
Solid Waste Reused	**718**	**0**	**0**	**718**
Crushed Concrete	0	0	0	0
Clothing, etc.	0	0	0	0
Flooring, Joists & Other Wood	0	0	0	0
UVA Equipment Auction Waste	10	0	0	10
Encore Shop Ivy	3	0	0	3
UVA Move-Out	60	0	0	60
Housing Material	585	0	0	585
Freecycle	60	0	0	60
Base Recycling Rate	**40.3%**	**37.2%**	**18.2%**	**34.1%^**
Adjusted Recycling Rate**				**36.5%**
Total Waste Generated	**158,276**	**23,483**	**46,129**	**227,888**
Population	134,395.0	25,253	18,017	177,665
Per capita	1.18	0.93	2.56	1.28
Expected Waste	113,315	21,292	15,191	149,798

Source: Local facility operators; DEQ; Weldon Cooper Center
*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.

2008 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2009.

TABLE 12. TJPDC 2008 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**99,219**	**7,915**	**52,915**	**160,049**
Household	99,219	7,915	27,516	134,650
Commercial			25,399	25,399
Institutional				0
Primary Recyclable Materials	**36,004**	**3,656**	**12,151**	**51,811**
Paper	8,164	175.5	5,641	13,980
Metal	4,818	23.8	3,840	8,682
Plastic	405	13.2	64	482
Glass	1,123		84	1,207
Commingled	3,184	894.9	0	4,079
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	5,512		601	6,113
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	902	2,500.0	1,620	5,022
Textiles	1,015		110	1,125
Tires	181	0.2	120	301
Used Oil	716	44.3	55	815
Used Oil Filters	12	0.9	0	13
Used Antifreeze	51	3.3	4	58
Batteries	6		12	18
Electronics	525		0	525
Inoperative Motor Vehicles	0		0	0
Other - fat, bone, grease	745		0	745
Other - sludge compost	8,645		0	8,645
Solid Waste Reused	**377**	**0**	**0**	**377**
Building material	345			345
Reclaimed MSW (Encore Shop)	6			6
UVA Move-Out	26			26
Non-MSW Recycled	**4,947**			**4,947**
Ash	4,947			4,947
Base Recycling Rate	**26.6%**	**31.6%**	**18.7%**	**24.5%**
Adjusted Recycling Rate**				**28.3%**
Total Waste Generated	**140,546.6**	**11,571.4**	**65,066.0**	**217,183.9**
Population	136,112	25,544	17,964	179,620.
Per capita	1.0	0.5	3.6	1.2
Expected waste (Based on EPA .82 tons avg. per capita)	111,782	20,978	14,752	147,512

Source: Local facility operator; Weldon Cooper Center

*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.

**Adjusted recycling rates incorporate credits for reuse and source reduction.

2009 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2010.

TABLE 13. TJPDC 2009 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	RSWA*	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**74,002**	**7,241**	**43,909**	**125,152**
Household	66,534	7,241	26,345	100,120
Commercial			17,564	17,564
Institutional	7,468			7,468
Other (non-industrial)				0
Primary Recyclable Materials	**30,096**	**3,289**	**11,134**	**44,519**
Paper	9,555	75	5,712	15,342
Metal	1,144	63	3,991	5,198
Plastic	397		71	468
Glass	985		90	1,075
Commingled	3,650	1,837		5,487
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	2,700		620	3,320
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	1,088	1,300	359	2,747
Textiles	292		102	394
Tires	172	3	110	285
Used Oil	1,055	11	70	1,136
Used Oil Filters	23			23
Used Antifreeze	65	1	3	69
Batteries	6		6	12
Electronics	88			88
Inoperative Motor Vehicles				0
Other - fat, bone, grease	449			449
Other - composed sludge	8,426			8,426
Solid Waste Reused	**947**	**0**	**0**	**947**
Building material (Habitat Store)	915			915
UVA Move-Out	32			32
Non-MSW Recycled	**8,933**	**0**	**0**	**8,933**
MERCI	29			
Ash	8,904			8,904
Base Recycling Rate	**28.9%**	**31.2%**	**20.2%**	**26.2%**
Adjusted Recycling Rate				**31.2%**
Total Waste Generated	**113,979**	**10,530**	**55,043**	**179,552**
Population	137,676	25,732	18,421	181,829
Per capita	0.83	0.41	2.99	0.99
Expected Waste (Based on EPA .79 tons avg. per capita)	109,046	20,381	14,590	144,018

Source: Local facility operator; Weldon Cooper Center
*The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority reports the recycling numbers for Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, and Town of Scottsville as a combined number.
**Adjusted recycling rates incorporate credits for reuse and source reduction.

2010 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2011.

TABLE 14. TJPDC 2010 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	Charlottesville/Albemarle	Fluvanna	Greene	TOTAL
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**69,200**	**3,372**	**24,431**	**97,003**
Household	69,198	3,372	16,346	88,916
Commercial	2		8,085	8,087
Institutional				
Other (non-industrial)				
Primary Recyclable Materials	**23,362**	**1,214**	**6,463**	**31,039**
Paper	5,415	62	3,160	8,637
Metal	601	39	2,382	3,021
Plastic	354		65	419
Glass	635		45	680
Commingled	6,874	1,100		7,974
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	3,513		340	3,853
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	671		110	781
Textiles	455		163	618
Tires	351	1	105	457
Used Oil	1,350	10	63	1,423
Used Oil Filters	39			39
Used Antifreeze	71		1	72
Batteries	36	2	2	40
Electronics	170		27	197
Inoperative Motor Vehicles				0
Other - fat, bone, grease	397			397
Other - composed sludge	2,413			2,413
Other- Auction Waste	17			17
Solid Waste Reused	**1,427**			**1,427**
Reclaimed MSW (Encore Shop)	10			10
Building material (Habitat Store)	1,400			1,400
UVA Move-Out	17			17
Non-MSW Recycled	**10,535**	**0**	**0**	**10,535**
MERCI	29			29
UVA Ash	10,506			10,506
Base Recycling Rate	**25%**	**26%**	**21%**	**24%**
DEQ Approved Rate (With Credits)	[redacted]			29%
Total Waste Generated	92,562	4,586	30,894	128,042
Population	142,445	25,691	18,403	186,539
Per capita	0.65	0.18	1.68	0.69
Expected Waste	112,532	20,296	14,538	147,366

Source: Local facility operator; Weldon Cooper Center

Charlottesville and Albemarle are reported as 1 unit. In previous reports this was referred to as the RSWA area. In previous years RSWA provided the majority of solid waste services for Charlottesville and Albemarle. Currently, the provide services in a more limited capacity

2011 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2012.

TABLE 15. TJPDC 2011 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	Charlottesville/Albemarle	Fluvanna*	Greene	TOTAL
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	90,038	0	17,844	107,882
Household	90,038		12,490	102,528
Commercial			5,354	5,354
Primary Recyclable Materials	34,036	0	6,634	43,551
Paper	9,889		3,916	13,805
Metal	8,200		2,013	10,213
Plastic	191		70	261
Glass	433		96	529
Commingled	9,221			9,221
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	2,584		325	2,909
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	732			732
Textiles	576		20	596
Tires	315		95	410
Used Oil	1,324		96	1,420
Used Oil Filters	30			30
Used Antifreeze	226		1	227
Batteries	45		2	47
Electronics	270			270
Inoperative Motor Vehicles				
Other - fat, bone, grease				454
Other - composed sludge				2,427
Solid Waste Reused	1,162			1,162
Reclaimed MSW (Encore Shop)	10			10
Building material (Habitat Store)	1,152			1,152
UVA Move-Out	20			20
Non-MSW Recycled				
MERCI	30			30
UVA Ash	10,987			10,987
Base Recycling Rate	27%		27%	29%
DEQ Approved Rate (With Credits)	[redacted]			39%
Total Waste Generated	124,074	0	24,478	151,433
Population	145,251	25,989	19,042	190,282
Per capita	0.85	0.00	1.29	0.80
Expected Waste	114,748	20,531	15,043	150,323

Source: Local facility operator; Weldon Cooper Center
Charlottesville and Albemarle are reported as 1 unit. In previous reports this was referred to as the RSWA area. In previous years RSWA provided the majority of solid waste services for Charlottesville and Albemarle. Currently, the provide services in a more limited capacity
*No data reported by Fluvanna County. Fluvanna Waste captured in total waste reported by haulers and transfer stations.

2012 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2013.

TABLE 16. TJPDC 2012 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	Charlottesville/Albemarle	Fluvanna*	Greene	REGION
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**119,605**	**0**	**15,206**	**134,811**
Household	119,605		11,391	130,996
Commercial			3,815	3,815
Institutional				
Other (non-industrial)				
Primary Recyclable Materials	**70,455**	**0**	**5,623**	**76,078**
Paper	10,797	No Data Provided by County	3,200	13,997
Metal	27,055		1,740	28,795
Plastic	293		60	353
Glass	516		80	596
Commingled	22,131		0	22,131
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	2,899		380	3,279
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	822		58	880
Textiles	490		16	506
Tires	234		81	315
Used Oil	1,320		0	1,320
Used Oil Filters	30		0	30
Used Antifreeze	227		1	228
Batteries	169		0	169
Electronics	269		7	276
Inoperative Motor Vehicles	0		0	0
Other - fat, bone, grease	436		0	436
Other - composed sludge	2,766		0	2,766
Solid Waste Reused	9			9
UVA Move Out	**9**			**9**
Non-MSW Recycled	**5,884**			**5,884**
MERCI	[redacted]			
UVA Ash				
Base **Recycling Rate**	37%		27%	36%
DEQ Approved **Rate (With Credits)**				38%
Total Waste **Generated**	190,060	0	20,829	210,889
Population	146,648	26,033	18,856	191,537
Per capita	1.30	0.00	1.10	1.10
Expected Waste	115,852	20,566	14,896	151,314

Source: Local facility operator; Weldon Cooper Center

Charlottesville and Albemarle are reported as 1 unit. In previous reports this was referred to as the RSWA area. In previous years RSWA provided the majority of solid waste services for Charlottesville and Albemarle. Currently, the provide services in a more limited capacity

*No data reported by Fluvanna County. Fluvanna Waste captured in total waste reported by haulers and facilities.

2013 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2014.

TABLE 17. TJPDC 2013 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	Charlottesville/ Albemarle	Fluvanna	Greene	REGION
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**131,216**	**4,343**	**13,993**	**149,552**
Household	131,216	4,343	12,989	148,548
Commercial			1,004	1,004
Institutional				
Other (non-industrial)				
Primary Recyclable Materials	**70,516**	**4,331**	**5,479**	**80,325**
Paper	11,602	371	3,318	15,292
Metal	16,944	4	1,500	18,449
Plastic	581	0	56	636
Glass	821	0	45	866
Commingled	25,490	1,258	0	26,748
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	6,210	0	398	6,608
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	3,046	2,600	50	5,696
Textiles	496	52	14	562
Tires	274	1	18	294
Used Oil	634	27	19	681
Used Oil Filters	30	0	3	33
Used Antifreeze	60	5	12	77
Batteries	169	0	13	182
Electronics	282	12	4	298
Inoperative Motor Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other - fat, bone, grease	401	0	0	401
Other - composed sludge	2,776	0	0	2,776
Other- Composted Food Waste	699	0	29	728
Solid Waste Reused	**0**			**1**
APC Books				1
Non-MSW Recycled	**0**			**64,928**
VDL C&D Recycling				60,471
UVA Ash, UVA MERCI				4,457
Base Recycling Rate	**35%**	**50%**	**28%**	**35%**
DEQ Approved Rate (With Credits)	[redacted]			**40%**
Total Waste Generated	**201,732**	**8,674**	**19,472**	**229,877**
Population	149,354	26,019	19,320	192,693
Per capita	1.35	0.33	1.01	1.19
Expected Waste	117,990	20,555	15,263	152,227

Source: Local facility operator; Weldon Cooper Center

Charlottesville and Albemarle are reported as 1 unit. In previous reports this was referred to as the RSWA area. In previous years RSWA provided the majority of solid waste services for Charlottesville and Albemarle. Currently, the provide services in a more limited capacity

2014 Waste Generation by Type

The following figures are based on reports submitted by localities to DEQ in 2020.

TABLE 18. TJPDC 2014 WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	Charlottesville /Albemarle	Fluvanna	Greene	REGION
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**125,798**	**4,594**	**16,519**	**146,911**
Household	125,798	4,594	15,549	145,940
Commercial			971	27
Institutional				
Other (non-industrial)				
Primary Recyclable Materials	**75,533**	**3,755**	**7,125**	**86,413**
Paper	10,472	29	3,393	13,895
Metal	10,612	36	2,000	12,648
Plastic	275	0	1,416	1,691
Glass	408	0	94	502
Commingled	46,059	1,070	0	47,129
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	2,186	0	0	2,186
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	79	2,400	162	2,641
Textiles	416	144	10	570
Tires	240	31	12	284
Used Oil	456	30	21	506
Used Oil Filters	12	1	0	13
Used Antifreeze	24	3	1	28
Batteries	205	0	15	221
Electronics	226	12	0	238
Inoperative Motor Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other - fat, bone, grease	406	0	0	406
Other - composed sludge	2,898	0	0	2,898
)ther- Composted Food Waste	559	0	0	559
Solid Waste Reused	**58**			**58**
UVA MERCI	37			37
UVA Move Out	21			21
Non-MSW Recycled	**72,995**			**72,995**
VDL C&D Recycling	68,098			68,098
UVA Ash	4,897			4,897
Base Recycling Rate	**38%**	**45%**	**30%**	**37%**
DEQ Approved Rate (With Credits)	[redacted]			**42%**
Total Waste Generated	**201,331**	**8,349**	**23,644**	**233,324**
Population	151,490	25,970	19,618	197,078
Per capita	1.3	0.3	1.2	1.2
Expected Waste	119,677	20,516	15,498	155,692

Source: Local facility operator; Weldon Cooper Center
Charlottesville and Albemarle are reported as 1 unit. In previous reports this was referred to as the RSWA area. In previous years RSWA provided the majority of solid waste services for Charlottesville and Albemarle. Currently, the provide services in a more limited capacity

4.0 Future Solid Waste Management System

4.1 Estimates of Future Needs

2045 PROJECTED WASTE GENERATION BY TYPE

Estimates in Table 21 are based on reported 2017-2020 totals averaged and multiplied by the projected population growth rate of approximately 30% between 2015 and 2045. Adjusted 2045 populations, as described in Table 1, were used to estimate future needs.

TABLE 19. TJPDC 2045 ESTIMATED FUTURE WASTE GENERATION RATES (IN TONS)

	Charlottesville Albemarle	Fluvanna	Greene	REGION
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**140,409.5**	**5,427.2**	**21,347.1**	**165,956.6**
Household	140,409.0	5,427.2	16,682.3	160,939.9
Commercial	0.5	0.0	4,664.8	4,770.6
Institutional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (non-industrial)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Recyclable Materials	**71,770.0**	**4,100.6**	**7,599.0**	**82,802.6**
Paper	12,623.3	204.1	4,121.2	17,120.0
Metal	16,615.8	34.4	2,337.5	19,076.6
Plastic	443.8	0.0	404.3	876.6
Glass	736.9	0.0	87.3	827.6
Commingled	28,764.0	1,511.8	0.0	29,531.7
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	4,557.1	0.0	350.1	4,913.4
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	1,401.9	2,204.6	92.2	2,799.2
Textiles	637.8	86.3	54.1	744.2
Tires	370.8	14.9	75.4	459.1
Used Oil	1,332.1	29.3	48.3	1,395.5
Used Oil Filters	36.9	0.7	0.7	37.9
Used Antifreeze	159.7	3.4	3.9	165.2
Batteries	163.7	0.8	7.7	171.7
Electronics	318.7	10.4	9.2	333.4
Inoperative Motor Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other - fat, bone, grease	429.7	0.0	0.0	546.2
Other - composed sludge	2,843.7	0.0	0.0	3,464.3
Other- Auction Waste	334.0	0.0	7.1	340.1
Solid Waste Reused		**0.0**	**0.0**	**693.1**
Non-MSW Recycled		**0.0**	**0.0**	**40,263.7**
MERCI		0.0	0.0	33,555.6
UVA Ash		0.0	0.0	8,047.2
Base Recycling Rate		**54%**	**32%**	**42%**
Total Waste Generated	**212,179.5**	**9,527.8**	**28,946.2**	**248,759.2**
Population	192,640	34,250	23,105	249,950
Per capita	1.10	0.28	1.25	1.0
Expected Waste	152,185.60	27,057.50	18,252.95	197,461

Source: Local facility operators: US Census, Weldon Cooper Center

	Cville+ Albemarle		Fluvanna		Greene		TJ-SWPU Area	
	2010-2014 Average	**2045 Projection**	**2010-2014 Average**	**2045 Projection**	**2010-2014 Average**	**2045 Projection**	**2010-2014 Average**	**2045 Projection**
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	107,171.3	140,409.5	4,103.0	5,427.2	17,598.6	21,347.1	127,231.7	165,956.6
Household	107,170.9	140,409.0	4,103.0	5,427.2	13,752.9	16,682.3	123,385.6	160,939.9
Commercial	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	3,845.7	4,664.8	3,657.4	4,770.6
Institutional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (non-industrial)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Recyclable Materials	54,780.3	71,770.0	3,100.1	4,100.6	6,264.7	7,599.0	63,481.2	82,802.6
Paper	9,635.1	12,623.3	154.3	204.1	3,397.5	4,121.2	13,125.2	17,120.0
Metal	12,682.5	16,615.8	26.0	34.4	1,927.1	2,337.5	14,625.2	19,076.6
Plastic	338.7	443.8	0.0	0.0	333.3	404.3	672.0	876.6
Glass	562.5	736.9	0.0	0.0	72.0	87.3	634.5	827.6
Commingled	21,954.9	28,764.0	1,142.9	1,511.8	0.0	0.0	22,640.7	29,531.7
Yard Waste (composted or mulched)	3,478.3	4,557.1	0.0	0.0	288.6	350.1	3,766.9	4,913.4
Waste wood (chipped or mulched)	1,070.1	1,401.9	1,666.7	2,204.6	76.0	92.2	2,146.1	2,799.2
Textiles	486.8	637.8	65.3	86.3	44.6	54.1	570.5	744.2
Tires	283.0	370.8	11.2	14.9	62.2	75.4	351.9	459.1
Used Oil	1,016.8	1,332.1	22.2	29.3	39.8	48.3	1,069.9	1,395.5
Used Oil Filters	28.1	36.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	29.0	37.9
Used Antifreeze	121.9	159.7	2.5	3.4	3.2	3.9	126.6	165.2
Batteries	125.0	163.7	0.6	0.8	6.3	7.7	131.7	171.7
Electronics	243.3	318.7	7.8	10.4	7.6	9.2	255.6	333.4
Inoperative Motor Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other - fat, bone, grease	328.0	429.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	418.7	546.2
Other - composed sludge	2,170.5	2,843.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,655.9	3,464.3
Other- Auction Waste	254.9	334.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	7.1	260.7	340.1
Solid Waste Reused			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	531.3	693.1
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	17.3
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	510.4	665.7
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	15.2

Non-MSW Recycled				0.0	0.0	0.0	30,868.4	40,263.7
MERCI			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25,725.6	33,555.6
UVA Ash			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,169.4	8,047.2
Base Recycling Rate			40%	54%	27%	32%	32%	42%
Total Waste Generated	161,951.6	212,179.5	7,203.1	9,527.8	23,863.3	28,946.2	190,712.9	248,759.2
Population	147,038	192,640	25,893	34,250	19,047.80	23,105	191,626	249,950
Per capita	1.10	1.10	0.28	0.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.0
Expected Waste	116,159.70	152,185.60	20,455.73	27,057.50	15,047.76	18,252.95	151,384.38	197,461

Growth will impact solid waste generation in the region. Since predominantly residential growth is expected, MSW associated with residential development, as well as commercial and institutional growth that serve residential growth is expected to grow congruently. Figure 6 shows the components of MSW as fractions of the entire waste stream. Recommendations in this plan seek to make solid waste management in the region more efficient and sustainable by exploring avenues of cost avoidance and revenue that support the diversion of materials from the MSW stream.

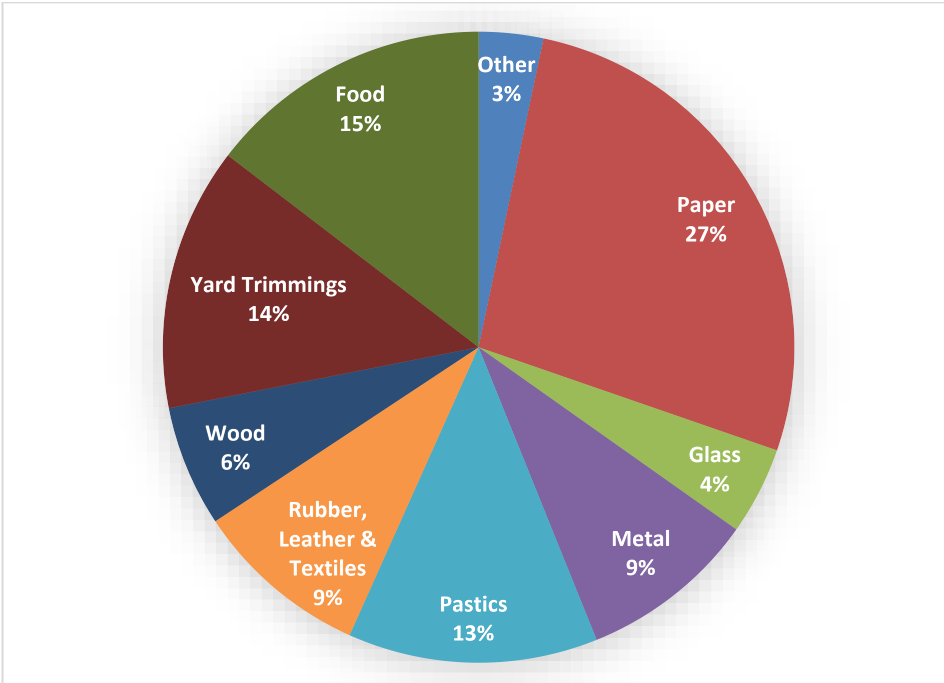


FIGURE 6. THE ESTIMATED COMPONENT PARTS OF THE NATIONAL MSW STREAM

Source: Environmental Protection Agency 2013

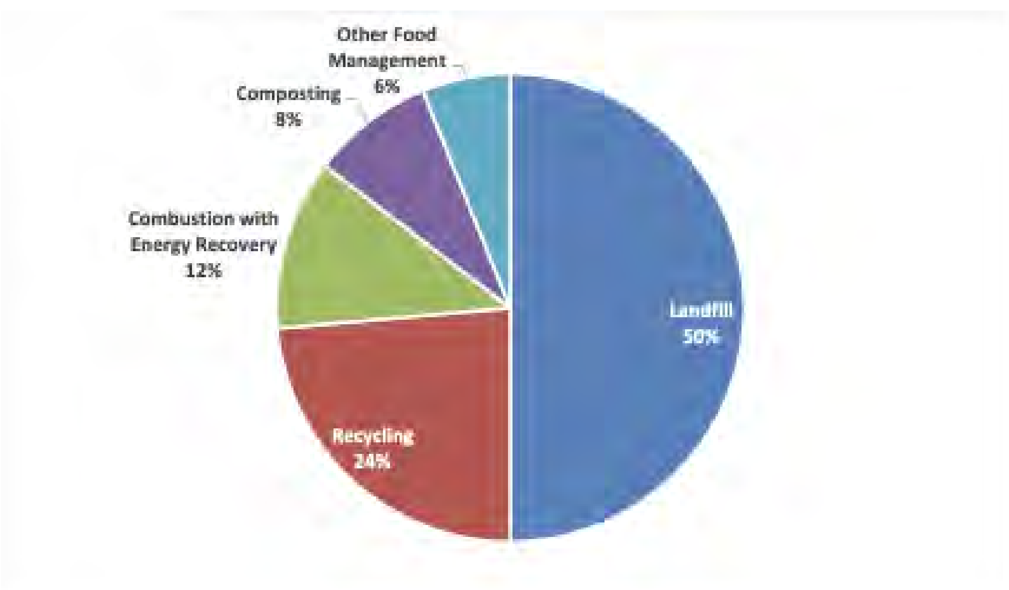


FIGURE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL NATIONALLY IN 2018, BY METHOD

Source: Statista 2021

With future land development, vegetative waste from land clearing and residential landscape maintenance will increase, adding to annual vegetative waste generation. Land clearing debris may be burned on-site with a permit issued by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). There are also composting and mulching operations in the region to handle this waste stream. Construction and demolition debris (CDD) will also increase as a result of land development. As previously mentioned, the Van der Linde Zion Crossroads Recycling Center recycles CDD about 90%, which reduces this waste stream very effectively.

Electronics are a major part of the information industry in the region, and a higher than normal amount of this waste is expected, particularly in the urban and university area. This unique waste stream has been difficult and expensive to divert from the landfill, and tight budget conditions have reduced the availability of publicly funded recycling options for electronics, batteries, and other special wastes. However, inexpensive and free options are now being offered by some retailers to individuals for recycling of computers, electronics, batteries, compact fluorescent lights, and cell phones. Recommendations in this plan seek to make the public aware of these options.

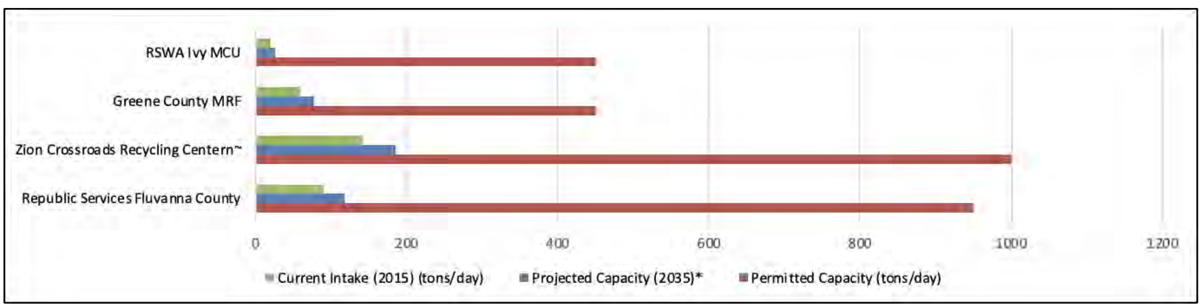
4.2 System Capacity for the 20-Year Planning Period

TABLE 20. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CAPACITY

Facility Name	Permitted Capacity (tons/day)	Current Daily intake (2015) (tons/day)	Current Annual intake (2015)	Net Annual Tons (2015)	% of Daily Permitted Capacity used (2015)	Projected Capacity (Tons) (2045)*	Projected Percent Capacity used (2045)
RSWA Ivy MCU^	300	20	7,327	120	7%	26	9%
Greene County MRF	450	59	21,633	356	13%	77	17%
Zion Crossroads Recycling Ctr~	1,000	142	51,877	853	14%	185	18%
Republic Services Fluvanna County	950	90	32,759	539	9%	117	12%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center & Facility Operators

The Fluvanna County Convenience Center is not a permitted facility, and its capacity is constrained only by physical space at the facility. Fluvanna County estimates that between 3 and 4 tons of waste is handled at the convenience center daily. The Republic Services Transfer Station and the Zion Crossroads Recycling Center also receive waste from the TJSWPU. However, waste received from this planning unit constitutes only a fraction of the waste handled by these facilities. Thus, it is not possible to calculate the capacity of those facilities based on waste received from this region. Table 22 describes information available about the capacity and TJSWPU waste handled by these facilities.



NOTES

^ includes IVY and Recycling Center

~ TJSWPU area derived waste only. SWPU waste estimated to be 53% of the total (97,318 tons in 2015)

*2045 rates based on the average regional population growth rate of 30%.

FIGURE 8. CURRENT PERMITTED AND PROJECTED CAPACITIES OF AREA FACILITIES

Source: Weldon Cooper Center & Facility Operators

Long-Term Disposal Capacity

The Amelia County landfill currently receives most of the region's solid waste from transfer stations. According to the EPA in 2016, the Maplewood Landfill in Amelia County has significantly increased its capacity and can be expected to operate until 2164. The landfill's annual maximum intake is 2,555,000 tons, however, as of 2018, standard yearly intake is 1,277,500 tons (from all sources).

The Amelia County landfill has sufficient capacity over the 20-year horizon of this Plan to accommodate solid waste from the TJSWPU. Additional capacity may be secured from the BFI Henrico County landfill, based on a letter from BFI dated December 3, 2004, included in the Appendices.

TOP ROW: PUBLIC ELECTRONICS RECYCLING AT BEST BUY IN CHARLOTTESVILLE (LEFT) & MCINTIRE RECYCLING CENTER (RIGHT)
BOTTOM ROW: ITEMS ON DISPLAY IN THE ENCORE SHOP AT THE IVY MUC (LEFT) & STUDENT VOLUNTEERS AT UVA (RIGHT)

FIGURE 7. RECYCLING AND REUSE FACILITIES IN SWPU (A SUBSET)

4.3 Strategic Plan & 20 Year Timeline

Introduction and Guiding Principles

The following 1 goal, and 5 objectives, and strategies address the waste management hierarchy of Source Reduction and Reuse, Recycling, Resource Recovery and Incineration, and Landfilling as defined by the Virginia DEQ. The 1998 Sustainability Accords, endorsed by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission and its member localities: Albemarle, Charlottesville, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson, address waste management with one broad goal and five measurable objectives. They are the guiding principles for this Plan.

Goal: The wasteful use of resources and the creation of non-recyclable waste by-products are reduced and, wherever possible, eliminated.

Objective 1: Increase recycling of usable materials.

Objective 2: Minimize the use and unsafe disposal of hazardous material.

Objective 3: Promote a sense of individual responsibility for limiting waste.

Objective 4: Increase individual and cooperative efforts to reduce waste.

Objective 5: Increase the understanding and practice of the six-step approach to waste reduction: rethink, reduce, reuse, buy recyclables, recycle, and material exchange.

Sustainability Accords

- Retain the natural habitat
- Ensure water quality and quantity are sufficient to support people and ecosystems
- Optimize the use and re-use of developed land and promote clustering
- Promote appropriate scale for land uses
- Retain farm and forest land
- Develop attractive and economical transportation alternatives
- Conserve energy
- Provide educational and employment opportunities
- Increase individual participation in neighborhoods and communities
- Strive for a size and distribute the human population in ways that preserve vital resources

Integrated Waste Management Framework & Implementation Plan

Each of the following 6 goals and objectives support the Sustainability Accords and strengthen them with a more in depth examination of how they may be achieved. The goals, objectives, and strategies in this plan were developed by the Solid Waste Committee, which is composed of representatives from each locality. Committee membership is listed in the Appendices. This update to the 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan is consistent with contemporary solid waste issues, and the local political and economic climate. The update also includes a tracking mechanism to document progress toward meeting each goal. The appendices contain the 2006 20-Year Implementation Plan and progress report. Documentation of completed strategies can be found there. Table 23 shows the goals, objectives, and strategies that the TJSWPU will implement pursuant to the solid waste management hierarchy contained in 9VAC20-130-30. A 20-year implementation timeline is also included.

TABLE 21. TJSWPU STRATEGIC PLAN

*** Status Definitions:**

Ongoing - the need is met but requires upkeep; "All" and "1+" refer to localities in the SWPU
Progress made - some work has been done to address the need, but more is needed
To Do - the need is unmet

4.4 Meeting 25% Recycling Rate

Participating localities and the region shall attain or exceed a minimum recycling rate of 25% of the total municipal solid waste generated annually in accordance with Virginia regulations (see Appendix for method of rate calculation). This rate will be met through the continuation of existing programs, and the implementation of the above strategies. Keys to meeting the regional rate include:

- Providing convenient drop off locations for citizens
- Public/private partnerships
- Business, school, and industry participation
- Regional contract cooperation
- Increased waste reduction, recycling, and reuse education and outreach
- Increased recycling of electronics and other nonconventional waste
- Commercial and home composting/mulching and yard waste management
- Increased or improved monitoring of sites where recyclables are collected
- Improved data collection and tracking of waste

FIGURE 8. GLASS RECYCLING IN FLUVANNA COUNTY (LEFT) & RECYCLING EVENT HELD IN 2009 (RIGHT)

4.5 Future Treatment Options

Current treatment activities expected to continue include composting sludge, mulching vegetative wastes, and grinding wooden pallets. Other future treatment options include volume reduction actions, such as tire splitting and trash compaction.

The Zion Crossroads Recycling continues to expand its recycling operation to recover higher volumes of recyclable materials, and expand the types of materials recycled through investment and further development of MRF new technology. This may include separation of some wastes to be utilized at a waste to energy facility if favorable contract terms can be negotiated between facilities.

New state regulations have also cleared the way for further utilization of organic waste. Now, post-consumer food waste can be composted at permitted facilities, clearing the way for major reductions in the MSW stream. As Figure 6 depicts, food waste constitutes 15 % of MSW. Black Bear Composting has been providing food waste composting services to institutions and the public since launching their operations in 2010.

Public/private partnerships are also expected to continue increasing in the future, as solid waste management has proven to be a profitable enterprise for entrepreneurs. Localities recognize the value of services provided by retailers such as Best Buy, Whole Foods, and Goodwill Industries, who offer recycling services to the public within the planning unit.

Albemarle County has established a Solid Waste Alternatives Advisory Committee whose focus is reviewing solid waste policies in Albemarle and making recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on solid waste activities and policy. This committee will be looking into ways that Albemarle can expand recycling options for residents and businesses.

4.6 Public Outreach Programs

Outreach programs in most localities generally include descriptions of waste management services available to residents on the website, in annual county services brochures, postings at the courthouse and county office buildings, and in ads and articles for special events (waste amnesty days, Christmas tree collection, etc.) in local newspapers. In the Charlottesville-Albemarle area, outreach also includes locality specific websites, public forums, flyers at the recycling centers and inserts in utility bills. General public service announcements on radio and television also help educate the public. Adopt-a-Street programs and highway signs promote litter control. The TJPDC also maintains a recycling resources of the solid waste planning unit, and displays solid waste reduction/reuse/recycling information and resources at fairs and other public events. The TJPDC also posts recycling and disposal related information on its Facebook page and in its monthly electronic newsletter.

Public participation in solid waste management and planning occurs at advertised meetings of public bodies that discuss and act on the issues. RSWA has a Citizens Advisory Committee, which meets regularly to discuss budgetary, operational, and environmental issues, and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors. Albemarle County has formed a solid waste committee to look at long-term disposal needs and options in the County. Charlottesville has the Charlottesville a Green City program which focuses on sustainability issues including solid waste. “Keep the County Clean” programs in Fluvanna and Greene promote recycling and waste reduction as well as periodic clean-up days. The TJSWPU staffs an advisory committee to maintain and implement the Solid Waste Management Plan. Citizen members of this committee provide vital input and feedback in development and implementation of the Plan. The TJSWPU also holds legally required public hearings for 5-year updates to the plan and if any major changes are made to the plan.

4.7 Funding Arrangements & Options

EXISTING FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

Each locality determines the ratio of general revenue funds and tipping fees used to fund solid waste management activities. Each locality has tipping fees for disposal at transfer stations or convenience centers. General revenue funds are often used to cover costs of additional facilities, including reuse facilities, and recycling centers. A portion of the cost of recycling is covered by revenue from sales of recyclable materials. Individual localities are also responsible for long-term liabilities, landfill closure, and post-closure costs, which must be built into locality budgets.

Transfer stations in the region operate with a tipping fee that covers much of the cost of collecting, transporting, disposing of wastes, and making up the cost of recycling programs at times when recycling revenue fails to cover the cost of administration. General fund tax revenue is often used to cover costs above those that are covered by tipping fee revenue. In the City of Charlottesville, trash stickers must be purchased to participate in curbside pickup. RSWA sells trash stickers that citizens must use for self-delivery of MSW to the Ivy MUC. The income from trash stickers is used to help pay for operations and administration.

Recyclables are generally collected for free, and the locality may or may not break even on collection and distribution after receiving market value for the materials. Some materials are dealt with at little or no cost to the community, while the markets are less favorable for others. However, market fluctuation is common for all recyclable material. This is also true of re-use items. The Encore Shop at the Ivy MUC sells items for reuse at a low cost to help recover the time and resources needed to store and sell them.

Grants are another source of funding, and are often used for special waste events such as household hazardous waste and bulky waste amnesty days. State funds assist in tire cleanup and recycling.

Closed landfills in Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene Counties have closure plans and local funds allocated for proper closure and maintenance that comply with DEQ regulations. Funding options include setting aside a portion of tipping fees and allocation of tax revenue.

FUTURE FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

Currently, transfer stations operate within permitted capacity, and none are under significant pressure of reaching capacity by 2045. The region has increasingly relied on private sector facilities to receive MSW and recyclables from private haulers, citizens, and locality contractors. As demand for recycled materials increases, private sector operations are expected to increase, further reducing expansion pressure on public facilities. If new facilities are needed, it is expected that localities will continue to use a mix of tipping fees and general funds to support them. Until the time that future recycling markets yield sufficient revenue to fully support recycling operations, local funds will subsidize these programs.

4.8 Solid Waste Systems Evaluation

PROGRAMS

Localities with permitted solid waste facilities and joint locality authorities prepare Solid Waste Information and Assessment reports and submit copies to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and TJPDC by March 31 of each year. Localities will also submit recycling rate reports to the PDC prior to the April 30 deadline for submission of a regional recycling rate report to DEQ, which the PDC will prepare and submit. The regional recycling rate is the figure used for the solid waste planning unit (all localities in the designated planning region), and is binding for the purposes of the recycling rate mandate and solid waste plans. As provided in §10.1-1411 of the Code of Virginia as amended in 2006, the mandatory recycling rate for the region is 25%. Should the mandatory recycling rate not be met, the PDC will prepare a Recycling Action Plan for the region.

The PDC staffs a committee of local designees, which meets quarterly, to review solid waste data collected to include in the above referenced reports, and compare it to growth trends, plan goals, and other relevant issues to monitor compliance with this plan and applicable codes, policies, and regulations. Committee members will report progress back to their elected officials annually.

COLLECTION

Two solid waste collection systems are available in the region: curbside collection by private haulers, and collection at the transfer stations and convenience centers from individuals who drop it off. Procedures for evaluating transfer stations include tracking the weight of material processed over time at each station in order to gauge usage by residents and to plan for additional permitted capacity, as needed. The data used for these evaluations is collected to draft annual Solid Waste Information and Assessment reports, and is therefore available to be reviewed annually.

The City of Charlottesville's curbside collection is provided by contract with the City and thus is available to all residents. Collection operations are evaluated over the course of the contract term, and new contracts reflect changes made as a result of the analysis. In evaluating efficiency, the County of Albemarle has concluded that a joint contract with the City may be desirable in urban areas of the County. Residents in the City and counties are free to use the private hauler of their choosing, or deliver their own solid waste to transfer stations individually.

5 Summary & Conclusion

The TJSWPU is committed to serving the citizens of the planning region with fiscally sound solid waste management systems that ensures sanitary conditions in our communities, proper disposal of waste, and seeks to further reduce the region's solid waste footprint on the environment. In this pursuit, the region will implement the strategies in this plan to build upon the consistent success in exceeding the mandated 25% recycling rate, and to support the goals of the Sustainability Accords. Implementation will continue to focus on regional cooperation, cost efficiency, and targeting easily recyclable or particularly environmentally damaging wastes. Another cornerstone strategy of the plan is to provide outreach, education, and resources to citizens and business to promote greater utilization of waste reduction, reuse, and recycling services available in the region. The Solid Waste Committee will continue to track progress on plan implementation and ensure that solid waste needs of the region are met.

Glossary

Agricultural Waste: solid waste produced from farming operations, or related commercial preparation of farm products for marketing.

Commingled: refers to the collection of recyclable materials in a manner so that the producer does not have to separate the materials by type; this is done after collection.

Commercial Waste: solid waste generated by establishments engaged in business operations other than manufacturing or construction. This category includes, but is not limited to, stores, markets, offices buildings, restaurants, and shopping centers.

Compost: a stabilized organic product produced by the controlled aerobic decomposition of organic material so that the product can be handled, stored and applied to the land. Compost can be utilized in a number of different applications, allowing for the beneficial reuse of organic wastes.

Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD): solid waste produced during construction, remodeling, repair or destruction of pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. CDD includes, but is not limited to, lumber, wire, sheetrock, broken brick, shingles, glass, pipes, concrete, paving materials, and metals and plastics if they are part of the construction material or empty containers for such materials. Paints, coatings, solvents, asbestos-containing material, any liquid, compressed gases, or semisolids and garbage are not CDD.

Debris Waste: waste resulting from land clearing operations, including, but not limited to, stumps, wood, brush, leaves, soils and road spoils.

Domestic (or Household/Residential) Waste: any waste material, including garbage, trash and refuse from households, such as single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels.

Disposal: discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or any constituent of it may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters.

Hazardous Waste: is defined by the Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulation, 9VAC20-60-12 et seq.

Incineration: controlled combustion of solid waste for disposal.

Industrial Waste: any solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a regulated hazardous waste, including waste from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agriculture chemicals; food and related by-products; inorganic chemicals' iron and steel manufacturing; nonferrous metals/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins; pulp and paper manufacturing; rubber; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. Industrial waste does not include mining waste or oil or gas waste.

Inert Waste: solid waste that is physically, chemically, and biologically stable, including dirt, concrete, and rock, which are not regulated. Metal, construction debris, stumps, logs, and scrap lumber are regulated as of 1994 and must be disposed in a single-lined cell.

Integrated Solid Waste Management: the practice of managing solid waste using several complementary components, including source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, and incineration.

Landfill: an area of land where solid waste is buried.

Leachate: the liquid resulting from precipitation percolating through landfills and containing soluble or suspended degradation products of waste.

Litter: all non-biodegradable material discarded illegally on public or private land.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): a solid waste facility for the collection, processing and recovery of material such as metals from solid waste or for the production of fuel from solid waste.

Monitoring Well: a well point below the ground surface at a landfill site used for obtaining periodic water samples from groundwater for analysis.

Mulch: woody waste consisting of stumps, trees, limbs, branches, bark, leaves and other clean wood waste that has undergone size reduction by grinding, shredding, or chipping.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): waste that is normally composed of residential, commercial and institutional solid waste and residues derived from the combustion of these wastes.

Non-Regulated Landfill: a landfill accepting certain inert materials not regulated by the state, including rubble, concrete, broken bricks, and bricks and blocks.

Principal Recycled Material (PRM): paper, metal (except automobile bodies), plastic, glass, yard waste, wood, and textiles. This does not include large diameter tree stumps.

Recycling: the process of separating a given waste material from the waste stream and processing it so that it may be used again as a raw material for a product, which may or may not be similar to the original product. Recycling does not include processes that only involve size reduction.

Resource Recovery: the creation of usable energy from solid waste through the burning of solid waste to produce steam or electricity or other fuels.

Re-use: the practice of repeating use of a material rather than disposing of or recycling it.

Sanitary Landfill: an engineered land burial facility for the disposal of solid waste which is so located, designed, constructed and operated to contain and isolate the solid waste so that it does not pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment.

Septage/Sludge: Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste with similar characteristics and effects generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, air pollution control facility, or any other waste producing facility.

Solid Waste: any garbage, refuse, sludge, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but not including (i) solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, (ii) solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or in industrial discharges which are sources subject to permit from the State Water Control Board, or (iii) source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Solid Waste Management: Systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source reduction, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste or resource recovery.

Source Reduction: reducing the amount of waste generated by an activity at the point of creation. This may occur through the design, manufacture, and sale of products and packaging with minimal volume and toxicity and longer lifetimes.

Source Separation: the segregation of various materials from the waste stream at the point of generation for recycling. For example, household glass and newsprint collection apart from trash.

Supplemental Recyclable Material (SRM): waste tires, used oil, used oil filters, used antifreeze, automobile bodies, construction waste, demolition waste, debris waste, batteries, ash, sludge or large diameter tree stumps.

Tipping Fee: a fee levied in the disposal of solid waste, generally at a landfill. The fee is usually on a per-ton basis, but can be on other units of measure, such as per-truck.

Transfer Station: any solid waste storage or collection facility at which solid waste is transferred from collection vehicles to haulage vehicles for transportation to a central solid waste management facility for disposal, incineration, or resource recovery.

Treatment: Process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological nature or composition of any waste to render it more stable, safer for transport, or more amenable to use, reuse, reclamation, or recovery.

Vegetative Waste: decomposable materials generated by yard and lawn care or land-clearing activities and including, but not limited to, leaves, grass trimmings, and woody wastes such shrub and tree prunings, bark, limbs, roots, and stumps.

White Goods: stoves, refrigerators, water heaters, and other large appliances.

Yard Waste: decomposable waste materials generated by yard and lawn care and including leaves, grass trimmings, brush, wood chips, and shrub and tree trimmings. Yard waste shall not include roots or stumps that exceed six inches in diameter.

Terms not defined above have the meanings assigned to them by RCRA, EPA and/or DEQ.

Locality Recycling Rate Calculations

Example: 2015 Recycling Rate Report Calculation

Each year, the regional recycling rate is calculated using regional totals for Primary Recyclable Materials (PRMs), Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Disposed, and credits from the categories described in Step 2, below. A 2% credit is given for source reduction programs (SRP), of which the TJSWPU has several. Credit may account for a maximum of 5 percentage points above the region's base recycling rate.

Step 1: [(PRMs) / (PRMs + MSW Disposed)] X 100 = Base Recycling Rate %

86,984	86,984	159,766	35%

Step 2: CREDITS calculation:

- **a. Total Recycling Residue** — **0 tons**
- **b. Total Solid Waste Reused** — **31 tons**
- **c. Total Non-MSW Recycled** — **71,429 tons**

CREDITS **71,460 tons**

Step 3: [(PRMs + CREDITS) / (PRMs + CREDITS + MSW Disposed)] x 100 = Adjusted Recycling Rate #1*

86,984 + 71,460 / 86,984 + 71,460 + 159,776 = 50%

Step 4: [X] **Source Reduction Program (SRP) Credit does not apply; or**

[ ] **Adjusted Recycling Rate #1 + 2% SRP Credit = Adjusted Recycling Rate #2***

____ **+2%** **=** ____ **%**

Step 5: Final Recycling Rate* for Solid Waste Planning Unit = 40 **%**

*** Total credits resulting from Steps 3 and 4 may not exceed 5 percentage points above the Base Recycling Rate achieved by the Solid Waste Planning Unit.**

2006 20-Year Implementation Plan Progress Log

Status Code

T = Not Done/To Do
C = Complete
O = Ongoing
P = In Progress
D = Discarded due to Irrelevance or Infeasibility

Implementation Plan Year	Responsible Parties	Status
Year 1		
Study the feasibility of coordinating contracts for special waste collection and make recommendations to local governments.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	O
Study means of expanding the reuse of building materials.	TJPDC's HOME Consortium, Localities	T
Identify methods to increase the reuse of collected solid waste material.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	T
Determine how best to encourage private-sector mulch manufacturing operations.	RSWA, TJPDC	P
Monitor daily tonnages received at the region’s transfer stations and compare against existing capacity. Monitoring conducted on an ongoing basis.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	O
Establish TJPDC as regional centralized archive for reporting to DEQ and create format for annual review of waste stream, market, and programs.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	O
Support Freecycle, an online community reuse program, as a way to increase reuse without increasing storage capacity for items to be reused.	Community members, Civic Groups	P
Establish regular electronics recycling opportunities.	RSWA, UVA, Private Sector	P
Develop and distribute brochure to inform area residents of recycling program details.	TJPDC, Localities	C
Develop unified recycling information website.	TJPDC, Localities	C
Develop recycling display that can be used at fairs.	TJPDC	C
Establish one documented public entity Environmental Management System including source reduction and reuse strategies.	Localities	C
Year 2		
Improve economies of scale by finding ways to set the parameters for future contracts.	TJPDC	T
Develop educational materials that specifically identify ways to purchase goods that support source reduction and reuse.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities, Civic Groups	C
Complete development of methods to expand existing recycling facilities and determine the location of new facilities in order to achieve or exceed a 25% recycling rate.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	P
Study the feasibility of using a portable wood chipper to be rotated among all the region’s landfills and transfer stations.	TJPDC, Localities, RSWA	C, D

Implementation Plan Year	Responsible Parties	Status
Explore the possibility of providing adequate landfill disposal for waste collected at transfer stations within the region.	TJPDC, Localities, RSWA	D
Promote home composting through workshops and educational materials.	VCE, TJPDC, Civic Groups	O
Review local codes to determine possible impediments to implementation of plan goals.	TJPDC, Localities	D
Develop radio public service announcements about recycling.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	T
Explore means of print advertising, including newspapers and phone books.	TJPDC	T
Year 3-5		
Define the source reduction and reuse criteria best suited for large-scale procurement contracts.	TJPDC, Locality Procurement Officers	T
Provide information on the source reduction and reuse criteria best suited for large-scale procurement contracts to public and private procurement officials.	TJPDC	T
Coordinate the timing and parameters of all solid waste management contracts in the region.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	T
Study the possibility of establishing manufacturing facilities within the region that will reuse the region's recyclable materials.	Localities, Economic Development Orgs., & Private Sector	T
Assuming it has been found cost effective, identify possible location(s) for siting a materials recovery facility (MRF) with an emphasis on locations(s) that already have solid waste management facilities.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	C
Study potential markets for recyclables collected regionally and/or through a MRF, based on estimates of tonnages collected at the MRF.	TJPDC, RSWA	D
Site convenience centers in designated growth areas as shown in local comprehensive plans.	RSWA, Localities	T
Study the feasibility of rail service as an option to trucks for the hauling of solid waste from transfer stations to disposal facilities.	TJPDC, RSWA	C, D
Establish speakers' bureau for recycling topics.	TJPDC, Civic Groups	D
Develop recycling and composting programs in those schools where they do not currently exist.	TJPDC, Localities, Schools	T
Explore ways to increase interest in recycling among local businesses.	TJPDC, Localities, Civic Groups	P
Establish five documented public entity Environmental Management Systems including source reduction and reuse strategies.	Localities	C

Year 10		
Establish a MRF within the region, if proven cost-effective.	RSWA, Localities, Private	C
Study emerging technologies designed for reduction, disposal and resource recovery.	TJPDC, RSWA	O

Year 20		
New facilities for solid waste disposal and recycling proposed in this plan are in place and fully operational.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	P
Regional recycling rates exceed 25% annually.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	O
Per capita tonnages reduced through source reduction and reuse.	TJPDC, RSWA, Localities	O

Letter from BFI

BFI Waste Systems of Virginia, Inc.
2001 Charles City Road
Richmond, Virginia 23231

DEC 03 2004

December 3, 2004

Mr. Harrison B. Rue
Executive Director
District 10 – Thomas Jefferson
300 E Main Street, 1st Floor
P.O. Box 1505
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Dear Mr. Rue:

BFI Waste Systems of Virginia, Inc. (BFI) plans to construct and operate an expansion of the Old Dominion Landfill located at 2001 Charles City Road, Henrico County, Virginia. Pursuant to Virginia Code 1408.1.B.6, BFI is required to contact the localities in the Commonwealth to notify them that they may reserve disposal capacity in this landfill up to the requirements specified in the applicable approved solid waste management plan. BFI respectfully requests that you forward this letter to all solid waste entities or authorities for the counties, cities, and towns within your district.

To the locality, BFI is offering you the opportunity to reserve disposal capacity in the proposed landfill expansion up to the requirements specified in your approved solid waste management plan. If the locality signs the acceptance agreement, then BFI agrees to guarantee the Old Dominion Landfill will reserve the requested disposal capacity for *the locality* upon the acceptable negotiation and execution of a disposal contract between both parties. BFI and *the locality* must sign a contract that stipulates the conditions of the agreement. By signing the denial statement, *the locality* agrees that it does not wish to reserve disposal capacity. If the acceptance agreement is not returned within 60 days from the date of this letter, it will be assumed that *the locality* has refused the offer to reserve disposal capacity.

Please return the attached document to Resource International, Ltd., P.O. Box 6160, Ashland, VA 23005, Attn: Anthony Creech

Sincerely,

BFI Waste Systems of Virginia, Inc.
2001 Charles City Road
Richmond, Virginia 23231

Advertisement for October 6, 2016 Public Hearing

ORANGE COUNTY REVIEW · The Madison Eagle · The Daily Progress · GREENE COUNTY RECORD · THE NEWS VIRGINIAN

Central Virginia Newspapers Review Order Confirmation for Ad #0000396950-01

Client	THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DIST	Payor Customer	THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DI	Acct. Exec	mrobinso
Client Phone	434-979-7310	Payor Phone	434-979-7310		
Account#	3309593	Payor Account	3309593		
Address	PO BOX 1505, , CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22902 USA	Payor Address	PO BOX 1505, , CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22902	Ordered By	nick morrison
Fax	434-979-1597				
EMail	NMorrison@tjpdc.org				

Total Amount	$118.50
Payment Amt	$0.00
Amount Due	$118.50
Payment Method	

Status

Materials

Tear Sheets	Proofs	Affidavits	PO Number	Blind Box
0	0	1		

Text: Notice of Public Hearing: 5-year Update to Regional Solid Waste Management Plan

Order Notes:

Ad Number	Ad Type	Color	Production Color
0000396950-01	CLS Legal Liner	<NONE>	

Pick Up Number	Ad Size	Production Method	Production Notes
	1.0 X 27 Li	AdBooker (liner)	

Product	Placement/Class	Position	# Inserts
Run Schedule Invoice Text			
Run Dates			
Tag Line			
CVL Daily Progress::	C-Legal Ads - Classified	Legal Notices-Legal-Class	1

9/22/2016

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING: 5-YEAR UPDATE TO REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CVL dailyprogress.com::	C-Legal Ads - Classified	Legal Notices-Legal-Class	7

9/22/2016, 9/23/2016, 9/24/2016, 9/25/2016, 9/26/2016, 9/27/2016, 9/28/2016

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING: 5-YEAR UPDATE TO REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ad Content Proof Actual Size

Notice of Public Hearing: 5-year Update to Regional Solid Waste Management Plan:

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission will hold a public hearing to solicit public comments on the draft 5-year update to the regional Solid Waste Management Plan, originally adopted in 2005 and updated in 2011. The plan details the existing and planned waste management systems in the City of Charlottesville and the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene. The plan also sets goals, objectives, and recommendations for the future of solid waste management in the region.

Copies of the plan and additional information may be obtained online at http://tjpdc.org/environment/solid-waste-planning/, or at the TJPDC office, 401 E. Water St., Charlottesville, VA, telephone number (434) 979-7310, info@tjpdc.org.

Extract from Public Hearing & Adoption, October 6, 2016

EXTRACT

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

Minutes of the October 6, 2016 Meeting

Public Hearing and Acceptance of Regional 2016 - 2021 Year Solid Waste Management Plan: Senior Environmental Planner Wood Hudson presented the 5-year Update of the Regional Solid Waste Plan. The Draft Plan was included in the meeting packet for Commissioner review and comment. The public hearing was advertised in the Daily Progress.

The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (TJSWPU) includes the City of Charlottesville, the Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Green, and the Towns of Stanardsville and Scottsville. Nelson County participates in Region 2000's Solid Waste Plan, and Louisa County maintains its own plan. Key findings were:

- There is adequate permitted capacity at area transfer stations to meet 2035 projected capacity requirements.
- No active landfills in the SWPU means that all waste is handled by transfer stations, convenience centers, or materials recovery facilities. Waste is transported outside of the region for disposal and recycling
- Of the waste that is generated in the region, 65% is landfilled and 35% is recycled
- Regional per capita waste generation weight is higher than the national average 1.3 tons versus around 0.9 tons for the state and national average

The initial Regional Solid Waste Plan was developed in 1992. The plan is updated on a 5-year cycle. There was a question about private operations in the region. These are inspected by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and not by localities. The plan does not address the financial viability of private operations. It was also noted that Albemarle County has been engaging in a lot of planning for solid waste. There were no additional comments from the public. **On a motion by Bob Fenwick, seconded by Dale Herring, the Commission unanimously approved the Resolution for Adopting the TJSWPU Solid Waste Management Plan October 2016 Revision.**

Attested to:

CP Boyles

Chip Boyles, Executive Director
Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

		Responsible Party	Timeline: 2022	2023	2024-2025	2025-2030	2030-2040	Status: Ongoing All	Ongoing 1+	Progress made	To Do
Planning											
Planning Goal: Maintain an efficient and effective solid waste management system.											
	Objective 1: Coordinate and facilitate efficient coordinated and fiscally sound solid waste management contracts across localities.										
Strategies	Use Request for Proposals (RFPs) when soliciting contracts when feasible instead of Invitations to Bid.	Localities						X			
Strategies	Include cooperative procurement language in contracts that would allow the other members of the SWPU to use the contract services under the same cost, terms, and conditions.	Localities									
Strategies	Encourage public-private partnerships for waste management when cost efficiencies can be achieved.	Localities									
Strategies	Maintain a regional centralized archive at the TJPDC for reporting to DEQ and cataloging all locality waste management contracts.	TJPDC									
	Objective 2: Promote planning district collaboration with localities in preparing for future system capacity needs.										
Strategies	Review waste streams, markets, programs, and system capacity regularly.	TJPDC									
	Objective 3: Realize economies of scale through regional collection, disposal, and recycling opportunities.										
Strategies	Identify and reduce barriers to regional coordination of contracts.	Localities									
Strategies	Coordinate contracts for special waste collection.	Localities									
Strategies	Jointly sponsor convenience centers for communities straddling jurisdictional lines or adjacent communities in separate jurisdictions.	Transfer Stations/Localities									
Planning Goal 2: Source Reduction and Reuse Goal: To reduce the quantity of waste generated through source reduction, reuse, and other waste reduction techniques.											
	Objective 1: Support the localities in expanding reuse infrastructure and culture in the region.										
Strategies	Expand the reuse of building materials.	Transfer Stations/Localities									
Strategies	Promote online tools, such as Freecycle, Teracycle, and Craigslist that facilitates the reuse of materials before they enter the solid waste stream.	TJPDC									
Strategies	Educate the public on the importance of and services available source reduction, reuse, and recycling through various media: website, brochures, fair display, social media, etc.	TJPDC									
Strategies	Promote home composting through workshops when feasible and educational materials.	Gardners-Home composting,									
Strategies	Support and expand organic waste collection.	Gardners-Home composting,									
Strategies	Reach out to the private sector on waste reduction issues and environmentally preferable purchasing. (come back)	NGO									
Strategies	Establish (Fluvanna/Greene?) Environmental Management Systems or source reduction initiatives in localities where they do not currently exist in	Localities									
	Objective 2: Explore opportunities with the localities and their economic development departments on how reuse may contribute to the local economy.										
Strategies	Assess opportunities to facilitate industrial symbiosis between existing public and private facilities or through recruitment of industries that can use waste generated in the region as raw material for production.	Localities									
Recycling Goal 1: Continually improve recycling rate to meet the state-mandated rate and maintain a regional rate that is competitive with the national rate.											
	Objective 1: Achieve a minimum 25% recycling rate in each participating locality while aiming for a minimum of 45% as a region.										
Strategies	Maintain a map of all recycling facilities in the region. Identify services offered by each; make them available to the public.	TJPDC									
Strategies	Ensure local government comprehensive plans and ordinances consider issues related to siting of recycling facilities.	Localities									
Strategies	Promote electronics recycling opportunities available to the community.	Localities									
Strategies	Develop recycling programs in those schools where they do not currently	Locality Schoolboards									
	Objective 2: Assist haulers in providing annual recycling rates.										
Strategies	Create a uniform reporting mechanism for haulers to use in reporting rates to localities.	TJPDC									
Strategies	Send out recycling-rate reporting mechanism once a quarter.	TJPDC									
	Objective 3: Divert increased yard waste and food scraps from the landfill.										
Strategies	Continue to support and promote annual Christmas Tree leaf collection programs.	Localities									
Strategies	Support a commercial scale composter to serve the region.	Localities									
Strategies	Encourage commercial composting by schools, institutions, and the private	Localities/Schoolboards									

Recycling Goal 2: Stimulate demand for a circular economy.												
	Objective 1: Use local government purchasing power to increase demand for products manufactured with post-consumer recycled materials.											
Strategies	Abide by environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) guidelines whenever possible.		Localities									
	Expand EPP guidance		Localities									
	Adopt EPP policies		Localities									
	Objective 2: Encourage the collection of clean recyclable commodities											
Strategies	Promote source-separation as a preferred method of recycling.		RSWA-reach out to Phil/Local Convenience Centers									
	Create educational campaigns and materials for the public.		TJPDC/Localities									
	Promote and coordinate on regional marketing streams.		Private Sector									
	Objective 3: Promote the use of recycled material.											
Strategies	Reuse construction demolition debris (CDD) for projects.		Localities									
	Use PSAs to inform the public (celebrate the local opportunities within the circular economy).		TJPDC									
Resource Recovery and Waste Goal 1: Provide environmentally sound solid waste collection facilities that are convenient to the region's residents.												
	Objective 1: Maximize the efficiency of, and anticipate the future need for, additional or expanded collection facilities.											
Strategies	Use the recommended regular solid waste systems review to inform the creation of new transfer station capacity or other solid waste management facilities/programs.		Localities									
	Reduce demands on disposal and recycling infrastructure by promoting conscious consumerism.		TJPDC/Localities/ Possible NGOs									
	Objective 2: Plan carefully for convenience centers and minimize the need for future landfills.											
Strategies	Engage many stakeholders in the planning and location of convenience centers.		RSWA-reach out to Phil/Local Convenience Centers									
	Minimize the amount of waste generated by implementing the waste management hierarchy.		Joint responsibility									
Resource and Recovery Waste Goal 2: Comply with Federal and State regulations Goal.												
	Objective 1: Maintain compliance with state and federal regulations on closed landfills.											
Strategies	Exceed or maintain compliance with Federal and State while improving upon spaces.		Locality									

Planning District Commission

Regional Vision ▪ Collaborative Leadership ▪ Professional Service

THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION (TJPDC)

Minutes, August 5, 2021

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT		STAFF PRESENT	
City of Charlottesville		Christine Jacobs, Interim Executive Director	x
Michael Payne		David Blount, Deputy Director/Legislative Director	x
Rory Stolzenberg	x	Don Reed, Finance Director	
Albemarle County		Sandy Shackelford, Planning/Transportation Director	x
Ned Gallaway	x	Ian Baxter, Planner II	x
Donna Price	x	Shirese Franklin, Planner II	x
Fluvanna County		Dominique Lavorata, Planner I/Legislative Aide	x
Tony O'Brien		Nick Morrison, Planning/Environ. Program Manager	x
Keith Smith, Treasurer	x	Sara Pennington, TDM/Rideshare Program Manager	
Greene County		Lucinda Shannon, Transportation Program Manager	
Dale Herring, Vice Chair	x	Gretchen Thomas, Administrative Assistant	
Andrea Wilkinson	x		
Louisa County		**GUESTS/PUBLIC PRESENT**	
Bob Babyok	x	Sean Tubbs, Independent Journalist	x
Tommy Barlow	x	Tammy Purcell, Engage Louisa	x
Nelson County		Ginny Bixby, Daily Progress	x
Jesse Rutherford, Chair	x	Sam Pittman, TJPDC Intern	x
Dylan Bishop	x	David Erzen, TJPDC Intern	

***Note**: The City of Charlottesville has declared a local state of emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the nature of this declared emergency makes it impracticable or unsafe for the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission to assemble in a single location in the city. This meeting was held utilizing electronic virtual communication with the Zoom software application, and in accordance with virtual meeting provisions contained in Code of Virginia § **2.2-3708.2**. A recording of the meeting was made available to the public on August 11, 2021 at https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCOuHJzpRDV6rnpIep2Lxj0Q.*

1. CALL TO ORDER:

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) Chair, Jesse Rutherford, presided and called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm. Sandy Shackelford read the Notice of Electronic Meeting and Commissioner and Public Protocol, took attendance by roll call, and certified that a quorum was present.

2. MATTERS FROM THE PUBLIC:

a. **Comments by the Public:** None
b. **Comments provided via email, online, web site, etc.:** None

3. PRESENTATIONS:

a. New Planner II

Christine Jacobs introduced Ian Baxter, who was recently hired as a Planner II to support the TJPDC's housing programs.

b. Watershed Improvement Program (WIP) Update

Dominique Lavorata shared an overview of the Watershed Improvement Program, including the overarching purpose of the program to reduce total maximum daily loads (TMDL) in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and a review of the required deliverables and the PDC's progress towards meeting them for this contract year.

c. Internship Summary – David Erzen

David Erzen, a Master's student in the UVA Batten School of Leadership & Public Policy, gave a presentation on the work he has completed during his internship with the TJPDC, which largely focused on identifying best practices that could be applied to the TJPDC's HOME program, and his experience working with the TJPDC.

d. Internship Summary – Sam Pittman

Sam Pittman, a Master's student in the UVA Batten School of Leadership & Public Policy, gave a presentation on the work he has completed during his internship with the TJPDC, which largely focused on supporting transit initiatives. This included compiling data regarding driver recruitment and retention, researching peer cities for future virtual visits, and providing support to develop the RAISE grant application for Charlottesville Union Station. He also discussed his experience working with the TJPDC.

e. Regional Housing Plan

The TJPDC recently completed its Regional Housing Plan. Nick Morrison provided the Commission with an overview of the planning process and reviewed key findings.

4. CONSENT AGENDA: Action Items

a. Minutes of June 3, 2021 Meeting

b. Minutes of June 29, 2021 Special Meeting

Motion/Action: On a motion by Bob Babyok, seconded by Andrea Wilkinson, the Commission approved the minutes of the June 3, 2021 regular meeting and the June 29, 2021 special meeting by vote of 9-0; Ned Gallaway abstained.

c. **Monthly Financial Report**
   i. June Dashboard Report
   ii. June Profit & Loss Statement
   iii. June Balance Sheet
   iv. June Accrued Revenues Report
   v. DRPT State Master Agreement

Motion/Action: On a motion by Dale Herring, seconded by Bob Babyok, the Commission unanimously accepted the monthly financial report as presented.

5. **RESOLUTIONS:**

a. **Resolution of Support for the Re-Route of US Bike Route 76 from US-15 to Historic Palmyra**

Motion/Action: On a motion by Keith Smith, seconded by Bob Babyok, the Commission unanimously approved a resolution of support for re-routing US Bike Route 76 from US-15 to Historic Palmyra as presented.

b. **Resolution to Adopt the "Planning for Affordability, A Regional Approach" as the Regional Housing Plan**

Motion/Action: On a motion by Keith Smith, seconded by Dylan Bishop, the Commission unanimously approved a resolution adopting "Planning for Affordability, a Regional Approach" as the Regional Housing Plan as presented.

6. **NEW BUSINESS:**

a. **Regional Broadband VATI Grant**

David Blount provided an update on the TJPDC's collaboration with Firefly Fiber Internet to submit a grant application to the Virginia Telecommunication Initiative (VATI) to support expansion of broadband infrastructure throughout a 12-county area. Applicant partners are Central Virginia Electric Cooperative, Firefly, Dominion Energy, and Rappahannock Electric Cooperative.

b. **Regional Housing Partnership Funding**

Christine Jacobs reviewed the history of the Regional Housing Partnership and initiatives that have been undertaken by the PDC related to housing. She also provided an update on existing housing program funding sources and explained the need to secure local funding support to continue its operation.

7. **INTERIM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT:**

a. **Monthly Report**: Ms. Jacobs provided updates on: the award to the PDC of three housing grants, including the $2 million Virginia Housing Grant, a $50,000 Virginia Eviction Reduction Pilot (VERP) planning grant, and a $3,000 BAMA Fund award to support the fall virtual education series; plans to apply for a VERP implementation grant following completion of the planning grant; initiatives that TJPDC staff is undertaking to review and improve the HOME Program; continued progress on the Regional Cigarette Tax; Charlottesville-Albemarle MPO projects and programs; recent progress on the Albemarle County Transit Expansion Study and the Regional Transit Vision Plan; recent activities on the urban and rural Rivanna River Corridor Plans; progress on the five-year updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and Solid Waste Plan; recent staffing changes; and plans to explore options to secure a line of credit to support some of the large projects that the PDC is preparing to undertake.

8. CLOSED SESSION:

a. Discussion of prospective candidates for the position of Executive Director: Using the attached closed session form, prepared by Sandy Shackelford, the TJPDC Commission entered into a closed session per Code of Virginia 2.2-3711(A)1. Participants of the public were placed into the online 'waiting room' in Zoom until the closed session ended.

b. Public Session Resumes: Per the attached closed session form, the public session resumed and visitors were re-admitted back into the TJPD Commission Zoom meeting.

Motion/Action: On a motion by Donna Price, seconded by Dylan Bishop, the Commission unanimously agreed to appoint Jesse Rutherford, Dale Herring, Keith Smith, and Ned Gallaway to serve as the selection committee to interview applicants for the position of Executive Director.

9. OTHER BUSINESS:

a. Roundtable Discussion by Jurisdiction: Due to time constraints, the Commission chose to forgo roundtable updates.

b. Next Meeting: September 2, 2021

ADJOURNMENT:

Motion/Action: On a motion by Donna Price, seconded by Andrea Wilkinson, the Commission unanimously voted to adjourn the June 3, 2021 Commission meeting at 9:24 pm.

Commission materials and meeting recording may be found at www.tjpdc.org

Thomas Jefferson
Planning District Commission
Regional Vision • Collaborative Leadership • Professional Service

THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

Closed Session Draft Minutes, August 5, 2021
Minutes prepared by Sandy Shackelford, TJPDC

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT		STAFF PRESENT	
City of Charlottesville		David Blount, Deputy Director/Legislative Director	
Michael Payne			
Rory Stolzenberg	✓		
Albemarle County			
Ned Gallaway	✓		
Donna Price	✓		
Fluvanna County			
Tony O'Brien			
Keith Smith, Treasurer	✓		
Greene County			
Dale Herring, Chair	✓		
Andrea Wilkinson	✓		
Louisa County		**GUESTS/PUBLIC PRESENT**	
Bob Babyok	✓	None	
Tommy Barlow	✓		
Nelson County			
Jesse Rutherford, Vice Chair	✓		
Dylan Bishop	✓		

Closed Session:

1. **Motion to Enter Closed Session:** I, Robert Babyok, move that the Commission be convened to a closed session pursuant to the exemption found in Sec. 2.2-3711(A)1 of the Code of Virginia to discuss prospective candidates for the position of Executive Director. Motion seconded by Keith Smith.

Roll call vote:

______	(Aye) (Nay) Michael Payne	______	(Aye) (Nay) Dale Herring
______	(Aye) (Nay) Rory Stolzenberg	______	(Aye) (Nay) Andrea Wilkinson
______	(Aye) (Nay) Ned Gallaway	______	(Aye) (Nay) Bob Babyok
______	(Aye) (Nay) Donna Price	______	(Aye) (Nay) Tommy Barlow
______	(Aye) (Nay) Tony O'Brien	______	(Aye) (Nay) Jesse Rutherford
______	(Aye) (Nay) Keith Smith	______	(Aye) (Nay) Dylan Bishop

Motion (Passed) (Failed)

2. **Motion to Exit Closed Session:** I, Robert Babyok, move that the Commission exit closed session. Motion seconded by Donna Price for the committee to exit closed session.

Roll call vote:

____________ (Aye) (Nay) Michael Payne	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Andrea Wilkinson
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Rory Stolzenberg	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Bob Babyok
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Ned Gallaway	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Tommy Barlow
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Donna Price	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Jesse Rutherford
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Tony O'Brien	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Dylan Bishop
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Keith Smith	
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Dale Herring	**Motion (Passed) (Failed)**

3. **Motion to Certify:** I Robert Babyok move that the Commission certify that to the best of each member's knowledge, only public business matter lawfully exempted from the open meeting requirements of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act and identified in the motion authorizing the closed session were heard, discussed or considered in the closed session. Motion seconded by Donna Price to Certify.

Roll call vote:

____________ (Aye) (Nay) Michael Payne	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Rory Stolzenberg

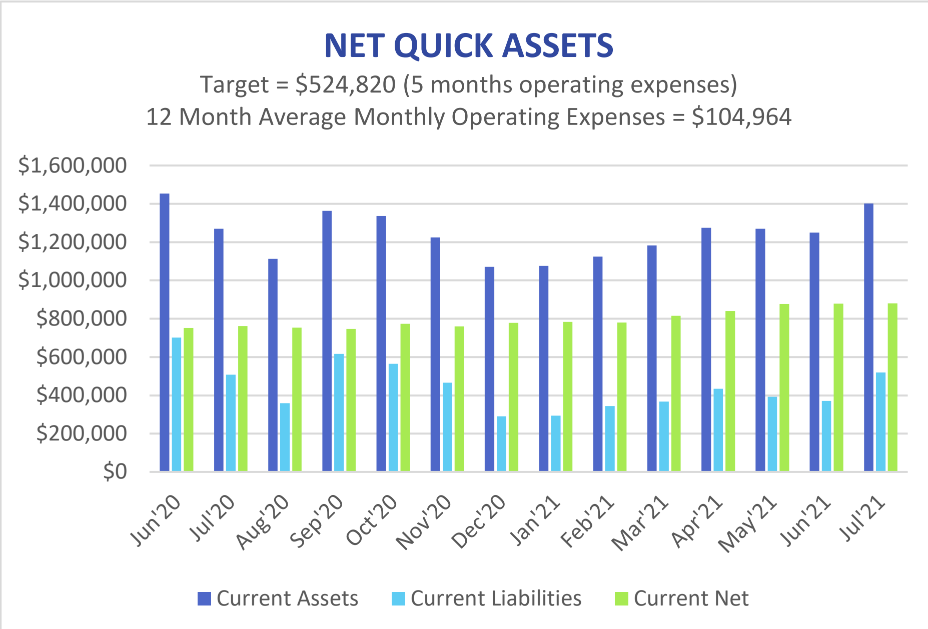
Q:\Administration\Commission\Commission Packets\PDC Packets FY2020-2022\PDC Packets FY22\August 2021\8 Closed Session form for minutes.docx

____________ (Aye) (Nay) Ned Gallaway	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Bob Babyok
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Donna Price	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Tommy Barlow
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Tony O'Brien	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Jesse Rutherford
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Keith Smith	____________ (Aye) (Nay) Dylan Bishop
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Dale Herring	
____________ (Aye) (Nay) Andrea Wilkinson	**Motion (Passed) (Failed)**

Certified: [signature] Sandy Shackelford

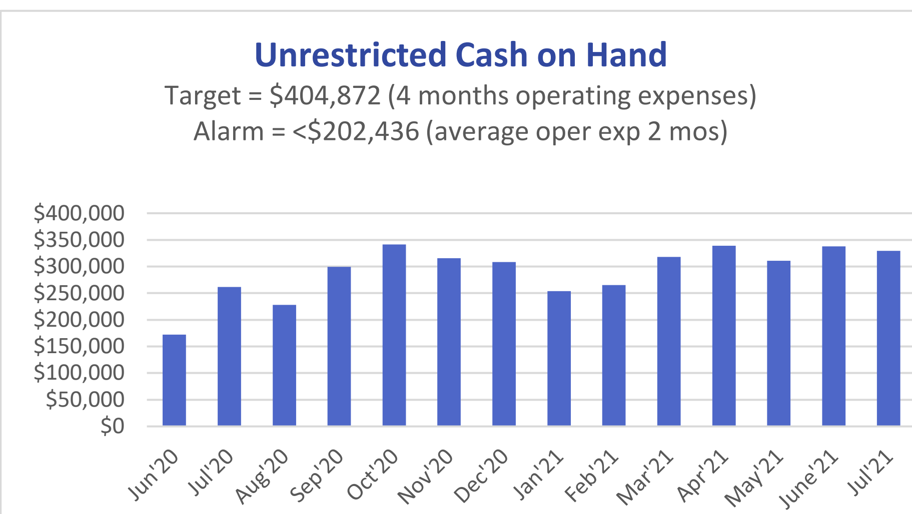
Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

FINANCIAL DASHBOARD
Through July 31, 2021



Monthly Net Quick Assets
Jun'20 = $751,339
Jul'20 = $761,878
Aug'20 = $753,340
Sep'20 = $746,274
Oct'20 = $773,192
Nov'20 = $759,492
Dec'20 = $779,233
Jan'21 = $782,692
Feb'21 = $779,333
Mar'21 = $814,363
Apr'21 = $840,928
May'21 = $876,846
Jun'21 = $879,382
Jul'21 = $881,176

NET QUICK ASSETS are the highly liquid assets held by the agency, including cash, marketable securities and accounts receivable. Net quick assets (NQA) are calculated as current assets (cash + marketable securities + prepaid assets + accounts receivable) minus current liabilities of payables and deferred revenue. The target is 5 months of operating expenses (TJPDC costs minus pass-through and project contractual expenses), based on a rolling twelve-month average. The Commission has earmarked excess NQA above the target as Capital Reserves. TJPDC had 8.40 months of operating expenses at the end of the month. The rolling twelve-month average operating expenses decreased to $101,218. The 3-month average of expenses is $92.972. Actual operating expenses for July were $90,962 compared to $98,132 in June. Capital reserves = $881,176 - $520,139 = $375,086.

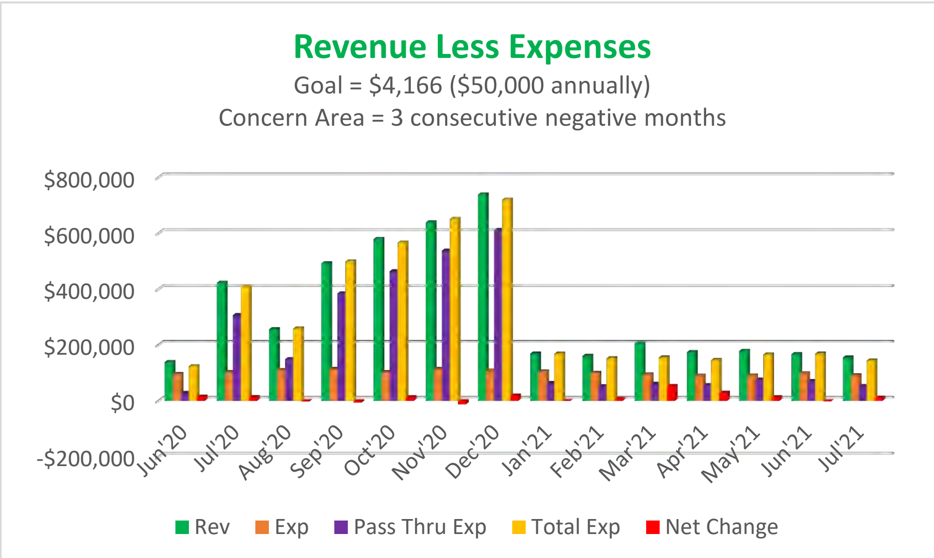


UNRESTRICTED CASH ON HAND consists of funds held in checking and money market accounts immediately available to TJPDC for expenses. Cash does not include pass-through deposits in transit. Total cash minus notes payable minus deferred revenue = Unrestricted Cash on Hand.

MONTHS OF UNRESTRICTED CASH divides unrestricted cash on hand by the agency's average monthly operating expenses to give the number of months of operation without any additional cash received. The end of month level of Unrestricted Cash on Hand of $329,454 represents 3.25 months of operating expenses. Unrestricted cash has increased from a July'20 level of $261,711 to $329,454 at the end of July 2021.

Planning District Commission

FINANCIAL DASHBOARD
Through July 31, 2021



Monthly Net Revenue

Jun'20 = $14,870
Jul'20 = $12,974
Aug'20 = ($2,388)
Sep'20 = ($6,222)
Oct'20 = $12,874
Nov'20 = ($12,407)
Dec'20 = $18,723
Jan'21 = $630
Feb'21 = $8,647
Mar'21 = $52,770
Apr'21 = $28,784
May'21 = $12,695
June'21 = $(1,788)
Jul'21 = $11,242

NET REVENUE is the surplus or shortfall resulting from monthly revenues minus expenses. The approved FY22 Budget estimated a $0 net gain. There was a net gain in July of $11,242 resulting in a net gain of $11,242 for the year to date. (Expenses are revised over time as they may be reclassified from operating expenses to assets). The Accrued Revenue Report shows total available funds of $2,112,722 remaining in FY22 ($101,493 per month remaining in FY22). Actual operating expenses for July were $90,962.

NOTES

1. Target is a reasonable expectation that the TJPDC may reach this level to achieve our long-range financial goals. A plan will be developed showing how these target goals are expected to be achieved through daily financial management practices.
2. Concern is a level where staff will immediately identify causes of the change in financial position, whether this is a special one-time circumstance caused by a financial action or whether a trend is emerging caused by one of more operational or financial circumstances and prepare a plan of action to correct or reverse the trend.
3. Back up documentation and details of this Financial Dashboard can be found in the monthly financial statements of Balance Sheet, Consolidated Profit and Loss Report, and the Accrued Revenue Report supplied to the TJPDC Commissioners.
4. The average monthly operating expense is a rolling twelve-month average of operating expenses (TJPDC costs minus pass-through and project contractual expenses).
5. The TJPDC earmarked some of TJPDC's reserves for a building or capital fund in FY18, tied to Net Quick Assets.

Consolidated Profit and Loss

	Jul 21	Budget	Jul 21	YTD B...	Annual Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense					
Income					
41100 · Federal Funding Source	66,214	96,109	66,214	96,109	1,193,070
4120 · State Funding Source	36,356	39,524	36,356	39,524	479,636
4130 · Local Source	39,019	40,417	39,019	40,417	484,999
42000 · Local Match Per Capita	13,303	14,454	13,303	14,454	159,620
4280 · Interest Income	59	167	59	167	2,000
Total Income	154,951	190,671	154,951	190,671	2,319,325
Gross Profit	154,951	190,671	154,951	190,671	2,319,325
Expense					
61000 · Personnel	68,996	75,986	68,996	75,986	940,173
62391 · Postage Expense	433	170	433	170	2,254
62392 · Subscriptions, Publications	0	46	0	46	550
62393 · Supplies	962	612	962	612	7,364
62394 · Audit -Legal Expenses	37	0	37	0	16,500
6240 · Advertising	3,284	2,182	3,284	2,182	27,798
62404 · Meeting Expenses	0	500	0	500	5,996
62410 · TJPDC Contractual	4,404	9,147	4,404	9,147	112,312
6281 · Dues	632	1,185	632	1,185	12,016
62850 · Insurance	521	278	521	278	3,336
62890 · Printing/Copier	207	507	207	507	6,060
63200 · Rent Expense	7,940	8,171	7,940	8,171	98,058
63210 · Equipment/Data Use	1,720	1,515	1,720	1,515	21,037
63220 · Telephone Expense	926	489	926	489	5,862
63300 · Travel-Vehicle	325	2,263	325	2,263	27,253
6345 · Janitorial Service	294	743	294	743	8,920
6390 · Professional Development	280	1,721	280	1,721	20,654
Total Expense	90,962	105,513	90,962	105,513	1,316,143
Net Ordinary Income	63,990	85,157	63,990	85,157	1,003,182
Other Income/Expense					
Other Expense					
83000 · HOME Pass-Through	32,414	50,746	32,414	50,746	608,954
8399 · Grants Contractual Services	20,333	32,852	20,333	32,852	394,228
Total Other Expense	52,747	83,599	52,747	83,599	1,003,182
Net Other Income	(52,747)	(83,599)	(52,747)	(83,599)	(1,003,182)
Net Income	**11,243**	**1,559**	**11,243**	**1,559**	**0**

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison
As of July 31, 2021

	Jul 31, 21	Jul 31, 20	$ Change
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Checking/Savings			
1100 · Cash	803,258.53	725,933.23	77,325.30
1189 · Capital Reserve	324,032.00	237,058.00	86,974.00
Total Checking/Savings	1,127,290.53	962,991.23	164,299.30
Accounts Receivable			
1190 · Receivable Grants	248,280.30	256,983.28	-8,702.98
Total Accounts Receivable	248,280.30	256,983.28	-8,702.98
Other Current Assets			
1310 · Prepaid Rent	416.67	520.80	-104.13
1330 · Prepaid Insurance	14,836.45	17,877.37	-3,040.92
1360 · Prepaid Other	10,491.20	24,718.78	-14,227.58
Total Other Current Assets	25,744.32	43,116.95	-17,372.63
Total Current Assets	1,401,315.15	1,263,091.46	138,223.69
Fixed Assets			
1411 · Power Edge T340 Server	9,175.61	9,175.61	0.00
1413 · Server Software	5,197.50	5,197.50	0.00
1400 · Office furniture and Equipment	123,885.29	119,135.29	4,750.00
1499 · Accumulated Depreciation	-121,746.17	-114,528.11	-7,218.06
Total Fixed Assets	16,512.23	18,980.29	-2,468.06
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,417,827.38**	**1,282,071.75**	**135,755.63**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable			
2100 · Accounts Payable-General	37,935.08	27,666.06	10,269.02
Total Accounts Payable	37,935.08	27,666.06	10,269.02
Credit Cards			
2155 · Accounts Payable Credit Card	6,078.75	3,365.77	2,712.98
Total Credit Cards	6,078.75	3,365.77	2,712.98
Other Current Liabilities			
2150 · Accounts Payable Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00
2468 · 401A VRS Contribution	2,320.06	0.00	2,320.06
2800 · Deferred Revenue	473,804.98	477,279.56	-3,474.58
Total Other Current Liabilities	476,125.04	477,279.56	-1,154.52
Total Current Liabilities	520,138.87	508,311.39	11,827.48
Long Term Liabilities			
2200 · Leave Payable	41,998.11	42,799.23	-801.12
Total Long Term Liabilities	41,998.11	42,799.23	-801.12
Total Liabilities	562,136.98	551,110.62	11,026.36
Equity			
3000 · General Operating Fund	520,415.65	481,096.42	39,319.23
3100 · Restricted Capital Reserve	324,032.00	237,058.00	86,974.00
3600 · Net Investment in Fixed Assets	0.00	233.58	-233.58
Net Income	11,242.75	12,573.13	-1,330.38
Total Equity	855,690.40	730,961.13	124,729.27
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**1,417,827.38**	**1,282,071.75**	**135,755.63**

Accrued Revenue by Grant or Contract
For Year Ending June 30, 2022

Program Code	PROGRAM CONTRACTS/GRANTS Without Pass-Thrus	GRANT-CONTRACT START DATE	GRANT-CONTRACT END DATE	TOTAL PROGRAM CONTRACT/ GRANT AMOUNT	JULY 2021	JUNE 2022	YEAR TO DATE FY22	PREVIOUS YEARS	ESTIMATED BUDGET AMOUNT FOR FY23	GRANT TO DATE	GRANT-CONTRACT REMAINING FY22	NOTES
110	**State Support to PDC (DHCD)**	07/01/21	06/30/22	89,971	6,330		6,330			6,330	83,641	State funding to TJPDC General
110	**Bank Interest**	07/01/21	06/30/22	2,000	59		59			59	1,941	Investment Pool Savings Income
170/171	**Rural Transportation**	07/01/21	06/30/22	58,000	7,184		7,184			7,184	50,816	VDOT Rural Transp Planning
190/195/198	**MPO-PL**	07/01/21	06/30/22	190,065	10,754		10,754			10,754	179,311	MPO PL Transp Planning
191/196/199	**MPO-FTA**	07/01/21	06/30/22	98,746	4,741		4,741			4,741	94,005	MPO FTA Transit Planning
273	**Water Street Center**	07/01/21	06/30/22	0			0			0	0	Rental Fees
273	**Office Leases - Rent**	07/01/21	06/30/22	10,000	1,150		1,150			1,150	8,850	Rental Fees
277	**Legislative Liaison**	07/01/21	06/30/22	102,981	6,486		6,486			6,486	96,495	David & Dominique Legis Operations
278	**VAPDC-ED**	07/01/21	06/30/22	50,000	4,167		4,167			4,167	45,833	Contract for Admin Services
296	**Member Per Capita**	07/01/21	06/30/22	159,620	13,303		13,303			13,303	146,317	Local Govt Annual Contributions
303	**Solid Waste**	07/01/21	06/30/22	20,765	3,724		3,724			3,724	17,041	Contract for annual reporting
315	**Stanardsville TAP**	04/06/15	10/01/20	25,500	530		530	21,958		22,488	3,012	VDOT Streetscape Contract
329	**Rivanna River Corridor Phase II**	07/01/21	06/30/22	88,000	3,339		3,339	83,252		86,591	1,409	Regional River Plan
334	**Nelson Tap**	07/01/21	06/30/22	3,900	384		384			384	3,516	Lovingston Transporation Alternative Grant Assistance
729	**Affordable Housing**	07/01/21	06/30/22	28,000	2,396		2,396			2,396	25,604	Regional Housing Partnership
907	**WIP Phase IV**	06/01/19	12/31/21	58,000	4,779		4,779	33,464		38,243	19,757	Watershed Improvement Plan
907	**WIP Phase V**	06/01/21	01/01/22	58,000			0		24,000	0	34,000	Watershed Improvement Plan
908	**RRBC**	07/01/21	06/30/22	27,187	1,581		1,581			1,581	25,606	Rivanna Commission
Program Code	**PROGRAM COTRACTS/GRANTS With Pass-Thrus**			0								
181	**RTP-TDM**	07/01/21	06/30/22	50,000	4,087		4,087			4,087	45,913	Regional Transit Partnership
	RTP Pass-Thru	07/01/21	06/30/22	0			0					Grant Match if needed
182	**Regional Transit Grant**	01/01/21	06/30/22	34,138	1,021		1,021	5,045		6,066	28,072	Regional Transit Vision Plan - Admin
	Regional Transit Pass-Thru	01/01/21	06/30/22	315,862			0				315,862	Regional Transit Vision Plan - Consultant
183	**Albemarle Transit Grant**	01/01/21	12/31/21	14,950	2,829		2,829	5,626		8,455	6,495	Albemarle Transit Expansion - Admin
	Alb Transit Pass-Thru	01/01/21	12/31/21	91,265	13,083		13,083	2,021		15,104	76,161	Albemarle Transit Expansion - Consultant
193	**Rideshare**	07/01/21	06/30/22	166,670	11,360		11,360			11,360	155,310	Rideshare TDM Program Marketing & Management
	Rideshare Pass-Thru	07/01/21	06/30/22	10,500			0				10,500	Potential contract for marketing plan
330	**Hazard Mitigation**	07/01/21	06/30/22	50,824	833		833	10,701	6,000	833	43,991	24 month planning project resiliency
	Has Mit Pass-Tru	07/01/21	06/30/22	2,850			0				2,850	Technical Support/Mapping (if needed)
727	**HOME TJPDC Admin**	07/01/21	06/30/22	64,661	5,904		5,904			5,904	58,757	HUD HOME Housing Grants Admin
	HOME Pass-Thru	07/01/21	06/30/22	611,954	32,414		32,414			32,414	579,540	HUD HOME Housing Grants Construction
728	**Housing Preservation Grant Admin**	07/01/21	06/30/22	17,673	1,502		1,502			1,502	16,171	USDA Housing Repair Admin
	HPG Pass-Thru	07/01/20	06/30/21	100,148			0				100,148	USDA Housing Repair Construction
730	**Regional Housing Plan**	10/31/18	06/30/21	0			0			0	0	Regional Housing Plan Grant
	Reg Housing Plan Pass-Thru	10/31/18	06/30/21	0			0				0	Housing Plan Contract with others
732	**VERP**	07/01/21	10/30/21	5,000	2,216		2,216			2,216	2,784	VA Eviction Planning Grant - Admin
	VERP Pass-Thru	07/01/21	10/30/21	45,000	7,250		7,250			7,250	37,750	VA Eviction Planning Grant - Consultants
733	**VA Housing**	07/01/21	06/30/21	40,000	1,108		1,108			1,108	38,892	VA Housing PDC - Admin
	VA Housing Pass-Through	07/01/21	06/30/21	0			0			0	0	VA Housing PDC - Construction/Partnership
760	**Cigarette Stamps**	07/01/21	06/30/21	105,992	437		437			437	105,555	Includes Admin and One-time start up costs
	Cigarette Stamps-Pass-Through	07/01/21	06/30/21	30,938			0			0	30,938	Pass through - direct costs
	TOTAL - All Programs			**2,602,230**	**154,951**	**0**	**154,951**	**309,303**	**46,966**	**442,542**	**2,112,722**	**TOTAL - All Programs**
	Pass Thru Sub-totals			**1,208,517**	52,747	-	52,747	90,779	-	136,276	996,303	Pass-Thru Subtotal

Op Expenses	$101,218	12 month average
	$92,272	3 month average
	$98,132	last month

Total Grant Funds Remaining	2,112,722
Pass-through funds	$996,303
TJPDC Available Funds	$1,116,419
Available funds per month	**$101,492.62**

				9/2/2021
	$0.62 per capita	$0.62 per capita	$0.62 per capita	$0.62 per capita
Revenue	*FY20 Actual*	*FY21 Actual*	*FY22 Approved*	***FY23 Projected***
Federal	$1,170,710	$3,311,545	$1,193,070	$1,504,714
State	$276,948	$256,898	$479,636	$1,333,323
Local	$390,375	$442,110	$420,529	$435,775
Local per capita	$156,717	$157,820	$159,620	$160,848
Interest Income	$10,983	$1,382	$2,000	$2,000
Rent Income	$0	$13,450	$10,000	$12,000
Grant & Reserves Transfer	$0	$0	$54,470	$101,154
Total Revenue	$2,005,733	$4,183,206	$2,319,325	$3,549,814
Operating Expenses				
Personnel Costs				
Salaries	$966,262	$793,008	$782,686	$920,924
Fringe and Release	$0	$170,318	$157,487	$202,988
Total Personnel	$966,262	$963,326	$940,173	$1,123,912
Other Costs				
Postage	$1,298	$1,835	$2,254	$2,034
Subscriptions	$1,525	$947	$550	$550
Supplies	$9,424	$5,470	$7,364	$8,768
Audit-Legal	$15,525	$15,936	$16,500	$17,000
Advertising	$20,042	$4,574	$27,798	$26,664
Meeting Expenses	$8,741	$1,119	$5,996	$10,593
TJPDC Contractual	$50,921	$58,537	$112,312	$53,770
Dues	$10,654	$9,132	$12,016	$12,016
Insurance	$4,281	$5,774	$3,336	$5,800
Printing/Copy	$4,887	$4,459	$6,060	$6,921
Rent	$92,604	$97,269	$98,058	$101,142
Equip/Data Use	$20,796	$36,280	$21,037	$21,158
Capital & Leases	$0	$0	$0	$0
Telephone	$7,426	$7,659	$5,862	$8,842
Travel-Vehicle	$15,002	$6,711	$27,253	$44,690
Janitorial	$6,961	$2,310	$8,920	$6,957
Professional Development	$18,651	$5,421	$20,654	$28,341
Total Other Costs	*$288,738*	*$263,433*	*$375,970*	*$355,245*
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	$1,255,000	$1,226,759	$1,316,143	$1,479,158
Net Ordinary Income - Pass Through $	$750,733	$2,956,447	$1,003,182	$2,070,656
Other				
HOME Pass Thru	$612,065	$582,891	$608,954	$937,323
HPG Pass Thru	$0	$105,287	$100,148	$116,912
All Grants/Contracts Pass Thrus	$104,804	$2,141,976	$294,080	$1,016,422
Total Other Expenses	*$716,869*	*$2,830,154*	*$1,003,182*	*$2,070,656*
Net Other Income	-$716,869	-$2,830,154	-$1,003,182	-$2,070,656
Net Income	**$33,864**	**$126,293**	**$0**	**$0**

FY22 Budget Revenues

Revenue	Federal	State	Local	Local per capita	Interest Income	Rent
LOCALITY AND STATE REVENUE						
Charlottesville				$30,657		
Albemarle				$68,538		
Fluvanna				$16,865		
Greene				$12,600		
Louisa				$22,947		
Nelson				$9,240		
Legislative Liaison			$103,773			
State Contribution - DHCD		$89,971				
WSC & Offices						$12,000
Interest Income					$2,000	
Unknown Source/Reserve Transfer			$101,154			
TRANSPORTATION						
Charlottesville-Albemarle MPO						
FTA Funding	$87,686	$10,961				
PL Funding	$197,317	$24,664				
RTP			$45,000			
Rideshare/TDM - DPRT		$136,558	$37,112			
Rural Admin	$12,800					
Rural Transportation Planning	$45,200					
HOUSING AND NONPROFIT						
HOME Consortium Admin	$116,595					
Housing Preservation	$17,673					
VERP - DHCD		$20,000				
VA Housing - PDC		$40,000				
Regional Housing Partnership			$50,000			
ENVIRONMENT						
RRBC			$10,500			
Solid Waste			$5,500			
Haz Mit Grant			$6,000			
WIP DEQ	$58,000					
OTHER PROGRAMS						
VAPDC			$50,000			
Reional Cigarette Tax			$117,190			
VATI DHCD		$48,369				
PASS THRU REVENUE						
Consortium HOME Pass Through	$869,295					
Housing Preservation Pass Through	$100,148					
VERP - DHCD Pass Through		$80,000				
VA Housing - PDC Pass Through		$880,000				
RTP			$5,000			
Solid Waste			$5,000			
TDM Rideshare		$2,800	$700			
Total Revenues by Category	$1,504,714	$1,333,323	$536,929	$160,847	$2,000	$12,000
Sum Total of Revenues						$3,549,813

Possible Sources

FY23

	7/1/2020		0.62	Local	Local	Local	0.4				0.62	Required Local Match				75%	25%	
	Pop.	% Pop.	Per Ccapita	Rideshare	Solid Waste	RRBC	Legislative Liaison	Regional Transit Partnership	Regional Housing Partnership	Total Contribution	Per Capita	Rural	MPO	Hazard Mit	Balance	Regional	Local	*Difference from FY22 Total Contribution*
Charlottesville	$ 49,447	19.06%	$ 30,657	$ 7,331	$ 2,540	$ 1,337	$ 19,779	$ 25,000	$ 9,550	$ 96,194	$ 30,657	$ -	$ (11,759)	$ -	$ 18,898	$ 14,174	$ 4,725	*$ 9,821*
Albemarle	$ 110,545	42.61%	$ 68,538	$ 15,876	$ 5,560	$ 6,210	$ 44,218	$ 25,000	$ 21,310	$ 186,712	$ 68,538	$ (2,620)	$ (20,492)	$ -	$ 45,425	$ 34,069	$ 11,356	*$ 22,149*
Fluvanna	$ 27,202	10.49%	$ 16,865	$ 3,999	$ 1,370	$ 1,897	$ 10,881	$ -	$ 5,250	$ 40,262	$ 16,865	$ (3,261)	$ -	$ -	$ 13,604	$ 10,203	$ 3,401	*$ 5,417*
Greene	$ 20,323	7.83%	$ 12,600	$ 2,997	$ 1,030	$ 1,056	$ 8,129	$ -	$ 3,905	$ 29,717	$ 12,600	$ (2,472)	$ -	$ -	$ 10,128	$ 7,596	$ 2,532	*$ 4,136*
Louisa	$ 37,011	14.27%	$ 22,947	$ 5,274	$ -	$ -	$ 14,804	$ -	$ 7,110	$ 50,135	$ 22,947	$ (4,278)	$ -	$ -	$ 18,669	$ 14,002	$ 4,667	*$ 7,509*
Nelson	$ 14,904	5.74%	$ 9,240	$ 2,335	$ -	$ -	$ 5,962	$ -	$ 2,875	$ 20,412	$ 9,240	$ (1,869)	$ -	$ -	$ 7,371	$ 5,529	$ 1,843	*$ 2,987*
TOTALS	$ 259,432	100.00%	$ 160,848	$ 37,812	$ 10,500	$ 10,500	$ 103,773	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 423,433	$ 160,848	$ (14,500)	$ (32,251)	$ -	$ 114,097	$ 85,573	$ 28,524	*$ 52,020*
												$14,500	$32,251					

296-LOCALITY FUNDING FY23 Projected

Thomas Jefferson
Planning District Commission
Regional Vision ▪ Collaborative Leadership ▪ Professional Service

MEMO

To: TJPD Commissioners
From: Christine Jacobs, Interim Executive Director
Date: September 2, 2021
Re: Interim Executive Director's Report

Purpose: To review the current agenda packet and inform Commissioners of Agency Activities since August 5, 2021

Administration

- September 2, 2021 Meeting Agenda
  1. **Call to Order**
     a. Reading of the Electronic Meeting Notice
  2. **Matters from the Public**
     a. Comments from public – limited to no more than 2 minutes per person
     b. Comments received via written and electronic communication
     c. **PUBLIC HEARING** – DRAFT HOME Investment Partnership Program Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

        The US Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) 5-year Consolidated Plan is designed to help local jurisdictions to assess their affordable housing and community develp9ment needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. The consolidated planning process serves as the framework for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities that align and focus funding from HUD's Community and Planning Development formula block grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program.

        The Consolidated Plan is carried out through Annual Action Plans, which provide a concise summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the Consolidated Plan. Grantees report on accomplishments and progress toward Consolidated Plan goals in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

        The TJPDC serves as the Grantee and Administrator for the Regional HOME Consortium for our region. The CAPER includes accomplishments of the HOME program as well as entitlement city accomplishments for Charlottesville for the CDBG, HOPWA, and ESG programs.

401 East Water Street ▪ Post Office Box 1505 ▪ Charlottesville, Virginia 22902-1505
Telephone (434) 979-7310 ▪ Fax (434) 979 1597 ▪ Virginia Relay Users: 711 (TDD) ▪ email: info@tjpdc.org ▪ web: www.tjpdc.org

The public comment period on the CAPER is August 18, 2021 through September 15, 2021.

In 2020, the HOME Consortium had a goal of assisting 36 families and exceeded this goal with 37 families receiving assistance using a total of $424,327 program year 2020 funds.

After the comment period, the CAPER will be considered by the City Council of Charlottesville and by the TJPDC Commissioners for adoption in October.

It is a future goal of the consortium prior to the next 5-year Consolidated Plan, to open the housing provider recipient pool up to additional non- and for-profit affordable housing developers.

3. **Presentations**
    a. Draft Solid Waste Plan – Shirese Franklin

4. **Consent Agenda**
    a. Minutes of the August 5, 2021 Commission Meeting
    b. Monthly Financial Report– July 2021

Dashboard Report:
Net quick assets have increased to $881,176. Based upon the twelve-month average for operating expenses, we have 8.40 months of available operating expenses. Our current goal is 5 months of available operating expenses. Funds available in our Capital Reserve Account are $375,086. (Net Quick Assets minus 5 months operating expenses: $881,176 – $524,820 = $375,086)

Unrestricted Cash on Hand as of July 31, 2021 was $329,454 or 3.25 months of average monthly operating expenses. 4 months is our current target level and concern level is less than 2. Our accounts receivables are at $248,280 vs $256,938 for the same time last year.

Revenue less Expenses - We had a net gain of $11,243 for the month of July. This gives us a fiscal year to-date net gain of $11,243. The budgeted fiscal year gain/loss is $0.

Profit & Loss. Total income in July was $154,951. With 1 month or 8% of our fiscal year complete, we have received 6.7% of our total budgeted income. Total expenses are $143,709 or 6.2%% or our budgeted revenue of $2,319,325.

July operating expenses were $90,962. Total pass-thru expenses 52,747. The cumulative net gain for FY22 is $11,243.

Balance Sheet. As of July 31, 2021, we have total current assets of $1,401,315 and total fixed assets of $16,512 giving total assets of $1,417,827.

Total liabilities have decreased from a year ago by $11,026 with total liabilities as of July 31, 2021 of $562,137. Total Equity has increased by $124,729 to $855,690 since the same time last year.

Accrued revenues of existing grant and contract balances for FY22 are shown. As of July 31, 2021 we have $2,112,722 in grant funds remaining. For the remaining 11 months we have $101,493 available per month for operating expenses. July operating expenses were $90,962. The 12-month average is $101,218. The accrued revenue is updated monthly and adjusted for new grants & contracts and fiscal year roll-over funding.

Staff recommends approval of the consent agenda in two separate votes.

5. **Resolutions**
   a. None

6. **New Business**
   a. Draft FY23 Projected Operating Budget and Local Revenue Requests

7. **Interim Executive Director's Monthly Report**
   a. **Staff/Office update –** Staff continue to work on a rotating 2-days per week in the office. Technology investments in FY21 have made working with a hybrid model successful. The Water Street is open to limited outside group meetings. Cleaning protocols and scheduling protocols are in place to ensure ample preparation before and after groups use the space.
   b. **Staffing update** – We have one planner that will be leaving in mid-September to pursue a career advancement in North Carolina. We are advertising for a full-time Planner I/II position to support various programs. Interviews are currently underway for the Planner III/IV transportation planner position.
   c. **Legislative –** Development of the regional legislative program for 2022 is getting underway. Staff is meeting with local governing bodies in the region in September to discuss priorities for the program. A draft program will be distributed to elected officials and key staff in early October.
   d. **Housing –** Staff had an orientation meeting with VA Housing on the $2M PDC Development grant. Staff will continue to meet with VA Housing as we develop the program and identify development partners to create new affordable housing units in the region.
   e. **Transportation –** VDOT has developed a project pipeline process to identify projects that could be submitted for SMART SCALE applications based on the identified statewide mid-term needs. In addition to the North 29 Corridor Study, three other studies are being conducted as part of this process in the planning district: one at the US 29/Front Street intersection in Nelson County, and two on the 250 Corridor in Albemarle County (one in Pantops, and one in Shadwell). All of the projects have held initial kick-off meetings, and work should be completed in time to prepare applications for the next SMART SCALE application cycle this upcoming Spring.

The Zion Crossroads small area plan continues to move forward. TJPDC staff is working with Fluvanna County to incorporate recommendations developed as part of the planning process into their Comprehensive Plan update. Kittelson has largely completed the development of transportation improvement recommendations, and TJPDC staff will continue to work along VDOT and County staff to develop public engagement opportunities to share the recommendations with the public later in the fall.

8. **Other Business**
   a. Round table discussions from Commission members about topics of interest from each jurisdiction.
   b. The next Commission meeting is Thursday, October 7, 2021. Items for the October meeting may include, but are not limited to: i) FY23 Projected Budget for Approval, ii) Final Solid Waste Plan for Approval

Adjourn