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

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Thursday, August 6, 2026, 7:00 pm
In Person Meeting
Water Street Center
407 E. Water Street
Charlottesville, VA 22902

AGENDA

Guests - Join Zoom Meeting: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85918646792
Meeting ID: 859 1864 6792 **By call-in:** 1 (301) 715-8592

1. **Call to Order**
   a. Call to Order, Roll Call – *Chair Payne, David Blount* — 7:00 – 7:05
   b. *Vote to Allow Electronic Participation, if needed – Chair Payne*, David Blount*
2. **Matters from the Public** — 7:05 – 7:10
   a. Comments by the public are limited to no more than two (2) minutes per person.
   b. Comments provided via email, online, website, etc. *(Read by David Blount)*
3. **Administration**
   a. Staff Introduction – Director of Regional Planning and Operations, Kate Wythe – *Christine Jacobs* — 7:10 – 7:15
   b. Special Recognition – *Christine Jacobs* — 7:15 – 7:25
   c. *Remote Participation and Virtual Meeting Policy – *Christine Jacobs* — 7:25 – 7:30
   d. Appointments for Next Meeting: — 7:30 – 7:35
      i. Central Virginia Regional Housing Partnership – TJPDC Member
      ii. TJPDC Corporation – Fluvanna Commissionber
4. **Presentations**
   a. Regional Housing Study Update – *Laurie Jean Talun* — 7:35 – 7:45
   b. Draft Solid Waste Management Plan, Presentation – *Isabella O'Brien* — 7:45 – 7:55
5. ***Consent Agenda** – *Chair Payne* — 7:55 – 8:00
   a. *Minutes of June 4, 2026, Commission Meeting; Closed Session Minutes of June 4, 2026
   b. *May and June Financial Reports
      i. June Dashboard Report
      ii. May and June Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement
      iii. May and June Balance Sheet
      iv. May and June Accrued Revenue Report
6. ***New Business**
   a. *FY26 Quarter Four (April – June) Financial Report and Profit and Loss Prior Year Comparison – *Laura Greene* — 8:00 – 8:10
   b. *Rural Health Transformation Staff Memo, Resolution of Support – *David Blount, Christine Jacobs* — 8:10 – 8:20
7. ***Old Business**
   a. None — 8:20 – 8:20
8. **Executive Director's Report**
   a. Monthly Report – *Christine Jacobs* — 8:20 – 8:30
9. **Other Business**
   a. Roundtable Discussion by Jurisdiction — 8:30 – 8:55
   b. Next Meeting – September 3, 2026, 7:00 pm
      Items for next meeting:
      i. VATI Presentation/Update (6 months)
      ii. WIP Grant – New Program Funding
      iii. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 101
      iv. Draft FY28 Projected Annual Budget and Local Revenue Requests
      v. HOME and CDBG CAPER Draft Presentation and Public Hearing, Resolution
      vi. Solid Waste Plan/Public Hearing
      vii. Rural Long Range Plan Update
      viii. Resolution Authorizing Signing DRPT Master Agreement

ix. Housing Preservation Grant Pre-Application and Inter-Governmental Review and Resolution – For Consideration/Approval

x. July Financials

10. *ADJOURN 8:55

** Designates Items to be Voted On*

TJPD Commissioners	
Ned Gallaway, Treasurer	Albemarle County
Mike Pruitt	Albemarle County
Tony O'Brien	Fluvanna County
Tim Hodge	Fluvanna County
Tim Goolsby	Greene County
James Higgins	Greene County
Tommy Barlow	Louisa County
Manning Woodward, Vice Chair	Louisa County
Jesse Rutherford	Nelson County
Ernie Reed	Nelson County
Michael Payne, Chair	City of Charlottesville
Jen Fleisher	City of Charlottesville

TJPDC Staff	
Christine Jacobs, Secretary	Executive Director
David Blount	Deputy Director
Kate Wythe	Director of Regional Planning and Operations
Laura Greene	Finance and HR Director
Taylor Lowery	Director of Transportation
Lucinda Shannon	Senior Regional Planner
Sara Pennington	TDM Program Manager
Laurie Jean Talun	Regional Program Manager
Logan Ende	Regional Housing Planner II
Lori Allshouse	VATI Program Director
Joe Klodzinski	VATI Administrative Assistant
Gorjan Gjorgjievski	Regional Transportation Planner II
Isabella O'Brien	Regional Environmental Planner II
Vacant	Regional Transportation Planner I
Otis Collier	BRCTB Compliance Agent
Gretchen Thomas	Administrative Assistant
Bennett Hipp	PATH Transportation Assistant
Igor Kalina	PATH Transportation Counselor
Emily London	AmeriCorps VISTA Member – Housing

TJPDC fully complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in all programs and activities. TJPDC provides reasonable accommodations for persons who require special assistance to participate in public involvement opportunities. For more information, to request language translation or other accommodations, or to obtain a Discrimination Complaint Form, contact Lucinda Shannon at (434) 979-7310, lshannon@tjpdc.org or visit the website www.tjpdc.org.

REMOTE ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION and ALL-VIRTUAL MEETING POLICY
THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION (TJPDC)

This policy has two purposes. The first is to provide for the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) to permit a member to participate in a Commission meeting through electronic communication means from a remote location, and the second is to allow the Commission to conduct of all-virtual meetings, in the manner allowed by the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and as set out in this policy.

POLICY:
It is the policy of Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) that individual members of the TJPDC may participate in TJPDC meetings by electronic communication as permitted by subsection B of § 2.2-3708.3 of the *Code of Virginia.* This policy shall apply to the entire membership without regard to the identity of the member requesting remote participation or the matters that will be considered or voted on at the meeting.

In order for an individual member to participate from a remote location as authorized by § 2.2-3708.3 B, a quorum of the Commission must be physically assembled at the primary or central meeting location. When such individual participation is due to a personal matter, set out in section A.4, below, such participation is limited to two meetings per calendar year or 25 percent of the meetings held per calendar year, rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater.

Further, it is the policy of the TJPDC that the Commission may hold all-virtual public meetings pursuant to subsection C of § 2.2-3708.3 of the *Code of Virginia*. Such all-virtual public meetings are limited to two meetings per calendar year or 50 percent of the meetings held per calendar year, rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater. An all-virtual public meeting may not be held consecutively with another all-virtual public meeting.

This policy shall apply to the Commission and to all committees created by or under the authority of the Commission.

REMOTE ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION BY COMMISSION MEMBERS:
"Remote participation" means participation by an individual member of a public body by electronic communication means in a public meeting where a quorum of the public body is otherwise physically assembled.

"Electronic communication" means the use of technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities to transmit or receive information.

A. Notification of Inability to Attend Because of Disability, Medical Condition, Location or Personal Matter

In advance of the meeting at which remote participation is requested, the member shall notify the Chair or Executive Director that he or she is unable to attend the meeting

1) due to a temporary or permanent disability or other medical condition that prevents the member's physical attendance;

2) because a family member's medical condition requires the member to provide care for such family member;

3) because such member's principal residence is more than 60 miles from the meeting location identified in the required notice for such meeting; or

4) due to a personal matter. The member must identify with specificity the nature of the personal matter and may not use remote participation due to personal matters more than two meetings per calendar year, or 25 percent of the meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater.

B. Quorum Physically Assembled; Approval of Remote Electronic Participation

A quorum of the Commission must be physically assembled at the primary or central meeting location. The Commissioners present must approve of the remote electronic participation in order for the member to participate remotely; however, the decision shall be based solely on the criteria in Section A, without regard to the identity of the member or items that will be considered or voted on during the meeting.

C. Record of Action

The Commission shall record in its minutes the remote location from which a member participated. The minutes also shall reflect the specific nature of the personal matter; the disability or medical condition; the fact that a family member's medical condition that required the member to provide care for such family member, thereby preventing their physical attendance; or that that such member's principal residence is more than 60 miles from the meeting location identified in the required notice for such meeting. If the absent member's remote participation is disapproved because participation would violate this policy, the disapproval shall be recorded in the Commission's minutes with specificity.

ALL-VIRTUAL MEETINGS:

"All-virtual public meeting" means a public meeting (i) conducted by the TJPDC or its committees (hereinafter public body) using electronic communication means, (ii) during which all members of the public body who participate do so remotely rather than being assembled in one physical location, and (iii) to which public access is provided through electronic communication means.

When holding an all-virtual public meeting~~,~~ the TJPDC or committee shall follow the requirements of this policy, other meeting requirements under FOIA, and the following statutory requirements:

1) An indication of whether the meeting will be an in-person or all-virtual public meeting is included in the required meeting notice along with a statement notifying the public that the method by which a public body chooses to meet shall not be changed unless the public body provides a new meeting notice in accordance with the provisions of § 2.2-3707;

2) Public access to the all-virtual public meeting is provided via electronic communication means;

3) The electronic communication means used allows the public to hear all members of the public body participating in the all-virtual public meeting and, when audio-visual technology is available, to see the members of the public body as well. When any member of the TJPDC or any of its committees has audio-visual technology available, and electronic communication is being used to establish a quorum, that member shall be considered absent from any portion of a meeting during which visual communication with the member is voluntarily disconnected or otherwise fails or during which audio communication involuntarily fails;

4) A phone number or other live contact information is provided to alert the public body if the audio or video transmission of the meeting provided by the public body fails, the public body monitors such designated means of communication during the meeting, and the public body takes a recess until public access is restored if the transmission fails for the public;

5) A copy of the proposed agenda and all agenda packets and, unless exempt, all materials furnished to members of a public body for a meeting is made available to the public in electronic format at the same time that such materials are provided to members of the public body;

6) The public is afforded the opportunity to comment through electronic means, including by way of written comments, at those public meetings when public comment is customarily received;

7) No more than two members of the public body are together in any one remote location unless that remote location is open to the public to physically access it;

8) If a closed session is held during an all-virtual public meeting, transmission of the meeting to the public resumes before the public body votes to certify the closed meeting as required by subsection D of § 2.2-3712;

9) The public body does not convene an all-virtual public meeting (i) more than two times per calendar year or 50 percent of the meetings held per calendar year rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater, or (ii) consecutively with another all-virtual public meeting; and

10) Minutes of all-virtual public meetings held by electronic communication means are taken as required by § 2.2-3707 and include the fact that the meeting was held by electronic communication means and the type of electronic communication means by which the meeting was held. If a member's participation from a remote location pursuant to this subsection is disapproved because such participation would violate the policy adopted pursuant to subsection D, such disapproval shall be recorded in the minutes with specificity.

Updates to and readoption of this policy shall occur at least once annually.

SIGNED:__________________________________

Michael Payne, Chair

DATE: 8-6-2026

#	Name	Title	Organization
1	Michael Payne	Council Member	City of Charlottesville
2	VACANT	Board of Supervisors	Albemarle County
3	Tim Hodge	Board of Supervisors	Fluvanna County
4	John McCloskey	Planning Commissioner	Greene County
5	Rachel Jones	Board of Supervisors	Louisa County
6	Jesse Rutherford	Board of Supervisors	Nelson County
7	Dan Rosensweig	Executive Director	Habitat for Humanity of Greater Charlottesville
8	Shayla Washington, **Vice Chair**	Executive Director	Blue Ridge Coalition for the Homeless
9	Sunshine Mathon	Executive Director	Piedmont Housing Alliance
10	Luke Roark	Owner	Commonwealth Contractors
11	William Park	President	Pinnacle Construction
12	Peter Holman	Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	UVA Community Credit Union
13	Kurt Keesecker	Principal	BRW Architects
14	Emily Dreyfus	Senior Community Organizer with LAJC	Legal Aid Justice Center (LAJC)
15	Fitzgerald Barnes	Resident	Louisa County
16	Alice Raucher	University Architect	University of Virginia
17	VACANT	Appointed Commissioner	TJPDC Commission
18	Margaret Clair	Director	Nelson County Community Development Foundation
19	Annette Hyde	Chair	Piedmont Workforce Development Board
20	Mike Pruitt	CARTA Appointed Member	CARTA
21	VACANT (formerly Cameron Moore)	Language Access Coordinator, DEI Office	Virginia Department of Health
22	Kim Hyland, **Chair**	Executive Director	Fluvanna Louisa Housing Foundation
23	Dave Norris	Executive Director	CAAR Foundation
24	Luis Oyola	Executive Director	Piedmont Community Land Trust
25	John Sales	Executive Director	Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority

TJPDC CORPORATION
A non-profit organization

TJPDC Corporation
Board Roster – FY27

TJPDC APPOINTEES
City of Charlottesville
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Vice Chair
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Albemarle County
Mr. Mike Pruitt
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Phone: (434) 459-8821
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Fluvanna County
Vacant
Awaiting TJPD Commission Appointment – Current Commissioner

Greene County
Mr. Tim Goolsby
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Mobile: (434) 960-4794
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Mr. Ernie Reed
Chair
Nelson Board of Supervisors
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BOARD-ELECTED DIRECTORS
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Board Composition from Bylaws

- At least seven (7) and no more than thirteen (13)
- Six directors selected from TJPD Commission to represent each member locality, with at least 4 being current Commissioners
- Up to seven (7) at-large directors elected by the TJPDC Corporation Board
- Elected at the annual meeting. No limit to the number of one-year terms.

2026

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
www.tjpdc.org

Regional Solid Waste Management Plan

Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit
Albemarle County · City of Charlottesville · Fluvanna County · Greene County

Thomas Jefferson
Planning District Commission

REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Thomas Jefferson PDC · 2026

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their support in the preparation of the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Management Plan.

Technical Advisory Committee

Jamie Powers, *Albemarle County Climate Action Program Manager*
John Coles, *Albemarle County School District Environmental Program Manager*
Kristel Riddervold, *City of Charlottesville Office of Sustainability Director*
Jonathan Dean, *City of Charlottesville Public Service Manager*
Ose Akinlotan, *City of Charlottesville Long Range Planning Manager*
Tori Kanellopoulos, *City of Charlottesville Long Range Principal Planner*
Todd Fortune, *Fluvanna County Director of Planning*
Dale Critzer, *Fluvanna County Director of Public Works*
Jim Frydl, *Greene County Planning Director*
Michael Taylor, *Greene County Director of Facility Maintenance*
Phil McKalips, *Rivanna Solid Waste Authority Director of Solid Waste*
Jesse Warren, *UVA Office for Sustainability Associate Director*
Dana Schroeder, *UVA Office for Sustainability Waste Reduction Outreach Manager*

TJPDC Project Staff

Isabella O'Brien, *Regional Planner 2*
Ruth Emerick, *Chief Operating Officer and Program Director*
David Blount, *Deputy Executive Director*

UVA Batten School of Public Policy

MaeEllen Megginson, *Master of Public Policy (MPP) Graduate*

Funding

This process was made possible by funding from the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit's member jurisdictions.

Contents

Executive Summary

The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit Regional Solid Waste Management Plan establishes the region's principal framework for managing solid waste, recycling, reuse, and related materials management activities through 2046. The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (TJSWPU) includes Albemarle County, Fluvanna County, Greene County, the City of Charlottesville, and the incorporated Towns of Scottsville and Stanardsville. The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission coordinates the plan on behalf of the member localities.

The plan is prepared to meet the Commonwealth of Virginia's solid waste planning requirements and to support an integrated materials management system that is understandable to the public, useful to local governments, and practical for implementation. It documents existing facilities and programs, summarizes reported recycling and disposal data, identifies known data limitations, evaluates future needs, and establishes a structure for coordinated regional action.

This plan recognizes that the region is not a single-service waste system. Charlottesville and the urbanized portions of Albemarle County are served by a mix of municipal, regional authority, institutional, and private-sector services. Fluvanna and Greene Counties rely more heavily on convenience centers, transfer facilities, and private haulers. The University of Virginia, Rivanna Solid Waste Authority, private haulers, recyclers, composters, and permitted solid waste facilities are important partners in the system.

History of Solid Waste Planning in the TJSWPU

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission's (TJPDC) regional solid waste planning efforts formally began with the adoption of its first Solid Waste Management Plan in 1983. These efforts were initiated in response to regulations established by the Virginia Department of Waste Management, now the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), which require all localities within the Commonwealth to meet minimum standards for solid waste management and long-range planning.

Today, the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (TJSWPU) includes Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene Counties; the City of Charlottesville; and the Towns of Scottsville and Stanardsville. Regional solid waste planning and implementation efforts are supported by key partners and stakeholders, including the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA) and the University of Virginia (UVA).

The regional Solid Waste Management Plan framework was adopted by the TJPDC on June 29, 2004. Additional planning and implementation work continued following adoption because the planning unit had not yet achieved the state-required recycling rate of 25 percent. The plan was deemed complete by DEQ in 2006 after the planning unit met the required recycling benchmark.

As required by state regulations, the plan has since undergone periodic updates every five years. Subsequent updates were adopted by the TJPDC on:

- October 6, 2011
- October 6, 2016
- October 7, 2021

The plan has also been amended to reflect changes in regional waste management infrastructure and operations, including:

Major Amendment – Dominion Energy Captive Industrial Landfill (Fluvanna County): A major amendment was initiated to incorporate a proposed Dominion Energy captive industrial landfill in Fluvanna County into the regional plan. The TJPDC held a public comment period during its March 3, 2022 meeting and adopted the amendment by resolution the same day. In 2025, DEQ notified the TJPDC that the amendment process did not fully satisfy major amendment requirements. In response, Fluvanna County initiated additional public notice procedures, including a public comment period in March 2025 and a required public hearing at the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors meeting on March 19, 2025.

Minor Amendment – Troy Transfer Station: A minor amendment was submitted to DEQ in November 2024 to reflect a change in ownership of the Troy transfer station from Republic Services to GFL Environmental of Virginia, as well as a proposed increase in operating capacity from 500 tons per day to 850 tons per day. GFL Environmental is currently pursuing the associated permit modifications.

Waste Management Hierarchy and Plan Requirements

Virginia law requires all local governments to develop and adopt solid waste management plans. To improve efficiency and regional collaboration, the local governments in the region work together to prepare a single regional plan. This plan describes how the region manages solid waste in accordance with Virginia's waste management hierarchy (9VAC20-130-30), which prioritizes reducing waste at its source, reusing materials, recycling, resource recovery, and, as a last resort, disposal. The hierarchy provides a framework for developing programs and services that reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills. The plan considers and addresses the following six areas, prioritizing lower-numbered options as required:

1. Source Reduction: Minimizing waste generation.
2. Reuse: Extending the life of products through reuse.
3. Recycling: Processing materials for reuse.
4. Resource Recovery (Waste-to-Energy): Generating energy from waste.
5. Incineration: Burning waste for disposal.
6. Landfilling: Disposing of waste in landfills.

The plan does and must also include:

- Integrated Waste Management Strategy: A comprehensive approach to solid waste management, including objectives, implementation strategies and schedules, and identification of responsible parties.
- Minimum Recycling Rate: A plan to achieve the state's required minimum recycling rate.
- Funding: A strategy for the provision of funds and resources related to solid waste management activities.
- Public Education and Involvement: A strategy for public education and information on source reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- Public-Private Partnerships: Consideration of collaborative efforts between government and private entities in plan implementation.
- Waste Generation Estimates: Historical waste generation details and projections of future waste generation and management strategies.

To obtain permits for new or expanded solid waste facilities (such as landfills, incinerators, or waste-to-energy facilities), the planning unit must have an approved solid waste management plan that complies with Virginia's solid waste regulations (9 VAC 20-130-10). Changes to solid waste facility permits require a major or minor amendment. See the Plan Amendments section for more information.

Plan Maintenance

This section outlines the procedures and responsibilities for maintaining the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). Ongoing plan maintenance ensures that the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (TJSWPU) remains compliant with state regulations, responsive to changing regional conditions, and aligned with long-term waste reduction and recycling goals.

The plan maintenance and amendment process is guided by the following objectives:

- Compliance with State Regulations: Ensure participating local governments continue to meet the requirements of the Virginia Waste Management Act and the Regulations for Solid Waste Management Planning.
- Plan Adaptability and Responsiveness: Maintain an up-to-date planning framework that reflects current data, regional conditions, emerging technologies, regulatory changes, and evolving waste management practices. The Plan will be reviewed annually and updated at least every five years, as required by state regulations.
- Public Participation and Transparency: Encourage meaningful public participation and stakeholder engagement throughout the planning, amendment, and implementation processes.
- Regional Coordination and Sustainability: Support coordinated regional action among local governments, public agencies, private partners, and community stakeholders to improve materials management, conserve resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) is responsible for coordinating plan maintenance activities, preparing required updates and amendments, and ensuring compliance with state planning requirements.

TJPDC staff work closely with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which provides technical guidance and oversight related to planning and implementation of the Plan. The TAC supports ongoing review of regional waste management trends, regulatory changes, infrastructure needs, and implementation progress.

Annual Reviews: State regulations require annual computation and reporting of the regional recycling rate. Data will be collected and calculated by TJPDC staff and reported to the commission and technical advisory committee for review and input. Once comments are received, staff will make an annual report and share the information with the public.

Five Year Update: In accordance with Virginia solid waste planning regulations 9VAC20-130-173, the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan must be formally updated every five years. The original Solid Waste Management Plan was approved by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission in June 29, 2004 and subsequently reviewed and approved by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Plan updates become effective upon approval by both the TJPDC and DEQ.

Plan Amendments

Amendments to the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan may be classified as either major or minor amendments in accordance with 9VAC20-130-175.

Major Amendments

Major amendments include:

- Any addition, deletion, or cessation of any solid waste disposal facility;
- Any increase in landfill capacity;
- Any change that moves toward implementation of a state management strategy lower in the waste management hierarchy;
- Action plan(s), including an action plan to address a planning unit's recycling rate that has fallen below the statutory minimum; or

- Any change to membership in the approved area.

Requests for major amendments related to facility changes or landfill capacity may be initiated by the TJPDC, member jurisdictions, or private entities.

For major amendments:

- TJPDC staff will prepare documentation summarizing the proposed amendment;
- The amendment will be publicly advertised and made available for review;
- A formal public hearing will be held by the TJPDC Commission or the locality in which the amendment is being made;
- Public comments will be considered prior to action; and
- Approved amendments will be submitted to DEQ for final review and approval.

Minor Amendments

Minor amendments include:

- The addition, deletion, or closure of facilities that are not classified as solid waste disposal facilities;
- Changes that move toward implementation of waste management strategies higher in the waste management hierarchy, such as increased recycling or reuse efforts; or
- Non-substantive administrative revisions, including name changes or similar updates.

Minor amendments may be submitted directly by the TJPDC to DEQ and incorporated into the Plan following agency review, without requiring the public hearing process associated with major amendments.

Recycling Rate Requirements

Virginia's solid waste management regulations (9VAC20-130-125) establish minimum recycling requirements for all solid waste planning units. The required municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling rate is based on population density and unemployment criteria established in state regulations.

Planning units are required to maintain a minimum MSW recycling rate of 25 percent unless they have a population density of fewer than 100 persons per square mile, based on the most recent United States Census, or a not seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate for the immediately preceding calendar year that is at least 50 percent greater than the statewide average reported by the Virginia Employment Commission. Based on these criteria, the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (TJSWPU) is required to achieve and maintain a minimum 25 percent MSW recycling rate.

The TJPDC coordinates the annual regional recycling rate reporting process on behalf of the planning unit by collecting and compiling information submitted by participating localities and reporting partners and preparing the regional recycling rate report for submission to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

State regulations also allow planning units to claim certain recycling rate credits, up to a maximum of five percentage points, that may be applied to the achieved MSW recycling rate. These credits include:

- Certified source reduction programs: up to a two-percentage-point credit for implementation of a DEQ-certified source reduction program.
- Recycling residue: a credit of one ton for each ton of recycling residue generated in Virginia and disposed of in a permitted landfill.

- Non-municipal solid waste recycling: a credit of one ton for each ton of non-MSW material recycled.
- Reuse: a credit of one ton for each ton of solid waste material diverted through reuse.

The participating localities and regional partners within the TJSWPU intend to continue maintaining compliance with the applicable state recycling rate requirement through the ongoing operation and enhancement of existing materials management systems. The planning unit's decentralized approach relies on a combination of local government programs, regional authority facilities, institutional initiatives, private-sector services, and community participation to support waste reduction and diversion.

Factors that contribute to achieving and maintaining the required recycling rate include:

- Maintaining convenient recycling access through curbside services, drop-off centers, convenience centers, and transfer facilities;
- Supporting partnerships among local governments, regional entities, institutions, private businesses, and nonprofit organizations;
- Encouraging participation by residents, schools, universities, businesses, and industries;
- Continuing regional coordination and cooperative service arrangements where appropriate;
- Expanding education and outreach related to waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and proper disposal;
- Increasing recovery of electronics and other nontraditional recyclable materials;
- Supporting commercial and residential composting, mulching, and yard waste diversion efforts;
- Improving monitoring and reporting at facilities and collection sites where recyclable materials are managed; and
- Enhancing data collection, tracking, and reporting practices to improve understanding of regional material flows and diversion activities.

The Planning Area

All localities provide a variety of information regarding source reduction, reuse, and recycling. This information is disseminated at public events, in schools, on locality websites and social media platforms. Localities also utilize grant money to buy materials and create special programs to promote public awareness and recycling opportunities.

For additional information regarding solid waste or recycling programming for each locality please visit:

City of Charlottesville: www.charlottesville.gov/1061/Waste-Management

Albemarle County: www.albemarle.org/government/facilities-environmental-services/environmental-services/solid-waste-and-recycling

Fluvanna County: www.fluvannacounty.org/publicworks/page/solid-waste-and-recycling-convenience-center

Greene County: www.greenecountyva.gov/196/Solid-Waste-Management

Rivanna Authorities: www.rivanna.org/recycling-and-waste-disposal/
Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission: www.tjpdc.org/our-work/solid-waste/

Population, Urban Concentrations, and Economic Development

The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit is a regional solid waste planning unit in Central Virginia. Its member localities include Albemarle County, Fluvanna County, Greene County, the City of Charlottesville, and the incorporated towns of Scottsville and Stanardsville. The City of Charlottesville and the urbanized portions of Albemarle County, including the University of Virginia, form the region's primary economic, educational, medical, cultural, and employment center. Together, Charlottesville and Albemarle account for a majority of the planning unit's population and a substantial share of its commercial, institutional, and multifamily residential activity.

In 2023, the TJSWPU had an estimated population of 216,864. The accompanying map illustrates the planning unit and population density patterns across the region. Population density is highest in Charlottesville and the urbanized areas of Albemarle County, while Fluvanna and Greene Counties have more dispersed settlement patterns. These differences affect the feasibility, cost, and design of solid waste collection, recycling access, transfer facilities, convenience centers, and public education strategies.

Population change since 2010 is shown in Table 1. Overall, the planning unit has experienced notable population growth since 2010, exceeding the statewide growth rate (5%) over the same general period. Population growth generally correlates to an increase in the amount of municipal solid waste generated, recyclable materials collected, special waste handled, and disposal or transfer capacity needed.

Table 1. TJSWPU Population Projections (persons)

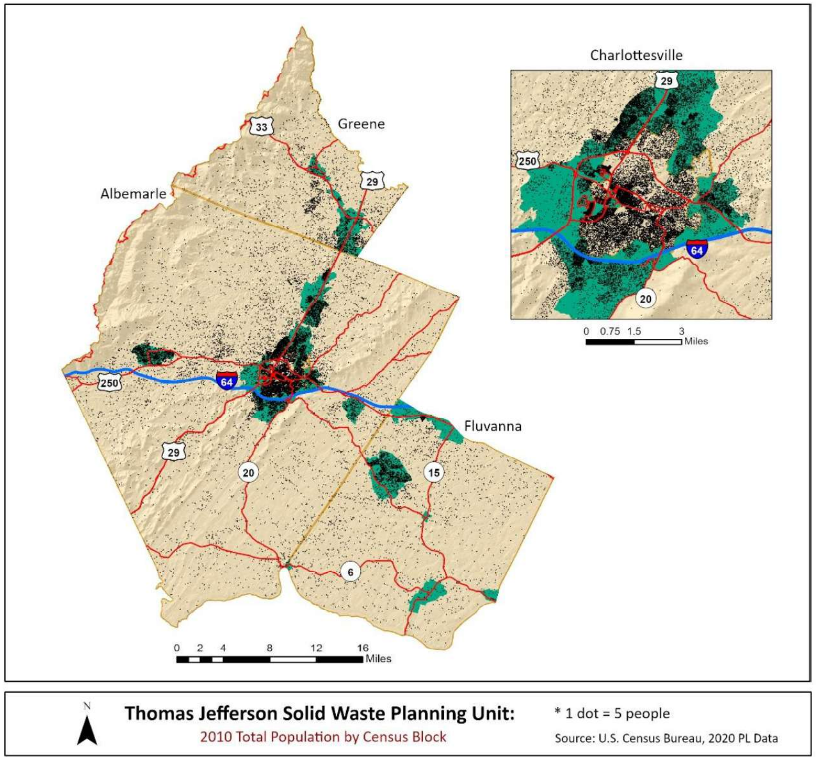
Locality	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Charlottesville	40,099	43,475	46,553	54,717	57,427	57,832
Albemarle	84,186	98,970	112,395	124,560	137,105	152,770
Fluvanna	20,047	25,691	27,249	29,125	30,487	33,885
Greene	15,244	18,403	20,553	22,887	24,876	27,366
TJSWPU	**159,576**	**186,539**	**206,750**	**231,289**	**249,895**	**271,853**

Source: Weldon Cooper Center, Virginia Population Estimates & Projections

In 2023, approximately 77 percent of the planning unit's population lived in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville. This distribution is expected to continue through the long-range planning horizon based on population projections for 2030, 2040, and 2050.

The projections shown in this section are based primarily on historical trends and standard demographic methods. Current development activity may differ from those baseline projections. For example, Greene County has experienced increased construction activity and has active site plans that could result in additional household growth beyond the baseline projection.

Overall, the planning unit is projected to continue growing through 2050, with most long-term growth expected in Albemarle County and additional localized growth pressures in Greene and Fluvanna Counties.



Map 1. Population Density in the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit

Housing and Economic Development

Housing characteristics are an important part of solid waste planning because collection systems, recycling participation, bulky waste generation, yard waste generation, and public education needs can vary by housing type, household size, and development pattern. Single-family detached homes, rural residences, townhomes, multifamily buildings, student housing, and institutional housing may all generate and manage materials differently.

There were 88,295 housing units in the planning unit in 2020, reflecting steady growth since 2000. Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville account for the largest number of housing units, consistent with their population share and concentration of urban and suburban development. Greene County has the fewest housing units but has experienced meaningful percentage growth over time.

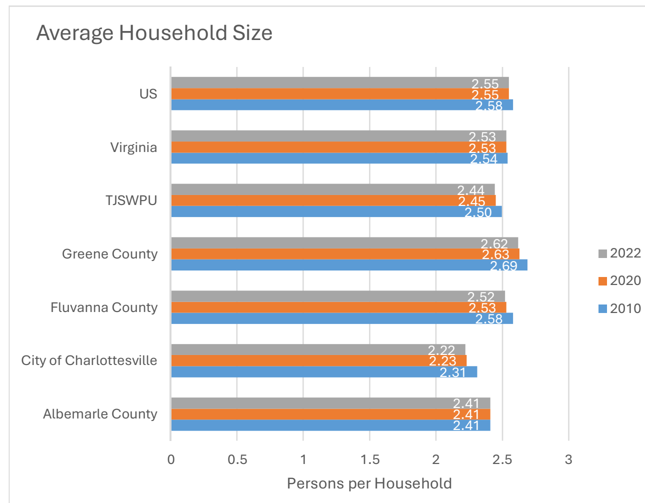
Table 2. TJSWPU Number of Housing Units and Percent Change

Locality	2000	2010	2020	Change from 2010
Albemarle County	31,876	42,122	47,291	12%
City of Charlottesville	16,851	19,189	21,413	12%
Fluvanna County	7,387	10,383	11,127	7%
Greene County	5,574	7,509	8,464	13%
TJSWPU	**61,688**	**79,203**	**88,295**	**11%**

Source: Decennial Census

Average household size in the planning unit is slightly below the state and national averages. Greene County has the highest average household size in the region, while Charlottesville has the lowest. Average household size decreased across the region from 2010 to 2020, consistent with broader state and national trends. Smaller average household sizes can reflect several demographic factors, including aging households, smaller family sizes, and increases in one- or two-person households.

Figure 5. Average Household Size



Source: Decennial Census

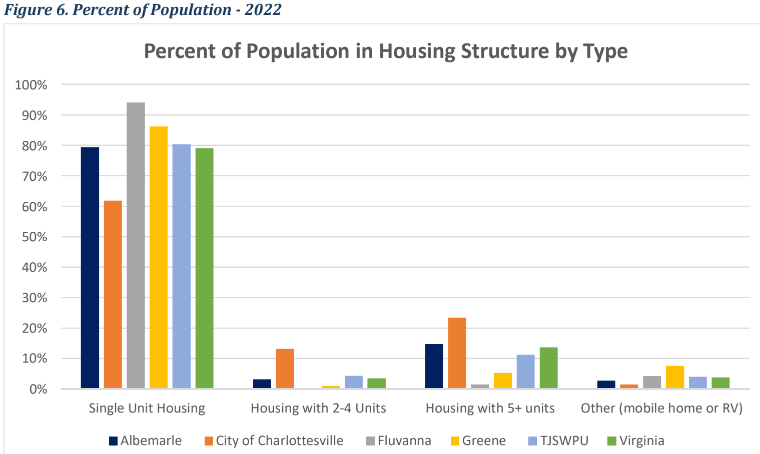
Multifamily housing is also relevant to recycling and solid waste management. Multifamily buildings may require different collection infrastructure, property-manager coordination, tenant education, space for carts or dumpsters, and clear signage. Albemarle County and Charlottesville account for the overwhelming majority of multifamily units in the planning unit, while multifamily housing is more limited in Fluvanna and Greene Counties.

Table 4. Multifamily Residential Market Metrics – 2022

County	Number of Buildings	Number of Units	Percent Vacancy	Regional Share
Albemarle	69	8,889	4.40%	66.4%
Charlottesville	126	3,752	1.50%	28.0%
Fluvanna	3	30	3.30%	0.2%
Greene	7	706	6.30%	5.3%
TJSWPU	**205**	**13,377**	**3.88%**	**100%**

Source: TJPDC Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, Camion Associates

Figure 6. Percent of Population - 2022



Source: Community Resilience Assessment Tool

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District has experienced steady economic growth in recent years. Between 2017 and 2022, regional employment increased by approximately 3 percent, outpacing both Virginia (1.3 percent) and the nation (1.9 percent). Employment growth exceeded population growth during 2021 and 2022, reflecting the region's continued economic expansion and its role as a regional employment center.

The regional economy is anchored by government, education, healthcare, and research institutions. Government is the largest employment sector, accounting for nearly one-third of all regional jobs, including employment associated with public education and major institutions such as the University of Virginia. Health Care and Social Assistance is the second-largest employment sector and has also experienced significant growth in recent years. Together, these sectors contribute to a stable employment base and generate substantial institutional and commercial waste streams that differ from typical residential waste patterns.

The region has largely recovered from employment disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, with unemployment rates returning to near pre-pandemic levels. Growth in employment, commercial activity, and institutional services is expected to continue generating demand for waste collection, recycling, composting, and disposal services throughout the planning area.

Business activity has also expanded across the region. The number of payroll business establishments increased by approximately 5 percent between 2017 and 2021, with particularly strong growth occurring in Fluvanna County. Continued business development can increase demand for commercial waste management services while also creating opportunities for expanded recycling, organics diversion, and other resource recovery programs.

Construction activity remains an important consideration for long-range solid waste planning. Population growth, housing development, institutional expansion, and infrastructure investment contribute to the generation of construction, demolition, and debris (CDD) materials. As development continues throughout the region, maintaining adequate capacity for the recovery, processing, and disposal of CDD materials will remain an important component of the regional solid waste management system.

Climate, Geography and Transportation

The TJSWPU is located in Central Virginia, approximately 115 miles southwest of Washington, D.C., and 70 miles northwest of Richmond. The planning area includes Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene Counties, the City of Charlottesville, and the incorporated towns of Scottsville and Stanardsville. Much of the region lies within the James River watershed, specifically the Rivanna River watershed, which is a major tributary of the James River and part of the larger Chesapeake Bay watershed. Greene County spans two major watersheds, with areas draining to both the Rivanna and Rappahannock Rivers.

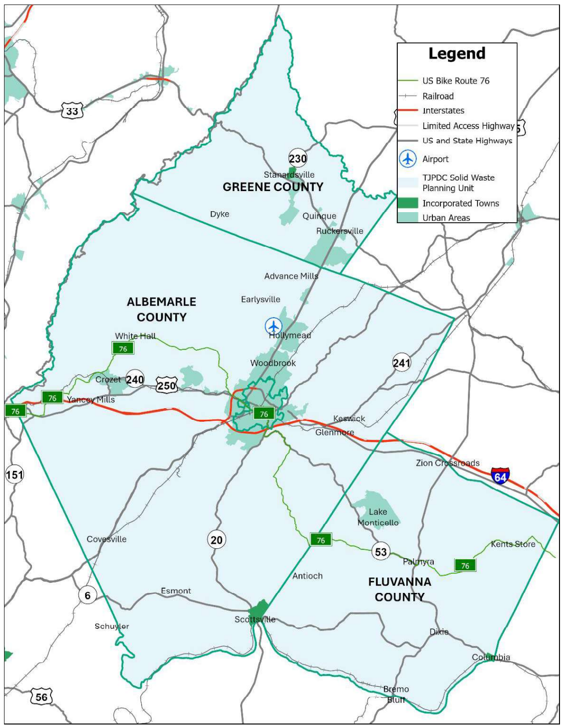
The region's geography includes urban centers, suburban development areas, rural communities, agricultural lands, forested areas, rivers, streams, and hilly terrain. These conditions shape how solid waste and recyclable materials are collected and transported. In urbanized areas, higher density can support curbside collection, shared recycling services, commercial collection routes, and centralized drop-off options. In rural areas, lower density and longer travel distances often make convenience centers, transfer stations, self-haul options, and private hauling more practical.

The region's waterways and watershed setting also underscore the importance of effective solid waste management. Illegal dumping, litter, unsecured waste, and improperly managed special wastes can affect drainage systems, streams, rivers, and general water quality.

Transportation infrastructure is another key factor in solid waste planning. Interstate 64 provides the region's primary east-west connection, while U.S. Route 29 provides a major north-south corridor. Other routes, including U.S. Route 250, U.S. Route 15, U.S. Route 522, and Route 33, serve rural areas and connect communities to transfer stations, convenience centers, disposal facilities, recycling sites, and regional markets.

Some rural roads in the planning unit are narrow, hilly, or served by secondary road systems that may be challenging for larger collection and transfer vehicles. These conditions can affect collection efficiency, travel time, fuel use, road wear, safety, and service reliability. Seasonal weather conditions can further exacerbate these challenges.

The planning area is also served by rail, air, public transportation, and active transportation networks. Rail lines operated by or connected with Amtrak, Buckingham Branch, CSX, and Norfolk Southern support passenger and freight movement through the region. Commercial air service is available at Charlottesville-Albemarle Airport. Public transportation services include Charlottesville Area Transit, University of Virginia Transit Service, JAUNT, Afton Express, and Greene County Transit.



Map 2. Transportation Corridors in the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit

Current System of Solid Waste Management Programs

The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit is served by a decentralized materials management system that combines local government services, regional authority facilities, institutional programs, private haulers, private recycling and composting providers, and permitted transfer and disposal facilities. Because services vary by locality, the plan describes the regional system by function rather than assuming one uniform service model.

TJPDC serves as the coordinating entity for regional solid waste planning, plan maintenance, public information, and annual recycling rate reporting. TJPDC collects and compiles data submitted by member localities and reporting partners, prepares the regional recycling rate report for the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, maintains plan records, and supports implementation coordination among local governments and partner organizations.

Regional Roles and Service Delivery

Rivanna Solid Waste Authority. RSWA provides solid waste and recycling services that support Charlottesville and Albemarle County, including regional drop-off recycling, household hazardous waste collection, special waste collection events, transfer operations, and related public information. RSWA facilities are central to the urbanized portion of the planning unit and support regional diversion and safe disposal options.

Member localities. Albemarle County, Fluvanna County, Greene County, and the City of Charlottesville each retain responsibility for local service decisions, public information, collection models, facility operations or contracts, and local coordination with residents, businesses, haulers, and regional partners. As the most urbanized locality in the TJSWPU, the City of Charlottesville manages curbside refuse and recyclables programs, as well as a large item pick up program.

TJPDC. TJPDC coordinates regional planning and reporting, facilitates the Technical Advisory Committee, maintains the regional planning record, and supports public-facing communication about regional waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and disposal resources.

Source Reduction and Reuse

Source reduction and reuse are the preferred materials management strategies for the TJSWPU because they prevent materials from becoming waste and reduce demand for collection, transfer, processing, and disposal capacity. Local governments, regional partners, institutions, private businesses, and community organizations all support reuse through a decentralized network of programs and markets rather than through a single regional system.

Regional reuse opportunities include thrift stores, consignment shops, antique dealers, community swaps, donation drives, reusable goods exchange programs, surplus property resale, repair and resale businesses, and drop-off locations where usable materials can be diverted before disposal.

The City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County benefit from regional reuse infrastructure supported by RSWA, including the Encore Shop at the Ivy Solid Waste and Recycling Center, where reusable materials such as doors, windows, sinks, lumber, non-upholstered furniture, computers, and other household or building-related items may be made available for reuse.

Fluvanna County's reuse network includes thrift and resale stores, antique businesses, community free-swap opportunities, and a low-maintenance reuse facility. Greene County's reuse markets include thrift stores, consignment and antique businesses, garage sales, and community-based reuse options.

UVA contributes to regional source reduction and reuse through institutional programs that reduce single-use materials, support reuse of office supplies and surplus property, collect reusable goods during student move-out, recover usable medical supplies, and support reusable dining-container and student swap programs.

Recycling and Materials Recovery

Recycling and materials recovery in the planning unit are provided through a combination of municipal collection, convenience centers, regional authority facilities, institutional programs, private haulers, transfer stations, processors, and end markets. Because the system is decentralized, recycling access, accepted materials, reporting practices, and market pathways vary by locality and provider.

Commonly recovered materials include paper, cardboard, commingled recyclables, metals, glass, plastics, yard waste, waste wood, tires, used oil, oil filters, antifreeze, batteries, electronics, textiles, white goods, and selected special materials.

RSWA supports recycling and materials recovery for Charlottesville and Albemarle County through regional facilities and programs, including drop-off recycling centers, the McIntire Recycling Center, the Paper Sort facility, the Ivy Solid Waste and Recycling Center, special collection days, household hazardous waste events, appliance and e-waste collection, vegetative waste management, mulch production, and other diversion services.

Charlottesville’s solid waste management system includes a free residential curbside recycling program. Businesses in designated service areas who use the City’s trash service can also use the curbside recycling service.

Fluvanna County's recycling system includes the County convenience center, private hauling services, Lake Monticello curbside recycling, Van der Linde's Zion Crossroads facility, GFL service, tire recovery options, and other private-sector material handling.

Greene County's recycling and materials recovery system includes voluntary recycling service, free drop-off opportunities, the County transfer station, private haulers, and local scrap metal recovery.

UVA manages institutional recycling and materials recovery through multiple streams, including plastic, metal, glass, paper, cardboard, batteries, bulbs, ink cartridges, compostable materials, pallets, specialty laboratory materials, and selected event-based or department-led recovery programs.

Table 5. Local Reuse and Recycling Options by Jurisdiction and Regional Partner

Jurisdiction or Partner	Reuse Options and Markets	Recycling and Materials Recovery Options
Albemarle County	RSWA Encore Shop at Ivy Solid Waste and Recycling Center; thrift stores, resale shops, creative reuse outlets, online exchange platforms, community donation and swap opportunities.	RSWA drop-off recycling centers; McIntire Recycling Center; Paper Sort facility; Ivy Solid Waste and Recycling Center; special collection days; household hazardous waste events; appliance, e-waste, tire, pallet, vegetative waste, mulch, and clean fill management.
City of Charlottesville	Creative reuse and resale outlets such as Scrappy Elephant; RSWA Encore Shop; private donation, resale, and exchange options available in the Charlottesville area.	Municipal and contracted recycling collection for eligible customers; GFL materials recovery facility pathway; Tri City Appliance refrigerant recovery for white goods; Computer Recycling of Virginia for City e-waste; Gerdau scrap metal recycling; RSWA special collection programs.
Fluvanna County	Goodwill Store at Lake Monticello; MACA Thrift Store; Oldies and Goodies Thrift Store; Hensley's Antiques; Fluvanna Free Swap at Lake Monticello Fire Department; Light Academy; PODS; other local resale and reuse opportunities.	Fluvanna County Convenience Center; Lake Monticello curbside recycling service; Van der Linde Recycling in Zion Crossroads; GFL countywide trash and recycling service; Campbell Equipment and Wholesale Tire Solutions for tires; private hauling and transfer services.
Greene County	Thrift stores, consignment shops, garage sales, antique dealers, and community-based reuse opportunities, including Qute Scraps, Another Time Around, Goodwill, Kim's Consignment, J & J Antiques, Snow's Feed Store Antiques, The Wooly Lam, Greene House Shops, Gateway Antique Center, Ruckersville Gallery, Rummage 33, and the Community Medical Supply Closet.	Greene County Transfer Station; voluntary paid recycling service; free drop-off opportunities; private haulers; M&M Salvage for scrap metal recovery.
University of Virginia	Goodwill for Hoos Reuse move-out donation drive; UVA ReUSE Store; Reusable Office Supply Exchange; UVA Surplus; MERCI medical supply recovery; ReusePass dining container program; UVA SWAP student exchange events.	Plastic, metal, glass, paper, and cardboard recycling; battery, bulb, ink cartridge, pallet, compostable material, and specialty stream recycling; department and event-based programs.
Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville Service Area)	Encore Shop; mulch reuse from vegetative waste processing; clean fill repository; public information related to reuse and special collection opportunities.	McIntire Recycling Center; Paper Sort facility; Ivy Solid Waste and Recycling Center; source-separated recycling centers; household hazardous waste collection; special collection days for e-waste, appliances, tires, and other selected materials.

Organics, Yard Waste, and Composting

Organics management within the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit includes yard waste, vegetative material, food scraps, and other compostable materials managed through a combination of regional authority programs, institutional initiatives, private service providers, and self-directed practices.

RSWA supports organics diversion for the Charlottesville-Albemarle service area through vegetative waste processing at the Ivy Solid Waste & Recycling Center (ISWRC), where brush, stumps, and other accepted landscape and yard waste materials are processed into mulch for beneficial reuse.

Charlottesville's waste management system addresses organic waste through leaf collection and Christmas tree collection. Additionally, the City engages private-sector services to support the collection and processing of food scraps and other organic materials at the City Market and a 24/7 residential drop-off site. Private providers are also directly available to the community through direct contract. Leaf collection is composted by Panorama Paydirt and Christmas trees are ground into mulch and made available for free to community members.

Fluvanna County residents may manage yard waste through self-haul options and private providers. Greene County does not currently operate dedicated organics recovery programs but residents may utilize private services where available.

UVA contributes substantially to regional organics recovery through a variety of institutional programs. Composting initiatives include back-of-house dining operations, athletics events, zero-waste events, outdoor public compost bins, paper towel compost collection, specialized composting of selected animal bedding, and pilot programs for emerging organic material streams.

Expanded organics recovery remains a future opportunity for the planning unit. Organic materials comprise a significant portion of the municipal waste stream and may be diverted through prevention, donation, composting, and other recovery methods as markets, infrastructure, and community interest evolve.

Table 6. Existing Organics, Yard Waste, and Composting Programs

Jurisdiction or Partner	Organics and Composting Activities
Albemarle County	RSWA vegetative waste mulching operation at Ivy Solid Waste & Recycling Center (ISWRC); Panorama Farms composting; Black Bear Composting; N.O.P.E./McGill Environmental partnerships; private composting subscriptions.
City of Charlottesville	Municipally supported organics collection programs; private food waste collection; public information related to composting opportunities.
Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville Service Area)	Vegetative waste collection and mulch production at Ivy Solid Waste and Recycling Center (ISWRC).
Fluvanna County	No dedicated public organics program identified; self-haul and private management of yard waste; resident backyard composting opportunities.
Greene County	No dedicated public organics program identified; self-haul and private management of yard waste; resident backyard composting opportunities.
University of Virginia	Dining composting; athletics and zero-waste event composting; public compost bins; paper towel composting; animal bedding composting; specialty organics pilot programs.

Collection, Transfer, and Disposal

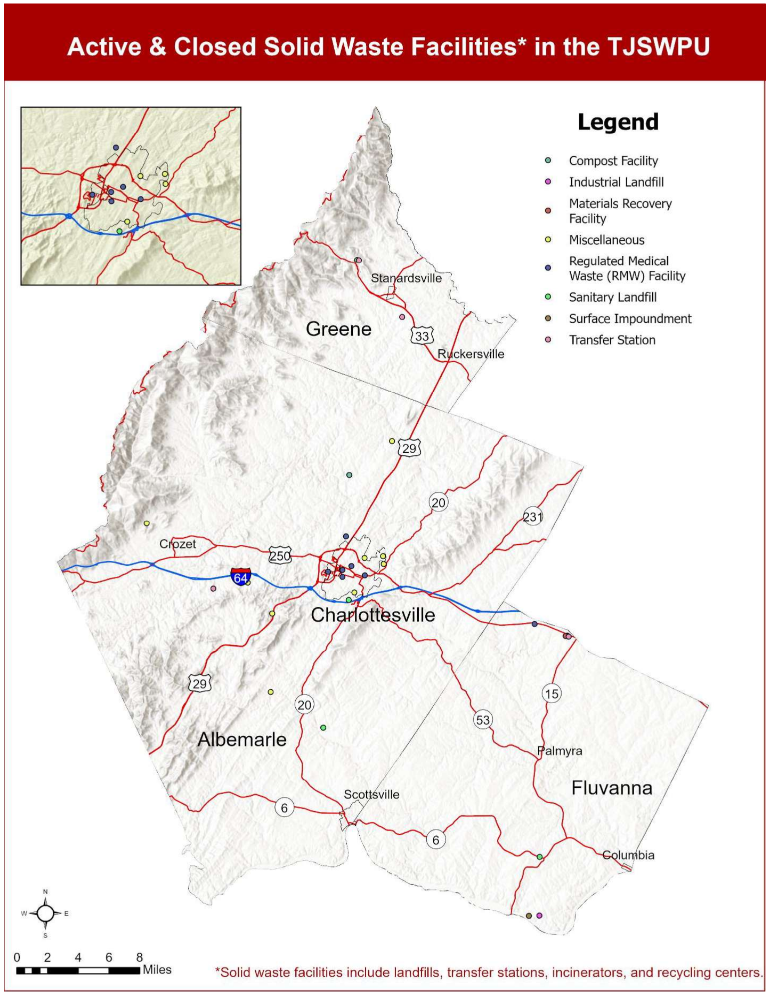
Collection, transfer, and disposal services differ across the planning unit and reflect both urban and rural service patterns. The City of Charlottesville provides municipal curbside trash collection for eligible residential

customers and designated service areas. Some private haulers service City customers as well. Albemarle County relies primarily on private haulers, self-haul options, and RSWA-supported facilities. Fluvanna and Greene Counties utilize convenience centers, transfer stations, and private-hauler models suited to lower-density development patterns.

RSWA operates the Ivy Materials Utilization Center, which serves as a major transfer and convenience facility for Charlottesville and Albemarle County residents. The facility includes a transfer station, convenience center, special collection areas, and diversion programs for reusable and recyclable materials.

Fluvanna County residents and businesses generally arrange collection through private contracts or self-haul materials to the County convenience center in Fork Union. Additional transfer and disposal services are provided through facilities operated by Van der Linde Recycling and GFL. Greene County residents utilize the County transfer station, self-haul options, and a variety of private collection providers.

UVA contracts with private haulers to manage institutional waste streams generated through academic, healthcare, residential, and operational activities.



Map 3. Solid Waste Management Facilities in the TJSWPU

Solid Waste Management Disposal Sites

Table 7. Solid Waste Management Disposal Sites in the TJSWPU

Jurisdiction	Status	Facility Name	Address	Facility Type	Permit Year	Capacity	Expected Life
Albemarle		Darden Towe Park Debris Site					
		Mint Springs Valley Park Debris Site					
	Closed	Keene Sanitary Landfill		Sanitary Landfill	1974		
	Active	Panorama Paydirt	398 Panorama Rd	Composting Facility			
Charlottesville	Active	Ivy Solid Waste and Recycling Center (RSWA)	4576 Dick Woods Rd	Transfer Station	2018	450 tons/day	2048
	Active	University of Virginia Health System	1215 Lee Street	RMV Autoclave			
	Closed	UVA Recycling Sort Facility	2456 Old Ivy Road		No permit required		
	Closed	Virginia Ambulatory Surgery Center	337 15th Street SW				
	Closed	Martha Jefferson Hospital	459 Locust Ave	RMW Incineration			
	Closed	Ivy Sanitary Landfill	4576 Dick Woods Road	Sanitary Landfill	1997	0	0
	Closed	Eldercare Gardens Nursing Home	1150 Northwest Dr				
	Inactive	Avon Street Debris Site	1525 Avon Street				
	Inactive	Melbourne Road Shop Debris Site					

Jurisdiction	Status	Facility Name	Address	Facility Type	Permit Year	Capacity	Expected Life
	Inactive	Pen Park Shop Debris Site					
		Chris Greene Lake Park	4450 Chris Greene Lake Rd				
	Closed	Avon Landfill	Interstate 64/Avon Street				
		Arboristry - Organic Matters	2392 Clements Hollow Lane				
	Closed	HCMF Heritage Hall - Charlottesville					
Fluvanna	Inactive	Dominion Energy VA – Bremo Power Station	1038 Bremo Road	Landfill			
Fluvanna	Under development	Dominion Energy VA – Bremo Power Station	1038 Bremo Road	Landfill			
Fluvanna	Active	Fluvanna County Convenience Center	11206 West River Rd	Transfer Station			
Fluvanna	Post Closure	Fluvanna County Sanitary Landfill	11206 West River Rd	Landfill			
Fluvanna	Active	Van der Linde	73 Hunters Branch Rd	Transfer Station			
Fluvanna	Active	GFL	5498 Richmond Road	Transfer Station			
Fluvanna	Active	Republic Services	131 Hunters Branch Rd	Transfer Station			

Jurisdiction	Status	Facility Name	Address	Facility Type	Permit Year	Capacity	Expected Life
	Closed	Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women	144 Prison Ln	Transfer Station			
Greene		Greene County Emergency Permit					
Greene	Active	Greene County Transfer Station	386 Mays Rd	Transfer Station			
Greene	Clean Closed	Greene County Transfer Station	386 Mays Rd				
Greene	Closed	Greene County Transfer Station	386 Mays Rd				
Greene	Post Closure	Greene County Transfer Station/Sanitary Landfill	386 Mays Rd	Landfill			

Special Waste and Household Hazardous Materials

Special waste streams require separate handling to protect public health, worker safety, infrastructure, and the environment. These materials include household hazardous waste, electronics, tires, used oil, antifreeze, batteries, medical sharps, regulated medical waste, white goods, bulky items, and selected automotive or household materials.

Existing programs throughout the planning unit include permanent drop-off options, collection events, retailer take-back programs, institutional programs, private services, and specialized handling at permitted facilities. RSWA provides household hazardous waste collection events and special collection days serving the Charlottesville-Albemarle area. Fluvanna County conducts annual tire collection events and biannual household hazardous waste collection. Greene County residents may access private-sector services and special handling opportunities through regional providers. UVA manages specialized institutional waste streams through Environmental Health and Safety and other operational units.

Construction, Demolition, and Debris

Construction, demolition, and debris (CDD) materials are generated through building construction, renovation, repair, demolition, land clearing, and related activities. CDD materials may include wood, concrete, brick, asphalt, metals, drywall, roofing materials, and other building-related materials.

CDD materials are not comprehensively reflected in the recycling data reported by Virginia Solid Waste Planning Units (SWPUs). Under Virginia's recycling rate reporting system, SWPUs primarily report recycling associated with the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream, which consists largely of residential, commercial, and institutional wastes. Although some CDD recycling activities may be captured through statewide reporting mechanisms, CDD materials are generally managed through separate collection, processing, and disposal systems and are not often or consistently included in local recycling rate calculations. As a result, recycling rate data may not fully represent the extent of CDD recovery occurring within the region.

Despite these reporting limitations, CDD materials remain an important consideration for long-range solid waste planning because they can represent a significant portion of the regional waste stream and may require dedicated reuse, recycling, processing, and disposal capacity. Population growth, redevelopment, infrastructure investment, and building activity can all influence future CDD generation rates.

Existing regional infrastructure supports the management and recovery of CDD materials through both public and private providers. The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA) accepts construction and demolition debris at the Ivy Solid Waste & Recycling Center, providing local disposal capacity for residents and contractors within the Charlottesville-Albemarle area. The facility accepts construction debris, demolition debris, clean fill materials, and other bulky waste streams for management.

Private-sector facilities also play an important role in CDD recovery and recycling. Van der Linde Recycling accepts construction and demolition materials through its Zion Crossroads operations and processes recoverable materials for beneficial reuse and secondary markets. In addition, contractors throughout the planning region may utilize a variety of permitted transfer stations, landfills, recycling facilities, material recovery operations, and salvage businesses to manage CDD materials.

Public Education, Outreach, and Participation

Public education and outreach are provided through locality websites, regional resources, social media, school and institutional programs, community events, collection-event notices, recycling guidance, and direct communication with residents and businesses.

TJPDC serves an important regional outreach role by maintaining and sharing information related to waste reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and disposal resources across the planning unit. Regional outreach efforts include the TJPDC webpage, electronic newsletters, social media communications, and updates to regional information resources that help residents and businesses navigate a decentralized materials management system.

RSWA conducts facility tours and presentations for schools, community groups, and other organizations. The City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County collaborate on litter and plastic pollution reduction initiatives and support community-based efforts such as stream cleanups, volunteer litter collection, and partnerships with organizations such as the Rivanna Conservation Alliance and Charlottesville Litter Pickers.

UVA engages students, faculty, and staff through tabling events, social media outreach, reuse and recycling communications, and a wide range of volunteer and educational programs including Zero Waste Ambassadors, Green Games at athletic events, Corner Clean Ups, the Green Workplace Program, and Sustainability Passport Program.

Table 8. Outreach and Participation Programs

Jurisdiction / Partner	Education and Outreach Activities
Albemarle County	
City of Charlottesville	Promoting RSWA special collection events, promoting composting information; Adopt-a-Stream; litter cleanup partnerships; street sweeping communication; Recycle Coach partnership.
Fluvanna County	Rivanna River Cleanup; Hands on Fluvanna volunteer activities.
Greene County	Promotion of voluntary recycling opportunities; community cleanup and litter prevention messaging where applicable.
University of Virginia	Social media outreach; Zero Waste Ambassadors; Green Games; Corner Clean Ups; Green Workplace Program; Sustainability Passport Program; Lunch and Learns; Green Purchasers Community of Practice; reuse and recycling communications.
TJPDC	Regional recycling and disposal information on our website; social media announcements; electronic newsletters; support for Technical Advisory Committee coordination.
Community and Volunteer Organizations	Home composting education; stream and roadside cleanups; litter prevention activities; waste reduction outreach.

Funding Arrangements

Solid waste management in the region is funded through a combination of user fees, general fund revenues, material sales, and grant funding. Each locality determines the appropriate balance between these funding sources based on local service levels, facility needs, and budget priorities.

Tipping fees charged at transfer stations and convenience centers provide a primary source of revenue for waste management operations. These fees help cover the costs of waste collection, transfer, transportation, disposal, and facility operations. In many cases, tipping fee revenue also helps offset the costs of recycling programs, particularly during periods when revenues from the sale of recyclable materials are insufficient to fully support program administration and processing costs.

General fund revenues are often used to supplement tipping fee income and support services and facilities that do not generate adequate user-fee revenue. These may include recycling centers, reuse programs, public education efforts, and other waste diversion initiatives. Localities are also responsible for funding long-term environmental obligations, including landfill closure, post-closure care, and other regulatory requirements. The City of Charlottesville utilizes a pay-as-you-throw approach for residential trash collection, requiring residents to purchase official trash stickers for curbside collection. Similarly, RSWA sells trash stickers for residents who self-haul municipal solid waste to the Ivy Material Utilization Center (MUC). Revenue from these programs helps support operational and administrative costs.

Recycling services are generally provided at little or no direct cost to residents. However, the financial performance of recycling programs depends heavily on fluctuating commodity markets. While revenues from the sale of recyclable materials help offset collection and processing costs, market conditions vary significantly over time and across material types. Some recyclable commodities generate positive revenue, while others require ongoing subsidy to remain economically viable.

Reuse programs operate under similar conditions. For example, the Encore Shop at the Ivy MUC resells reusable items to recover a portion of the costs associated with collection, storage, and program administration. Although these programs help divert materials from disposal and provide community benefits, they generally do not fully fund themselves through sales revenue alone.

Grants provide an additional source of funding for specialized programs and events, including household hazardous waste collections, bulky waste amnesty events, and targeted recycling initiatives. State funding also supports activities such as tire collection and recycling.

Recycling Rates

State and National Landscape of Waste Management

At the national level, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimated that approximately 292.4 million tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) were generated in 2018, equivalent to about 4.9 pounds per person per day. Of that amount, approximately 69 million tons were recycled and 25 million tons were composted, resulting in a combined recycling and composting rate of 32.1 percent. EPA reported that approximately 50 percent of MSW was landfilled and 11.8 percent was combusted with energy recovery. These national figures provide useful context for evaluating local and regional waste management trends.

EPA's MSW statistics do not represent the entire non-hazardous waste stream. Construction, demolition, and debris (CDD) materials are tracked separately and can exceed municipal solid waste generation by weight. EPA estimated that approximately 600 million tons of CDD materials were generated nationally in 2018, more than twice the amount of municipal solid waste generated during the same year. As a result, recycling rates based solely on municipal solid waste should not be interpreted as representing all materials generated, recovered, or disposed within a community.

Virginia's reported recycling rate has generally remained above the state minimum recycling rate requirements. DEQ reported a statewide recycling rate of 39.5 percent for calendar year 2024.

Virginia Reporting Framework

Virginia uses two complementary reporting programs to track waste management activity: the Recycling Rate Report and the Solid Waste Information and Assessment (SWIA) Report. Both are administered by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), but each serves a different purpose and collects different types of information.

Recycling Rate Report. The Recycling Rate Report is submitted by solid waste planning units (SWPUs) and is used by DEQ to calculate compliance with Virginia's recycling rate requirements. Planning units with populations greater than 100,000 report annually, while smaller planning units report every four years. DEQ uses the reported information to calculate local and statewide recycling rates and assess progress toward statutory recycling goals related specifically to municipal solid waste (MSW).

Solid Waste Information and Assessment Report. The SWIA Report is facility-based. DEQ requires permitted solid waste management facilities to report annually on the amount and types of waste received, transferred, processed, recycled, stored, combusted, or disposed during the previous calendar year. SWIA data are primarily used to evaluate waste flows, facility utilization, disposal capacity, and long-term planning needs.

Because these reporting systems measure different aspects of waste management activity, they should not be interpreted as direct equivalents. Together, however, they help provide a broader understanding of waste generation, recycling activity, and disposal patterns throughout Virginia and within the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (TJSWPU).

Calculating Recycling Rates and Monitoring Solid Waste Generation

The Solid Waste Planning Unit calculates recycling rates using reported municipal solid waste disposal and recycling data in accordance with DEQ regulations. Reported quantities may be based on measured weights or approved conversion factors.

The recycling rate is calculated using the following formula:

(PRM + Credits) ÷ (PRM + Credits + MSW Disposed) × 100 + Source Reduction Credit = Final Recycling Rate

Where PRM represents principal recyclable materials reported to DEQ.

If a planning unit does not meet the applicable recycling rate requirement, DEQ may require preparation of a Recycling Action Plan identifying strategies, responsible parties, resources, and implementation schedules necessary to improve performance.

Historic Recycling Rates

Historical waste generation and recycling data provide an important foundation for evaluating existing waste management programs, identifying trends in material recovery, and forecasting future infrastructure and service needs. The following tables and figures summarize municipal solid waste disposal, recyclable materials recovered, and recycling rates reported for the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit between calendar years 2021 and 2024.

These data are compiled annually by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) from participating local governments, regional agencies, institutions, private-sector participants, and other reporting partners to satisfy DEQ's recycling reporting requirements.

The recycling rates presented in this section are based on municipal solid waste as defined by DEQ reporting requirements. Municipal solid waste generally includes residential, commercial, and institutional waste streams but excludes several significant categories, including most industrial process waste, hazardous waste, and construction, demolition, and debris materials. Consequently, the recycling rates presented here should be interpreted as indicators of municipal materials management performance rather than measurements of all materials generated throughout the region.

Data Considerations and Limitations

As with many recycling reporting programs nationwide, the completeness of available data varies among waste streams, jurisdictions, and service providers. While significant quantities of waste and recyclables are reported annually through local governments, public agencies, institutions, and participating private facilities, portions of the regional waste stream are managed through private hauling and processing systems for which reporting is limited or voluntary.

Several local factors influence the interpretation of recycling rate data:

Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville are reported together because much of the available waste and recycling data are associated with facilities operated by the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA), which serves residents and businesses in both jurisdictions. While the City's contracted residential waste and recycling collection is primarily delivered to a separate transfer station rather than RSWA facilities, many residents, private haulers, and commercial entities in both Charlottesville and Albemarle County continue to utilize RSWA facilities. Because waste and recycling flows overlap across jurisdictions and reporting sources, the data are combined to provide the most comprehensive and consistent representation of regional waste management

activities. Additionally, not all waste collection, disposal, and recycling activities conducted by private businesses and institutions are captured through local reporting efforts.

Fluvanna County reports relatively low disposal tonnage and low per-capita waste generation rates. A significant portion of waste and recycling services are provided through private-sector arrangements, limiting the availability of comprehensive local data.

Greene County reports comparatively higher disposal tonnage because much of the county's waste management activity is captured through publicly reported disposal facilities, while comparatively less recycling activity is documented through available reporting channels.

These limitations affect both local and statewide recycling rate calculations. Reported recycling rates should therefore be viewed as indicators of documented recycling activity and regulatory compliance rather than precise measurements of all material generated, recycled, or disposed within the planning unit.

Improving data transparency remains an important opportunity for future planning efforts. Continued collaboration with private haulers, recycling processors, major commercial generators, and other waste management stakeholders could help increase participation in annual reporting programs, improve the consistency of regional datasets, and establish a more complete baseline for evaluating waste generation, recycling performance, and future infrastructure needs. Such efforts would support more informed decision-making while maintaining consistency with DEQ reporting requirements and methodologies.

Table 9. TJSWPU Principal Recyclable Materials and Waste Generation, 2021 (tons)

Calendar Year 2021	Albemarle & Charlottesville	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**44,394**	**1,451**	**39,079**	**84,924**
Household	36,693	1,451	35,289	73,432
Commercial	406	-	3,790	4,196
Institutional	7,295	-	-	7,295
Primary Recyclable Materials	**40,098**	**2,211**	**6,547**	**48,855**
Paper	3,920	-	2,558	6,478
Metal	11,849	95	3,900	15,844
Plastic	179	-	-	179
Glass	657	-	-	657
Commingled	3,583	-	18	3,600
Yard Waste	10,516	93	-	10,609
Waste Wood	776	2,000	-	2,776
Textiles	841	-	-	841
Waste Tires	526	2	25	553
Used Oil	1,241	13	18	1,272
Used Oil Filters	702	-	-	702
Used Antifreeze	276	-	5	281
Batteries	392	7	14	413
Electronics	118	-	0	118
Fats/Bone/Greases	37	-	9	-
Compost/Food Waste	4,485	-	-	4,485
Base Recycling Rate	**47%**	**60%**	**14%**	**37%**
Total Waste	**84,491**	**3,661**	**45,626**	**133,779**
Population	165,503	27,556	21,030	214,089
Per Capita (lbs/person/day)	**2.80**	**0.73**	**11.89**	**3.42**

Table 10. TJSWPU Principal Recyclable Materials and Waste Generation, 2022 (tons)

Calendar Year 2022	Albemarle & Charlottesville	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**51,695**	**1,354**	**40,432**	**93,482**
Household	43,116	1,354	36,760	81,230
Commercial	814	-	3,672	4,486
Institutional	7,766	-	-	7,766
Primary Recyclable Materials	**35,911**	**1,685**	**1,559**	**39,155**
Paper	4,045	-	1,108	5,152
Metal	11,795	-	235	12,030
Plastic	539	-	23	562
Glass	28	-	-	28
Commingled	3,582	-	-	3,582
Yard Waste	12,919	166	-	13,084
Waste Wood	0	1,500	-	1,500
Textiles	958	-	-	958
Waste Tires	280	0	95	375
Used Oil	33	11	61	105
Used Oil Filters	11	-	-	11
Used Antifreeze	0	-	-	0
Batteries	190	-	15	205
Electronics	100	8	-	108
Fats/Bone/Greases	33	-	16	50
Grease Trap	11	-	6	17
Compost/Food Waste	1,387	-	-	1,387
Base Recycling Rate	**41%**	**55%**	**4%**	**30%**
Total Waste	**87,607**	**3,039**	**41,991**	**132,636**
Population	166,773	27,843	21,165	215,781
Per Capita (lbs/person/day)	**2.88**	**0.60**	**10.87**	**3.37%**

Table 11. TJSWPU Principal Recyclable Materials and Waste Generation, 2023 (tons)

Calendar Year 2023	Albemarle & Charlottesville	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**49,869**	**235**	**41,040**	**91,145**
Household	46,497	96	40,145	86,738
Commercial	996	139	895	2,031
Institutional	2,376	-	-	2,376
Primary Recyclable Materials	**44,802**	**1,510**	**5,742**	**52,054**
Paper	2,079	-	1,673	3,752
Metal	18,313	-	3,810	22,123
Plastic	120	-	19	139
Glass	437	-	-	437
Commingled	3,312	1,367	-	4,679
Yard Waste	12,427	143	-	12,570
Waste Wood	1	1,580	-	1
Textiles	744	-	-	744
Waste Tires	487	0	100	587
Used Oil	1,075	17	16	1,091
Used Oil Filters	10	-	-	10
Used Antifreeze	43	-	3	46
Batteries	411	-	13	424
Electronics	60	-	0	60
Compost/Food Waste	5,255	-	107	5,362
Other/Solvent	28	-	-	28
Base Recycling Rate	**47%**	**87%**	**12%**	**36%**
Total Waste	**94,671**	**1,745**	**46,782**	**143,198**
Population	167,280	28,214	21,370	216,864
Per Capita (lbs/person/day)	**3.10**	**0.34**	**12.00**	**3.62**

Table 12. TJSWPU Principal Recyclable Materials and Waste Generation, 2024 (tons)

Calendar Year 2024	Albemarle & Charlottesville	Fluvanna	Greene	Region
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**60,452**	**1,209**	**37,434**	**99,095**
Household	46,353	1,209	37,434	84,996
Commercial	2,579	-	-	2,579
Institutional	11,520	-	-	11,520
Primary Recyclable Materials	**58,335**	**3,640**	**6,357**	**68,332**
Paper	4,875	-	-	4,875
Metal	22,841	79	5,000	27,920
Plastic	177	-	-	177
Glass	806	-	-	806
Commingled	3,767	1,974	-	5,741
Yard Waste	17,148	-	1,121	18,269
Waste Wood	136	1,568	165	1,869
Textiles	648	-	3	651
Waste Tires	776	1	61	837
Used Oil	1,550	18	4	1,572
Used Oil Filters	14	-	-	14
Used Antifreeze	222	-	3	225
Batteries	400	-	-	400
Electronics	97	-	-	97
Compost/Food Waste	4,874	-	-	4,874
Other/Solvent	3	-	-	3
Base Recycling Rate	**49%**	**75%**	**15%**	**41%**
Total Waste	**118,787**	**4,849**	**43,791**	**167,427**
Population	169,056	28,746	21,744	219,546
Per Capita (lbs/person/day)	**3.85**	**0.92**	**11.04**	**4.18**

Analysis

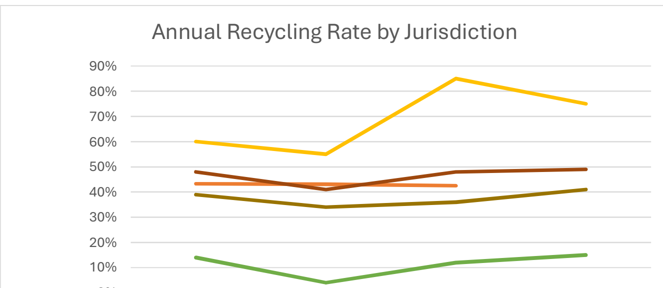
The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit maintained recycling rates above Virginia's required minimum recycling rate of 25 percent throughout the reporting period (Figure 1). Regional recycling performance declined from approximately 39 percent in 2021 to 34 percent in 2022 before improving to 41 percent in 2024.

The statewide recycling rate remained relatively constant at approximately 43 percent, while the TJSWPU remained slightly below the statewide average. The improvement observed in 2023 and 2024 corresponds with increases in reported recyclable tonnage, particularly scrap metal, yard waste, and compost.

Individual jurisdictions exhibited substantially different recycling rates. Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville maintained relatively consistent recycling performance between 41 and 49 percent, closely tracking the statewide average. Greene County reported substantially lower recycling rates, ranging from 4 to 15 percent, largely reflecting the dominance of landfill disposal data within its reporting system.

Fluvanna County consistently reported the highest recycling rates, ranging from 55 to 85 percent. However, these values should be interpreted cautiously because much of the county's waste management system is privately operated and therefore not reflected in public reporting. Consequently, relatively small changes in reported disposal or recycling tonnage produce large changes in the calculated recycling rate.

Overall, the regional trend demonstrates gradual improvement in recycling performance while highlighting the influence that reporting practices have on calculated recycling rates.



	2021	2022	2023	2024
Virginia	43%	43%	43%	
Fluvanna	60%	55%	85%	75%
Greene	14%	4%	12%	15%
RSWA	48%	41%	48%	49%
Region	39%	34%	36%	41%

Figure 1. Annual Recycling Rate by Jurisdiction

Source: Local Recycling Rate Reports and Virginia DEQ

Figure 2 illustrates reported municipal solid waste disposal and recycling tonnage by jurisdiction. Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville account for the majority of the planning unit's reported waste stream,

consistently representing approximately two-thirds to more than seventy percent of all reported waste managed during the study period.

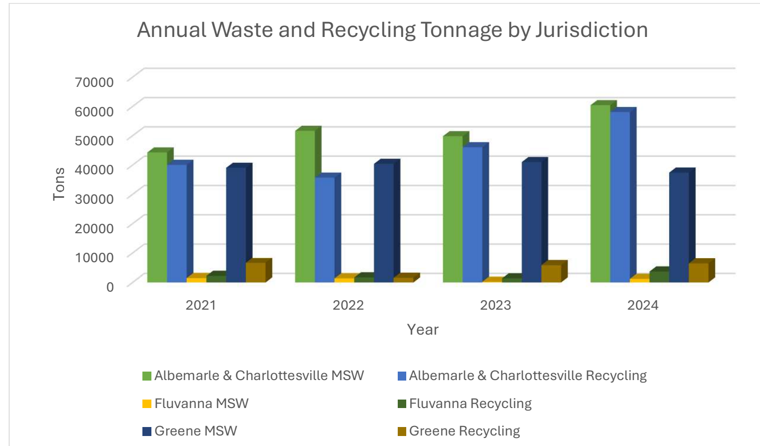


Figure 2. Annual Waste and Recycling Tonnage by Jurisdiction

Source: Local Recycling Rate Reports

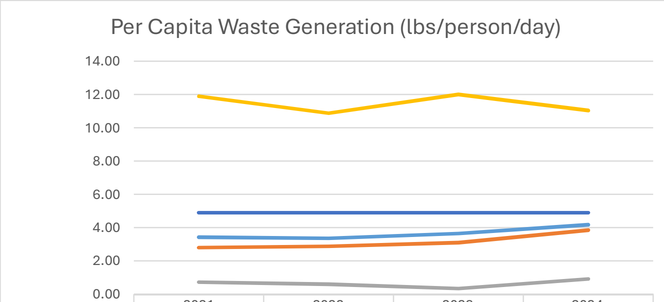
Following a decline in reported recycling during 2022, total recyclable tonnage increased substantially in both 2023 and 2024. By 2024, reported recycling reached its highest level during the reporting period, increasing to more than 68,000 tons regionally. Municipal solid waste disposal also increased during this period, suggesting that both waste generation and recycling activity grew simultaneously.

Greene County maintained relatively consistent disposal tonnage throughout the study period while reporting comparatively little recycling. Fluvanna County reported both the smallest disposal and recycling tonnage, reflecting the limitations associated with private-sector reporting rather than actual waste generation.

The overall trend suggests increasing material generation throughout the region, reinforcing the importance of expanding waste reduction, recycling, composting, and diversion programs as population and economic activity continue to grow.

Per capita waste generation provides an indicator of how much municipal solid waste is generated relative to population. Between 2021 and 2024, the TJSWPU's reported per capita waste generation increased from approximately 3.4 pounds per person per day to 4.2 pounds per person per day.

Although regional waste generation remains below the 2018 national average of 4.9 pounds per person per day, the increasing trend suggests that waste generation is growing proportionally faster than population growth. Continued monitoring will help determine whether this increase reflects changing consumer behavior, economic growth, or improved reporting of waste management activities.



	2021	2022	2023	2024
Region	3.42	3.36	3.65	4.17
RSWA	2.8	2.88	3.1	3.85
Fluvanna	0.73	0.6	0.34	0.92
Greene	11.89	10.87	12	11.04
US (2018)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9

Figure 3. Per Capita Waste Generation
Source: EPA and Local Recycling Rate Reports

Jurisdictional differences again illustrate reporting limitations. Albemarle County and Charlottesville increased steadily from 2.8 to 3.85 pounds per person per day, remaining below both the regional and national averages. Greene County consistently reported unusually high per capita disposal rates—between 11 and 12 pounds per person per day. These elevated rates may be influenced by factors such as limited local waste diversion opportunities and the possibility that some haulers dispose of waste generated outside the county at local facilities. In contrast, Fluvanna County reported exceptionally low per capita waste generation, a result that likely reflects incomplete reporting rather than actual disposal patterns, as much of the county is served by private haulers that do not report their waste and recycling tonnage annually.

These differences indicate that per capita values are influenced not only by actual waste generation but also by the completeness of reported data.

The composition of reported recyclable materials remained relatively consistent throughout the study period, with a relatively small number of material categories accounting for the majority of recovered tonnage.

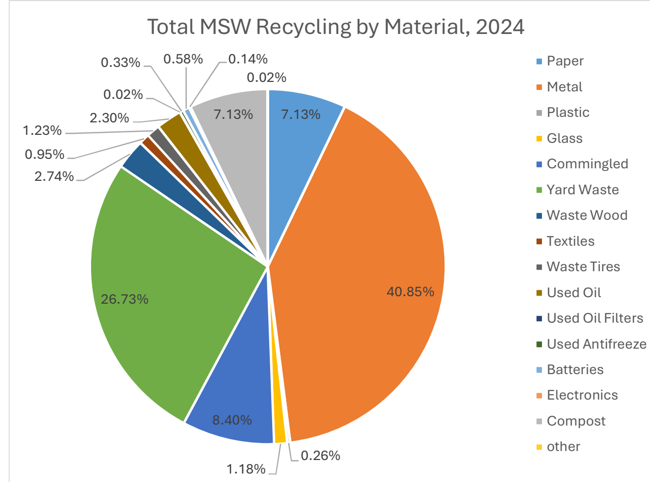


Figure 4. Total MSW Recycling by Material, 2024
Source: TJSWPU Annual Recycling Report (Calendar Year 2024)

In 2024, scrap metal represented the largest recyclable material, accounting for approximately 41 percent of all reported recycled materials. Yard waste was the second largest category at 27 percent, followed by commingled recyclables (8.4 percent) and paper (7.1 percent). Compost and food waste also represented a significant portion of the reported waste stream. Together, these five material categories accounted for more than 90 percent of all reported recyclable tonnage in the region.

Other materials—including electronics, batteries, used oil, tires, textiles, plastics, glass, and antifreeze—represented relatively small percentages individually but remain important components of comprehensive waste diversion programs because they often require specialized collection and management.

Planning Implications of the Data

The historical data indicate that the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit consistently exceeded Virginia's required 25 percent recycling rate between 2021 and 2024, while both municipal solid waste disposal and reported recycling tonnage generally increased over the planning period, reflecting continued population and economic growth. However, differences among jurisdictions are influenced by variations in reporting practices and the voluntary nature of private-sector reporting, which likely results in an incomplete picture of the region's overall waste stream. Because recycling rates are calculated by weight, heavier materials such as scrap metal and yard waste account for a significant share of the reported recycling rate, while lighter but commonly recycled materials such as paper and plastics have a comparatively smaller influence. As the region plans for future waste management needs, improving data collection and coordination with private haulers and recycling facilities will provide a more accurate understanding of material flows, strengthen performance measurement, and better inform decisions regarding future collection, processing, recycling, and disposal infrastructure.

Future Needs and Projected Waste Generation

Future solid waste and recycling needs were estimated using reported regional waste and recycling totals from 2021 through 2024. The four-year average was used as a baseline and applied to long-range population projections to estimate future tonnage. This method provides a planning-level estimate rather than a precise forecast.

The projection assumes that per capita waste generation and the reported recycling rate remain generally consistent over time. Actual future conditions may differ due to population growth, economic activity, housing patterns, institutional activity, construction and demolition activity, changes in service models, changes in reporting participation, recycling market conditions, waste prevention efforts, composting expansion, and facility capacity decisions.

Because of these limitations, the projections should be used to identify the scale and direction of future needs, support facility and service planning, and guide implementation priorities. The estimates should be reviewed during annual reporting and updated during each five-year plan review as better data become available.

Table 13. Planning-Level 2050 Projected Waste Generation by Type (tons)

Material / Metric	Region 2021	Region 2022	Region 2023	Region 2024	2021–2024 Avg.	2050 Projection
Municipal Solid Waste Disposed	**84,924**	**93,482**	**91,145**	**99,095**	**92,161**	**113,636**
Household	73,432	81,230	86,738	84,996	81,599	100,613
Commercial	4,196	4,486	2,031	2,579	3,323	4,097
Institutional	7,295	7,766	2,376	11,520	7,239	8,926
Primary Recyclable Materials	**48,855**	**39,155**	**52,054**	**68,332**	**52,099**	**64,239**
Paper	6,478	8,627	3,752	4,875	5,933	7,316
Metal	15,844	50,044	22,123	27,920	28,983	35,736
Plastic	179	316	139	177	203	250
Glass	657	1,243	437	806	786	969
Commingled	3,600	10,420	4,679	5,741	6,110	7,534
Yard Waste	10,609	30,839	12,570	18,269	18,072	22,283
Waste Wood	2,776	1,870	1	1,869	1,629	2,008
Textiles	841	1,395	744	651	908	1,119
Waste Tires	553	1,424	587	837	850	1,049
Used Oil	1,272	2,663	1,091	1,572	1,650	2,034
Used Oil Filters	702	25	10	14	188	232
Used Antifreeze	281	271	46	225	206	254
Batteries	413	823	424	400	515	635
Electronics	118	157	60	97	108	133
Compost/Food Waste	4,485	10,237	5,362	4,874	6,240	7,693
Solvent	-	31	28	3	16	19
Base Recycling Rate	**37%**	**30%**	**36%**	**41%**	**36%**	**36%**
Total Waste	**133,779**	**132,636**	**143,198**	**167,427**	**144,260**	**177,875**
Population	214,089	215,781	216,864	219,546	216,570	267,232
Per Capita (lbs/person/day)	**3.42**	**3.37**	**3.62**	**4.18**	**3.65**	**3.65**

System Capacity for the 20-Year Planning Period

Table 14. Solid Waste Management System Capacity

Facility Name	Permitted Capacity (tons/day)	Current Daily Intake (tons/day)	Current Annual Intake	% of Daily Permitted Capacity Used	Projected Capacity (tons/day) (2046)	Projected Percent Capacity Used (2046)
RSWA Ivy MUC	450	114	41,503	25%	143	32%
Greene County MRF	450	182	66,453	41%	237	53%
GFL Virginia Transfer Station	850	321	83,418	38%	418	49%

Source: Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

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 GFL 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.

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 approximately 7,000 tons per day per its April 2021 Solid Waste and Recycling Plan. The Amelia County landfill has sufficient capacity over the 20-year horizon of this Plan to accommodate solid waste from the TJSWPU.

Future Facility Development

Existing public transfer stations and convenience centers currently operate within their permitted capacities, and no publicly owned facilities are projected to face significant capacity constraints through 2046. In recent years, the region has increasingly relied on both public and private-sector facilities to manage municipal solid waste and recyclable materials. Many private haulers and contracted collection services deliver materials directly to privately operated transfer, processing, or disposal facilities, reducing demand on publicly owned infrastructure.

As waste management and recycling systems continue to evolve, the private sector is expected to play an increasingly important role in material processing, transportation, and recovery. This trend may reduce the need for major expansions of publicly owned facilities while providing additional flexibility and capacity for regional waste management services.

Should future facility expansions or new infrastructure investments become necessary, localities are expected to continue funding these projects through a combination of tipping fees, general fund revenues, grants, and other available funding sources. Because recycling markets remain volatile and frequently do not generate sufficient revenue to fully cover program costs, local governments will likely continue to subsidize recycling and other waste diversion programs to achieve broader environmental and sustainability goals.

Public Involvement in the Planning Process

Public engagement in the development of the 2026 Regional Solid Waste Management Plan followed a structured process designed to incorporate community input at multiple stages and provide meaningful opportunities for residents, businesses, and stakeholders to comment on existing conditions, draft goals, and proposed implementation actions.

The following sources of stakeholder input were used:

- Five meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
- One public workshop
- An online survey
- Recommendations from existing plans and documents
- A public comment period
- Presentations and feedback local boards and councils

Public engagement materials and supporting documentation are included in Appendix B, including meeting notices, survey instruments, public comments, workshop materials, hearing notices, and comment summaries.

Table 14. Public Engagement Activities

Engagement Activity	Purpose	Timeline	Outcome
Online Public Survey	Understand current waste reduction behaviors, priorities, barriers, and opportunities related to reuse, recycling, and disposal	October – December 2025	257 responses received
Website and Social Media Outreach	Provide project updates, meeting notices, and opportunities for participation	Throughout Plan Update	Notices shared throughout the planning process
Public Workshop	Review existing conditions and refine draft goals and objectives	January 22, 2026	Public feedback incorporated into draft goals and implementation actions
Local Presentations	Present draft recommendations and solicit locality-specific input	August – September 2026	Comments summarized and addressed prior to plan adoption
Public Comment Period	Provide an opportunity for review and comment on the draft plan	July – August 2026	Comments summarized and addressed prior to plan adoption
TJPDC Public Hearing	Provide an opportunity for formal review and comment on the draft plan	October 2026 Commission Meeting	Comments addressed; plan adoption

Regional Public Survey

A regional public survey was conducted to better understand residents' experiences, attitudes, and priorities related to solid waste management. The survey was distributed through TJPDC communication channels, local government partners, community organizations, and the Jefferson-Madison Regional Library network.

A total of 257 individuals participated in the survey. Participation was voluntary and was promoted through community networks. The survey results are not statistically representative of the region's population; however, the responses provide valuable insight into community values, perceived barriers, and opportunities for improvement.

Survey Findings

Residents value recycling and waste reduction

Environmental stewardship was the strongest motivation for recycling among respondents. More than four out of five respondents indicated that environmental protection motivated their recycling behavior, while nearly three-quarters cited conserving resources for future generations.

Table 15. Motivation for Recycling

Motivation for Recycling	Percent of Respondents
Environmental protection	83%
Sustainability and conserving resources	72%
Efficiency – Recycling seems wasteful not to do	46%
Long-standing habit	38%
Cost savings	16%
Not motivated to recycle	5%

Information and trust remain barriers

Although nearly half of respondents indicated that nothing currently prevents them from recycling, many expressed uncertainty about what can be recycled and skepticism about whether materials are ultimately diverted from disposal.

Table 16. Barriers to Recycling More

Barrier to Recycling More	Percent of Respondents
Nothing prevents me from recycling	49%
Lack of trust that materials are actually recycled	36%
Uncertainty about what can be recycled	31%
Lack of storage space	16%
Recycling services not available	14%
Mental exhaustion or competing priorities	11%
Additional costs	7%

These findings suggest that clear communication, transparency, and education remain important components of successful waste diversion efforts.

Residents want clearer information and convenient options

Respondents expressed interest in practical improvements that make participation easier and reduce confusion.

Table 17. What Would Help Residents Recycle More?

What Would Help Residents Recycle More?	Percent of Respondents
Clearer instructions and labeling	52%
More recycling education and outreach	29%
Recycling drop-off closer to home	28%
Curbside recycling service	21%
No improvements necessary	16%
Reduced costs	14%

Common themes from public input

Across surveys, workshops, presentations, and public comments, several themes consistently emerged:

- Residents strongly support waste reduction, reuse, and recycling efforts and view environmental stewardship as an important community value.
- Participants expressed a desire for clear, consistent, and easily accessible information regarding local waste management options.
- Many residents requested greater transparency regarding what happens to recyclable materials after collection.
- Convenience and accessibility influence participation, particularly in areas without nearby collection opportunities.
- Participants highlighted the importance of reuse opportunities, including donation centers, creative reuse organizations, thrift stores, repair services, and community sharing networks.
- Stakeholders supported continued regional coordination and information sharing among local governments and partner organizations.

Implementation Plan

The Implementation Plan translates the plan's findings into coordinated actions for the 2026–2046 planning horizon. Actions are organized to meet Virginia solid waste planning requirements, support the waste management hierarchy, improve public understanding, strengthen data quality, and identify practical steps that can be advanced by local governments and partners.

The implementation plan considers and addresses the following six areas, prioritizing lower-numbered options as required:

- Source Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Resource Recovery (Waste to Energy)
- Incineration
- Landfilling

Table 18. Regional Plan Goals (2026–2031)

Regional Plan (2026–2031) Goals
Data and Information Sharing
Goal 1: Provide residents and businesses with clear, accessible information to support waste reduction, reuse, and recycling efforts.
Goal 2: Develop best practices to enhance the collection, verification, and sharing of local waste and recycling data.
Planning
Goal 1: Maintain an accessible, efficient, and effective solid waste management system.
Goal 2: Reduce the quantity of waste generated through source reduction, reuse, and other techniques.
Waste Diversion
Goal 1: Utilize improved data systems to establish a measurable baseline and continually increase local waste diversion.
Goal 2: Stimulate demand for a circular economy, collaborate to expand markets for recovered materials, and expand sustainable business practices.
Goal 3: Provide environmentally sound solid waste collection facilities that are equitably distributed for residents.

Implementation Framework

Each action identifies the lead party, supporting partners, timeframe, relative cost, potential funding or resources, performance measure, and relationship to the waste management hierarchy. This structure is intended to support accountability while recognizing that implementation will depend on funding, staffing, public participation, regulatory requirements, and decisions by local governing bodies.

Timeframes. Short-term actions are intended for completion within 0–2 years after plan adoption. Mid-term actions are intended for 3–5 years. Long-term actions are intended for 6–20 years. Ongoing actions are continuing responsibilities or recurring activities that may occur throughout the life of the plan.

Lead party. The lead party is the agency, department, locality, authority, institution, or partner responsible for coordinating the action. Supporting partners may include other localities, RSWA, UVA, private haulers, facility operators, community organizations, businesses, state agencies, and regional partners.

Cost and resources. Cost categories should be used for planning-level comparison only. Low-cost actions generally rely on existing staff time or communication tools. Medium-cost actions may require consultant support, new program materials, limited equipment, or expanded outreach. High-cost actions may require capital investment, new facilities, major contracts, or long-term dedicated funding.

See Appendix D: Regional Implementation Plan Actions for detailed jurisdiction-level implementation actions.

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.

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.

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: 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.

Inert Waste: Solid waste that is physically, chemically, and biologically stable, including dirt, concrete, and rock, which are not regulated.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Waste Hierarchy: The EPA and State regulatory ranking of methods for handling solid waste in order of preference. The top of the hierarchy is source reduction and reuse, followed by recycling, with waste combustion and/or landfilling at the bottom.

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 is a kind of vegetative waste; yard waste shall not include roots or stumps that exceed six inches in diameter.

Appendix A: Local Resolutions of Plan Adoption

Local resolutions of plan adoption from Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, Fluvanna County, Greene County, and the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission are provided as a separate attachment.

Appendix B: Public Engagement Opportunities and Results

Public engagement materials including the survey instrument and results, public comment period documentation, public hearing materials, and comment summaries are provided as separate attachments.

Appendix C: Applied Policy Project

Dollars, Distance, and Diversion: Rural-Tailored Solutions for the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit. The Applied Policy Project report is provided as a separate attachment.

Appendix D: Regional Implementation Plan Actions

The Implementation Plan table presents jurisdiction-level implementation actions organized by goal area, including lead parties, timeframes, stakeholders, and cost estimates. This table is provided as a separate landscape-formatted attachment.

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

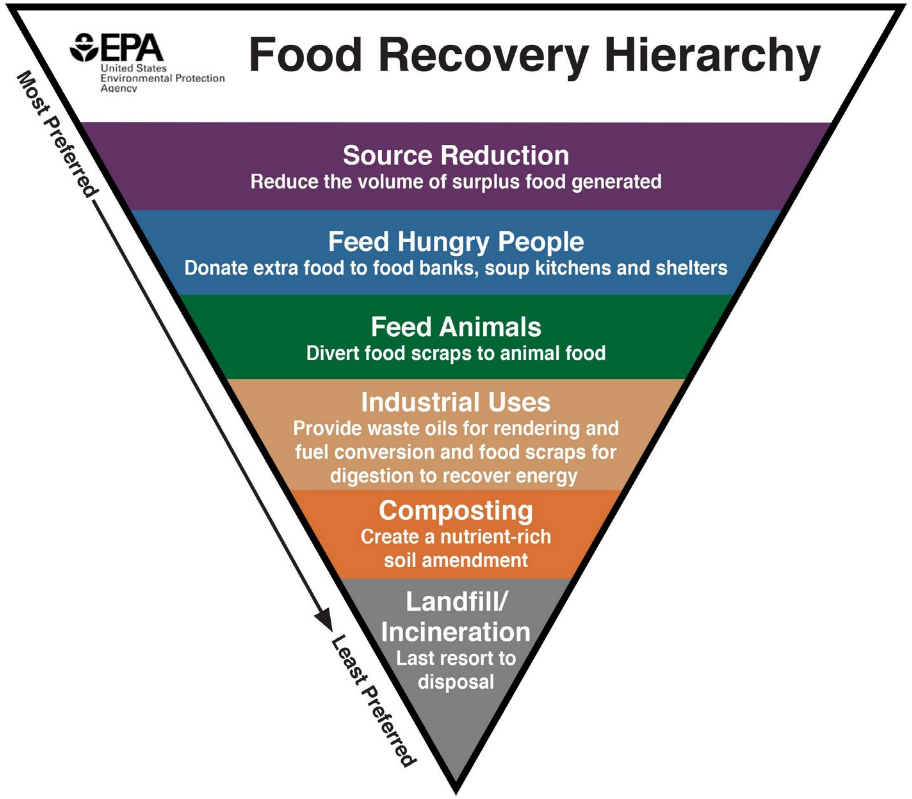
Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit – 2026 Solid Waste Management Plan Update

The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit

Activities of the SWPU:

1. Conducting an annual census of solid waste and recycling activities in the Solid Waste Planning Unit (9VAC20-130-125. Recycling requirements.)
    - ❑ Report submitted by April 30th annually to DEQ
2. Maintaining the Solid Waste Management Plan (9VAC20-130-120. Planning requirements.)
    - ❑ Update the regional solid waste plan every 5 years
    - ❑ Update required by October 2026

Waste Management Hierarchy



Regulatory Requirements

- VA Regulatory Requirement to update SWMP
  - Adopt new 20-year plan by October 2026
- Planning Requirements - outlined in 9VAC-130-120 & 9VAC-130-125
  - Basic Planning Elements
    - Objectives for the 20-yr planning period
    - Discuss plan implementation and tracking
    - Facility names, capacity, and lifespan
    - Provision strategy for necessary funds and resources
    - Public education and information strategy
    - Consider public-private partnerships and private sector participation in execution
    - Maintain a 25% recycling rate

Regulatory Requirements

- Data and analyses
  - Population and projections
  - Urban concentrations, geographic conditions, economic growth and development, reuse and recycling markets, transportation conditions, and related factors
  - Estimates of solid waste generation from residential, commercial, industrial, construction and other sources
  - Listing of existing and planned solid waste facilities
  - All milestones in implementation of SWMP
  - Solid waste reduction program descriptions
  - Outreach program descriptions
  - Procedures for and results of waste collection evaluation
  - Assessment of current & predicted needs over 20 years
- Board resolution adopting the plan

Recycling Rate Estimation & Reporting

- Used to calculate the statewide recycling rate for DEQ
- Tracks progress towards waste reduction goals locally and helps to identify areas of improvement
- SWPUs that fall below their mandated recycling rate are required to submit a Recycling Action Plan (RAP)
  - Administrative Code 9VAC20-130-125
  - Our region is required to meet a 25% minimum recycling rate
- Required reporting from public facilities, recommended reporting from private haulers and facilities

Recycling Rate Calculation

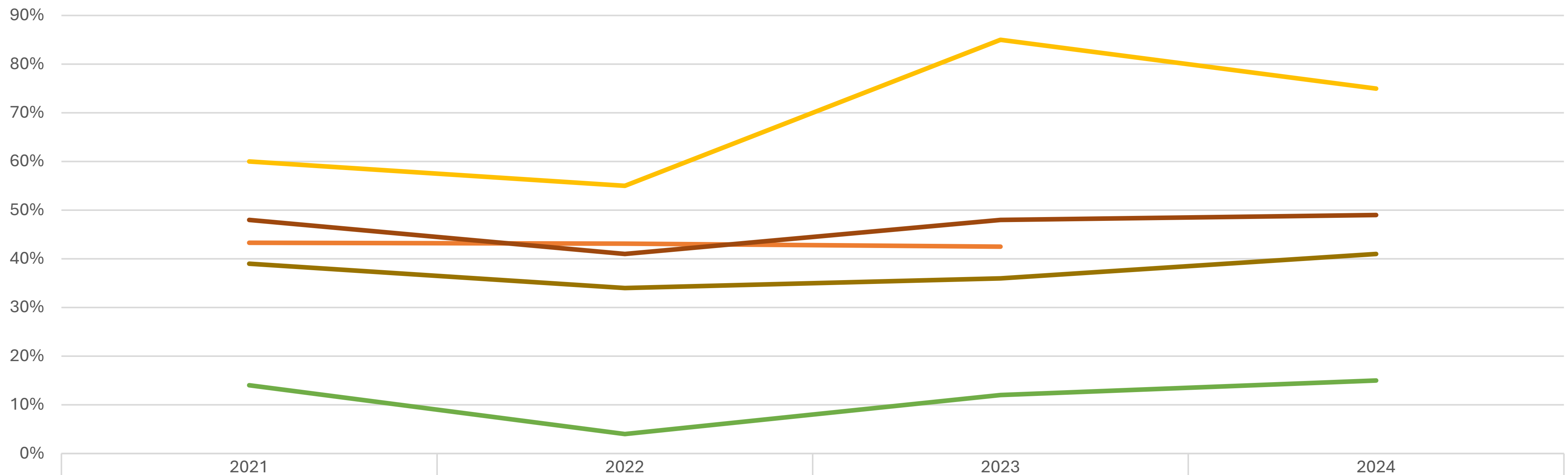
Principal Recyclable Materials include paper, metal, plastic, glass, commingled, yard waste, wood, textiles, tires, used oil, used oil filters, used antifreeze, batteries, electronics, or material as may be approved by the director.

Municipal solid waste is waste that is normally composed of residential, commercial, and institutional solid waste and residues derived from combustion of these wastes

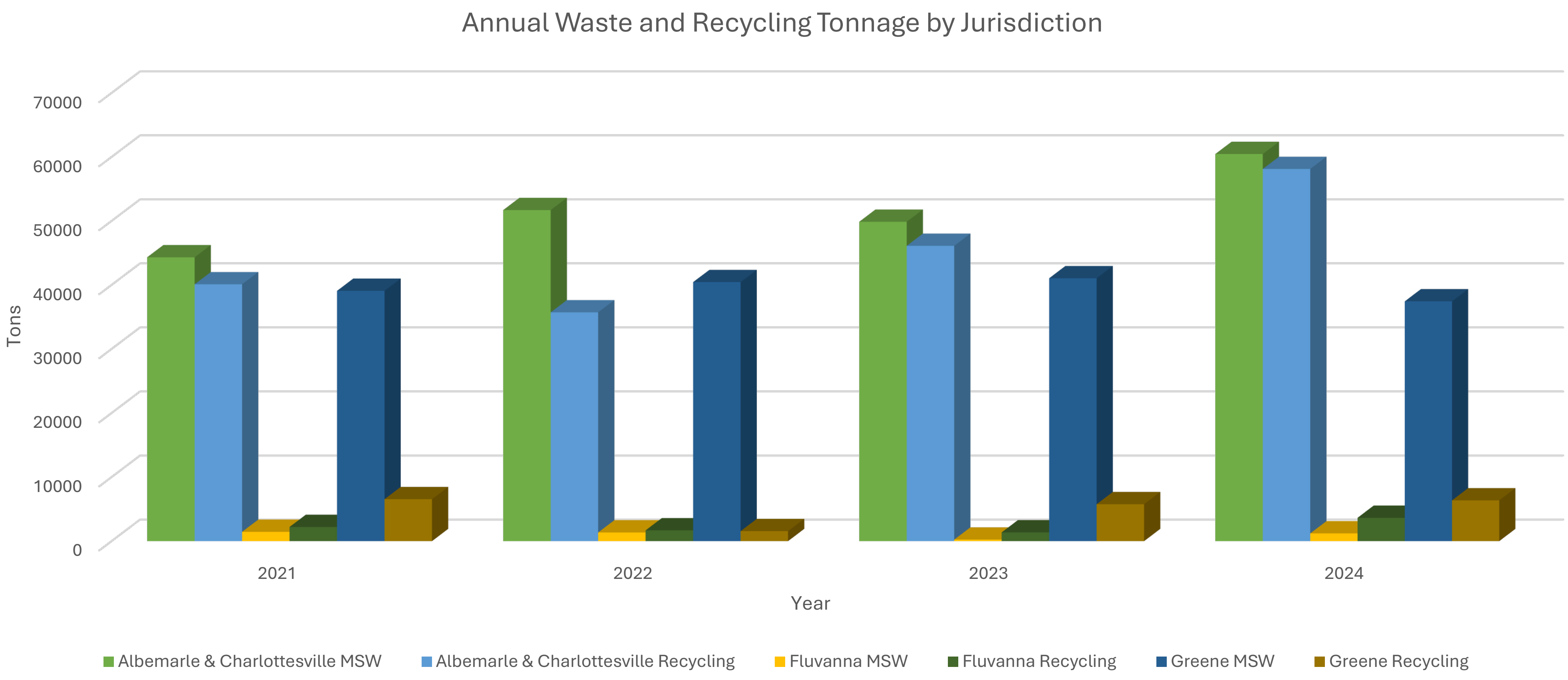
DEQ Credits (up to 5%) recycling of non-MSW materials, source reduction programs, recycling residue, solid waste reuse, pallets recycling

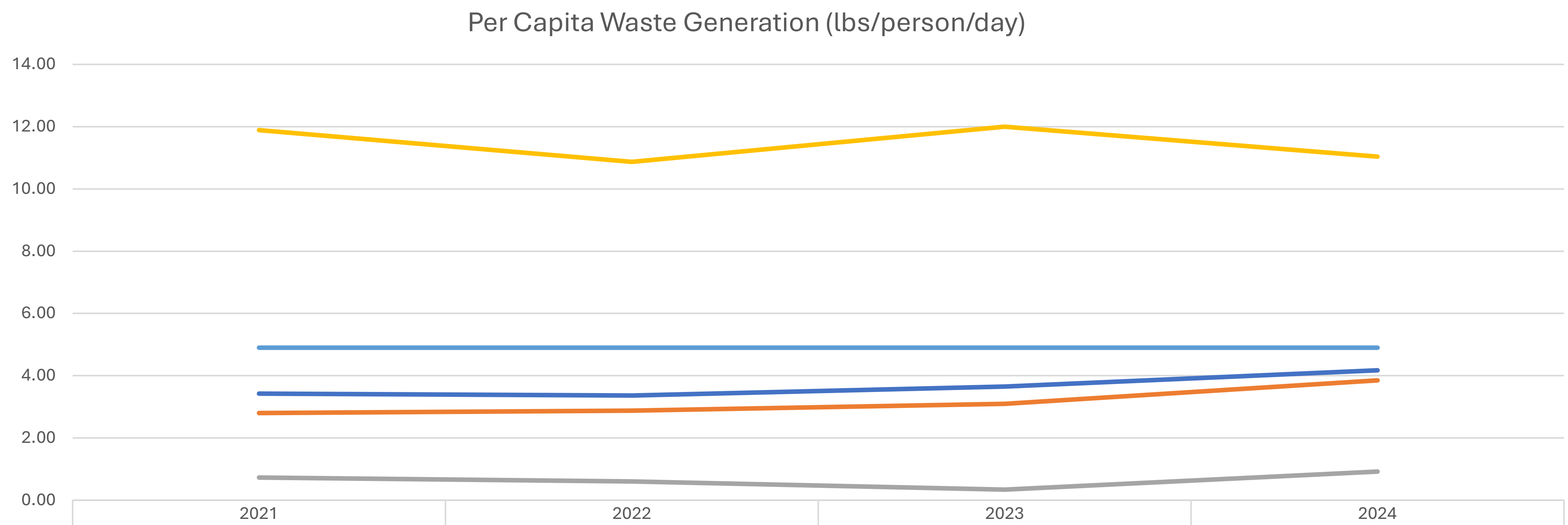
[(PRMs) / (PRMs + MSW Disposed)] x 100% = Base Recycling Rate
Base Recycling Rate + Credits = Regional Recycling Rate

Annual Recycling Rate by Jurisdiction



	2021	2022	2023	2024
Virginia	43%	43%	43%	
Fluvanna	60%	55%	85%	75%
Greene	14%	4%	12%	15%
RSWA	48%	41%	48%	49%
Region	39%	34%	36%	41%


Annual Waste and Recycling Tonnage by Jurisdiction
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
Tons
2021
2022
2023
2024
Year
Albemarle & Charlottesville MSW
Albemarle & Charlottesville Recycling
Fluvanna MSW
Fluvanna Recycling
Greene MSW
Greene Recycling



	2021	2022	2023	2024
Region	3.42	3.36	3.65	4.17
RSWA	2.8	2.88	3.1	3.85
Fluvanna	0.73	0.6	0.34	0.92
Greene	11.89	10.87	12	11.04
US (2018)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9

Plan Development Process

- Project kickoff
  - November 2024
- Data Collection & Analysis
- 5 TAC meetings
- Public Survey
  - October – December 2025
- Public Workshop
  - Jan 2026
- Implementation Planning
- Draft development
- TAC review
  - July 2026
- Public comment
  - August 2026
- Public hearing
  - September 3, 2026
- Local Adoptions
  - September 2026
- Submission to DEQ
  - October 2026

Public Survey

- **Waste Collection Satisfaction**: 58% of residents agree or strongly agree that they are satisfied with current collection and drop-off services.
- **Recycling Satisfaction:** 44% express satisfaction. Satisfaction drops significantly due to lack of trust in whether materials are actually recycled and uncertainty about what is accepted.
- **Composting Satisfaction:** Only 17% are satisfied. This is identified as the largest gap in service, with many residents expressing a high motivation to compost but a lack of convenient options.

View survey results: https://arcg.is/1THn5z1

Public Survey

Category	Mentions	Key Sentiments
Composting Access	81	High demand for curbside composting or more frequent drop-off points for food scraps.
Curbside Expansion	53	Strong desire for curbside recycling to be a standard service rather than a private/extra-fee option.
Education & Clarity	133	Residents are confused by conflicting labels; they want clearer instructions and simpler accepted items lists.
Convenience Centers	71	Requests for more localized convenience centers to reduce long drive times (especially in rural areas).
Trust & Transparency	93	A significant number of residents hesitate to recycle because they don't believe it actually gets recycled.

Charlottesville

- Apartment Challenges: Residents in multi-family housing reported that property managers often do not provide recycling, leading to high cardboard waste in trash dumpsters and general inaccessibility
- Composting: Many asked for more accessible composting opportunities, such as curbside composting in urban areas. Several requests for "mandatory" curbside composting to divert food waste from landfills entirely.
- Additional disposal opportunities for electronics, hazardous waste, and bulky items
- Engagement: Better information about what can be recycled and education in schools

Albemarle

- Location Gaps: Significant feedback regarding the distance to the Ivy and McIntire centers. Residents in Crozet, Whitehall, and Barracks Road specifically requested localized drop-off points.
- Apartment Challenges: Residents in multi-family housing reported that property managers often do not provide recycling, leading to high cardboard waste in trash dumpsters and inaccessibility
- Opportunities for Composting: One respondent mentioned, “I would love better opportunities for composting. I know we have black bear and panorama, but I don't use them because it's an extra cost on top of what I already pay for trash and recycle. It would be nice to have something where the bill is combined and cheaper.”
- Additional disposal opportunities for electronics, hazardous waste, and bulky items

Fluvanna

- Better Data and Information: Residents are looking for reassurance materials are actually recycled, and for clearer communication on accepted materials
- Increased Collection Sites: High demand for collection areas near Routes 616 and 600, near Food Lion, and at pleasant grove, and overall better access to trash and recycling facilities in the county. Many residents noted the distance to travel to manage waste was prohibitive.
- Composting Service: Requests for a composting service to manage yard waste and/or provide composting to HOAs and the Lake community
- Additional opportunities for hazardous waste disposal

Greene

- Strong desire to expand the Greene County facility to accept glass and plastics, noting that they currently drive to Albemarle to drop these off. Requests for “clear labeling of the kind of material that will be received and more possibilities to receive materials to recycle.”
- Residents expressed frustration that they must pay for dumping while perceiving neighboring counties as free or lower-cost. Another mentioned that more consistent hours at the facility would be helpful.

Feedback from the Community Workshop

- Virtual on Zoom
- January 22nd at 6:30
- Key Feedback
  - Accountability and Better Data
  - Consider Waste to Energy Options
  - Strategic Goals and Objectives
  - Extended Producer Responsibility
  - Local Infrastructure Gaps

Regional Goals

Regional Plan (2026–2031) Goals
Data and Information Sharing
Goal 1: Provide residents and businesses with clear, accessible information to support waste reduction, reuse, and recycling efforts.
Goal 2: Develop best practices to enhance the collection, verification, and sharing of local waste and recycling data.
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Goal 1: Maintain an accessible, efficient, and effective solid waste management system.
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Goal 1: Utilize improved data systems to establish a measurable baseline and continually increase local waste diversion.
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Goal 3: Provide environmentally sound solid waste collection facilities that are equitably distributed for residents.

Plan Organization

Contents

Key Changes from the 2021 Plan

- Updated and expanded recycling analysis
- Discussion of recycling rate reporting limitations
- New implementation framework and objectives
- Included plan maintenance and amendment procedures
- Updated and expanded documentation of public engagement

Steps to Plan Submission

- August: Public Comment Period
- August 11: Greene County Presentation (5:30)
- August 17: Charlottesville Presentation (4:00)
- August 19: Fluvanna Presentation (6:00)
- September 2: Albemarle Presentation (1:00)
- **September 3: TJPDC Public Hearing (7:00)**
- September 8: Charlottesville (Consent Agenda 4:00) & Greene Adoption (5:30)
- September 16: Albemarle (Consent Agenda 1:00) & Fluvanna Adoption (6:00)
- **October 1: TJPDC Adoption (Consent Agenda 7:00)**
- Before October 24: Final Submission to DEQ

Questions?

Contact Information

Isabella O’Brien, Regional Planner 2

iobrien@tjpdc.org

434-422-4824

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION (TJPDC)
DRAFT Minutes, June 4, 2026

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT	IN PERSON	REMOTE	STAFF PRESENT	IN PERSON	REMOTE
Albemarle County			Christine Jacobs, Executive Director	x	
Ned Gallaway	x		David Blount, Deputy Director	x	
Mike Pruitt	x		Taylor Jenkins Lowery, Director of Transportation	x	
Fluvanna County					
Tony O'Brien (7:11 pm)	x				
Keith Smith, Chair	x				
Greene County					
Tim Goolsby	x				
James Higgins	x				
Louisa County					
Tommy Barlow	x				
Manning Woodward	x				
Nelson County					
Ernie Reed			**GUESTS/PUBLIC PRESENT**		
Jesse Rutherford	x		Yonna Smith	x	
City of Charlottesville					
Jen Fleisher	x				
Michael Payne, Vice-Chair	x				

1. CALL TO ORDER:

a. Call to Order, Roll Call:

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) Chair, Keith Smith, presided and called the TJPDC meeting to order at 7:01 pm. David Blount took attendance and certified that a quorum was present.

b. Vote to Allow Electronic Participation (if needed): None

2. MATTERS FROM THE PUBLIC:

a. Comments by the Public: None.

b. Comments provided via email, online, web site, etc.: None.

3. ADMINISTRATION:

a. Vote to Amend Agenda

Motion/Action: On a motion by Jesse Rutherford, seconded by Jen Fleisher, the Commission agenda was amended to add Item 9b, Consideration of Resolution to Authorize the Renewal of the Executive Director's Employment Agreement.

b. Special Recognition

Tony O'Brien presented Keith Smith with a Resolution of Appreciation from the Commission for his 15 years of service on the TJPD Commission, which included many years serving as the Commission Treasurer and this past year as Chair.

c. TJPDC Officer Election

The slate of officers presented by the Nominating Committee at the May meeting is as follows:

Chair – Michael Payne, City of Charlottesville
Vice-Chair – Manning Woodward, Louisa County
Treasurer – Ned Gallaway, Albemarle County
Secretary – Christine Jacobs (or designee)

Motion/Action: On a motion by Jesse Rutherford, seconded by Tim Goolsby, the Commission unanimously approved, by roll call vote, the nominated slate as TJPDC officers for FY2027.

4. PRESENTATIONS:

None

5. *CONSENT AGENDA:

a. Minutes of the May 7, 2026 Meeting
b. April Financial Reports
    i. April Dashboard Report
    ii. April Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement
    iii. April Balance Sheet
    iv. April Accrued Revenue Report

Motion/Action: On a motion by Jesse Rutherford, seconded by Tommy Barlow, the Commission unanimously approved the Consent Agenda as presented.

6. NEW BUSINESS:

a. SMART SCALE STAFF MEMO AND RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT

Taylor Jenkins, Director of Transportation, presented this item. She noted that the Commission historically has provided a resolution of support for project applications within rural areas of its boundaries, as it serves as the governing body for the rural transportation program.

Motion/Action: On a motion by Ned Gallaway, seconded by Jesse Rutherford, the Commission approved a resolution supporting the submission of Smart Scale applications requesting transportation funding by the localities, specifically for two projects each in Greene and Nelson Counties.

b. VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Christine Jacobs shared that the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) annually asks Planning District Commissions to identify regional priorities for anticipated CDBG funding applications in the competitive Community Improvement Grant program, which DHCD administers. No anticipated regional projects were identified in the Regional Priority Worksheet.

Motion/Action: On a motion by Michael Payne, seconded by Jen Fleisher, the Commission unanimously approved the 2026 CDBG Regional Priorities, as presented.

7. OLD BUSINESS:

None

8. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT:

a. Monthly Report

Christine Jacobs noted that her report was included in the meeting packet. She noted that TJPDC had welcomed a new Environmental Intern this past month. Christine participated in a Charlottesville Chamber trip to Chapel Hill to learn about their efforts in economic development, housing production, transit, and other regionalism-related items.

9. CLOSED SESSION:

a. Per *Code of Virginia* § 2.2-3711(A)1 – TJPDC Executive Director Annual Evaluation

Using the attached closed session form, prepared by David Blount, the TJPD Commission conducted the closed meeting procedures and certification required by § 2.2-3712. The closed session was held per *Code of Virginia* § 2.2-3711(A)1. Participants of the public were placed into the online 'waiting room' in Zoom during the closed session.

b. Resolution to Authorize the Renewal of the Executive Director's Employment Agreement

Motion/Action: On a motion by Tommy Barlow, seconded by Tim Goolsby, the Commission unanimously approved, on a roll call vote, the Resolution to Authorize the Renewal of the Executive Director's Employment Agreement.

10. OTHER BUSINESS:

a. Roundtable Discussion by Jurisdiction

b. Next Meeting – August 6, 2026, 7:00 pm
No July Meeting (unless special session is needed)
Items for next meeting:

i. Virtual Meeting Policy (annual)
ii. Resolution Authorizing Signing DRPT Master Agreement
iii. Housing Preservation Grant Pre-Application and Inter-Governmental Review and Resolution – For Consideration/Approval
iv. Regional Housing Study Update
v. May and June Financials – Year in Review
vi. Solid Waste Management Plan Update/Presentation

10. ADJOURNMENT:

Motion/Action: The meeting was declared adjourned at 8:10 pm.

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

THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

June 4, 2026

Prepared by David Blount, TJPDC

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT		STAFF PRESENT	
City of Charlottesville			
Michael Payne, Vice-Chair	x		
Jen Fleisher	x		
Albemarle County			
Ned Gallaway	x		
Michael Pruitt	x		
Fluvanna County			
Tony O'Brien	x		
Keith Smith, Chair	x		
Greene County			
Tim Goolsby	x		
James Higgins	x		
Louisa County		**GUESTS/PUBLIC PRESENT**	
Tommy Barlow	x		
Manning Woodward	x		
Nelson County			
Jesse Rutherford	x		
Ernie Reed			

<u>Closed Session:</u>

1. **Motion to Enter Closed Session:** I, Jesse Rutherford, 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 matters of employee performance of the Executive Director. Motion seconded by Michael Pruitt. Roll call vote:

______________ (Aye) (Nay) Michael Payne
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Jen Fleisher
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Ned Gallaway
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Michael Pruitt
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tony O'Brien
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Keith Smith
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tim Goolsby

______________ (Aye) (Nay) James Higgins
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Manning Woodward
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tommy Barlow
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Ernie Reed
______________(Aye) (Nay) Jesse Rutherford

Motion (Passed) (Failed)

2. **Motion to Exit Closed Session:** I, Jesse Rutherford, move that the Commission exit closed session. Motion seconded by Jen Fleisher for the Commission to exit closed session.

Roll call vote:

______________ (Aye) (Nay) Michael Payne
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Jen Fleisher
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Ned Gallaway
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Michael Pruitt
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tony O'Brien
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Keith Smith
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tim Goolsby
______________ (Aye) (Nay) James Higgins
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Manning Woodward
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tommy Barlow
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Ernie Reed
______________(Aye) (Nay) Jesse Rutherford

Motion (Passed) (Failed)

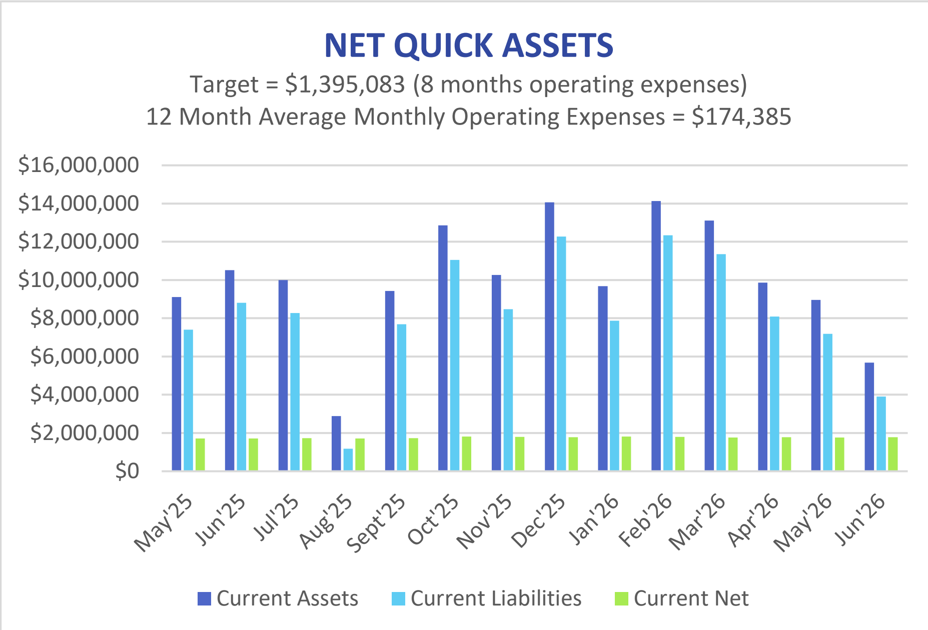
3. **Motion to Certify:** I, Jesse Rutherford, move that the Commission certify that to the best of each member's knowledge, only public business matter lawfully exempted from the open meeting requirements of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act and identified in the motion authorizing the closed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

Roll call vote:

______________ (Aye) (Nay) Michael Payne
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Jen Fleisher
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Ned Gallaway
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Mike Pruitt
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tony O'Brien
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Keith Smith
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tim Goolsby
______________ (Aye) (Nay) James Higgins
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Manning Woodward
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Tommy Barlow
______________ (Aye) (Nay) Ernie Reed
______________(Aye) (Nay) Jesse Rutherford

Motion (Passed) (Failed)

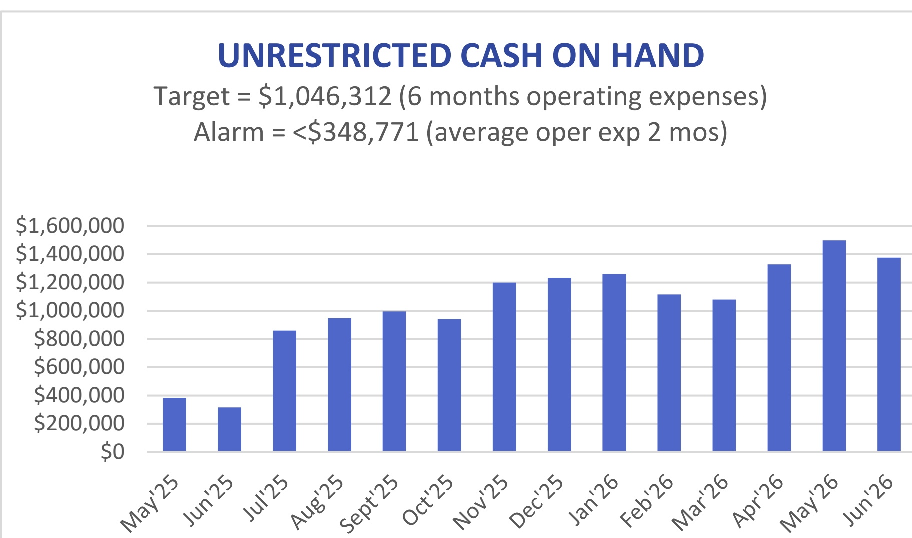
Certified: D Blount ______________



MONTHLY NET QUICK ASSETS

May'25 = $1,707,945
Jun'25 = $1,711,040
Jul'25 = $1,727,850
Aug'25 = $1,712,139
Sept'25 = $1,735,245
Oct'25 = $1,811,900
Nov'25 = $1,792,016
Dec'25 = $1,786,737
Jan'26 = $1,807,543
Feb'26 = $1,792,265
Mar'26 = $1,762,278
Apr'26 = $1,777,776
May'26 = $1,770,121
Jun'26 = $1,777,530

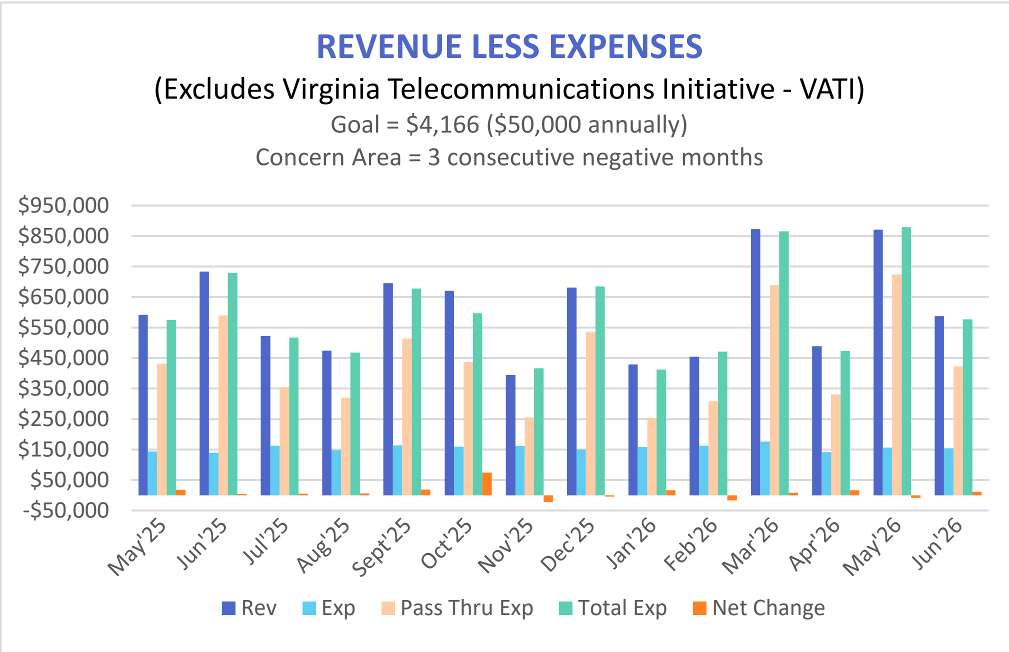
NET QUICK ASSETS are the highly liquid assets held by the agency, including cash, marketable securities, and accounts receivable. Net quick assets (NQA) are calculated as current assets (cash + marketable securities + prepaid assets + accounts receivable) minus current liabilities of payables and deferred revenue. The target is 8 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. As of June 30, TJPDC had 10.19 months of operating expenses. The rolling twelve-month average operating expenses increased to $174,385. The 3-month average operating expenses decreased to $164,923. Actual operating expenses for May and June were $169,822 and 168,142 respectively. Capital reserves as of June 30 were $382,447 (NQA minus 8 months of operating expenses).



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.

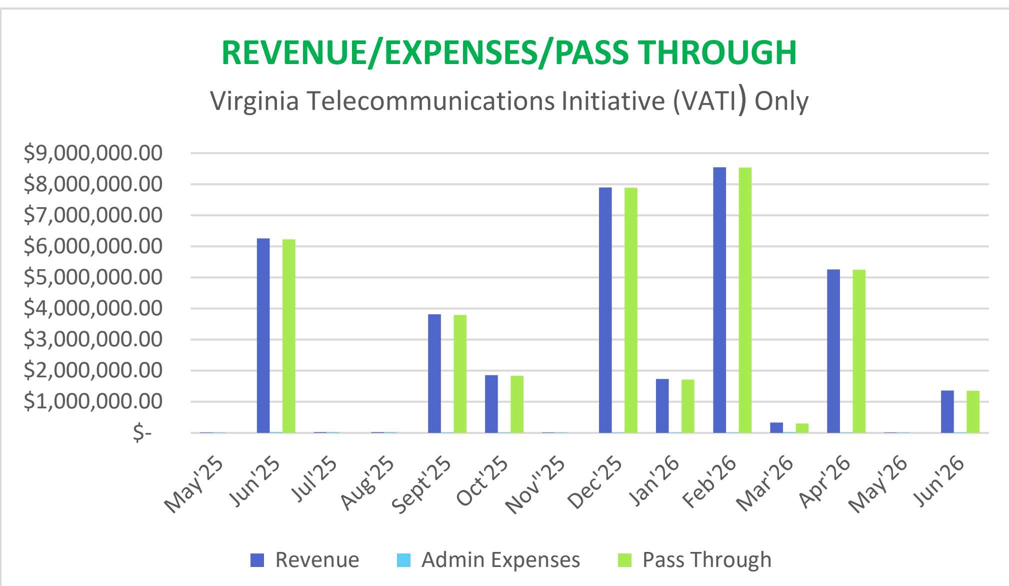
MONTHS OF UNRESTRICTED CASH divides unrestricted cash on hand by the agency's average monthly operating expenses to give the number of months of operation without any additional cash received. June financials indicate that there were 7.89 months of unrestricted cash on hand available.

NET REVENUE:



MONTHLY NET REVENUE

May'25 = $17,301
Jun'25 = $4,220
Jul'25 = $5,544
Aug'25 = $6,503
Sept'25 = $18,207
Oct'25 = $73,864
Nov'25 = ($22,083)
Dec'25 = ($4,339)
Jan'26 = $17,056
Feb'26 = ($16,721)
Mar'26 = $7,860
Apr'26 = $16,117
May'26 = ($8,361)
Jun'26 = $11,021



MONTHLY ADMIN

May'25 = $17,917
Jun'25 = $24,701
Jul'25 = $18,866
Aug'25 = $20,029
Sept'25 = $16,927
Oct'25 = $17,505
Nov'25 = $12,989
Dec'25 = $16,816
Jan'26 = $16,532
Feb'26 = $12,939
Mar'26 = $24,883
Apr'26 = $14,838
May'26 = $14,026
Jun'26 = $13,844

FY 26 FINANCIAL DASHBOARD

Through June 2026

NET REVENUE is the surplus or shortfall resulting from monthly revenues minus expenses. To prevent skewing of the data, pass through revenue and expenses from the Virginia Telecommunications Program (VATI) have been removed from the Revenue Less Expenses graph/data and are reported separately in the VATI revenues, expenses, and pass-through graph both shown above.

The agency recorded a net loss in May of $8,361 and a net gain in June of $11,021. The total net gain for the year is $112,887 with $59,056 attributable to the BRCTB.

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.
6. Effective October 2025 the TJPDC financials will recognize BRCTB member contributions, and the associated interest earned from the funds in the Virginia Investment Pool, as revenue monthly. October 2025 financials incorporate a one-time adjustment to reclassify $52,498 from deferred revenue to revenues to allow for reporting of the BRCTB fund balances.

	May 26	Budget	Jul '25 - May 26	YTD Budget	Annual Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense					
Income					
41100 · Federal Funding Source	454,513	2,734,868	30,657,869	30,083,546	32,818,414
4120 · State Funding Source	39,839	348,833	3,602,287	3,837,159	4,185,992
4130 · Local Source	322,173	404,353	4,153,054	4,447,882	4,852,235
42000 · Local Match Per Capita	15,414	15,414	169,556	169,551	184,965
4279 · Program Income	45,586		45,586		
4280 · Interest Income	5,467	4,833	58,476	53,167	58,000
4281 · BRCTB VIP Interest Income	167	362	4,140	3,978	4,340
4285 · Rent Income	1,876	1,543	16,551	16,971	18,514
Total Income	885,036	3,510,205	38,707,518	38,612,255	42,122,460
Gross Profit	885,036	3,510,205	38,707,518	38,612,255	42,122,460
Expense					
61000 · Personnel	136,420	143,959	1,560,196	1,583,551	1,727,511
6900 · Reimb. Overhead Allocation	0	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
6240 · Advertising / Marketing	3,437	3,353	27,946	36,888	40,241
62394 · Audit -Legal Expenses	3,707	2,448	30,093	26,932	29,380
6258 · Bank Charges	0	42	643	458	500
6260 · COGS	0	417	2,363	4,583	5,000
6281 · Dues	425	1,142	12,630	12,559	13,701
62850 · Insurance	576	661	6,836	7,271	7,932
6345 · Janitorial Service	0	833	5,741	9,167	10,000
6450 · Meeting Expenses	91	690	6,716	7,585	8,275
6310 · Postage	0	116	782	1,280	1,396
62890 · Printing/Copier	100	274	1,841	3,013	3,287
6390 · Professional Dev & Meetings	2,190	2,045	17,025	22,497	24,542
6320 · Rent	12,968	11,054	119,684	121,598	132,652
6280 · Subscription-Publications	22	116	700	1,274	1,390
6290 · Supplies	1,430	2,301	8,961	25,306	27,606
63210 · Technology & Equipment	3,790	4,189	44,065	46,082	50,271
6600 · Telephone & Internet Service	1,425	1,453	15,750	15,988	17,441
6380 · TJPDC Contractual Services	984	2,547	23,980	28,019	30,566
63300 · Travel	2,255	4,068	36,727	44,745	48,812

	May 26	Budget	Jul '25 - May 26	YTD Budget	Annual Budget
9999 · Miscellaneous	0	2,453	0	26,979	29,432
Total Expense	169,822	184,161	1,922,680	2,025,774	2,209,935
Net Ordinary Income	715,214	3,326,044	36,784,839	36,586,481	39,912,524
Other Income/Expense					
Other Expense					
82999 · Grants Contractual Services	23,931	41,929	398,017	461,223	503,152
83000 · HOME Pass-Through	430,172	90,837	1,276,964	999,207	1,090,044
84000 · Grants Pass-Through	269,471	3,184,071	35,007,992	35,024,782	38,208,853
Total Other Expense	723,575	3,316,837	36,682,973	36,485,212	39,802,049
Net Other Income	(723,575)	(3,316,837)	(36,682,973)	(36,485,212)	(39,802,049)
Net Income	**(8,361)**	**9,206**	**101,866**	**101,269**	**110,475**

Consolidated Profit and Loss

June 2026

	Jun 26	Budget	Jul '25 - Jun 26	YTD Budget	Annual Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense					
Income					
41100 · Federal Funding Source	141,555	2,734,868	30,799,423	32,818,414	32,818,414
4120 · State Funding Source	1,272,678	348,833	4,874,965	4,185,992	4,185,992
4130 · Local Source	462,503	404,353	4,615,558	4,852,235	4,852,235
42000 · Local Match Per Capita	15,414	15,414	184,970	184,965	184,965
4279 · Program Income	50,763		96,349		
4280 · Interest Income	5,342	4,833	63,818	58,000	58,000
4281 · BRCTB VIP Interest Income	164	362	4,303	4,340	4,340
4285 · Rent Income	1,716	1,543	18,268	18,514	18,514
Total Income	1,950,135	3,510,205	40,657,654	42,122,460	42,122,460
Gross Profit	1,950,135	3,510,205	40,657,654	42,122,460	42,122,460
Expense					
61000 · Personnel	127,373	143,959	1,687,569	1,727,511	1,727,511
6900 · Reimb. Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	(0)	(0)
6240 · Advertising / Marketing	3,154	3,353	31,100	40,241	40,241
62394 · Audit -Legal Expenses	866	2,448	30,959	29,380	29,380
6258 · Bank Charges	67	42	710	500	500
6260 · COGS	2,438	417	4,800	5,000	5,000
6281 · Dues	375	1,142	13,005	13,701	13,701
62850 · Insurance	1,283	661	8,119	7,932	7,932
6345 · Janitorial Service	0	833	5,741	10,000	10,000
6450 · Meeting Expenses	200	690	6,915	8,275	8,275
6310 · Postage	48	116	830	1,396	1,396
62890 · Printing/Copier	202	274	2,043	3,287	3,287
6390 · Professional Dev & Meetings	940	2,045	17,965	24,542	24,542
6320 · Rent	12,968	11,054	132,652	132,652	132,652
6280 · Subscription-Publications	125	116	825	1,390	1,390
6290 · Supplies	2,040	2,300	11,001	27,606	27,606
63210 · Technology & Equipment	8,684	4,189	52,748	50,271	50,271
6600 · Telephone & Internet Service	1,061	1,453	16,811	17,441	17,441
6380 · TJPDC Contractual Services	3,305	2,547	27,285	30,566	30,566
63300 · Travel	3,016	4,068	39,742	48,812	48,812

	Jun 26	Budget	Jul '25 - Jun 26	YTD Budget	Annual Budget
9999 · Miscellaneous	0	2,453	0	29,432	29,432
Total Expense	168,142	184,161	2,090,822	2,209,935	2,209,935
Net Ordinary Income	1,781,993	3,326,044	38,566,832	39,912,524	39,912,524
Other Income/Expense					
Other Expense					
82999 · Grants Contractual Services	19,704	41,929	417,721	503,152	503,152
83000 · HOME Pass-Through	76,363	90,837	1,353,327	1,090,044	1,090,044
84000 · Grants Pass-Through	1,674,905	3,184,071	36,682,897	38,208,853	38,208,853
Total Other Expense	1,770,972	3,316,837	38,453,945	39,802,049	39,802,049
Net Other Income	(1,770,972)	(3,316,837)	(38,453,945)	(39,802,049)	(39,802,049)
Net Income	**11,021**	**9,206**	**112,887**	**110,475**	**110,475**

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison
As of May 31, 2026

	May 31, 26	May 31, 25	$ Change
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Checking/Savings			
1100 · Cash	2,065,428.88	865,150.05	1,200,278.83
1189 · Capital Reserve	378,001.00	951,338.00	-573,337.00
Total Checking/Savings	2,443,429.88	1,816,488.05	626,941.83
Accounts Receivable			
1190 · Receivable Grants	5,196,343.28	7,287,157.55	-2,090,814.27
Total Accounts Receivable	5,196,343.28	7,287,157.55	-2,090,814.27
Other Current Assets			
1310 · Prepaid Rent	1,125.00	1,125.00	0.00
1330 · Prepaid Insurance	677.38	628.46	48.92
1360 · Prepaid Other	8,569.61	10,415.89	-1,846.28
1365 · Prepaid County Advance VATI	1,306,864.61	0.00	1,306,864.61
Total Other Current Assets	1,317,236.60	12,169.35	1,305,067.25
Total Current Assets	8,957,009.76	9,115,814.95	-158,805.19
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	161,909.57	122,334.57	39,575.00
1499 · Accumulated Depreciation	-129,413.63	-123,376.91	-6,036.72
Total Fixed Assets	46,869.05	13,330.77	33,538.28
TOTAL ASSETS	**9,003,878.81**	**9,129,145.72**	**-125,266.91**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable			
2100 · Accounts Payable-General	5,301,956.09	6,876,112.97	-1,574,156.88
Total Accounts Payable	5,301,956.09	6,876,112.97	-1,574,156.88
Credit Cards			
2155 · Accounts Payable Credit Card	7,654.53	6,147.69	1,506.84
Total Credit Cards	7,654.53	6,147.69	1,506.84

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison
As of May 31, 2026

	May 31, 26	May 31, 25	$ Change
Other Current Liabilities			
2159 · Accrued Expenses	0.00	8,094.13	-8,094.13
2160 · Accrued Payroll Payable	2,464.08	35,531.07	-33,066.99
2750 · Cigarette Tax Refunds Payable	207.76	0.00	207.76
2800 · Deferred Revenue	1,874,605.96	500,659.36	1,373,946.60
Total Other Current Liabilities	1,877,277.80	544,284.56	1,332,993.24
Total Current Liabilities	7,186,888.42	7,426,545.22	-239,656.80
Long Term Liabilities			
2200 · Leave Payable	76,813.29	61,356.16	15,457.13
Total Long Term Liabilities	76,813.29	61,356.16	15,457.13
Total Liabilities	7,263,701.71	7,487,901.38	-224,199.67
Equity			
3000 · General Operating Fund	1,253,016.43	529,105.64	723,910.79
3100 · Restricted Capital Reserve	378,001.00	951,338.00	-573,337.00
3600 · Net Investment in Fixed Assets	7,294.05	13,330.77	-6,036.72
Net Income	101,865.62	147,469.93	-45,604.31
Total Equity	1,740,177.10	1,641,244.34	98,932.76
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**9,003,878.81**	**9,129,145.72**	**-125,266.91**

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison
As of June 30, 2026

	Jun 30, 26	Jun 30, 25	$ Change
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Checking/Savings			
1100 · Cash	1,911,771.16	771,277.51	1,140,493.65
1189 · Capital Reserve	382,447.00	945,995.00	-563,548.00
Total Checking/Savings	2,294,218.16	1,717,272.51	576,945.65
Accounts Receivable			
1190 · Receivable Grants	2,056,210.98	8,779,365.27	-6,723,154.29
Total Accounts Receivable	2,056,210.98	8,779,365.27	-6,723,154.29
Other Current Assets			
1310 · Prepaid Rent	900.00	900.00	0.00
1330 · Prepaid Insurance	8,584.00	8,129.00	455.00
1360 · Prepaid Other	11,927.48	16,157.37	-4,229.89
1365 · Prepaid County Advance VATI	1,306,864.61	0.00	1,306,864.61
Total Other Current Assets	1,328,276.09	25,186.37	1,303,089.72
Total Current Assets	5,678,705.23	10,521,824.15	-4,843,118.92
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	161,909.57	122,334.57	39,575.00
1499 · Accumulated Depreciation	-129,916.69	-123,879.97	-6,036.72
Total Fixed Assets	46,365.99	12,827.71	33,538.28
TOTAL ASSETS	**5,725,071.22**	**10,534,651.86**	**-4,809,580.64**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable			
2100 · Accounts Payable-General	2,038,901.91	8,333,483.36	-6,294,581.45
Total Accounts Payable	2,038,901.91	8,333,483.36	-6,294,581.45
Credit Cards			
2155 · Accounts Payable Credit Card	15,826.99	15,150.77	676.22
Total Credit Cards	15,826.99	15,150.77	676.22

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison
As of June 30, 2026

	Jun 30, 26	Jun 30, 25	$ Change
Other Current Liabilities			
2160 · Accrued Payroll Payable	3,094.63	2,629.13	465.50
2750 · Cigarette Tax Refunds Payable	207.76	0.00	207.76
2800 · Deferred Revenue	1,843,143.91	479,312.05	1,363,831.86
Total Other Current Liabilities	1,846,446.30	481,941.18	1,364,505.12
Total Current Liabilities	3,901,175.20	8,830,575.31	-4,929,400.11
Long Term Liabilities			
2200 · Leave Payable	73,200.61	60,231.41	12,969.20
Total Long Term Liabilities	73,200.61	60,231.41	12,969.20
Total Liabilities	3,974,375.81	8,890,806.72	-4,916,430.91
Equity			
3000 · General Operating Fund	1,248,570.43	534,448.64	714,121.79
3100 · Restricted Capital Reserve	382,447.00	945,995.00	-563,548.00
3600 · Net Investment in Fixed Assets	6,790.99	12,827.71	-6,036.72
Net Income	112,886.99	150,573.79	-37,686.80
Total Equity	1,750,695.41	1,643,845.14	106,850.27
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**5,725,071.22**	**10,534,651.86**	**-4,809,580.64**

Accrued Revenue by Grant or Contract **For Year Ending June 30, 2026**

Program Code	PROGRAM CONTRACTS/GRANTS Without Pass-Thrus	TOTAL PROGRAM CONTRACT/ GRANT AMOUNT	APRIL 2026	MAY 2026	JUNE 2026	YEAR TO DATE FY26	PREVIOUS YEARS	ESTIMATED BUDGET AMOUNT FOR FY27+	GRANT TO DATE	GRANT-CONTRACT REMAINING FY26	NOTES
299	**State Support to PDC (DHCD)**	$ 163,898			$ 5,710	$ 5,710	$ -	$ 158,188	$ 5,710	$ -	State funding to TJPDC General/Contingency
112	**TJPDC Corporation**	$ 5,127	$ -	$ 1,302		$ 5,127	$ -	$ -	$ 5,127	$ -	501(c)3 Non-profit Arm
110	**Bank Interest**	$ 63,818	$ 5,313	$ 5,467	$ 5,342	$ 63,818	$ -	$ -	$ 63,818	$ -	Interest Earned from TJPDC
760	**BRCTB One-time Adjust + Bank Interest (VIP) + Fees**	$ 59,056	$ 163	$ 167	$ 214	$ 59,056	$ -	$ -	$ 59,056	$ -	Rev. Adj. + Interest & Penalties Retained by BRCTB (fund balance)
120	**SCRC**	$ 46,052	$ 1,054	$ 455	$ 6,189	$ 27,657	$ 18,395		$ 46,052	$ (0)	*SCRC Cooperative Agreement (Oct 1-Sept 30)
170/171	**Rural Transportation**	$ 58,000	$ 3,649	$ 4,726	$ 9,010	$ 54,981	$ -	$ -	$ 54,981	$ 3,019	VDOT Rural Transp Planning
273	**Water Street Center & Office Leases**	$ 18,268	$ 640	$ 1,876	$ 1,716	$ 18,268	$ -	$ -	$ 18,268	$ -	Rental Fees
277	**Legislative Liaison**	$ 152,926	$ 7,908	$ 6,289	$ 9,038	$ 129,554	$ -	$ 23,372	$ 129,554	$ -	*Legislative Operations
278	**VAPDC-ED**	$ 57,757	$ 4,842	$ 4,675	$ 4,812	$ 57,757	$ -	$ -	$ 57,757	$ -	Contract for Admin Services
296	**Member Per Capita**	$ 202,917	$ 15,414	$ 15,414	$ 15,414	$ 184,970	$ -	$ 17,947	$ 184,970	$ -	Local Govt Annual Contributions (Includes $17,949 in FY25 Deferred Rev.)
303	**Solid Waste**	$ 16,630	$ 2,021	$ 1,808	$ 566	$ 15,721	$ -	$ 909	$ 15,721	$ 0	*Contract for annual reporting
306.1	**Louisa Co - Comp Plan**	$ 13,946	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 13,946	$ -	$ -	$ 13,946	$ (0)	Louisa County - Comp Plan ($1,000 covered w/Louisa per capita)
907	**WIP Phase III - Contract #8**	$ 58,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 37,922	$ 20,078		$ 58,000	$ -	Watershed Improvement Plan
907	**WIP Phase III - Contract #9**	$ 58,000	$ 4,714	$ 5,196	$ 4,092	$ 29,376		$ 28,624	$ 29,376	$ -	*Watershed Improvement Plan (Pending application/award)
908	**RRBC**	$ 13,159	$ 957	$ 1,069	$ 1,407	$ 13,159	$ -	$ -	$ 13,159	$ -	*Rivanna River Basin Commission annual contributions and event fees
Program Code	PROGRAM CONTRACTS/GRANTS With Pass-Thrus	$ -									
172	**Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A)**	$ 84,259	$ 795	$ -	$ -	$ 13,705	$ 70,533	$ 21	$ 84,238	$ 0	*Estimated Completion - Sept 2025
	SS4A Pass-Thru	$ 985,647	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 75,385	$ 910,262	$ -	$ 985,647	$ -	*Pass through to Kimley Horn, AvidCore, and VDOT
180-25	**Mobility Management - 2025**	$ 194,790	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 40,893	$ 153,896	$ -	$ 194,790	$ -	*Mobility Management - Oct 1 - September 30, 2025
	Mobility Management Pass-Thru - 2025	$ 11,831	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11,831	$ -	$ 11,831	$ -	Contracted with JABA (2 months)
180-26	**Mobility Management - 2026 (5310 other capital)**	$ 307,237	$ 27,556	$ 23,117	$ 26,683	$ 192,124	$ -	$ 115,113	$ 192,124	$ -	*Mobility Management - Oct 1 - September 30, 2026
	MM - 2026 Capital Pass-Thru	$ 2,533	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,533	$ -	$ -	$ 2,533	$ -	*No capital pass-thru
180-26.1	**MM Operating Pass-Thru - 2026**	$ 6,053	$ -	$ -	$ 551	$ 2,326	$ -	$ 3,726	$ 2,326	$ -	PATH Volunteer Driver Assistance & mileage reimbursement
180B-Local	**Mobility Management - Branding / Other**	$ 17,473	$ 148	$ 12	$ 28	$ 5,991	$ 9,787	$ 1,695	$ 15,778	$ -	*BAMA grant, CACF grant, UVA contribution to support Mobility Mgmt
	Mobility Management Pass-Thru	$ 30,027	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 30,027	$ -	$ 30,027	$ -	Branding/Marketing Consultant for Mobility Management
180C-RTAP	**Mobility Management - RTAP Grant**	$ 5,825	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,427	$ 4,398	$ -	$ 5,825	$ -	RTAP Training Grant
180D-TAF	**PATH - Transportation Asst. Fund**	$ 5,000	$ 280	$ 505	$ -	$ 3,915	$ 424	$ 661	$ 4,339	$ -	PATH Transportation Assistance Fund
181	**RTP/CARTA - Admin**	$ 64,257	$ 4,684	$ 9,748	$ 3,962	$ 64,257	$ -	$ -	$ 64,257	$ 0	*Regional Transit Partnership / CARTA
185	**CARTA Prioritization Plan - Admin**	$ 40,000	$ 2,783	$ 2,128	$ 4,836	$ 20,166	$ -	$ 19,834	$ 20,166	$ -	*CARTA Prioritization Plan
	CARTA Prioritization Plan Pass-Thru	$ 160,000	$ 17,300	$ 23,931	$ 19,704	$ 93,669	$ -	$ 66,331	$ 93,669	$ -	*Consultant Pass-thru
190/195/198	**MPO-PL**	$ 308,793	$ 19,053	$ 20,394	$ 10,583	$ 270,777	$ -	$ 38,016	$ 270,777	$ -	*MPO PL Transportation Planning - Passive Roll Over Permitted
191/196/199	**MPO-FTA**	$ 132,384	$ 8,693	$ 1,646	$ 6,901	$ 132,087	$ -	$ 297	$ 132,087	$ 0	MPO FTA Transit Planning (ext. to 12/31/26 to use remaining FY26 funds)
193/193.1/193.3	**Rideshare - Admin (includes RTAP Grants)**	$ 185,773	$ 11,588	$ 16,299	$ 22,816	$ 172,104	$ -	$ -	$ 172,104	$ 13,669	Rideshare TDM Program Mktg & Mgmt (not eligible for roll over)
726	**HOME ARP - Admin**	$ 367,841	$ 727	$ 1,016	$ 1,045	$ 34,988	$ 164,274	$ 168,579	$ 199,262	$ -	*HUD-ARPA Planning funds (not to exceed 5% of grant)
	HOME ARP Pass-Thru	$ 2,084,430	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 649,028	$ 132,875	$ 1,302,527	$ 781,903	$ -	*Admin includes Consultant for Gap Analysis
727-22	**HOME-22 TJPDC Admin**	$ 74,783	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 74,783	$ -	$ 74,783	$ -	*HUD HOME-22 Housing Grants Admin
	HOME-22 Pass-Thru	$ 713,113	$ -	$ 137,490	$ 1,628	$ 291,471	$ 401,916	$ 19,725	$ 693,388	$ -	*HUD HOME-22 Housing Grants Construction
727-23	**HOME-23 TJPDC Admin**	$ 78,529	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 78,529	$ -	$ 78,529	$ 0	*HUD HOME-23 Housing Grants Admin
	HOME-23 Pass-Thru	$ 767,181	$ -	$ 113,627	$ 29,394	$ 179,018	$ 206,577	$ 381,586	$ 385,595	$ -	*HUD HOME-23 Housing Grants Construction
727-24	**HOME-24 TJPDC Admin**	$ 65,111	$ 4,219	$ 4,082	$ 1,776	$ 29,090	$ 183	$ 35,838	$ 29,273	$ -	*HUD HOME-24 Housing Grants Admin
	HOME-24 Pass Thru	$ 646,677	$ -	$ 179,056	$ 25,092	$ 213,560	$ 79,475	$ 353,642	$ 293,035	$ -	*HUD HOME-24 Housing Grants Construction
727-25	**HOME-25 TJPDC Admin**	$ 68,701	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 68,701	$ -	$ -	*HUD HOME-24 Housing Grants Admin
	HOME-25 Pass Thru	$ 638,558	$ -	$ -	$ 20,249	20,249		$ 618,308	$ 20,249	$ -	*HUD HOME-24 Housing Grants Construction
728-23	**Housing Preservation Grant-23 - Admin**	$ 32,838	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 973	$ 31,865	$ -	$ 32,838	$ -	*USDA Housing Repair Admin
	HPG-23 Pass-Thru	$ 179,597	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,498	$ 170,099	$ -	$ 179,597	$ 0	*USDA Housing Repair Construction
728-24	**Housing Preservation Grant-24 - Admin**	$ 20,370	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16,358	$ 4,012	$ -	$ 20,370	$ -	*USDA Housing Repair Admin
	HPG-24 Pass-Thru	$ 115,427	$ -	$ -	$ 3,450	$ 38,671	$ 55,131	$ 21,625	$ 93,802	$ -	*USDA Housing Repair Construction
728-25	**Housing Preservation Grant-25 - Admin**	$ 10,992	$ 2,392	$ 1,048	$ 768	$ 8,300	$ -	$ 2,692	$ 8,300	$ -	*USDA Housing Repair Admin
	HPG-25 Pass-Thru	$ 62,289	$ -	$ -	$ 32,325	$ 39,450	$ -	$ 22,839	$ 39,450	$ -	*USDA Housing Repair Construction
729	**Regional Housing Partnership**	$ 49,501	$ 4,398	$ 3,171	$ 1,911	$ 49,501	$ -	$ -	$ 49,501	$ 0	Regional Housing Partnership
729-1	**RHP Housing Summits (2025, 2027)**	$ 87,247	$ 627	$ 691	$ -	$ 1,318	$ 85,239	$ 691	$ 86,556	$ -	RHP Housing Summit 2025 $691 deferred to FY27+
730.1/730.2/730.3	**RHP Housing Study**	$ 138,727	$ 6,381	$ 3,591	$ 6,451	$ 53,684	$ 37,139	$ 47,904	$ 90,823	$ -	*Regional Housing Study Grant
	RHP Housing Study Pass-Thru	$ 148,330	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 60,735	$ -	$ 87,595	$ 60,735	$ -	*Pass through - Consultant for Housing Study
733	**VA Housing Development - Admin**	$ 199,500	$ 2,531	$ 1,306	$ 1,325	$ 29,872	$ 152,806	$ 16,823	$ 182,677	$ -	*VA Housing PDC - Admin
	VA Housing Pass-Through	$ 1,800,500	$ -	$ -		$ 183,450	$ 1,616,728.11	$ 322	$ 1,800,178	$ (0)	*VA Housing PDC - Construction/Partnership
760	**Blue Ridge Cigarette Tax Board**	$ 117,435	$ 11,892	$ 7,145	$ 10,644	$ 117,435	$ -	$ -	$ 117,435	$ 0	BRCTB Administrative Fees
	Cig Tax Pass-Through	$ 3,274,559	$ 281,994	$ 269,471	$ 287,995	$ 3,274,559	$ -	$ -	$ 3,274,559	$ -	BRCTB Pass through - tax revenue
761	**VATI 22 - Admin**	$ 925,000	$ 9,330	$ 10,886	$ 10,952	$ 148,018	$ 677,906	$ 99,076	$ 825,924	$ -	*VATI Admin - 36-42 months
	VATI 22 Pass-Through	$ 117,800,904	$ 5,242,118	$ -	$ -	$ 28,315,944	$ 81,354,996.54	$ 8,129,963	$ 109,670,941	$ (0)	*Program/Construction Pass-Through
762	**VATI 24 - Admin**	$ 230,062	$ 5,527	$ 3,139	$ 2,892	$ 52,197	$ 41,241	$ 136,624	$ 93,438	$ -	*VATI Admin - 18 months
	VATI 24 Pass-Through	$ 13,058,438	$ -	$ -	$ 1,348,573	$ 4,956,047	$ -	$ 8,102,391	$ 4,956,047	$ -	*Program/Construction Pass-Through
765	**DHCD - BEAD**	$ 26,500	$ -	$ -	$ 1,267	$ 1,781	$ -	$ 24,719	$ 1,781	$ -	DHCD--BEAD Admin Fees
	DHCD - BEAD Pass-Through	$ 265,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 265,000	$ -	$ -	Pass through - direct costs
901	**DEQ Septic Program - Admin**	$ 18,390	$ 284	$ 71	$ 875	$ 9,060	$ 4,198	$ 5,132	$ 13,258	$ -	Dept of Environmental Quality - Septic Program
	DEQ Septic Pass-Through	$ 146,630	$ 31,664	$ -	$ -	$ 44,193	$ -	$ 102,437	$ 44,193	$ -	*Program/Construction Pass-Through
902	**DEQ Rain Barrel Program**	$ 10,821	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,872	$ 6,902	$ 1,047	$ 9,774	$ 0	Dept of Environmental Quality - Rain Barrel Program
	DEQ Rain Barrel Pass-Through	$ 3,477	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,949	$ -	$ 1,528	$ 1,949	$ -	Pass through - direct costs
903	**DEQ Reg'l Water Supply Planning**	$ 18,124	$ 2,218	$ 3,021	$ -	$ 14,053	$ 4,071	$ -	$ 18,124	$ -	Dept of Environmental Quality - Regional Water Supply Planning
916	**Oak Hill Fund Septic Program Pass-Through**	$ 25,000			$ 1,950	$ 1,950	$ -	$ 23,050	$ 1,950	$ -	Pass through - direct costs
	TOTAL - All Programs	$ 147,800,015	$ 5,745,857	$ 885,036	$ 1,950,135	$ 40,657,654	$ 86,610,573	$ 20,515,099	$ 127,268,227	$ 16,689	TOTAL - All Programs
	Pass Thru Sub-totals	$ 142,636,199	$ 5,573,076	$ 723,575	$ 1,770,910	$ 38,453,686	$ 84,969,917	$ 19,502,596	$ 123,423,603	$ (0)	Pass-Thru Subtotal

*indicates unspent funds can 'roll-over' in FY27

12 month average - Operating Expenses	$	174,385
3 month average - Operating Expenses	$	164,923
last month - Operating Expenses	$	168,142

Total Grant Funds Remaining	$	16,689
Pass-through funds	$	-
TJPDC Available Funds	$	-
Average Funds Available per Month	$	-

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

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MEMORANDUM

To: TJPD Commissioners

From: Laura Greene, Director of Finance and Human Resources

Date: August 6, 2026

Re: FY26 Quarter Four (April – June 2026) Financial Report

Purpose: To provide a quarterly report on the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission's finances for April 1 through June 30 of 2026.

The meeting materials include the June Financial Dashboard, Accrued Revenue Report, Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement, and Balance Sheet. Additionally, the meeting materials include a FY26 Quarter Four Profit and Loss Prior Year Comparison Statement. This staff memo serves as a high-level overview of the agency's performance in Quarter Four.

Quarter Four Financial Overview:

Net quick assets have increased $15,252 from $1,762,278 on March 31, 2026, to $1,777,530 on June 30, 2026. Based on the twelve-month average for operating expenses, we have 10.19 months of available operating expenses (compared to 10.14 in March). Our current goal is eight months of available operating expenses. Funds available for Capital Reserves are $382,447 (Net Quick Assets minus 8 months operating expenses).

Unrestricted Cash on Hand as of June 30 was $1,375,492 or 7.89 months of average monthly operating expenses. Six months is our current target level, and concern level is less than two.

Revenue less Expenses – The net gain in June was $11,021 resulting in a cumulative fiscal year net gain of $112,887.

Profit & Loss (P&L) - Budget vs Actual – On June 30 we were 100% through FY26:

	FY26 Operating Budget (approved 3/5/26)	FY26 Actual as of 6/30/26	Percentage of Budget Spent	Dollar Variance
Revenue	$ 42,122,461	$ 40,657,654	96.52%	$ 1,464,807
Operating Expense	$ 2,209,931	$ 2,090,822	94.61%	$ 119,109
Pass Through	$ 39,802,049	$ 38,453,945	96.61%	$ 1,348,104
Net Gain	$ 110,481	$ 112,887	102.18%	$ 2,406

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Balance Sheet: As of June 30, total current assets were $5,678,705, a $4,843,119 decrease from this time last year. The cash and pre-paid accounts increased $1,140,494, and $1,303,090 respectively. The capital reserve and accounts receivable accounts decreased $563,548 and $6,723,154 respectively. The accounts receivable decrease is due primarily to the VATI program.

As of June 30, total current liabilities were $3,901,175, a $4,929,400 decrease from this time last year. The accounts payable decreased $6,294,581. The credit card payable, accrued expenses and deferred revenues increased $1,364,505. Accounts payable decrease is due primarily to the VATI program.

Accrued revenues: Existing grant and contract balances available for roll-over into FY27 as shown in the Accrued Revenue report are $20,515,099. As of June 30, the 12-month average for operating expenses was $174,385. Operating expenses for June were $168,142, a $32,462 decrease from March.

Following program/project closeouts, final year-end financials may be revised from what is presented to date. Final year-end financials will be presented to the board in a future meeting with the FY26 audit report.

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Profit & Loss Prev Year Comparison
April through June 2026

	Apr - Jun 26	Apr - Jun 25	$ Change	% Change
Ordinary Income/Expense				
Income				
41100 · Federal Funding Source	5,950,226.78	7,661,633.58	-1,711,406.80	-22.3%
4120 · State Funding Source	1,349,780.15	356,129.64	993,650.51	279.0%
4130 · Local Source	1,117,581.65	1,007,636.37	109,945.28	10.9%
42000 · Local Match Per Capita	46,242.45	26,652.78	19,589.67	73.5%
4279 · Program Income	96,349.21	11,460.00	84,889.21	740.7%
4280 · Interest Income	16,121.22	16,554.39	-433.17	-2.6%
4281 · BRCTB VIP Interest Income	493.93	0.00	493.93	100.0%
4285 · Rent Income	4,232.70	7,305.00	-3,072.30	-42.1%
4999 · Prior Year Rev Corr	0.00	0.02	-0.02	-100.0%
Total Income	8,581,028.09	9,087,371.78	-506,343.69	-5.6%
Gross Profit	8,581,028.09	9,087,371.78	-506,343.69	-5.6%
Expense				
61000 · Personnel	393,823.66	382,610.01	11,213.65	2.9%
6900 · Reimb. Overhead Allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
6901 · Non-Reimb. Overhead Allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
6240 · Advertising / Marketing	8,208.82	12,264.56	-4,055.74	-33.1%
62394 · Audit -Legal Expenses	5,378.96	18,543.46	-13,164.50	-71.0%
6258 · Bank Charges	237.00	120.00	117.00	97.5%
6260 · COGS	2,437.50	0.00	2,437.50	100.0%
6281 · Dues	1,675.00	1,830.00	-155.00	-8.5%
62850 · Insurance	2,435.00	2,164.97	270.03	12.5%
6345 · Janitorial Service	0.00	300.07	-300.07	-100.0%
6450 · Meeting Expenses	1,023.40	1,258.15	-234.75	-18.7%
6310 · Postage	126.04	259.63	-133.59	-51.5%
62890 · Printing/Copier	448.58	1,165.99	-717.41	-61.5%
6390 · Professional Dev & Meetings	3,605.00	4,477.58	-872.58	-19.5%
6320 · Rent	38,902.98	27,027.75	11,875.23	43.9%
6280 · Subscription-Publications	168.60	71.96	96.64	134.3%
6290 · Supplies	4,898.92	1,738.08	3,160.84	181.9%
63210 · Technology & Equipment	15,268.48	10,454.83	4,813.65	46.0%
6600 · Telephone & Internet Service	3,912.27	4,414.08	-501.81	-11.4%
6380 · TJPDC Contractual Services	5,451.51	13,665.83	-8,214.32	-60.1%
63300 · Travel	6,766.63	4,975.74	1,790.89	36.0%
Total Expense	494,768.35	487,342.69	7,425.66	1.5%
Net Ordinary Income	8,086,259.74	8,600,029.09	-513,769.35	-6.0%
Other Income/Expense				
Other Expense				
82999 · Grants Contractual Services	60,934.62	339,248.91	-278,314.29	-82.0%
83000 · HOME Pass-Through	506,535.47	166,709.30	339,826.17	203.8%
84000 · Grants Pass-Through	7,500,152.16	8,038,718.95	-538,566.79	-6.7%
Total Other Expense	8,067,622.25	8,544,677.16	-477,054.91	-5.6%
Net Other Income	-8,067,622.25	-8,544,677.16	477,054.91	5.6%
Net Income	**18,637.49**	**55,351.93**	**-36,714.44**	**-66.3%**

MEMORANDUM

TO: TJPD Commissioners
FROM: David Blount, Deputy Director, and Christine Jacobs, Executive Director
DATE: July 30, 2026
RE: Rural Health Transformation Program (RHTP)

Purpose: To provide an overview of discussions between state officials and PDCs concerning the Rural Health Transformation Program.

Background and Information: The Rural Health Transformation Program (RHTP) was authorized by H.R. 1 (Section 71401 of Public Law 119-21 enacted July, 2025) to empower states to strengthen rural communities by improving healthcare access, quality, and outcomes by transforming the healthcare delivery ecosystem. Through the program, Virginia received first year funding of $189.5 million, which is being administered by the Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS). The state's implementation plan is centered around four initiatives, one of which is called "Connected to Care, Closer to Home," which includes $63.9 million set aside for mobile and hybrid care subgrants. It is this "bucket" of funding that likely will involve PDCs.

The Director of the Rural Health Transformation initiative in Virginia reached out to PDCs and has been meeting regularly with them for the past six weeks. The state is looking for PDCs to be implementation partners who manage and administer program subgrants, which would be for the likes of telehealth expansion and community-based access projects in rural areas of the state. There was a strong interest in funding from this bucket during the initial state application process for the federal dollars last fall.

It is anticipated that about 10 PDCs could be engaged to provide management and administration of these subgrants. PDCs would be in line to run a selection process to award grant funds to community health care providers; request grant funds from DMAS and distribute them; monitor the projects; and submit regular reports to DMAS. Total administrative costs available for the work cannot exceed 10% of the total award for the entire program. The first performance period would extend to September 2027.

In order to meet a recently accelerated deadline, the state has been working with one PDC to get under contract so it can show adequate progress toward a key implementation benchmark. Assuming that happens, we expect continuing discussions over the coming weeks to devise a strategy and structure to include the rest of the PDCs that are interested in assisting with implementation.

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RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE PARTICIPATION IN THE RURAL HEALTH TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM

WHEREAS, Virginia has received first year funding of $189.5 million for the Rural Health Transformation Program (RHTP), which was authorized by the federal H.R. 1 last year, and is being administered by the Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS); and

WHEREAS, one of the program's four core initiatives includes $63.9 million for mobile and hybrid care subgrants; and

WHEREAS, state officials have reached out to Planning District Commissions (PDCs) and have been meeting regularly with them about assisting the state to implement the initiative; and

WHEREAS, the state would like PDCs to be implementation partners who manage and administer program subgrants for telehealth expansion and community-based access projects in rural areas of the state; and

WHEREAS, the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) is aware of the need for expanded healthcare access in rural parts of the region and the state; and

WHERAS, under a state/PDC partnership, PDCs would be in line to run a selection process to award grant funds to community health care providers; request grant funds from DMAS and distribute them; monitor the projects; and submit regular reports to DMAS; and

WHERAS, administrative costs available for such work cannot exceed 10% of the total award for the entire program, and the performance period would extend to September 2027; now therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission, that Executive Director Christine Jacobs be authorized to execute any contract with DMAS or another Virginia Planning District Commission to enable the TJPDC to manage and administer program subgrants under this initiative; and be it

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Commission certifies that any funds granted to the TJPDC shall be used only for such purposes as authorized, and that records of receipts of expenditures will be maintained for auditing purposes.

Adopted this 6th day of August, 2026.

______________________________	______________________________
Christine Jacobs, Executive Director	Michael Payne, Chair
Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission	Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
______________________	______________________
Date	Date

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MEMORANDUM

To: TJPD Commissioners
From: Christine Jacobs, Executive Director
Date: August 6, 2026
Re: Executive Director's Report

Purpose: To review the current agenda packet and inform Commissioners of agency activities since June 4, 2026. Items with an asterisk (*) require action from the Commission.

1. **Call to Order**
   a. Call to Order, Roll Call – *Chair Payne, David Blount*
   b. *Vote to Allow Electronic Participation, if needed – *Chair Payne, David Blount*

2. **Matters from the Public**
   a. Comments by the public are limited to no more than 2 minutes per person.
   b. Comments provided via email, online, website, etc. *(Read by David Blount)*

3. **Administration**
   a. **Staff Introduction** – Director of Regional Planning and Operations, Kate Wythe

   b. **Special Award Recognition –** Keith Smith

   c. ***Annual Adoption of Remote Participation and Virtual Meeting Policy –** Christine Jacobs
   The Remote Electronic Meeting Participation and All-Virtual meeting policy has two purposes. The first is to provide for the TJPDC to permit a member to participate in a Commission meeting through electronic means from a remote location, and the second is to allow the Commission to conduct all-virtual meetings, in the manner allowed by the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). § 2.2-3708.3 (D) requires that public bodies "…shall at least once annually adopt a policy, by recorded vote at a public meeting…" A draft copy of the policy is included in the meeting materials.

   ***Recommended Action:** Staff recommends a motion to adopt the Remote Electronic Meeting Participation and All-Virtual Meeting Policy, as presented.

   d. **TJPDC Appointments**
   Central Virginia Regional Housing Partnership (CVRHP) – In the September meeting, the Commission will need to appoint one current commissioner to serve on the CVRHP. The meetings are held quarterly. A copy of the current partnership roster is included in the meeting materials. No action is needed on this item at this time.

4. **Presentations**
   a. **Regional Housing Study Update** – *Laurie Jean Talun*
   Staff will review the regional housing study's scope, recent activities and update the Commissioners on the progress to date.

b. **Draft Solid Waste Management Plan Presentation** – *Isabella O'Brien*
The Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (SWPU) includes the City of Charlottesville and the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene. The SWPU conducts an annual census of solid waste and recycling activities within the unit and submits an annual report to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. Additionally, the SWPU maintains the Five-Year Solid Waste Management Plan (9VAC20-130-120. Planning Requirements). The current plan is required to be updated by October of 2026. A copy of the draft plan as well as a copy of staff's presentation are included in the meeting materials. Additional information is available at https://tjpdc.org/our-work/solid-waste/. The September meeting will include a required public hearing for the plan with action expected from the commission in their October meeting (consent agenda). No action is required at this time.

5. ***Consent Agenda –** *Chair Payne*
Copies of the following materials are included in the meeting materials:
   a. ***Minutes of June 4, 2026, Commission Meeting; Minutes of the Closed Session June 4, 2026**
   b. ***May and June Financial Reports**
      i. June Dashboard Report
      ii. May and June Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement
      iii. May and June Balance Sheet
      iv. May and June Accrued Revenue Report

   ***Recommended Action:** Staff recommends a motion to approve the consent agenda.

6. ***New Business**
   a. ***FY26 Quarter Four Report (April - June)** – *Laura Greene*
   Each quarter, the Finance Director provides an update to the commission on the quarterly financials. A copy of staff's Quarter Two Financial memo as well as a copy of the Profit and Loss Prior Year Comparison report are included in the meeting materials.

   ***Recommended Action:** Staff recommend a motion to accept the TJPDC Quarter Two financial report.

   b. ***Rural Health Care Transformation, Resolution of Support** – *Christine Jacobs*
   The Rural Health Care Transformation Program (RHTP) was authorized by H.R. 1 (Section 71401 of Public Law 119-21 enacted July 2025) to empower states to strengthen rural communities by improving healthcare access, quality and outcomes by transforming the healthcare delivery ecosystem. The Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services reached out to Planning District Commission's to determine interest and ability to provide management and administration of subgrants, for the likes of telehealth expansion and community-based access projects in rural areas of the state. Staff will give additional information on the new initiative and ask the commission to consider a resolution to authorize participation in the RHTP and to authorize the Executive Director to execute any contract with DMAS or another PDC to enable the TJPDC to manage and administer program subgrants under the initiative. A staff informational memo and a draft resolution are included in the meeting materials. Additional information on the initiative can be found at https://dmas.virginia.gov/data-reporting/programs-services/rural-health-transformation/

***Recommended Action:** Staff recommends a motion to approve the resolution authorizing participation in the Rural Health Transformation Initiative.

7. Old Business

a. None

8. Executive Director's Monthly Report

a. **LEGISLATIVE**

A state budget for FY27/28 finally was enacted on June 29; several locally requested items were included. Legislative Services is working with several localities on priorities for the 2027 session.

b. **BLUE RIDGE CIGARETTE TAX BOARD**

Cigarette tax revenues to member localities in the BRCTB footprint for FY27 totaled over $3.2 million. The Board met July 27 and approved a policy to provide for a distributor's "registered agent" status (authorization to distribute cigarettes in the BRCTB footprint) to be suspended for six months following a process that includes warning, payment of late penalty and probationary status.

c. **BROADBAND**

Virginia Telecommunications Initiative (VATI) 2022: Staff continue to prepare, schedule, and facilitate internal project team and external meetings. Monthly progress reports and remittance requests for TJPDC administrative costs and DHCD's portion of Firefly's construction-related activities are being submitted to DHCD. TJPDC is also submitting remittance requests for matching funds to several of the counties and providing those reimbursements to Firefly.

VATI 22 Project milestones reported to DHCD in July are as follows:

- 1,716 miles of field data collection.
- 4,893 miles of fiber design.
- 2,474 miles of make ready construction.
- 15 communications huts set.
- 2,269 miles of aerial fiber placement.
- 1,272 miles of underground fiber placement.
- 3,134 miles of splicing.
- 35,462 passings.

Firefly's website includes timelines, project progress in each County, and maps for specific project areas. This information is updated on a regular basis.

Virginia Telecommunications Initiative (VATI) 2024: The TJPCD and Firefly's $12.2 million VATI 2024 grant funded project is underway. This grant supports the construction of fiber-to-the-home broadband to an additional 5,825 unserved locations in 10 central Virginia counties, including Fluvanna, Greene and Louisa Counties in our Planning District. Monthly progress reports are submitted to DHCD.

Highlights of the July VATI 24 project progress report are as follows:

- Field data collection, fiber design, aerial and underground construction, fiber splicing and installations are underway.
- 173,244 linear feet of fiber completed.
- 444 passings.

Site Visits: On a continuing basis, TJPDC staff conduct site visits to monitor ongoing work across the project area. On June 30, TJPDC staff visited several rural locations in Powhatan County, south of Route 60, to observe completed fiber installation in VATI 22 and VATI 24 locations.

d. **TRANSPORTATION**

Rural Transportation

- TJPDC staff have kicked off an update to the Rural Long-Range Plan (RLRP), which is the region's long-range vision for transportation improvements in rural jurisdictions within our planning district. On August 4th, the Rural Transportation Advisory Committee (RTAC) received reports and a presentation with draft existing conditions (including regional demographics and high-level commuting patterns), draft RLRP goals, and next steps in the planning process. The TJPD Commission will receive an overview and presentation at the September 3rd meeting.
- TJPDC staff continues to coordinate with Nelson County and VDOT to submit their SMART SCALE application for Rockfish School Lane and Route 151 Turn Lanes
- Effective July 1, 2026, a new Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) member was appointed for the VDOT Culpeper District. Jim Moye of Mineral, VA, is Senior Vice President and Senior Counsel of the American Bankers Association.

Charlottesville-Albemarle Regional Transit Authority

- On June 5th, the Charlottesville-Albemarle Regional Transit Authority (CARTA) welcomed DRPT Director Mariia Zimmerman at a special meeting. Staff from the City of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, and the TJPDC provided an overview of the region, and Director Zimmerman shared upcoming statewide transit initiatives. Materials and the recording can be accessed here.
- As part of the Transit Prioritization Study, the TJPDC is conducting a survey to better understand residents' perceptions toward current and potential transportation options, which will help identify priorities to improve transit programs and services for area residents. The survey can be accessed here.

Charlottesville-Albemarle Metropolitan Planning Organization

- Staff received the final version of the regional travel demand model, which is now approved for partner use.
- Staff received notification that the Rivanna River Bicycle and Pedestrian Crossing Preliminary Engineering application was not selected for funding this round. USDOT offers opportunities for "debrief" meetings, and staff plan to register once able.
- Staff submitted four final applications within the CA-MPO area for SMART SCALE Round 7.

RideShare

- August carpool challenge for both RideShare regions- there will be a special $100 gift card drawing for those who log carpool trips in August
- The website redesign is nearly completion and will hopefully launch in the next month
- Staff is attending the ACT Conference 7/26-7/29
- FY27 Funding was awarded from DRPT- this year’s focus is on building relationships with employers and outreach

PATH/Mobility Management

- PATH was awarded $50,000 by the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT) to expand its Transportation Assistance Fund (TAF). Beginning in October 2026, the funding will enable PATH to help more older adults and people with disabilities reach critical appointments when no other transportation options are available.
- In recent months, PATH's helpline has recorded a significant increase in the number of calls received (approx. 100% increase). From an average of 40-60 calls per month, we now record 100-120 calls per month.
- PATH continues its partnership with Louisa and Fluvanna High Schools and Jaunt by performing travel training sessions for special education students.
- PATH established a new partnership with the Charlottesville Regional Autism Action Group - a task force focused on adults with autism who are capable of independent living with some support, which gathers representatives from Charlottesville Parks and Rec, the YMCA, VIA Centers for Neurodivergence, and other providers.
- PATH updated its website to provide accessible information about all transportation services available for the residents of Planning District 10. Currently, www.pathva.org is the only website covering all transportation options in the region.

e. **ENVIRONMENT**

Watershed Improvement Program

- The TJPDC launched the next phase of the Regional Stewardship Mapping and Assessment Project (STEW-MAP)— an critical tool to better understand and strengthen the network of people and organizations caring for our region's natural resources and communities. The TJPDC first completed a regional STEW-MAP inventory in 2023–2024. Since then, new organizations have emerged, partnerships have evolved, and stewardship efforts have expanded across the region. This project will update that information to reflect today's stewardship landscape and create a more complete picture of the people and organizations working to care for our communities and natural resources. This effort is being conducted in partnership with Biophilic Cities at the University of Virginia. With support from the RK Mellon Foundation, Biophilic Cities is exploring how philanthropic and other private funding can support priorities for planning and designing communities with abundant and accessible nature as an element of daily urban life. The aim is to develop a decision-making framework to help funders better understand, support, and invest in urban nature initiatives.
- A kickoff event for local environmental stewards and leaders will be held at UVA Campbell Hall on August 21 to share information about the project and explore opportunities for collaboration and partnership.

Hazard Mitigation

- Staff convened the Hazard Mitigation working group to meet plan maintenance requirements for FEMA funding across jurisdictions. Local staff provided updates on the progress of locally identified mitigation actions and recent hazard events for inclusion in the next plan update.
- Staff began evaluating a debris management planning opportunity recently shared by DEQ and discussing plan development approaches with local governments. This funding opportunity is applicable to TJPDC Jurisdictions impacted by Hurricane Helene, including Albemarle, Greene, and Nelson Counties.

Solid Waste

- The regional recycling report for Calendar Year 2025 was accepted by DEQ. The Solid Waste Planning Unit is required to meet or exceed a 25% mandated recycling rate based upon the requirements established in 9VAC20-130-125.A of the planning regulations. DEQ accepts the data as submitted, and the region's calculated recycling rate for CY2025 will be reported as 39.3%.
- The update to the Solid Waste Management Plan for the Thomas Jefferson Solid Waste Planning Unit (Albemarle, Charlottesville, Fluvanna, and Greene) is due to DEQ October of 2026. The technical advisory committee of local staff and stakeholders met for the last time in July, and the draft plan is currently under review by the committee. The plan will open for public comment August 1, before going to local boards in September for plan adoption.
- Schedule of Local Presentations
  - August 11: Greene County Presentation (5:30)
  - August 17: Charlottesville Presentation (4:00)
  - August 19: Fluvanna Presentation (6:00)
  - September 2: Albemarle Presentation (1:00)
  - September 3: TJPDC Public Hearing & Presentation (7:00)
  - September 8: Charlottesville (Consent Agenda 4:00) & Greene Adoption (5:30)
  - September 16: Albemarle (Consent Agenda 1:00) & Fluvanna Adoption (6:00)
  - October 1: TJPDC Adoption (7:00)
  - Before October 24: Final Submission to DEQ

Rivanna River Basin Commission

- The Rivanna River Basin Commission's Annual Conference will be held on September 30 at The Center at Belvedere. The conference will bring together technical experts, local stewards, policymakers, and community stakeholders to discuss watershed stewardship and access, share innovative approaches to protecting our waterways, and strengthen regional collaboration in support of a healthy Rivanna River Basin.
- Registration: **https://rrbc2026.eventbrite.com**

Environmental Reviews

- Executive Order 12372 tasks federal agencies with notifying and seeking comments from states and local elected officials when they are affected by federal financial assistance or federal development. As Virginia has not chosen to formalize a statewide process for review and comment, some federal agencies have enumerated steps pertaining to this intergovernmental review (IGR) process for applicants applying for federal assistance. They then forward applications to the regional/local planning entities, such as TJPDC, for review and any comment. Additionally, such entities also receive information from state agencies about projects and programs, with an opportunity to comment, due to other Code or regulatory requirements.

  TJPDC maintains record of the receipt of such notices pertaining to our region, as well as actions taken to inform our member governments of such applications and notices that afford opportunity for comment.

- A copy of all the Environmental Reviews received can be found here: https://tjpdc.org/our-work/intergovernmental-reviews

f. **HOUSING**

HOME-ARP

- Two new rental units were completed by Fluvanna-Louisa Housing Foundation in Louisa County, which will be made available to low- to moderate-income households, using $347,404.92 from the regional HOME Consortium's HOME-ARP award.
- Two new rental units were completed by Nelson County Community Development Foundation in Nelson County, using $347,404.92 from the regional HOME Consortium's HOME-ARP award.

Housing Preservation grant

- Staff are currently working through the 2025 grant. The funds are not yet fully committed by subrecipients, but staff are collaborating with partners to identify and set up projects.
- Staff are awaiting a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) from the US Department of Agriculture for the 2026 Housing Preservation Grant. We expect to bring materials to the September meeting to authorize submission of the grant.

PDC Development Grant

- Two new rental units were completed by FLHF in Louisa County, for low- and moderate-income homeowners with $220,000 in VA Housing PDC Development Grant funds (reallocated from Charlottesville Redevelopment Housing Authority).
- Two new rental units were also completed by Nelson County Community Development Foundation in Nelson County, similarly using $220,000 in PDC Development Grant funds.

9. **Round Table Discussion by Jurisdiction**

10. **Adjourn**

Designates Items to be Voted On

TJPDC fully complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in all programs and activities. TJPDC provides reasonable accommodation for persons who require special assistance to participate in public involvement opportunities. For more information, to request language translation or other accommodations, or to obtain a Discrimination Complaint Form, contact Lucinda Shannon at (434) 979-7310, lshannon@tjpdc.org or visit the website www.tjpdc.org.