



BEDFORD COUNTY

SOLID WASTE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

County of Bedford, Virginia
Board of Supervisors

February 1, 2017

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CHECK LIST FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Mandatory Plan Contents	Section(s) & Page(s)
Integrated waste management strategy	Section 3 Pages 19-32
Discussion of how the plan will be implemented	Sections 3 & 5 Pages 19-32 & 38-40
Objectives for solid waste management within the jurisdiction	Section 5 Pages 38-40
Definition of incremental stages of progress toward the objectives and schedule for their implementation	Section 6 Page 40-42
Description of the funding and resources necessary, including consideration of fees dedicated to future facility development	Section 7 Pages 42-50
Strategy for the provision of necessary funds and resources	Section 7 Pages 42-50
Strategy for public education and information on source reduction, reuse, and recycling	Sections 3.10 -3.23, 4 Pages 19-27 & 34-37
Consideration of public and private sector participation in execution of the plan. Existing private sector recycling operations should be incorporated in the plan and the expansion of such operations should be encouraged.	Sections 3.20 & 3.22 Pages 20-27
The plan shall describe how a minimum recycling rate of 25% of the total municipal solid waste generated annually shall be maintained.	Section 3.23 Pages 27
Plan Objectives	
The plan shall include consideration of the hierarchy including source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, incineration and landfilling	Section 3 Pages 19-32
The plan shall include a copy of the local governing body's resolution adopting the plan	Section 1.2 Page 5-6
Incorporated Data	
Population information and projections for 20 years of population growth and development patterns	Section 2.0-2.1 Page 7
Urban concentrations, geographic conditions, economic growth and development, markets for the reuse and recycling of materials, transportation conditions, and related factors	Sections 2.2 - 2.4, 3.21b Pages 8-11, 24
Estimates of solid waste generated from households, commercial institutions, industries and other types of sources, including the amounts reused, recycled, recovered as a resource, incinerated and landfilled. Estimates should identify special waste to include, at least, the following, stumps, land-clearing debris and construction wastes, motor vehicle tires, waste oil, batteries, sludges, mining wastes, septage, agricultural and spill residues	Sections 2.50-2.53, 3 Pages 11-18, 19-32
A listing of existing and planned solid waste collection, storage, treatment, transportation, disposal and other management facilities, their projected capacities, expected life and systems for their use	Section 3 Pages 19-32
All milestones in the implementation of the solid waste management plan over the 20-year projection and the parties responsible for each milestone	Sections 5, 6 Pages 38-40, 40-42
A description of programs for solid waste reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, incineration, storage, treatment, disposal and litter control	Sections 3, 4 Pages 19-32, 34-37
A description of outreach programs for waste exchange, public education and public participation, the procedures for and results of evaluating solid waste collection, including transfer stations	Section 4 Pages 34-37
The assessment of all current and predicted needs for solid waste management for a period of 20 years and a description of the action to be taken to meet those needs	Sections 5, 6 Pages 38-40, 40-42

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Virginia Waste Management Board approved Regulations for the Development of Solid Waste Management Plans effective May 15, 1990, and in accordance with the regulations Bedford County originally submitted its plan on July 12, 1991. The original plan was updated on June 15, 1997 and again submitted to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). On July 1, 2004, Bedford County developed a new Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). The July 1, 2004 plan was later revised: February 15, 2005, June 7, 2005, December 9, 2005, December 19, 2006 and April 26, 2011. The current plan consists of both major and minor revisions to previous versions of the plan and was approved by the Bedford County Board of Supervisors on March 14, 2016.

Virginia's original solid waste regulations were implemented on April 1, 1971, but were inadequate to properly protect the environment. As a result, much more detailed regulations were put into effect on December 18, 1988 which have been subsequently amended. Local governments began planning for improved solid waste facilities and operations after the 1988 regulations, and the 1991 plans described these improvements. Bedford County has improved its solid waste management system significantly throughout the past 25 years. Future improvements are planned and are presented within the 2016 SWMP.

The Bedford County Waste Management Facility was constructed during 1992-93 and began operations in November 1993. As part of the construction, truck scales were installed which allowed the precise measurement of the weight of incoming waste. All solid waste weight data in the 2016 plan should be considered reliable based on the scale data. Prior to 1993, tonnage data was estimated using volumes and density factors to convert volume to weight and is therefore not included in this SWMP. In addition, landfill surveys and the development of a landfill master plans has allowed the accurate determination of the landfill compaction rate and future life of the Waste Management Facility.

Based on census data, Bedford County's population has expanded at an average rate of 2.5 percent annually during the period 1970-2015. The County's waste stream is heavily residential in nature, the average rate of increased tonnage from the County's residential collection system between the period 1993-2015 is approximately 1.5 percent annually.

In the early 1990's, Bedford County made a substantial investment in its solid waste disposal capabilities with a modern landfill that should provide service for another 70+ years. The present focus on landfill operations is to improve operating efficiencies and landfill life through the continued use of alternative daily cover systems, increased compaction, and expansion of the County's recycling programs.

The residential growth rate discussed above has had significant implications concerning the need for improved residential waste collection facilities and residential recycling programs to meet service needs and to extend landfill life. In the mid-nineties, Bedford County's solid waste collection system suffered severely because of inadequate service levels and inadequate collection capacity given the demands placed on the system. In July 1996, the County 1

implementing an improved collection system through the implementation of site staffing, compactors, open-top roll-off containers for bulky items, and increased collection of recyclable materials. During the past 20 years, the collection system has been improved dramatically through capital investments to improve facilities and through the addition of collection center staff to improve supervision, maintenance, and public education. Overflowing collection containers of the mid-nineties are now just a memory due to the County's commitment to improving the residential collection system.

During the past 20 years, the primary improvements to the solid waste management system were to the collection system and to improve landfill operations. Key improvements during the next 5+ years are to continue capital investments in the collection system (purchasing land, increased staffing levels, and adding compactors and other containers) and to expand recycling programs.

In May 2006, the County successfully implemented the operation of a material recycling facility at the Waste Management Facility. The facility has improved the economies of recycling, allowed the expansion of recycling services, encouraged growth by private sector recycling, and supports industry through the supply of baled materials. In addition, as a result of the increased recycling programs, landfill life is increased.

In 2008 - 2009, the national economy suffered through a recession. Although not as severe, the local economy was affected by the economic downturn. Total revenues to the County's solid waste program were down. However, the decreased amount of solid waste in the County's programs resulted in additional landfill life and the ability to delay capital projects such as landfill construction/closure, etc.

In 2010-2015 annual waste tonnages began to gradually increase. In 2014, the Bedford County Board of Supervisors began funding an additional \$500,000 annually to contribute toward future landfill expansion and closure activities. In addition, the Board of Supervisors increased tipping fees in late 2014 to generate additional funds for the solid waste program. These additional contributions to the County's solid waste fund helps to maintain an adequate fund balance while funding both operations and capital needs in the immediate future. The County continuously monitors revenues and expenditures to insure that long term funding obligations within the solid waste program are achieved.

On July 1, 2013 the Town of Bedford reverted to Town status and became part of Bedford County. The City and County Agreement, which resulted from lengthy negotiations between the parties, provided for the independent Town of Bedford to become a traditional town located within and constituting a part of Bedford County. This change in governmental structure would result in a partial consolidation of services. Prior to reversion, the County provided many services to the previous City by contract. With a shift to town status, the delivery of many services would follow the typical pattern in Virginia with the County automatically providing its services to all County residents, including the residents of the new Town. Additional quantities of waste and recyclables, as a result of the reversion process, are now processed through the County facilities. The Town of Bedford participated in the Region 2000 Services

Authority and was included within the Region 2000 SWMP. With reversion, the Town of Bedford is now included within the County's SWMP.

Bedford County's solid waste management plan continues to serve as a guide for the construction of facilities and provision of services to meet the needs of an increasing population.

Bedford County's SWMP serves as an archive of pertinent solid waste data, provides a snapshot of current facilities and programs, and discusses future aspects of solid waste management.

BEDFORD COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.00 PURPOSE AND SCHEDULE FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT, PLAN ADOPTION

The Virginia Waste Management Board initially made effective Regulations for the Development of Solid Waste Management Plans on May 15, 1990. These regulations were subsequently amended on August 1, 2001. The most current solid waste planning regulations are found at 9 VAC 20-130-110 and sequence.

The purpose of the solid waste management planning regulations includes:

- To establish minimum solid waste management standards and planning requirements for the protection of the public health and safety, the environment and natural resources throughout Virginia; promoting planning that provides for environmentally sound and compatible solid waste management with the most effective and efficient use of available resources.
- To establish responsibility for meeting and maintaining minimum recycling rates.

In accordance with the regulations, Bedford County originally submitted a solid waste management plan in 1991 and a revision was submitted in 1997. On July 1, 2004, Bedford County developed a new Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). The July 1, 2004 plan was later revised with minor updates on: February 15, 2005, June 7, 2005, December 9, 2005, December 19, 2006, and April 16, 2011. The current plan approved by the Bedford County Board of Supervisors on March 14, 2016 provides a major update (the addition of the Town of Bedford and Town of Bedford facilities) and minor updates throughout (updated dates, spreadsheets, tables).

1.10 Public Participation

Bedford County encourages public participation and involvement with all aspects of policy and decision making. Public participation is a key part of the solid waste management planning process. Historically, public participation dealing with solid waste dates back to the creation of a Citizens Advisory Committee in 1988. This Committee was primarily focused on siting a new landfill facility. In the mid-nineties, a second Citizens Advisory Committee was created. This Committee was charged with recommending improvements to the County's waste collection system.

The efforts of these two committees have heavily shaped the way solid waste is managed in Bedford County. The location, design, and operation of the County Landfill was influenced by the original committee. In addition, the historical recommendations of the second committee are still utilized by the County in making improvements to the residential collection system.

Bedford County's Public Works Committee (consisting of two members of the County's Board of Supervisors, previously called Solid Waste Committees) were involved with the review of both the current and previous versions of the SWMP.

In summary, public participation with the plan consisted of: the two former Citizens Advisory Committees, the Board of Supervisors, the Public Works/Solid Waste Committees, and the public hearing processes as outlined below.

1.20 Public Hearing

The Virginia Solid Waste Management Act and the Solid Waste Management Planning Regulations require a public hearing before a SWMP can be adopted by the County. The Bedford County Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the SWMP on March 14, 2016. The public hearing was advertised in the Bedford Bulletin on March 2 and March 9, 2016. A copy of the ad is listed below.

BEDFORD COUNTY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

The Bedford County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing on the proposed 2016 Bedford County Solid Waste Management Plan. The public hearing will be held on Monday, March 14, 2016 at 7:00 p.m. in the Board of Supervisors Meeting Room, Bedford County Administration Building, 122 East Main Street, Bedford, Virginia.

Copies of the proposed 2016 Bedford County Solid Waste Management Plan may be obtained online at www.bedfordcountyva.gov or a hard copy is available for public inspection at the Bedford County Administration building. This is a required 5-year update of the County's Solid Waste Management Plan. There are several proposed changes as the County incorporates the Town of Bedford into the Plan.

Questions regarding the 2016 Solid Waste Management Plan may be addressed to Bedford County's Solid Waste Division at 540-586-7656.



At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Bedford, Virginia held at the Bedford County Administration Building on the 14th day of March 2016, beginning at 7:00 pm.:

MEMBERS:	VOTE:
Steve Wilkerson, Chairman	Yes
Cuny Mrutin, Vice-Chairman	Yes
Bill Thomasson	Yes
John Shrup	Yes
Tommy W. Scott	Yes
Andrew D. Dooley	Yes
Kevin S. Willis	Yes

On motion of Supervisor Thomasson, which carried by a vote of 7-0, the following was adopted:

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE 2016 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, Bedford County strives to provide efficient, cost effective solid waste management services for Bedford County residents that meet environmental regulations; and

WHEREAS, proper planning is essential to meet the future solid waste management needs of Bedford County residents; and

WHEREAS, Bedford County has adopted previous versions of Solid Waste Management Plans dating back to 1991; and

WHEREAS, the 2016 Solid Waste Management Plan is a required five-year update by the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations to be submitted to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality; and

WHEREAS, the 2016 Solid Waste Management Plan incorporates several changes due to the reversion of the City of Bedford; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Bedford County Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the 2016 Solid Waste Management Plan.

A Copy-Teste:


G. Carl Boggess
County Administrator

2.00 INCORPORATED DATA

2.10 Population Trends

According to census data, Bedford County's population increased annually by an average of 2.5 percent for the 40-year period from 1970-2015. The reason for recent rapid growth in the County is due primarily to the addition of the Town of Bedford (from reversion) which became effective on July 1, 2013. Future population increases for purposes of this Plan are calculated with an average annual increase of 1.5 percent. Excluding the increased population from reversion, this 1.5 percent represents the approximate annual increase over each of the past 5 years. Both historical and future population projections were provided by Weldon Cooper.

Table 1
Population Projection

Year	Actual Population	Projected Population	Annual Growth Rate
1970	26,728		
1980	33,143		
1990	41,097		
2000	50,960		2.40%
2010	63,191		
2015	80,390*		
2020		86,603	1.50%
2025		93,296	1.50%
2030		100,506	1.50%
2035		108,274	1.50%
2040		116,641	1.50%
2045		125,656	1.50%
2050		135,367	1.50%

*Includes Town of Bedford Reversion on July 1, 2013

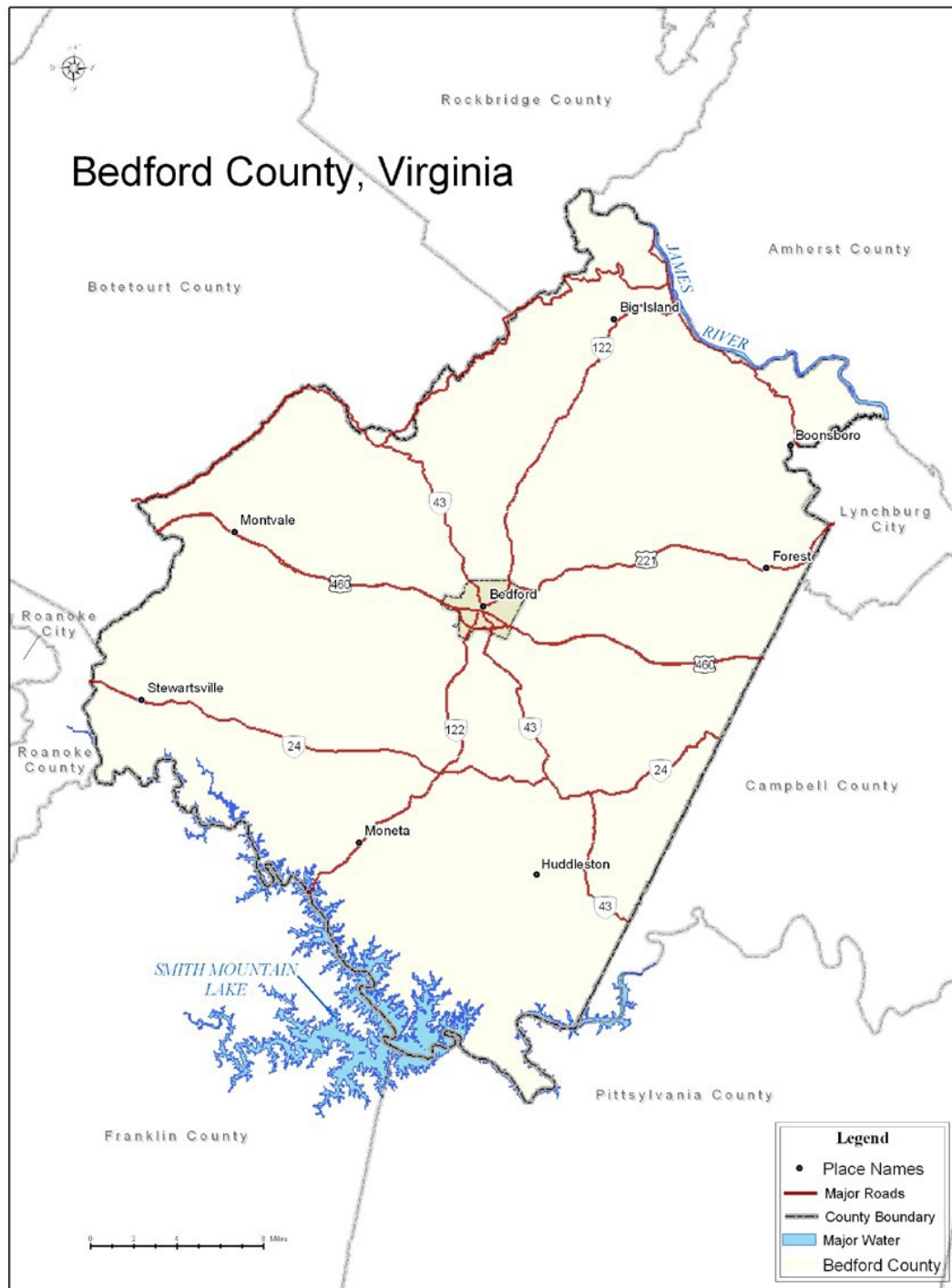
2.20 Geographic Conditions

Bedford County consists of 764 square miles in the west-central portion of Virginia's central plateau, which include the Town of Bedford. Its boundaries include the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west, the James River on the northeast and Smith Mountain Lake on the south (Map 1). The area has a rolling to hilly terrain with elevations from 800 feet to 4,200 feet above sealevel.

Bedford County lies within the Piedmont physiographic province. The topography is primarily rolling hills, but mountainous terrain exists along the western boundary. The county is divided by two watersheds that drain the county. The northern portion of the county is largely drained by the James River watershed while the balance of the county lies within the Staunton/Roanoke River watershed. Surface water is plentiful and is used for agricultural, industrial, energy and recreational purposes.

Bedrock is primarily metamorphic but igneous and sedimentary rocks also exist in areas. The depth to bedrock is variable but averages 40 feet in depth as does the water table. Because of the poor porosity and permeability of the bedrock, ground water exists mostly in fracture zones. The ground water often has high levels of metals such as iron and barium derived from the surrounding soils and bedrock.

Map 1: Location Map of Bedford County



2.30 Urban Concentrations

Bedford County is situated between two medium-sized cities, Lynchburg and Roanoke. In addition, the Town of Bedford is located in the center of the county. As shown in Table 2 derived from U.S. Census data, Bedford County continues to grow whereas the nearby cities are exhibiting less population growth. Bedford County continues to grow faster than represented nearby counties as well. Much of the growth in Bedford County is taking place immediately outside of the cities and along Smith Mountain Lake reflecting the ongoing expansion of suburban neighborhoods. The provided U.S. Census data illustrates regional changes in population since 1990.

Table 2
Comparative Population Trends

Jurisdiction	1990 Population	2000 Population	2010 Population	2015 Population
Town of Bedford	6,176	6,299	6,222	
City of Lynchburg	66,120	65,269	75,568	78,450
City of Roanoke	96,487	94,911	97,032	99,892
Amherst County	28,578	31,894	32,353	32,655
Bedford County	45,553	60,371	68,676	80,390*
Campbell County	47,499	51,078	54,842	56,580
Roanoke County	79,278	85,778	92,376	93,869

*Includes Town of Bedford Reversion on July 1, 2013

Because much of the population growth is occurring along the county's perimeter, different solid waste services are needed in these areas. The county operates 25 residential dropoff centers with many along the county's perimeter. The Town of Bedford offers curbside collection to residential customers. The County does not provide curbside collection to residential customers. However, several vendors are available by private contracts if citizens desire these services.

2.40 Transportation Conditions

Bedford County is served by several major highway systems, railroads and airports. The highway system in Bedford County consists of 2- and 4-lane roads, and an interstate passes west of the county through the Shenandoah Valley. Increasing traffic flow related to economic development and population growth will necessitate future improvements to the county's highways.

There are three east-west trending railroad tracks in the county: the northern tracks parallel the James River through Boonsboro and Big Island, the central tracks go through Forest, the Town of Bedford and through Montvale, and the southern tracks go through Huddleston, Moneta and Hardy.

Regional airports are located to the west and east of the county within or adjacent to the cities of Roanoke and Lynchburg.

The county road system has many light-duty bridges making curbside collection in the rural portions of the county difficult to achieve without significant upgrade expenditures. In addition, because of the size and rural nature of the county, curbside collection is not economically feasible, and all programs tend to be somewhat more expensive and less efficient than in nearby cities. The size of Bedford County and its ongoing population growth makes the hauling of compacted loads essential for the provision of adequate collection capacity and the efficient hauling of waste.

Solid Waste Generation Rates

Weight data derived through the use of truck scales is the most precise and it allows for improved operating efficiency measurements and waste projections. This SWMP includes data from scale weights since November 1993.

Quantity of Solid Waste Generated by Source

The scales installed at the Bedford County Waste Management Facility have provided excellent data from which to determine the source of generated solid waste since 1993. All data relating to Solid Waste in Bedford County is maintained, archived, and stored at Bedford County's Department of Solid Waste. In accordance with regulations, the County has and will continue to provide annual tonnage information to the Department of Environmental Quality via the Solid Waste Information and Assessment report.

Table 3: Quantity of Solid Waste Generated by Source

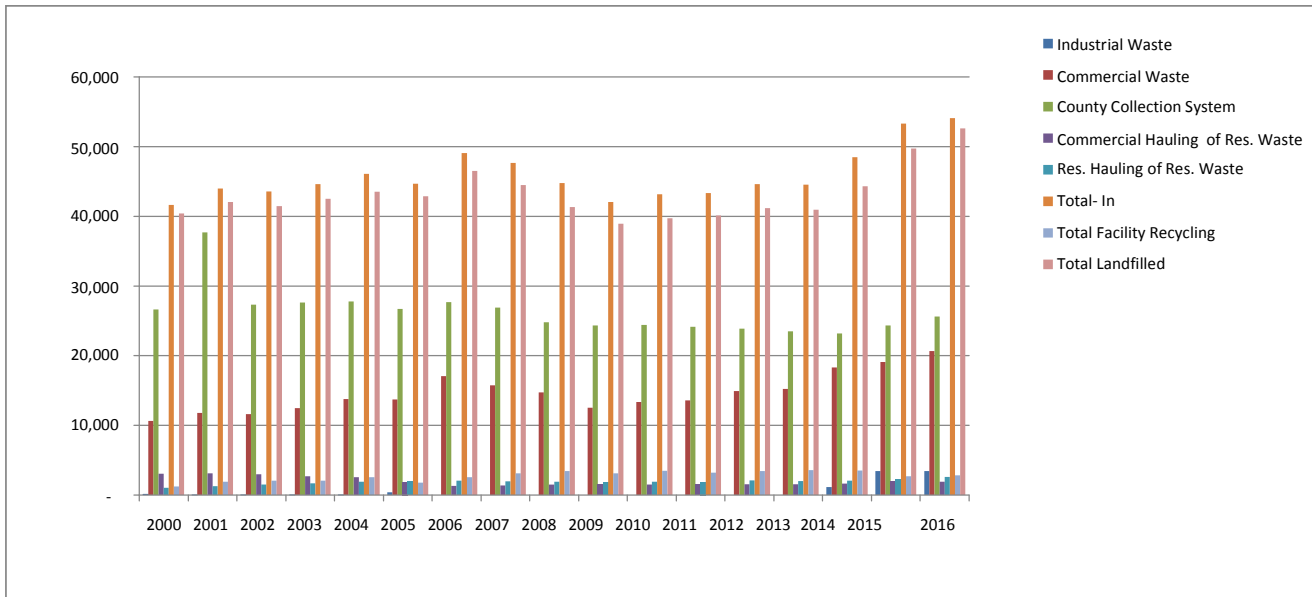
CY	Industrial Waste	Commercial Waste	County Collection System	Commercial Hauling of Res. Waste	Res. Hauling of Res. Waste	Total- In	Total Facility Recycling	Total Landfilled
2000	209	10,672	26,617	3,097	1,035	41,630	1,219	40,411
2001	107	11,795	37,673	3,110	1,308	43,993	1,951	42,042
2002	91	11,630	27,334	3,006	1,492	43,553	2,083	41,470
2003	90	12,464	27,630	2,725	1,691	44,600	2,088	42,512
2004	93	13,766	27,752	2,554	1,925	46,089	2,552	43,537
2005	430	13,721	26,697	1,890	1,944	44,682	1,790	42,892
2006	49	17,065	27,686	1,337	2,072	49,066	2,575	46,491
2007	27	15,731	26,880	1,364	1,987	47,636	3,139	44,497
2008	33	14,735	24,785	1,501	1,943	44,750	3,450	41,300
2009	48	12,551	24,341	1,535	1,793	42,048	3,104	38,944
2010	25	13,336	24,424	1,536	1,937	43,161	3,469	39,692
2011	23	13,568	24,138	1,569	1,873	43,356	3,216	40,140
2012	25	14,922	23,863	1,556	2,097	44,609	3,448	41,162
2013	32	15,262	23,495	1,554	2,024	44,536	3,589	40,946
2014	1,182	18,312	23,206	1,637	2,046	48,466	3,515	44,322
2015	3,484	19,075	24,347	1,968	2,306	53,299	2,730	49,714
2016	3,468	20,663	25,633	1,929	2,604	54,099	2,840	52,622
2017	3,520	20,973	26,017	1,958	2,643	54,910	2,883	53,411
2018	3,572	21,288	26,408	1,987	2,683	55,734	2,926	54,212
2019	3,626	21,607	26,804	2,017	2,723	56,570	2,970	55,026
2020	3,680	21,931	27,206	2,047	2,764	57,418	3,014	55,851

Table 3a: Quantity of Solid Waste Generated by Source: Forecasts

CY	Industrial Waste	Commercial Waste	County Collection System	Commercial Hauling of Res. Waste	Res. Hauling of Res. Waste	Total- In	Total Facility Recycling	Total Landfilled
15	3484	19075	24347	1968	2306	51180	3585	49714
20	3745	20506	26173	2116	2479	55019	3854	53443
25	4026	22044	28136	2274	2665	59145	4143	57451
30	4328	23697	30246	2445	2865	63581	4453	61760
35	4653	25474	32515	2628	3080	68349	4787	66392
36	4723	25856	33002	2668	3126	69375	4859	67387

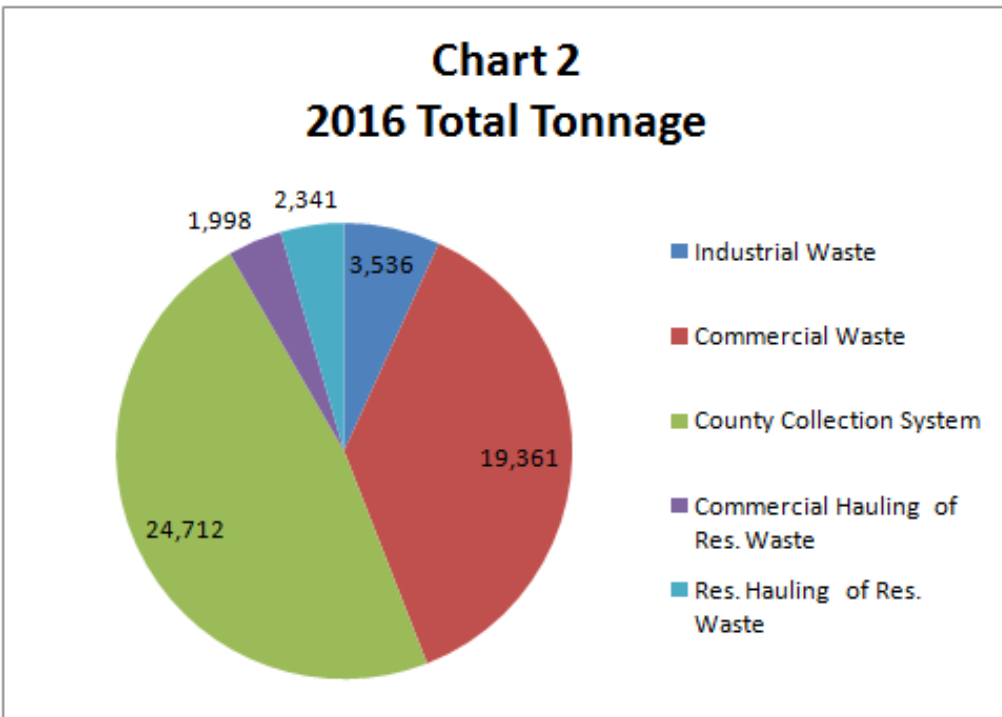
*Assumes a 1.5% growth per year.

Chart 1: Solid Waste Generated by Source

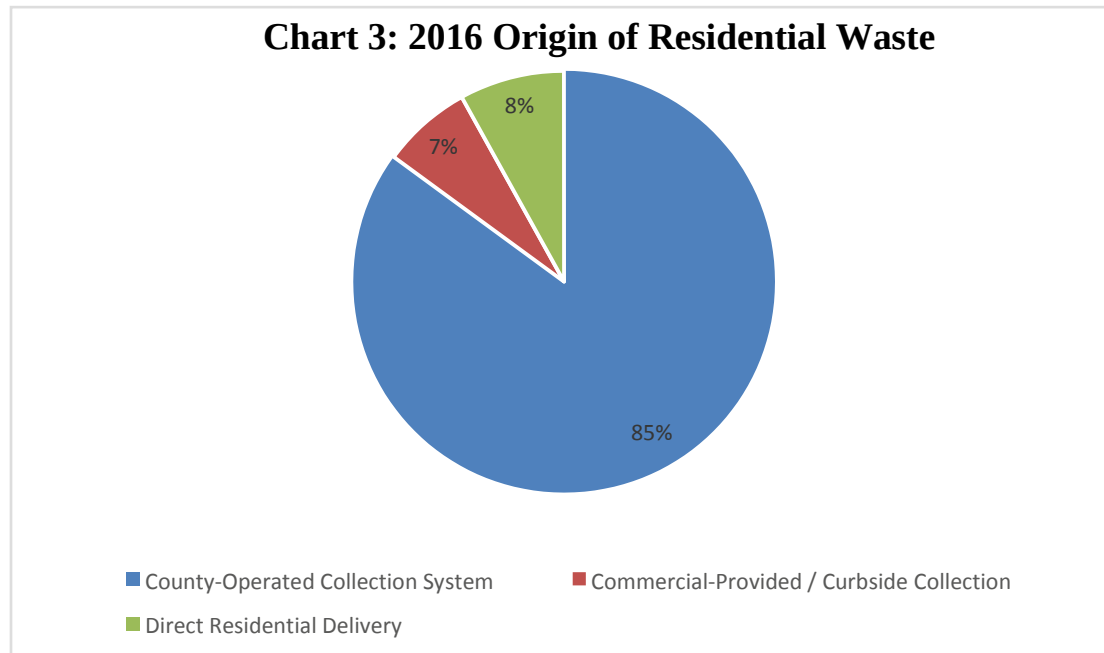


As illustrated above in Chart 1, total waste generation has increased since the 2008-2009 tax recession and additional tonnage from the reversion of the Town of Bedford on July 1, 2013.

The approximate waste stream breakdown in 2016 is shown below in Chart 2:



In 2016, the residential waste stream delivered to the Waste Management Facility was 28,621 tons (56% of the total) categorized as follows and shown in Chart 3:



Residential waste sources have been predominant throughout the period from 1994 – 2015 averaging approximately 65 percent. Commercial waste sources have averaged approximately 30 percent. The industrial generation of waste has started to increase in recent years with the addition of a new industrial customer and additional customers as the result of the reversion of the Town of Bedford on July 1, 2013.

Landfill Tonnage per Day

Waste deliveries to the Waste Management Facility increased steadily between 1994 and 2015 averaging 1.2% per year. As might be expected since the county's waste is predominantly residential, the reduced rate of growth in tons per day corresponds to lower population growth during the same period. This information can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4: Landfill Tonnage per Day

Year	Historical Landfill Tonnage	Tonnage Per Day
2000	40,412	143
2001	42,042	149
2002	41,470	147
2003	42,512	150
2004	43,549	154
2005	42,905	152
2006	46,497	164
2007	44,506	157
2008	41,305	146
2009	38,951	138
2010	39,700	140
2011	40,145	142
2012	41,162	145
2013	40,946	145
2014	44,322	157
2015	49,714	176
2016	52,622	186
2017	53,411	189
2018	54,212	192
2019	55,026	194
2020	55,851	197

It is inherently difficult to project future waste streams. Past waste figures and trends can be used as a guide but future growth is dependent on the nation's economy, local residential growth trends, presence of new industries, etc. Data was available through scale-generated weight data for the 1997 plan and a 2.7 percent growth rate was assumed. Beginning with the 2004 version of this plan, a growth rate of 1.5 percent was utilized. This 2016 plan again utilizes a 1.5 percent annual increase and is reflected in Table 5.

Table 5: Projected Landfill Tonnage

Year	Projected Tonnage at 1.50%	Projected Daily Tonnage
2015	49,714	176
2020	53,443	189
2025	57,451	203
2030	61,760	218
2035	66,392	235
2036	67,387	238

*Assumes 1.5% growth per year.

Notes: Calculated by using 1.5 % historical growth rate of landfill tonnage

Special Wastes Quantities

Special wastes are materials that require special handling because of their physical characteristics. Special waste materials include tires, scrap metal, household hazardous waste (HHW), and construction & demolition waste materials that are difficult to handle and can also consume large volumes of landfill space.

As indicated in Table 6, Bedford County has significant quantities of demolition/construction waste (CDD), debris waste, scrap metal and tires. Because the county has had a rapid residential growth rate, the demolition/construction and land-clearing debris waste streams grew in the late nineties. However, with the economic downturn of the past several years the amount of demolition/construction and land clearing debris has leveled off / declined. It's worth noting that significant storms can significantly alter the quantity of CDD and land clearing debris.

The tire recycling program has had the beneficial impact of reducing illegal tire dumping in rural portions of the county, and creating an alternative to splitting and landfill disposal. At this time, tire processors are few so tire recycling is still uncertain in the long term. Without the County's recycling program, collected waste tires would be split and hauled to the landfill which is both labor intensive and wasteful of landfill space. The County recycles all waste tires through a regional processor located in Appomattox County. It is worth noting that the County also held a week long tire amnesty event in 2004 resulting in a significant increase in the quantity of waste tires processed.

All commercial loads and some residential waste is delivered to the Bedford County transfer building where debris waste, batteries, tires, and scrap metal are routinely recycled.

Bedford County initiated a household hazardous waste (HHW) collection program in 2000 with the installation of a permanent storage building. Residents are provided the opportunity to bring HHW during advertised collection events and at other times when convenient.

In 2009, Bedford County implemented a permanent electronics recycling program at the Waste Management Facility. Electronics materials are palletized, shrink wrapped, and shipped off site for recycling and/or reclamation.

Table 6: Special Waste Quantities

CY	Tires	Batteries	Land Clearing Debris & Stumps	CDD	Scrap Metal	HHW	E-waste	Total Special Wastes
2000	196	8	377	2,819	616	10	-	4,026
2001	241	13	808	3,424	860	12	-	5,358
2002	227	13	845	1,894	965	12	-	3,956
2003	235	15	660	1,510	1,139	15	-	3,574
2004	675	16	165	4,189	1,031	13	-	6,089
2005	237	12	344	5,208	875	13	-	6,689
2006	203	10	430	7,474	915	6	-	9,038
2007	213	7	548	7,028	679	9	-	8,484
2008	203	4	337	6,071	753	5	-	7,373
2009	151	3	752	4,714	862	8	20	6,510
2010	180	2	411	5,184	797	9	45	6,629
2011	181	5	467	5,641	715	6	72	7,087
2012	168	9	661	6,875	672	10	65	8,460
2013	146	7	743	5,950	690	21	47	7,604
2014	140	5	854	5,074	606	30	41	6,751
2015	157	8	1,075	5,977	740	34	28	8,020
2016	164	7	1,170	7,442	962	37	7	9,789
2017	167	7	1,187	7,554	977	38	7	9,936
2018	169	7	1,205	7,667	991	38	7	10,085
2019	172	7	1,223	7,782	1,006	39	7	10,237
2020	174	7	1,241	7,899	1,021	39	7	10,390

Table 6a.: Special Waste Quantities - Forecasts

CY	Tires	Batteries	Land Clearing Debris & Stumps	CDD	Scrap Metal	HHW	E-waste	Total Special Wastes
2010	180	2	411	5,184	797	9	45	6,628
2015	199	2	454	5,724	880	34	50	7,318
2020	214	2	488	6,153	946	37	53	7,867
2025	230	3	524	6,614	1,017	39	57	8,457
2030	247	3	564	7,110	1,093	42	62	9,091
2035	265	3	606	7,644	1,175	45	66	9,773
2036	269	3	615	7,758	1,193	46	67	9,919

*Assumes a 1.5% growth per year.

3.00 INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY & SOLID WASTE FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

The management of the solid waste stream through a hierarchy of alternatives is a concept that originates from early federal guidance documents. The hierarchy concept continues to represent a logical, cost effective approach to solid waste management and is presented as a requirement within Virginia's solid waste regulations. Specifically, federal and state regulators have determined that solid waste is best managed in a sequential manner through source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, incineration, and lastly, landfill disposal. Bedford County's solid waste plan embraces the waste management hierarchy, and current and future programs are being planned and implemented that emphasize this approach.

3.10 Source Reduction and Reuse

Source reduction represents the ideal method of managing a waste because it eliminates the creation of the waste in the first place. It involves the changing of a service, process, design, or input material used for production and/or consumption of a good thereby lessening the generation of a waste by-product. Source reduction often results in beneficial energy and expense savings. Though source reduction is often thought to be primarily applicable to the industrial sector, there are significant possible savings for all businesses as well as potential benefits for consumers. Examples of waste reduction methods in residential and commercial settings include using document scanners instead of creating/storing paper copies, the use of copy machines that are capable of copying on two-sides, and the non-bagging of grassclippings.

After source reduction, the reuse of an item is considered to be the best management practice. The reuse of an item in its original form beneficially reduces waste quantities for collection and disposal, and also postpones or eliminates the energy requirements necessary to create a new product if the item were recycled.

The county currently practices several forms of source reduction and reuse –

- routine office procedures using document scanners, duplex copiers, plain paper fax machines, and reusing incoming mail envelopes for interoffice mail
- grass clippings are left on the ground
- used vehicles from the County's vehicle fleet are repurposed/reused by other county departments when feasible; after being used by county departments, the same vehicles are sold at auction to the public
- surplus office furniture and equipment is reused by other county departments; after the county no longer has a use for an item, it's sold at auction to the public
- waste oil that is generated by heavy equipment at the landfill is used as fuel to heat the landfill garage; waste oil generated by the County's Central Garage is used as fuel to heat the Central Garage
- the Department of Solid Waste processes delivered wood waste to support local commercial composting operations

- the Department of Solid Waste provides brochures and offers public presentations and tours to help educate the public and school groups concerning proper waste management
- the Department of Solid Waste employs a Recycling Coordinator who works to educate businesses, the general public, and school children concerning the waste management hierarchy including source reduction and reuse methods.

The Bedford County Department of Solid Waste offers brochures, public presentations and tours to interested community and school groups. Information pertaining to source reduction, reuse and county programs is available to all residents, schools, community groups, and businesses upon request. As Bedford County has improved and expanded its collection system through the addition of site attendants, the public's awareness and access to information concerning current and proposed solid waste services continues to show significant improvement.

3.20 Recycling

Bedford County operates several different recycling programs – (a) a residential drop-off program for household recyclable materials, (b) a transfer building at the Waste Management Facility that separates debris waste, batteries, tires, scrap metal, appliances, electronics waste, and HHW from the landfilled waste stream, (c) recycling of mixed paper and cardboard at Bedford County Schools and (d) the Town of Bedford operates a residential drop off program for household recyclable materials.

The central Virginia area is fortunate to have numerous operating paper mills, including: Georgia Pacific in Bedford County, West Rock in the City of Lynchburg, and the Greif Bros. operation in Amherst County.

Drop-off Recycling Program

The recycling of waste materials is the preferred management alternative after source reduction and re-use opportunities have been exhausted. Recycling is the separation of a material from the waste stream for processing so that it can be used as a raw material for a product. Recycling is the public's waste management option of choice, but suffers from varying supply-demand markets and subsequent commodity pricing. In the local region, recycling also suffers from inadequate processing ability from both the public and private sectors. In 2006, Bedford County built a Material Recycling Facility (MRF) and sorts/bales/markets materials directly from the County facility. This facility allows a more stable, long-term plan to support recycling needs.

In concept, revenue from the sale of recyclable materials should partially/fully offset the cost of collection and hauling. In addition, recycling preserves the county's landfill for disposal of materials that are not easily recycled which ultimately will allow the facility to have a longer life.

3.21a Collection of Recyclable Materials from Households

Bedford County began a voluntary residential drop-off recycling program in March 1990. Recycling collection is currently offered at (13) County operated sites and (1) Town of Bedford operated site. The materials collected include mixed paper, cardboard, aluminum and steel cans, newspaper, clear, brown and green glass, and PETE (#1) / clear HDPE (#2) plastic, and textiles. The county first initiated a pilot program for the addition of mixed paper and cardboard in 2002 at the County's Forest Convenience Center. This program was very successful so it was expanded to the other recycling sites. Table 7 indicates the material tonnages by year since the program began.

Table 7
Tonnage of Material From the Drop-Off Recycling Program

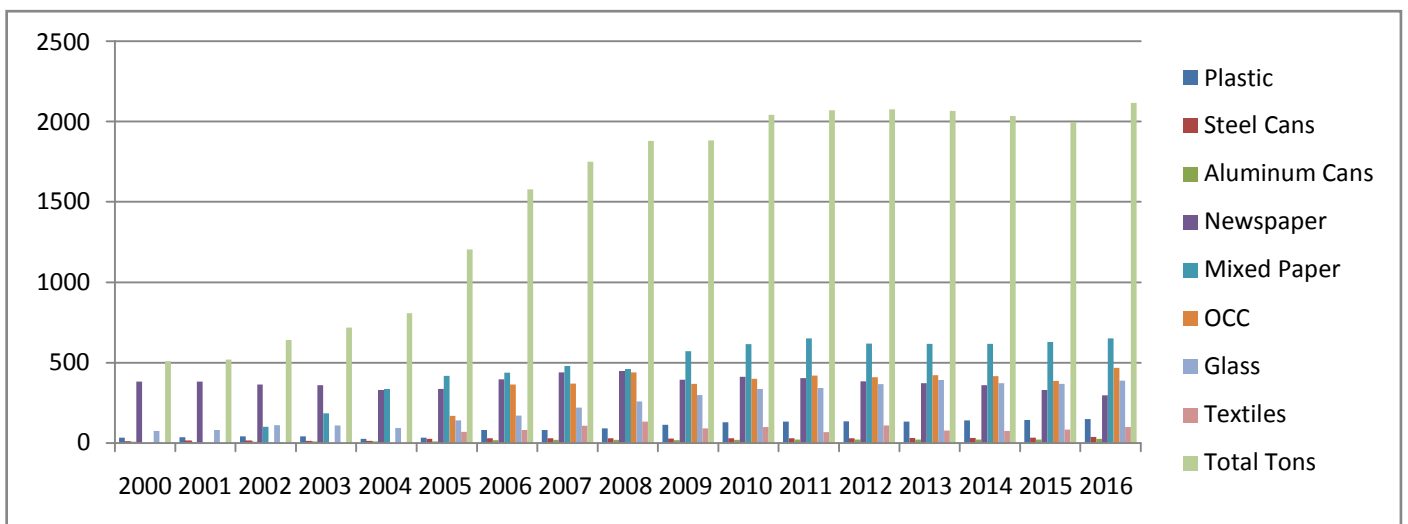
Calendar Year	Plastic	Steel Cans	Aluminum Cans	Newspaper	Mixed Paper	OCC	Glass	Textiles	Total Tons
2000	34	11	7	382	0	0	76	0	510
2001	35	16	5	383	0	0	81	0	520
2002	41	15	8	364	101	0	112	0	641
2003	42	13	9	361	185	0	109	0	719
2004	26	14	10	329	335	0	94	0	809
2005	33	26	10	337	418	169	142	70	1205
2006	82	30	18	396	439	363	171	81	1579
2007	82	29	20	440	479	370	222	107	1749
2008	92	29	20	447	456	441	260	134	1879
2009	114	27	19	394	571	369	298	91	1884
2010	129	30	21	412	615	401	337	99	2042
2011	132	31	21	404	651	421	343	67	2070
2012	134	31	21	384	620	411	367	109	2077
2013	134	32	22	373	617	421	391	77	2067
2014	141	32	21	360	617	417	371	75	2035
2015	144	34	23	330	629	386	368	83	1996
2016	149	38	26	296	650	468	388	100	2115

The number of recycling drop off centers is shown below by calendar year:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Recycling Centers	9	9	9	9	10	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	15

As shown in Chart 4, tonnage of collected material has varied significantly since the drop-off recycling program began. In the period, 2001 – 2010, the recycling program has expanded for 3 key reasons ... (a) the creation of a Recycling Coordinator position again focusing some time to recycling education, (b) the offering of mixed paper/cardboard/textile collection services, (c) the addition of site attendants at the county’s recycling sites, (d) additional recycling centers, and (e) the construction/operation of a Material Recycling Facility in 2006. For the period 2010-2015, the County has seen the quantity of materials level off.

Chart 4
Tonnage From Drop Off Recycling Program



The drop-off recycling program should experience growth in the next few years for the following reasons –

- Additional recycling collection services will also be available at the Stewartsville Convenience Center.
- Additional site attendants will heighten the public's awareness and maintain program quality.
- The County's Recycling Coordinator will continue to educate the County's citizens about the importance of recycling.
- The County's Recycling Coordinator will continue to publicize the Material Recycling Facility and encourage residential and commercial users to support the facility.

b Processing of Recyclable Materials from Households

With the submission of earlier plans in 1991 and 1997, there were several recycling processors (listed below) of collected household material available to the county. Up until 2006, all items collected through the county's drop-off recycling program were delivered to a local processor since the county didn't have the ability to clean, process and bale collected materials. Collected recyclable materials include newspaper, aluminum and steel food cans, #1 & #2 plastic, 3 colors of glass, mixed paper and cardboard.

Unfortunately, the quality of recyclable materials generated from the residential collection system is generally poor and laced with contaminants. Local private processors do not have the ability to sort the materials to remove contaminants. Fortunately, in 2006, Bedford County opened a Material Recycling Facility for the sorting and baling of recyclable materials generated by the residential collection system. Within the facility cardboard, mixed paper, newspaper, aluminum cans, tin cans, and plastic bottles are sorted and baled. When quantities exist to completely fill a tractor trailer load, the County's Recycling Coordinator will directly market these materials to end users. The MRF allows the county to maintain long-term viable recycling programs, to provide consistent/dependable processing abilities, negotiate the best end-user pricing, and to provide clean product to end-users.

Recycling at the Waste Management Facility

Bedford County owns and operates a transfer building at the Waste Management Facility that receives all commercial loads/most residential deliveries and allows sorting prior to landfill disposal. The transfer building receives and recycles scrap metal, appliances, batteries, tires, electronics and wood waste. The transfer building allows the county to minimize and control access to the landfill, maximize the sorting and recycling of the incoming waste stream, and enhance customer convenience and safety to the maximum extent possible. In addition to the above materials, Bedford County purchased a permanent HHW storage building and initiated a new HHW collection service in 2000. As elsewhere, this program does not process a large number of tons but it does remove waste items that could be detrimental to the landfill.

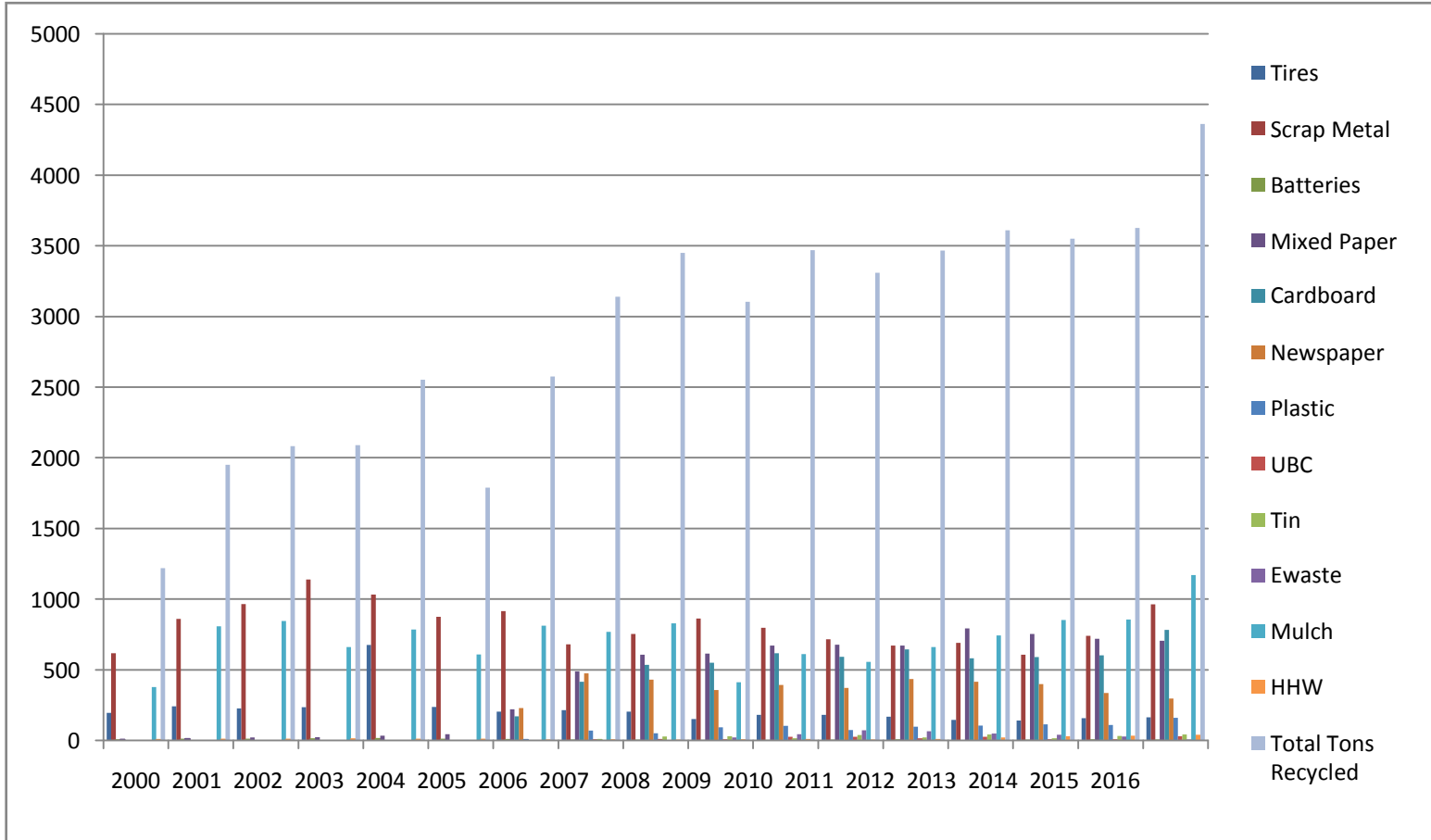
The tonnage of these materials is indicated in Table 8 and Chart 5 below:

Table 8
Tonnage of Recycled Material at the Waste Management Facility

Calendar Year	Tires	Scrap Metal	Batteries	Mixed Paper	Cardboard	Newspaper	Plastic	Aluminum Cans	Tin	E-Waste	Mulch	HHW	Total Tons
2000	196	616	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	10	1219
2001	241	860	13	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	808	12	1951
2002	227	965	13	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	12	2083
2003	235	1139	15	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	15	2088
2004	675	1031	16	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	784	13	2552
2005	237	875	12	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	608	13	1790
2006	203	915	10	221	169	229	10	0	0	0	811	6	2575
2007	213	679	7	488	415	474	68	9	10	0	767	9	3139
2008	203	753	4	607	534	429	51	10	27	0	828	5	3450
2009	151	862	3	615	549	357	92	8	29	20	411	8	3104
2010	180	797	2	671	617	393	103	26	14	45	611	9	3469
2011	181	715	5	677	591	372	74	25	37	72	555	6	3310
2012	168	672	9	672	644	435	96	14	20	65	661	10	3466
2013	146	690	7	792	582	416	105	25	42	47	743	21	3610
2014	140	606	5	753	589	398	113	9	14	41	851	30	3551
2015	157	740	8	718	602	336	108	8	31	28	855	34	3627
2016	164	962	7	705	783	296	159	28	42	7	1170	39	4362

Notes: Town of Bedford Recycling started coming to the Bedford County MRF in 2012.

Chart 5
Tonnage of Recycled Material at Waste Management Facility



Recycling at the Waste Management Facility (Percent of Incoming Waste Recycled)

2001 – 4.4%

2004 – 5.5%

2007 – 6.6%

2010 – 8.0%

2015 - 7.3%

It's expected that recycling tonnages will continue to increase over the next 5 years as the County's recycling education program increases as well as additional recycling centers created.

Mandatory Recycling Rate

Regulations pertaining to the achievement of mandatory recycling rates by localities were made effective on May 15, 1990. All towns, cities and counties were required to achieve the following recycling rates: 10 % in 1991, 15 % in 1993 and 25 % in 1995. In 1997, the General Assembly made the 25 % recycling rate an annual requirement for localities. The General Assembly later reduced the required recycling rate to 15% for less populated localities, including Bedford County. During the past 15 years, the rate has varied between 14 % and 46 %. The County now consistently exceeds the required 15% rate. It is important to note, that as the population of the County increased with the reversion of the Town of Bedford, the County now again falls under the 25% recycling mandate. However, based upon current levels of program participation, the County significantly exceeds this mandate.

Table 9**Bedford County's DEQ Accepted Recycling Rate**

	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
State Accepted Recycling Rate	14%	19%	21%	21%	26%	32%	38%	42%	43%	42%	44%	46%	43%	40%	38%	44.90%
Number of Recycling Centers	9	9	9	9	10	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14

3.30 Collection & Storage Facilities

Bedford County's residential waste collection system began in 1972 with the purchase of a front-end loading compactor truck and 75 4-cubic yard containers. The start-up of the collection system coincided with the opening of the county's first permitted landfill (Permit 30). Later the collection operation was expanded to 3 compactor trucks and approximately 190 containers. Due to increasing cost and system inadequacy, the collection and hauling operation was initially put out to bid and contractually operated in 1978.

Since 1978 until today, the collection and hauling system in Bedford County has continuously been operated by contracting with private haulers. Since the inception of the collection system, it has constantly evolved to add collection capacity and improve hauling efficiency:

- Collection in 4-cubic yard containers and hauled using front-end loading trucks
- Collection in 40-cubic yard open top roll-off containers where the containers were removed and emptied at the landfill
- Collection in 80-cubic yard containers in the ground where trash was picked out with a clamshell bucket
- Collection in a combination system of 8-cubic yard cans/hailed using front-end loading trucks, and collection in 40-cubic yard closed compactor containers
- Collection in 40-cubic yard closed compactor containers (Current)
- It is worth noting that Curbside collection is offered privately in the County and is available to interested residents in many areas. The Town of Bedford operates a curbside program for Town residents and also operates one drop-off recycling center for Town residents.

As the residential waste stream has grown, each of the early methods of collecting solid waste became inadequate because of capacity issues and environmental protection.

After studying the operating collection systems in other localities, the county began purchasing land for staffed convenience centers with services that included compactors to increase hauling efficiency and improve environmental protection, and bulk waste and recyclable material collection. The county has been developing this type of system since 1996.

The present residential waste and recyclable material collection services offered by the county are operated in part through a contract with a private hauler, presently Republic Services (formerly known as Allied Waste & BFI). The system consists of 25 sites that variably collect bagged waste, bulky materials such as appliances and furniture, or collect recyclable materials. The system continues to experience significant improvements and increased management control through the addition of full-time attendants, established operating hours at the busiest centers, on-site waste compaction, and the addition of services. These improvements have demonstrated their cost effectiveness through decreased delivered tonnage and pulls as compared to similar periods in past years.

The transportation of delivered residential waste is managed through a contract with a private hauler, presently Republic Services, Lynchburg, Virginia. The frequency of residential waste hauling is dependent upon the type of collection facilities, i.e., loose waste containers versus compactors. A site with a compactor and 40-cubic yard closed roll-off container can hold up to 10 tons of waste. Over the past fifteen years, the County has phased out most loose collection. Presently, only the Waste Management Facility center and Leesville Lake center are non-compactor locations. The compactor sites are collected as they meet capacity, anywhere from one to three times each week depending on the site. The collection system has stabilized into a compactor system. The County entered a new contract with Republic Services in August 2007. The new contract is based upon "per-pull" pricing. In lieu of lump sum payments, the County pays based upon the number of containers serviced. As a way to decrease the amount spent on pulls the County replaced the majority of the compactors with County-owned units. In addition, the County began compacting furniture and other non-metal bulky waste materials in the compactors. The County was able to reduce the number of pulls by over 30% as a result of these actions. Not only saving County funds but also reducing wear and tear on County roads.

The result of gating and staffing busier center is that delivered waste tonnage typically decreases by 20-30 %. This reduction occurs because of the diversion of out-of-county, commercial and contractor waste streams, and the placement of recyclable materials into the appropriate containers.

Bedford County has found the following additional benefits of full-time staffing & defined hours with locked gates when the facility is closed:

- Saves money by minimizing abuse
- Allows new recycling services to be offered to residents
- Helps achieve the County's mandated recycling rate
- Only minimal complaints during initial transition to operating hours
- Minimal occurrences of dumping waste at the entrance gate. Typically, sufficient identifying information is left behind allowing summons' to be issued.
- Recycling increases, and there is much less contamination in the bins.
- Optimal hours are 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.
- Bulk waste containers are less contaminated resulting in less hauling, less litter, greater efficiency and easier processing.
- Minimizes wear and tear on compactor equipment

Bedford County is proceeding with full-time staffing and locked gates at most recycling sites and other busy sites. Presently 10 of the county's 25 sites are staffed full-time but this represents approximately 60% of the collection system tonnage.

3.40 Resource Recovery & Incineration

Resource recovery refers to a solid waste management system that beneficially allows for the separation and collection of recyclable materials, recovery of energy and disposal of non-recoverable waste residues. It's an optimal method for managing the entire waste stream and conserving landfill space. In contrast, incineration merely reduces the combustible waste stream to ash to minimize landfill disposal quantities.

Resource recovery and incineration are presently not practical solid waste management alternatives in Bedford County. Given the high capital costs to construct a waste-to-energy or incinerator facility and the need for large waste quantities, neither management option is practical or economically feasible. As an example of the size requirements, a waste-to-energy facility is operated by a regional authority in the densely populated tidewater region of Virginia, and another in Fairfax County which accepts waste from Washington, D.C. Studies were done in 1988 by the City of Lynchburg and the Roanoke Valley Solid Waste Management Board that verified the lack of feasibility of resource recovery even as a regional solid waste management alternative.

3.50 Treatment & Disposal Facilities

In concurrence with the start-up of the collection system in 1972, Bedford County opened its first permitted landfill on Route 714 and closed several area dumps located throughout the county (Map 2). Landfill disposal of solid wastes has always been the management method of choice throughout the country. Waste disposal in Bedford County has evolved from individuals and businesses dumping and burning waste on their own property, to several centralized dumps shown in Map 2, to the creation of a primitive sanitary landfill 40+ years ago (Permit #30), to finally, in 1993 the engineered facility of today (Permit #560). The consistent trend is that the number of disposal locations has been reduced over time and there have been greater efforts to improve environmental protection.

Bedford County does not treat any municipal solid waste prior to landfill disposal. The only treatment currently in operation is the grinding of land-clearing debris into mulch. This mulch is then offered back to commercial composting operations. No additional treatment options are currently being considered.

An archive of all known waste disposal sites (closed and active) is maintained by Bedford County's Department of Solid Waste. This data was submitted to the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality by March 1, 2005. With the reversion of the Town of Bedford, the listing of disposal sites has increased.

A listing of all known waste disposal sites (closed and active) is listed in Appendix I of the plan.

The Virginia Waste Management Board passed solid waste regulations in 1988 that were similar to draft federal regulations from the Environmental Protection Agency. Federal regulations termed “Subtitle D” were finally passed in 1991. These modern regulations defined how a landfill should be built and operated including liner installation, and methane and ground water monitoring requirements. The detailed regulations have made future landfill disposal an expensive management option relative to the past. Regardless of this cost increase, landfill disposal is still the most practical and economical management option available, especially when combined with an aggressive recycling program as being implemented in Bedford County.

In the fall of 1993, Bedford County opened its new sanitary landfill (permit #560) in full compliance with EPA Subtitle D and Virginia regulations. A map of the facility and lay-out is provided in Appendix II. The landfill is owned and operated by the county. The entire Waste Management Facility consists of 229 acres, with 24 acres, Cells A, B, and C in operation.

The landfill operation utilizes alternative daily covers, such as tarps and Posi-Shell cover, where possible to maximize available disposal capacity. The use of alternative covers has been a tremendous benefit to the landfill operation and economics by:

- minimizing daily dirt hauling expenses – labor, equipment and fuel
- minimizing landfill space used for daily cover & saves this space for revenue producing waste
- extending the life of landfill cells by 15-20 %
- substantially extending the life of dirt hauling trucks and equipment
- providing improved cover during wet and winter weather conditions
- improving landfill operations – improved working surface, more labor time available

Bedford County’s commitment to recycling programs also assists in maximizing available air space within the landfill. The recycling program is fully explained in the recycling section of the plan.

The landfill has largely filled the original cell (Phase 1, Cell A, 7.0 Acres) that consisted of 248,000 cubic yards of space. The County has also largely filled the second cell (Phase 1, Cell B, 8.3 Acres) which consisted of an additional 786,800 cubic yards of lined landfill space. The County then designed, permitted, and constructed Cell C (702,000 cubic yards, 10.4 Acres). Cell C began accepting waste on June 24, 2011 and is anticipated to provide capacity until late 2019 based upon the Draft Master Plan developed by SCS Engineers on October 30, 2014. As Cells A&B naturally settle, it is anticipated that up to an additional 2 years of airspace may be recaptured in this area. This leads to Cells A, B, & C reaching capacity in approximately 2021. The calculation of remaining airspace is inherently difficult with many different factors affecting volumes, including such items as compaction rates, depth of fill, weather, incoming tonnages, etc.

The Draft Master Plan designed by SCS Engineers is attached in Appendix II.

The entire facility consists of 229 acres, with at most 100 acres proposed for waste disposal. As of early 2016, the County is working on the delineation of wetlands within the entire 229 acre footprint to better gauge the total remaining landfill capacity. Once this wetland determination is made, the County will begin the permitting process to obtain a Part B for all available disposal areas within the facility. Currently only Cells A, B, and C have Part B permits.

Based upon SCS' Draft Master Plan from October 30, 2014, at most 8,000,000 cubic yards of total air space remains at the facility. This equates to a remaining landfill life of well over 100 years. It is important to note that the current wetland delineation study will impact the ultimate cubic yards available by decreasing the cubic yards remaining. As the wetland delineation and permitting process is completed, the County will then be able to more definitively calculate remaining capacity. However, assuming historical tonnage information/growth rates and no significant permitting restrictions, it is safe to assume that the County has available capacity remaining for the next 75+ years, well beyond the 20 year window of this SWMP.

Though not often thought as such, Bedford County has an important social and economic asset in the long-term stability of its landfill. Because it will not be necessary to site another facility for the foreseeable future, the county will not go through the turmoil of site selection. Additionally, because waste disposal is operated by the county, service levels and costs are directly controlled. Existing and prospective residents and businesses can be assured of stable costs and flexible programs to meet the community's needs.

Treatment & Disposal Facilities: Royal Oak Farms (added June 7, 2005)

In March 2005, Ken Newman, representative of Royal Oak Farms LLC approached Bedford County about possible inclusion into the County's SWMP. Royal Oak Farms is a composting facility located at 2855 Orrix Creek Road in the Evington area of Bedford County.

The Royal Oak facility takes industrial and some municipal wastes currently being managed with other approaches (for example: landfilling or land application). As composting is a process to convert these wastes to a valuable product for reuse, it is an environmentally preferable method of managing these wastes. Composting industrial solid wastes serves the public's interest by reducing potential impacts to public safety and the environment that may result through other disposal methods. The materials processed at the facility include: forestry by-products, agricultural residuals, municipal waste (yard trimmings, select components of construction and demolition debris), industrial residuals (food processing, agricultural products, paper and cardboard manufacturing, etc.). The facility sells the final product as compost or compost-amended horticultural / agricultural products.

Royal Oak is required to operate in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations. This includes complying with transportation and occupational safety regulations. Royal Oak is consistent with the Goals and Objectives of this SWMP as it will be operated to protect public health and prevent environmental degradation (Goal #1). The facility will provide needed programs and services in an efficient manner (Goal #2). The facility also assists the County in implementing the waste management hierarchy (Goal #3).

The Royal Oak facility anticipates handling up to 50,523 tons per year of industrial solid waste generated in Bedford County and up to 100,000 tons per year of industrial solid wastes generated outside of Bedford County including some industrial solid wastes that may originate from out of state. The Royal Oak facility is permitted to take 150,523 tons per year. In 2015, a daily average tonnage of 110 tons per day were accepted based on 312 operating days per year, with a total tonnage of 34,701. The daily maximum tonnage would be 482 tons per day.

The facility has been instrumental in helping Bedford County meet its 25% recycling mandate. In accordance with regulations, industrial wastes are excluded from recycling rate calculations. However, the facility processes vegetative wastes from residential and commercial customers in Bedford County which does contribute to the County's recycling effort. Royal Oak staff have expressed an interest in continuing to support the County's recycling efforts and exploring additional diversion opportunities for organic wastes generated in Bedford County.

The operation of Royal Oak Farms is consistent with the plan's objectives as it supports the beneficial reuse and recycling of waste materials as described above. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors unanimously approved amending the SWMP to include Royal Oak Farms as a permitted composting facility in Bedford County on May 9, 2005.

Treatment & Disposal Facilities: Town of Bedford Facilities (due to Reversion – July 1, 2013)

The Town of Bedford operates a Transfer Station (Permit PBR529) and a Landfill (Permit 569) at 856 Orange Street within the Town of Bedford. With the July 1, 2013 reversion of the City of Bedford to Town Status these facilities now become part of the County's SWMP.

The operation, compliance, maintenance, financial assurances and other aspects of these facilities are the responsibility of the Town of Bedford.

Town Transfer Station (Permit PBR529): With the reversion process, previous users of the Town's Transfer Station were allowed to use either the County's facility or the Town's facility. Given the more favorable tipping fee at the County's facility, some users chose to haul waste directly to the County. The Town of Bedford continues to operate the Transfer Station but only provides services to residents and businesses located within the Town of Bedford. Waste processed through the Town Transfer Station began transferring to the County Landfill on July 1, 2013. In a typical week, approximately two to three tractor trailer loads of waste are transferred to the County Landfill from this operation.

Town Landfill (Permit 569): The Town continues to have remaining capacity in their lined landfill. However, the majority of waste generated from within the Town of Bedford is either hauled directly by users to the County Landfill/County Transfer Station, or hauled directly by the Town of Bedford from waste processed through the Town Transfer Station. Based upon discussions with Town staff, the Town Landfill only receives a limited amount of waste several times per month. Based upon discussions with Town staff the remaining capacity of this facility is limited and will reach final elevations in the next several years.

4.00 OUTREACH PROGRAMS

According to VDOT, Bedford County has approximately 100 groups that have adopted more than 2,000 miles of county roads. Bedford County employees have adopted a two-mile stretch of highway along Route 43 adjacent to the Waste Management Facility. Prior to Adopting this section, the County actively participated in a program outside of the Closed Landfill on Route 714 for 15+ years.

Bedford County has attempted to address illegal dumping activity through increased service levels. With the development of convenience centers in July 1996, bulk waste collection is now offered on an ongoing basis at many collection points throughout the county. As additional convenience centers have been developed, illegal dumping has largely stopped. Staffed convenience centers allow more convenient waste disposal options to residents.

As Bedford County offers more services and continues to improve its collection system for residents, the need to manage inappropriate non-resident and commercial users of the system will increase. Inappropriate users of the system avoid landfill tipping fees, unnecessarily use up valuable landfill and collection system space, and result in increased hauling costs. To increase

operating efficiency and decrease illegal activity, the county will continue working through the legal system to increase penalties to serve as a deterrent, and improve the operating procedures at the collection centers.

Public information and education is believed to be critically important to the success of the solid waste management program. As such, continual efforts are made to share information with the public. Presently, there are approximately 65 collection center attendants that meet with the public on a daily basis. These contacts are reinforced by signage at the collection sites. In addition, the Solid Waste Department provides presentations and facility tours to individuals, community, and school groups when requested. Bedford County's website provides information to the citizens and businesses of the County. Brochures describing the solid waste program are provided to all residential customers at the Waste Management Facility and collection centers. The county employs a Recycling Coordinator that continues to coordinate recycling and public education programs.

Since 2000, Bedford County has used the Environmental Cleanup Fund to help beautify the county and to help clean up illegal dumps. This fund has been beneficial in the development of partnerships with several landowners to help clean up their property. As shown in Table 9, the county has spent over \$100,000 in the cleanup and disposal of waste using the Environmental Cleanup Fund.

Table 10
Environmental Cleanup Fund

FY	EXPENDITURES
2000-01	5,840
2001-02	15,493
2002-03	32,950
2003-04	154
2004-05	11,320
2005-06	4,699
2006-07	2,274
2007-08	2,922
2008-09	1,397
2009-10	2,766
2010-11	2,977
2011-12	19,728
2012-13	1,913
2013-14	1,033
2014-15	499
2015-16	8528
2016-17	10,979

Projects: lake debris disposal, cleanup of dumps – Rucker Rd, Hooper Rd, Elkton Farm Rd, Chellis Ford Rd, 122 Boat Graveyard, Ridge Dump, Falling Creek Farm

Litter control is a critical component of a solid waste management system in every jurisdiction. Bedford County's litter control program attempts to minimize unauthorized use of the collection sites, and minimize illegal dumps, scavenging and related activity. The inappropriate actions of a few have a potentially significant impact on the well being of landowners, the environment and the public in general. In 2011, the Bedford County Sheriff's Office started a Roadside Litter Program that utilizes trustee labor to help pick up litter on Bedford County's roadways.

Within the Town of Bedford, the Keep Bedford Beautiful Commission has been a prominent force in promoting an interest among citizens to help preserve the environment and control litter. They currently sponsor (2) volunteer clean up events within the Town limits, one in the spring and one in the fall. Volunteers walk the streets and parks in the Town cleaning up litter. The Keep Bedford Beautiful Commission is funded by state litter control and recycling programs. The Town of Bedford further addresses litter control in the Town Code.

Table 10 provides a summary of the level of enforcement activity over the past fifteen years. Records are kept by fiscal year to satisfy reporting requirements for the annual Litter Control and Recycling Grant administered by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. Litter control staffing was decreased to a part-time position (25%) in 2004 in response to the improvements to the collection system and the decreasing number of clean-ups, and other activity.

Table 11
Litter Control Enforcement

FISCAL YEAR	WARNINGS ISSUED	SUMMONS ISSUED	COURT CONVICTIONS	TOTAL FINES (\$)	DUMPS CLEANED
00-01	61	139	106	5900	24
01-02	24	125	92	6061	41
02-03	90	84	51	4328	26
03-04	60	25	15	1425	23
04-05	*	*	*	*	*
05-06	*	*	*	*	1
06-07	*	2	2	*	6
07-08	*	15	15	*	4
08-09	*	7	7	*	7
09-10	51	29	29	*	1
10-11	148	18	18	900	2
11-12	128	15	15	800	0
12-13	71	21	15	1100	0
13-14	93	19	14	950	4
14-15	114	50	23	1820	10
15-16	53	28	20	1322	5

Note: *Data Not Available

5.00. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The three broad goals in the solid waste management plan are: (1) Protect Public Health & Prevent Environmental Degradation, (2) Provide Needed Programs & Services in an Efficient Manner, and (3) to Implement the Waste Management Hierarchy. Solid waste management needs are listed as plan objectives. Authority to proceed with implementing objectives occurs through actions by the Board of Supervisors. The responsibility for implementation occurs through the County Administrator and assigned county staff.

Goal 1: Protect Public Health and Prevent Environmental Degradation

Objectives:

- Eliminate environmental degradation from current operations
- Minimize illegal dumping and scavenging
- Implement technologically advanced solutions to enhance public health and environmental protection efforts
- Maintain full compliance with all applicable public health & environmental regulations
- Maintain complete disclosure to the public and regulatory authorities concerning all solid waste issues that may impact public health & the environment

Implementation of Objectives:

- Maintain a viable enforcement program to deter illegal dumping and scavenging of solid waste, monitor illegal dump activity, coordinate enforcement activities with the DEQ and fund cleanup efforts through the Environmental Cleanup Fund and partnerships with landowners
- Continue to improve the residential collection system through the upgrade of convenience center sites with the appropriate services and equipment
- Implement additional storm water management systems
- Maintain regulatory compliance of all facilities
- Minimize the burning of yard waste in subdivisions through the offering of yard waste collection services
- Minimize waste hauling through the widespread use of compactors and scheduling efficiencies
- Maintain an aggressive waste screening program
- Evaluate the need to offer additional services such as hazardous material collection
- Continue to offer pertinent training opportunities for County staff and require high performance
- Expand public information/education efforts through the Recycling Coordinator position
- Maintain safe work practices at County facilities
- Be a good neighbor and provide open communication with all residents especially those living near solid waste facilities

- Expand buffer and maintain landscaping around Waste Management Facility
- Provide an orientation program for new employees, and provide periodic safety and operation training for all operating employees

Goal 2: Provide Needed Programs & Services in an Efficient Manner

Objectives:

- Provide appropriate services to meet the needs of the different areas of the County
- Continue to make capital investments that anticipate future growth
- Consistently exceed Virginia's recycling mandate
- Maintain efficiency measurements to monitor service improvements
- Balance collection, hauling and disposal costs with service requirements
- Evaluate alternative solid waste solutions
- Maintain required records

Implementation of Objectives:

- Monitor & project population growth through the County
- Offer suitable services for the different rural and suburban areas in the County
- Maintain efficiency measurements for the collection system that demonstrate operational improvements such as reductions in waste tonnage or cost, increased recycled tonnage or revenue, increased competition, reduction in pulls, increased tons per pull, increased pounds per cubic yard, etc.
- Continue in the direction of the Solid Waste fund providing funding to all solid waste programs
- Maintain facilities to meet regulatory requirements and to meet operational needs pertaining to groundwater, stormwater management, leachate, waste inspections, financial assurance, etc.
- Continue to monitor landfill density measurements at least once annually comparing volume to disposed tonnage
- Continue to use alternative daily cover systems to increase landfill density
- Expand the usage of compactors wherever possible to minimize hauling costs
- Maintain awareness of other solid waste programs through training opportunities and networking
- Continue to evaluate operations by public versus private contract to best serve the needs of the County

Goal 3: Implement the Waste Management Hierarchy

Objectives:

- Implement options that strengthen the County's solid waste management program and promote the waste management hierarchy
- Promote conservation efforts through reduction, reuse and recycling
- Increase awareness of solid waste management
- Develop partnerships with the school system and local businesses & industries
- Support legislation that encourages recycling and market development for recycled materials
- Strengthen the collection and processing system for household recyclable materials

Implementation of Objectives:

- Increase recycling opportunities by adding recycling drop-off centers to improve convenience and increasing diversion opportunities by increasing the types of materials collected
- Create partnerships with local businesses where both organizations will benefit
- Continue partnerships with the school system to divert recyclable materials and to set an example for all school age children and their families
- Evaluate regional programs and participate where determined to be beneficial to the County
- Maintain and expand the County's recycling program
- Promote awareness of the solid waste program to residents, community groups, schools, and local businesses through personal contacts, publications, tours and speaking opportunities
- Maintain the Department's voluntary Adopt-a-Highway program to serve as a positive example to local businesses

6.00. ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN

PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION STEPS
2016 - 2021	<u>Waste Management Facility</u> Update landfill master plan Evaluate alternative disposal options Perform a Wetland Delineation of the entire footprint of the Waste Management Facility Submit a Part B permit for the remaining capacity of the Waste Management Facility Where possible, begin partial-closure activities of fill areas that are at final elevations Construct Cell D Evaluate single-stream recycling as regional facilities or changes in available technology develop Improve recycling facility efficiencies by investing in new equipment and/or building expansion

	<u>Collection System</u> Construct new Stewartsville collection center in 2016 Buy land & construct new Shady Grove collection center Buy land & construct new Thaxton collection center Construct Bunker Hill collection center Consider consolidating Big Island & Coleman Falls collection centers Consider consolidating or relocation of Otter River, Glenwood, & Body Camp collection centers Review the County's Comprehensive Plan to predict areas of future growth and ensure adequate collection facilities exist to service these areas
2021 - 2026	<u>Waste Management Facility</u> Continue updating the landfill master plan Improve recycling facility efficiencies by investing in new equipment and/or building expansion Explore additional recycling options for e-waste, organics, construction/demo materials, textiles <u>Collection System</u> Consider relocation of Northside collection center Consider relocation / improvements to Huddleston center Consider relocation / improvements to Leesville center Review the County's Comprehensive Plan to predict areas of future growth and ensure adequate collection facilities exist to service these areas Increase service levels to include collection of additional materials (oil, etc.) <u>Other</u> Evaluate & implement beneficial regional approaches to solid waste management (if any)
2026 - 2031	<u>Waste Management Facility</u> Continue updating the landfill master plan Improve recycling facility efficiencies by investing in new equipment and/or building expansion Evaluate composition of the waste stream to determine if additional recycling opportunities are feasible <u>Collection System</u> Improve/Expand collection centers that require additional capacity

	Review the County’s Comprehensive Plan to predict areas of future growth Review the County’s Comprehensive Plan to predict areas of future growth and ensure adequate collection facilities exist to service these areas Increase service levels to include collection of additional materials <u>Other</u> Evaluate & implement beneficial regional approaches to solid waste management (if any)
2031 - 2036	<u>Waste Management Facility</u> Continue updating the landfill master plan Improve recycling facility efficiencies by investing in new equipment and/or building expansion Evaluate composition of the waste stream to determine if additional recycling opportunities are feasible <u>Collection System</u> Improve/Expand collection centers that require additional capacity Review the County’s Comprehensive Plan to predict areas of future growth and ensure adequate collection facilities exist to service these areas Increase service levels to include collection of additional materials <u>Other</u> Evaluate & implement beneficial regional approaches to solid waste management (if any)

7.00 FUNDING TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN

The Solid Waste Management Plan shall be implemented through guidance from the Board of Supervisor’s Public Works Committee. The County Administrator, Public Works Director and the Solid Waste Division Manager have the responsibility of developing programs and administering daily operations to meet the intent of the SWMP.

7.10 Revenue from Solid Waste Operations

The county’s solid waste program is primarily supported through the county’s General Fund and the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund (landfill tipping fees). Additional revenue is received from the sale of collected recyclable materials and the Litter Control and Recycling Grant administered by DEQ. Solid waste revenue is generally in the \$2.5 million range annually as illustrated in the

Table below. Beginning on July 1, 2008, the County decreased General Fund support to the Solid Waste Fund by eliminating the Business & Residential Credits which reduced funding by over \$400,000 per year. In addition, due to falling interest rates solid waste reserve balances accumulated significantly less interest earnings. To address the shortfall of this decrease in funding, the Board of Supervisors agreed beginning July 1, 2014 to set aside an additional \$500,000 per year of General Fund support to fund the Solid Waste program, particularly for addressing future expansion/closure/post-closure needs. Although this funding is reserved for future Solid Waste projects, it has not been transferred to the solid waste fund and is therefore not reflected in the table below. This funding source is maintained in the general fund.

In addition to the \$500,000 annual contribution above, the Board of Supervisors authorized staff to adjust tipping fees on December 1, 2014. The commercial rate increased from \$38 per ton to \$41 per ton. This was the first change in the commercial tipping fee since the facility opened in 1993.

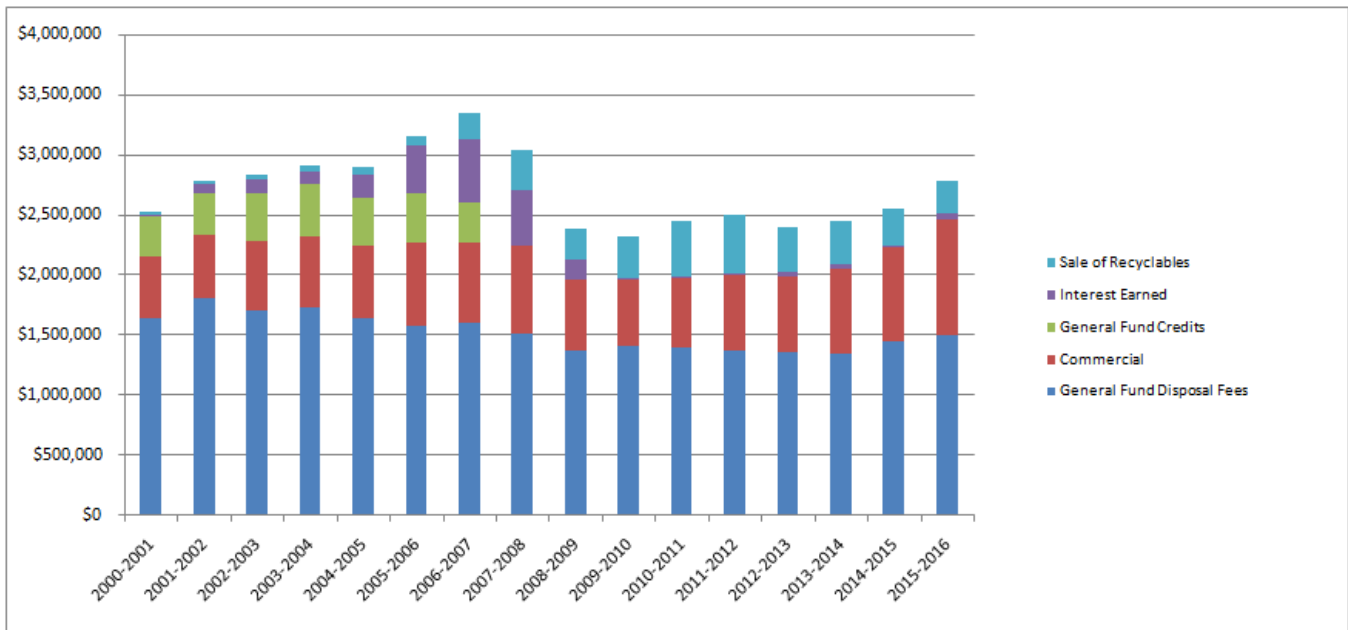
The revenue from tipping fees, coupled with the annual \$500,000 additional general fund contribution is projected to be adequate to maintain the transfer station, open and closed landfill operations, future expansion, closure and post-closure expenses. In addition, collection system capital improvements have historically been funded through the solid waste fund.

A large portion of the revenue generated for solid waste programs is directly or indirectly derived from the General Fund. The General Fund pays for the collection system operation and private hauling contract directly, and pays the Solid Waste Fund for the disposal costs for waste generated from the residential collectionsystem.

Table 12
Solid Waste Revenues

	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
General Fund Disposal Fees	\$1,627,310	\$1,795,932	\$1,702,034	\$1,719,901	\$1,633,176	\$1,574,061	\$1,598,126	\$1,499,317
Commercial	\$520,679	\$528,712	\$574,990	\$595,580	\$602,595	\$687,500	\$671,856	\$739,235
General Fund Credits	\$345,006	\$354,742	\$394,807	\$435,987	\$396,425	\$416,618	\$329,488	\$0
Interest Earned	\$100.74	\$72,961	\$112,944	\$97,408	\$201,414	\$397,329	\$529,627	\$466,702
Sale of Recyclables	\$21,559	\$26,524	\$42,370	\$54,108	\$57,412	\$79,766	\$217,739	\$335,552
Total	\$2,514,655	\$2,778,871	\$2,827,145	\$2,902,984	\$2,891,022	\$3,155,274	\$3,346,836	\$3,040,806
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
General Fund Disposal Fees	\$1,369,179	\$1,408,236	\$1,387,554	\$1,368,096	\$1,351,923	\$1,337,403	\$1,436,379	\$1,485,691
Commercial	\$584,828	\$546,536	\$577,538	\$628,223	\$631,338	\$707,512	\$788,764	\$974,684
General Fund Credits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interest Earned	\$171,355	\$19,425	\$16,419	\$15,000	\$31,979	\$34,494	\$10,675	\$51,308
Sale of Recyclables	\$250,179	\$339,641	\$456,559	\$486,243	\$372,249	\$359,507	\$313,332	\$269,754
Total	\$2,375,541	\$2,313,838	\$2,438,070	\$2,497,562	\$2,387,489	\$2,438,916	\$2,549,150	\$2,781,437

Chart 6
Solid Waste Revenues



For the past 20+ years, Litter Control and Recycling Grants have been utilized to provide direct support to the litter control/illegal dumping program in the county. If future grant funds are conveyed, it's anticipated that these funds will continue to be used to support litter control/illegal dumping/recycling programs. Table 13 shows the valuable funding provided from FY 2000-2001 through FY 2015-2016.

Table 13
Litter Control & Recycling Grants

FY	Grant Amount
00-01	\$10,251.00
01-02	\$12,250.00
02-03	\$11,422.00
03-04	\$10,707.00
04-05	\$10,419.00
05-06	\$16,143.00
06-07	\$13,177.00
07-08	\$16,291.00
08-09	\$15,972.00
09-10	\$12,963.00
10-11	\$14,948.00
11-12	\$12,725.00
12-13	\$18,363.00
13-14	\$16,199.00
14-15	\$16,189.00
15-16	\$16,369.00
16-17	\$15,780.00

7.20 Operating Budget Appropriations

Funding for solid waste management services are provided through several sources that are subject to annual appropriation by the Board of Supervisors. Table 14 provides information concerning historical funding levels for the open landfill, collection system, litter control program and closed landfill.

Since FY 93-94, the open landfill (permit #560) operations have been funded from tipping fees through the Landfill Fund. This budget has increased in response to greater delivered tonnage and the funding of associated operations such as additional ground water monitoring and leachate management. It's expected that the open landfill budget will continue to experience moderate increases.

The daily operations of the collection system are funded through the General Fund whereas system improvements are funded through the Solid Waste Fund. As can be seen, the collection

system operating budget has increased over the years. The collection system budget decreased due to a \$4 per ton reduction in tipping fees effective July 1, 2004 (from \$61 per ton to \$57 per ton).

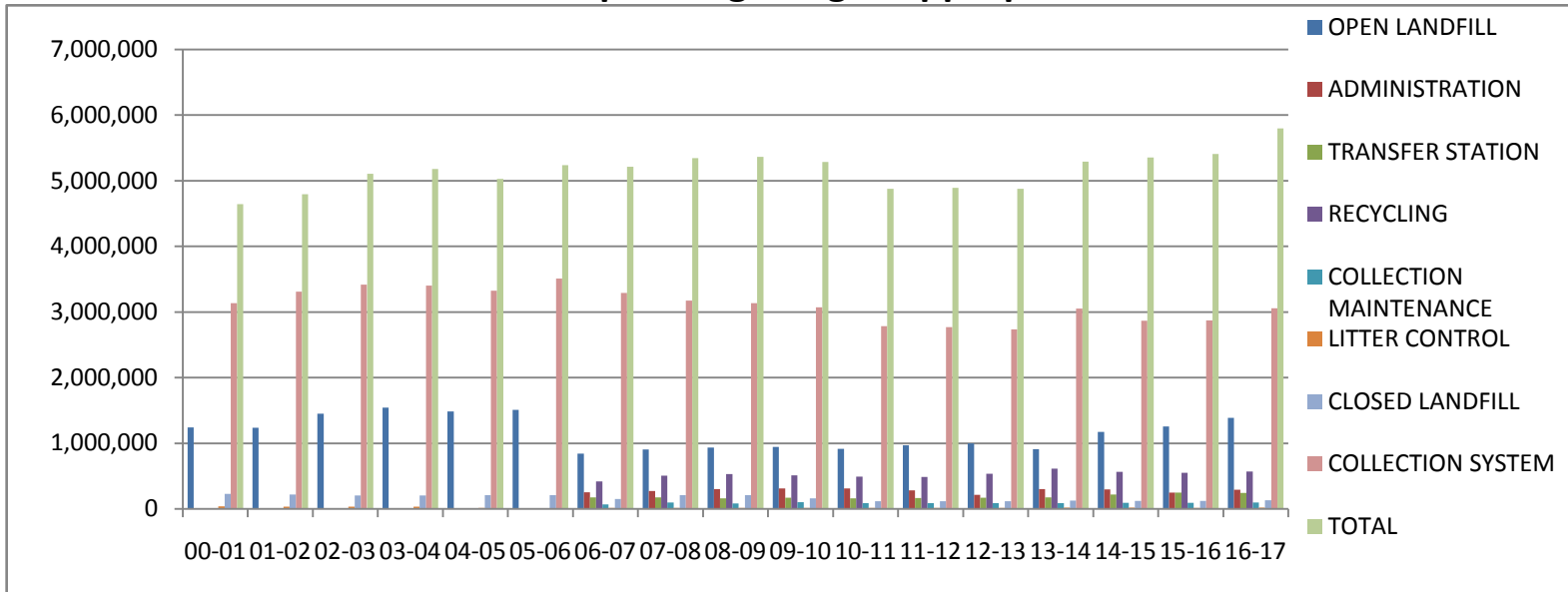
The litter control budget represents the expense associated with staffing a Special Police Officer. From FY 95-96 until FY 03-04, there was 1 officer, and as of July 1, 2004, the Department began sharing (25%) of the Officer position with the County's planning and zoning division. Since its beginning, the Litter Control and Recycling Grant has been largely used to support enforcement activities.

The operating budget for the closed landfill is presently funded through the Landfill Fund. This budget has funded the ground water monitoring, and vegetative buffer maintenance activities.

Table 14
Operating Budget Appropriations

FY	OPEN LANDFILL	ADMINISTRATION	TRANSFER STATION	RECYCLING	COLLECTION MAINTENANCE	LITTER CONTROL	CLOSED LANDFILL	COLLECTION SYSTEM	TOTAL
00-01	1,241,595					38,082	230,006	3,132,791	4,642,474
01-02	1,235,180					33,252	217,600	3,308,274	4,794,306
02-03	1,449,765					34,200	205,300	3,415,781	5,105,046
03-04	1,543,572					34,354	203,100	3,400,489	5,181,515
04-05	1,482,984					12,612	208,600	3,324,373	5,028,569
05-06	1,511,054					11,375	208,600	3,507,439	5,238,468
06-07	841,740	252,093	173,952	417,913	67,696	16,969	153,100	3,291,646	5,215,109
07-08	905,518	271,647	173,173	504,070	98,132	12,759	209,100	3,171,760	5,346,159
08-09	936,127	299,451	160,619	528,465	80,966	14,238	208,400	3,133,966	5,362,232
09-10	945,605	310,012	171,291	513,228	100,203	15,665	160,600	3,071,079	5,287,683
10-11	915,253	309,257	159,063	492,145	86,852	15,855	116,000	2,784,661	4,879,086
11-12	967,479	283,994	166,069	484,906	86,462	16,015	116,300	2,769,385	4,890,610
12-13	998,325	216,578	172,738	535,563	87,995	16,941	116,600	2,735,159	4,879,899
13-14	909,745	303,782	176,206	612,758	89,005	17,127	127,300	3,053,411	5,289,334
14-15	1,170,807	298,274	217,445	566,902	91,046	17,734	122,800	2,868,773	5,353,781
15-16	1,255,686	250,657	247,240	550,858	90,797	16,520	122,400	2,874,119	5,408,277
16-17	1,385,563	292,453	242,011	571,502	98,000	19,339	132,400	3,058,392	5,799,660

Chart 7
Operating Budget Appropriations

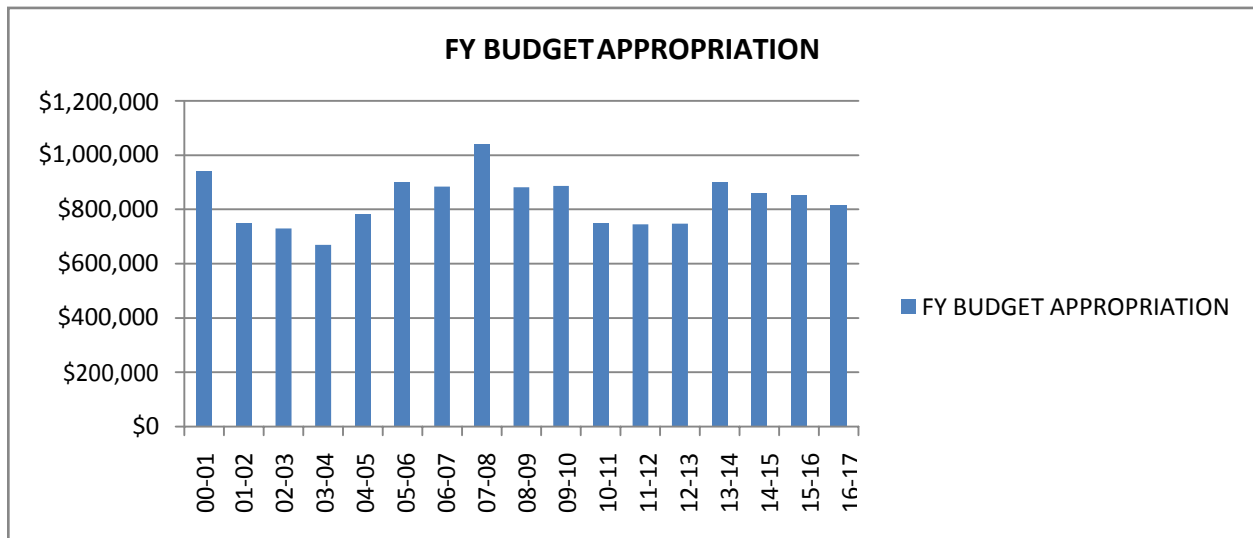


Bedford County's collection hauling system has been privately operated throughout the period shown in Table 14 that shows the appropriations for collection and hauling. The County began a new hauling contract on August 1, 2007, whereby the County pays per pull in lieu of lump sum payments. In addition, the County began implementing County-owned compactor units, and County supported collection system maintenance to further achieve cost savings.

Table 15
Recycling & Waste Collection/Hauling Appropriations

FY	BUDGET APPROPRIATION
00-01	\$940,000
01-02	\$748,600
02-03	\$729,500
03-04	\$670,000
04-05	\$784,000
05-06	\$901,376
06-07	\$884,000
07-08	\$1,040,000
08-09	\$882,000
09-10	\$887,000
10-11	\$751,000
11-12	\$744,500
12-13	\$747,500
13-14	\$900,500
14-15	\$861,500
15-16	\$853,000
16-17	\$815,000

Chart 8



7.30 Capital Budget Appropriations

All capital improvement projects are funded through the Solid Waste Fund via tipping fee revenue and the use of the additional \$500,000 additional annual contribution from the general fund for expansion/closure/post-closure. For planning purposes, capital improvements are categorized into 2 types – those related to the operating Waste Management Facility (open landfill, operations/office building renovation and expansion, recycling operations, equipment reserve and wireless communications), and other related service areas (collection system, hauling operations, environmental cleanup/beautification program and closed landfill).

The County has successfully paid for all solid waste capital projects through the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. These projects include: office renovations, maintenance area renovations, collection center improvements, material recycling facility construction, transfer station repairs, landfill cell construction, environmental cleanup fund, closed landfill remediation, closure funds for the active facility, wireless computer upgrades, and equipment reserve funds. The County regularly reviews the fund balance against future needs to determine if sufficient funds are available. With the economic downturn in recent years, the Department has been able to achieve additional landfill life therefore delaying future capital projects (expansion, closure, etc.).

In addition to the previously discussed capital appropriations for facilities and operations at the Waste Management Facility, tipping fee revenue has been designated for other capital improvements. Prior to FY 94-95, Bedford County had not designated capital appropriations for the collection system (Table 14). However between 1993-95, deficiencies in the collection system became obvious and prevented the county from meeting service demands. In response, the county began making capital investments in land and other infrastructure improvements. This program will continue into the foreseeable future until all collection sites are owned by Bedford County and the needed services can be provided⁴⁹

7.40 Funding Summary

The solid waste management plan is funded almost entirely through tipping fees generated through the delivery of waste at the Waste Management Facility. The General Fund pays substantial amounts since the county's residential collection system is the largest contributor to the waste stream. The General Fund pays the private contractor to provide equipment and haul waste to the Waste Management Facility. However, the Solid Waste Fund does pay for the hauling of recyclables in the County as the generated recycling revenue is deposited within the fund. Beginning in FY 14-15, the Board of Supervisors authorized an additional \$500,000 in annual contributions to be set aside for future expansion/closure/post-closure. This was meant to offset previous reductions in General Fund transfers that occurred with the reduction of Business and Residential credits that started July 1, 2008.

Additional tipping fee adjustments and transfers will be evaluated on a regular basis as part of future solid waste financial projections.

8.00 CONCLUSION

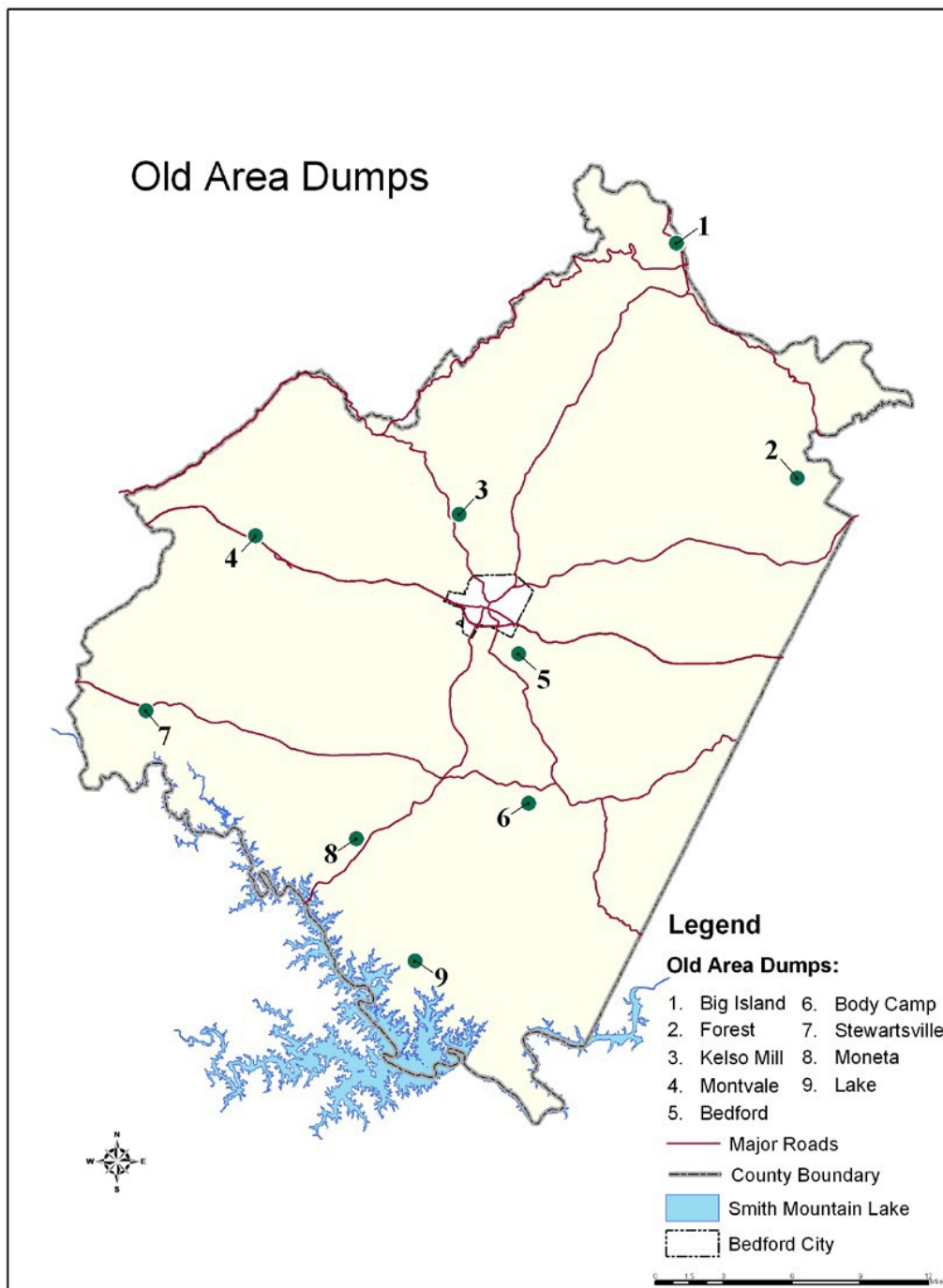
Bedford County's solid waste management plan continues to serve as a guide for the construction of facilities and provision of services to meet the needs of an increasing population. To summarize, the collection system continues to improve and offer new services, recycling programs are expanding, public education & outreach programs are increasing, coordination of waste and recyclable material management is growing between the county and the school system, and the county now processes and markets recyclable materials directly to end users. In addition to the above, the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund continues to grow financially stronger while fully funding landfill future expansion and closure costs.

Bedford County's plan serves as an archive of pertinent solid waste data, provides a snapshot of current facilities and programs, and elaborates on all future aspects of solid waste management.

Appendix I:

Known Active and Closed Disposal Sites

Map 2: Location Map of Old Area Dumps



This list reflects known permitted and unpermitted solid waste disposal facilities in Bedford County. The use of area dumps, listed below, in Bedford County were discontinued with the opening of the Permit 30 landfill in the early seventies. The sites were small neighborhood dumps. The County covered the sites with dirt periodically and closed with two feet of dirt.

List of known permitted solid waste disposal locations:

1. Bedford County Landfill (Closed) – Permit #030
Permit Holder – Bedford County , 122 E. Main Street, Bedford VA 24523
Tax Map Identification – 147 A 40, Route 714, Falling Creek Road
2. Bedford County Landfill – Permit #560 and PBR #031
Permit Holder – Bedford County, 122 E. Main Street, Bedford VA 24523
Tax Map Identification – 183 A 3, Route 43, Virginia Byway
3. Georgia-Pacific Paper Mill (Closed) – Permit #198
Permit Holder – Georgia Pacific, P.O. Box 40, Big Island VA 24526
Tax Map Identification – 26 A 14, Route 613, Waugh Switch Road
4. Town of Bedford Landfill (Closed) – Permit #196
Permit Holder – Bedford City, 215 E. Main Street, Bedford VA 24523
Tax Map Identification – 130 A 3, Route 718, Belltown Road
5. Royal Oak Farm Composting Facility – Permit # 601
Tax Map Identification – 217 A 48, 2855 Orrix Creek Road
6. Town of Bedford Sanitary Landfill - Permit #SWP569
Permit Holder - Town of Bedford, 215 East Main Street, Bedford VA 24523
7. Town of Bedford Transfer Station - Permit #PBR529
Permit Holder - Town of Bedford, 215 East Main Street, Bedford VA 24523
8. Wheelabrator Landfill
Owner: USA Waste of Virginia Landfills
Contact: Mr. Mark DeVine, District Manager
USA Waste of Virginia Landfills, Inc.
4 Liberty Lane West
Hampton, NH 03842
Email: mdevine@wm.com, (603) 929-5436
EPA ID # VAD000063669
9. Rubatex Corporation (Closed) - Permit #240
Property Owner (2011) -
Down Memory Lane, LLC, 1368 Big Island Hwy, Bedford, VA 24523
10. Shredded Products Dump* – Montvale
Property Owner – Roanoke Electric Steel, P.O. Box 40050, Roanoke VA 24022
Tax Map Identification – 86 A 44, 86 A 53, Stevens Circle & Fluff Road

List of known unpermitted solid waste disposal locations:

1. Bedford County Area Dump – Bedford – Operations began Mid-Sixties.
Property Owner – Bedford County, 122 E. Main Street, Bedford VA 24523
Tax Map Identification – 147 A 40, Route 714, Falling Creek Road
2. Bedford County Area Dump – Stewartsville – Operations began in January, 1966.
Property Owner 1966 – Roy K. Simmons
Property Owner 2016 – Harris C. Simmons, 3537 View Ave, Roanoke VA 24018
Tax Map Identification – 157 A 112, Route 619 , Turner Branch Road
3. Bedford County Area Dump – Forest – Operations began in June, 1964.
Property Owner 1964 – Richard Hawkins
Property Owner 2016 – James & Sheron Wilkes, 3336 Hawkins Mill Rd, Lynchburg VA
24503
Tax Map Identification – 82 A 10B, Route 659, Hawkins Mill Road
4. Bedford County Area Dump – Big Island – Operations began in July, 1965.
Property Owner 1965 – Lillian O'Connor
Property Owner 2016 - Lillian O'Connor, 13185 Lee-Jackson Hwy, Big Island, VA
24526
Tax Map Identification – 6 A 29, Route 501, Lee-Jackson Hwy
5. Bedford County Area Dump – Moneta – Operations began in August, 1968.
Property Owner in 1968 – Dr. Samuel L. Rucker, Jr.
Property Owner in 2016 – Glenn Warren & Helen Hicks, 13801 Moneta Rd, VA 24121
Tax Map Identification – 210 A 7J, Route 608, Altice Road
6. Bedford County Area Dump – Body Camp – Operations began in September, 1969.
Property Owner in 1969 – Clinton & Virginia Creasey
Property Owner in 2016 – Linda T. Creasey, 2119 Headens Bridge Rd, Bedford VA
24523
Tax Map Identification – 200 A 5, Route 732, Headens Bridge Road
7. Bedford County Area Dump – Lake – Operations began in June, 1966.
Property Owner in 1966 – Marion & Nannie Goode
Property Owner in 2016 – Amir & Lorrie L. Ahangari, 1401 Joliff Rd, Chesapeake VA
23321
Tax Map Identification – 243 9 2, 537' Off Route 626, Smith Mt. Lake Parkway
8. Bedford County Area Dump – Kelso Mill – Operations began in July, 1965.
Property Owner in 1965 – Macon C. Putney
Property Owner in 2016 – Macon & Janet Putney, 1431 Peaks Road, Bedford VA 24523
Tax Map Identification – 74 A 40, Route 849, Mine Road
9. Bedford County Area Dump – Montvale – Operations began Mid-Sixties.
Property Owner – Bedford County, 122 E. Main Street, Bedford VA 24523
Tax Map Identification – 87 A 43, Route 741, Beale Trail Road

Appendix II:

Draft Master Plan

ATTACHMENT A
AIRSPACE VOLUMES AND LIFE EXPECTANCY PROJECTIONS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
BEDFORD COUNTY LANDFILL - BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
MASTER PLAN CELL PHASING

INPUTS

Input Assumed Waste Density Utilization Factor = 1,200 pounds per cubic yard
 (includes daily and intermediate cover influence)
 = 0.6 tons per cubic yard

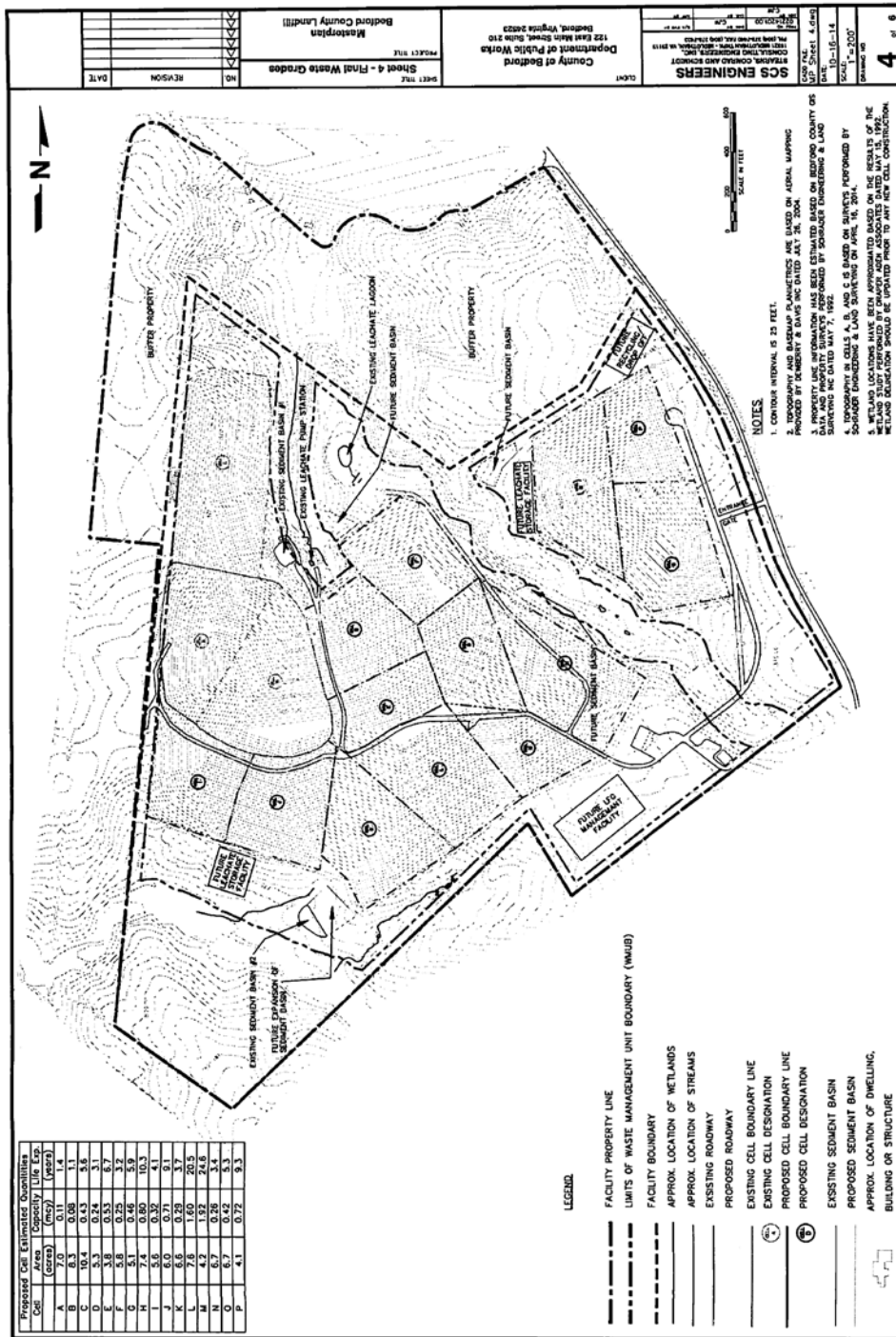
Input Assumed Annual Waste Acceptance Rate = 46,800 tons per year
 Average Daily Waste Intake Rate = 150.0 tons per day (312 days per year)

Cell	Liner Area (acres)	Intermediate Airspace Remaining (2014 Grade to Intermediate Grade) (cy)	Intermediate Cover Volume ² (cy)	Daily Cover Volume ³ (cy)	Waste Airspace Remaining (Gross - daily & intermediate cover) (cy)	Percentage of Waste Acceptance Rate (%)	Approx. Life Expectancy ⁴ (years)	Open	Closed
C	10.4	499,767	16,776	49,977	433,015	100%	5.6	2014.4	2019.9
B	8.3	106,564	13,342	10,656	82,565	100%	1.1	2019.9	2021.0
A	7.0	134,599	11,270	13,460	109,869	100%	1.4	2021.0	2022.4
D	5.3	279,625	8,602	27,963	243,061	100%	3.1	2022.4	2025.5
E	3.8	591,480	6,148	59,148	526,185	100%	6.7	2025.5	2032.3
F	5.8	288,765	9,412	28,876	250,476	100%	3.2	2032.3	2035.5
G	5.1	520,003	8,180	52,000	459,822	100%	5.9	2035.5	2041.4
H	7.4	902,772	11,965	90,277	800,530	100%	10.3	2041.4	2051.6
I	5.6	362,544	9,021	36,254	317,268	100%	4.1	2051.6	2055.7
J	6.0	795,322	9,616	79,532	706,173	100%	9.1	2055.7	2064.7
K	6.6	331,132	10,651	33,113	287,368	100%	3.7	2064.7	2068.4
L	7.6	1,790,712	12,260	179,071	1,599,380	100%	20.5	2068.4	2088.9
M	4.2	2,138,495	6,779	213,850	1,917,866	100%	24.6	2088.9	2113.5
N	6.7	304,534	10,740	30,453	263,340	100%	3.4	2113.5	2116.9
O	6.7	473,479	10,730	47,348	415,401	100%	5.3	2116.9	2122.2
P	4.1	811,689	6,683	81,169	723,837	100%	9.3	2122.2	2131.5
TOTAL	25.65	10,331,483	41,388	74,093	7,996,920		117.1		

Assumptions:

- 1 Subtitle D Bottom Liner System Thickness = 3.5 feet
- 2 Average Intermediate Cover Thickness = 1.0 feet
- 3 Assume Daily Cover Volume = 10%
- 4 Life Expectancy = Waste Airspace x Waste Density Utilization Factor / Waste Acceptance Rate
- 5 Cell A, Cell B, and Cell C values reflect **remaining capacity and remaining life as of April 16, 2014.**

Excludes Reductions in Airspace Due to 2016 Wetland Delineation.



Appendix III:
Bedford County Public Hearing
Advertisement

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

BEDFORD COUNTY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

The Bedford County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing on the proposed 2016 Bedford County Solid Waste Management Plan. The public hearing will be held on Monday, March 14, 2016 at 7:00 p.m. in the Board of Supervisors Meeting Room, Bedford County Administration Building, 122 East Main Street, Bedford, Virginia.

Copies of the proposed 2016 Bedford County Solid Waste Management Plan may be obtained online at www.bedfordcountyva.gov or a hard copy is available for public inspection at the Bedford County Administration Building. This is a required 5-year update of the County's Solid Waste Management Plan. There are several proposed changes as the County incorporates the Town of Bedford into the Plan.

Questions regarding the 2016 Solid Waste Management Plan may be addressed to Bedford County's Solid Waste Division at 540-586-7656.

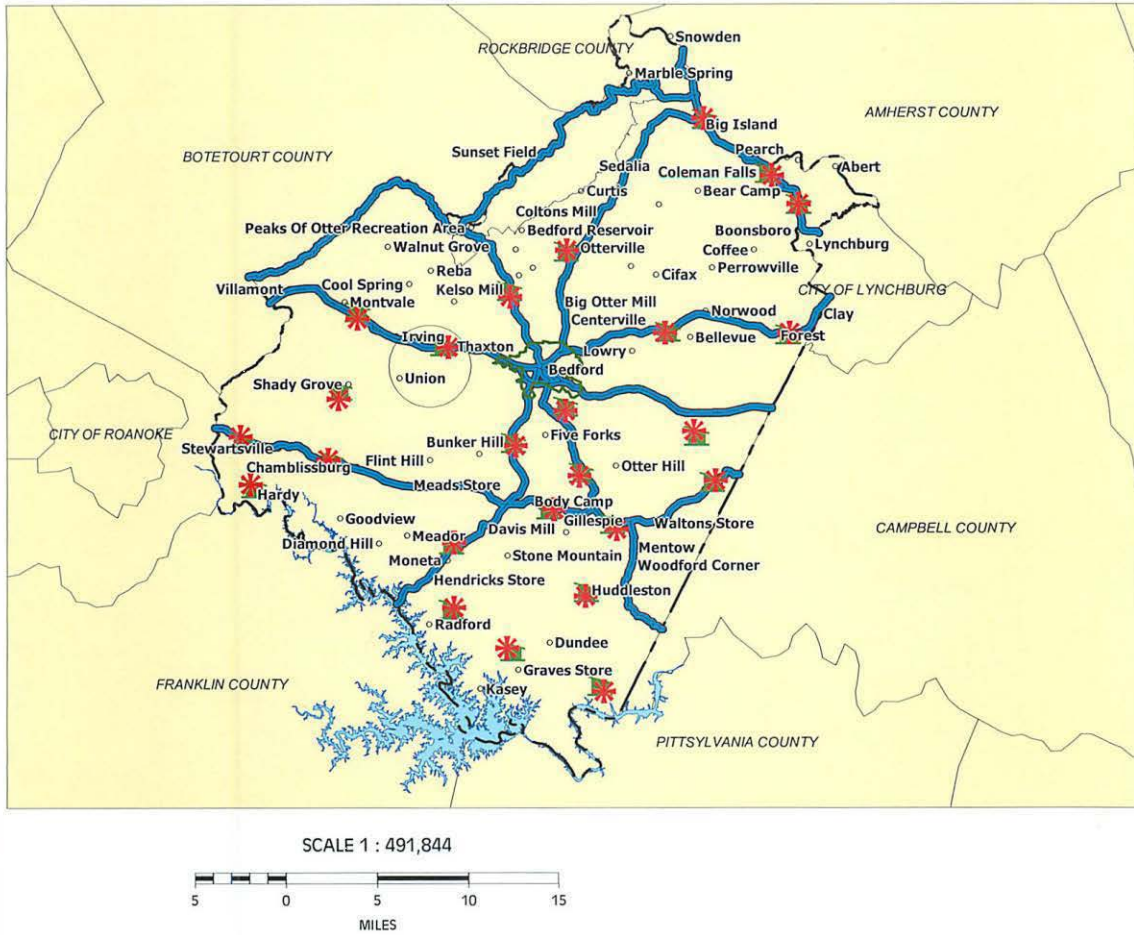
*No comments received

This is to certify that Legal Notice of 2016 BEDFORD Co. Solid Waste Mgmt Plan did in fact appear in the Bedford Bulletin for 2 weeks beginning with Wednesday, Mar 2, 2016 and ending Wednesday Mar 7, 2016.

Appendix IV:

Map of Bedford County Convenience Centers

Map 3: Location of Bedford County Convenience Centers



Appendix V:
TOWN OF BEDFORD WITHDRAWAL FROM
REGION 2000

0687960-5

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION**

July 11, 2014

1407210022

The State Corporation Commission having found the accompanying application for withdrawal submitted by the Town of Bedford, Virginia on behalf of

The Region 2000 Services Authority

to comply with the requirements of law and confirms payment of all related fees.

Therefore, it is ORDERED that this

CERTIFICATE OF WITHDRAWAL

be issued and admitted to record with the application for withdrawal in the Office of the Clerk of the Commission, effective July 11, 2014.

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

By



Judith Williams Jagdmann
Commissioner

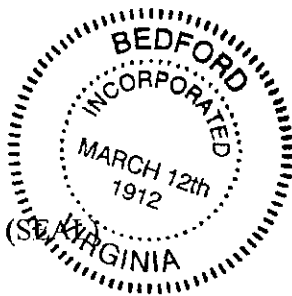
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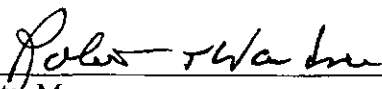
**APPLICATION OF THE TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
TO WITHDRAW FROM THE REGION 2000 SERVICES AUTHORITY**

1. The Town of Bedford (**the "Town"**) formerly the City of Bedford (**"Bedford"**) seeks to withdraw from The Region 2000 Services Authority (**the "Authority"**) pursuant to Sections 15.2-5112 A and B of the Code of Virginia, as amended (**the "Code"**) and has obtained the unanimous consent of the remaining members of the Authority and the unanimous consent of all the holders of its outstanding bonds.
2. The governing bodies of all of the political subdivisions which are members of the Authority after advertisement of the resolution consenting to the withdrawal of Bedford and holding a public hearing, which consist of Bedford, the City of Lynchburg, the County of Appomattox, the County of Campbell and the County of Nelson agreed and consented to the withdrawal of Bedford from the Authority pursuant to Section 15.2-5112 D of the Code by resolutions after public hearings held in accordance with Section 15.2-5104 of the Code duly called and held on July 23, 2013, September 10, 2013, September 3, 2013, October 1, 2013 and September 26, 2013, respectively.
3. The Authority agreed and consented to the withdrawal of Bedford from the Authority pursuant to Section 15.2-5112 D of the Code by resolution adopted on October 23, 2013.
4. The Authority has outstanding bonds, all of which are held by one bondholder which has consented to the withdrawal of Bedford from the Authority pursuant to Section 15.2-5112 A of the Code.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned parties have each caused this Application to Withdraw to be signed as of May 22, 2014.

Town of Bedford, Virginia




 Its: Mayor
 Name: Robert T. Wandrei

[Signature Page to Follow]

1407210022

City of Lynchburg, Virginia

By: L. Kimball Payne
Its: City Manager
Name: L. Kimball Payne, III

(SEAL)

[Signature Page to Follow]

1407210022

County of Appomattox, Virginia

By: Aileen T. Ferguson
Its: County Administrator
Name: Aileen T. Ferguson

(SEAL)

[Signature Page to Follow]

1407210022

County of Campbell, Virginia

By: 
Its: County Administrator
Name: R. David Laurell

(SEAL)

[Signature Page to Follow]

1407210022

County of Nelson, Virginia

By: 
Its: County Administrator
Name: Stephen A. Carter

(SEAL)

[Signature Page to Follow]

1407210022



The Region 2000 Services Authority

By: Gary Christie

Its: Executive Director

Name: Gary Christie

COUNTY OF CAMPBELL



At the regular meeting of the Campbell County Board of Supervisors held on the 1st day of October, 2013 in the Board of Supervisors Meeting Room of the Haberer Building, Rustburg, Virginia:

On motion of Supervisor Pendleton, it was resolved the Board of Supervisors adopts the following resolution:

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE TOWN OF BEDFORD TO WITHDRAW FROM MEMBERSHIP IN THE REGION 2000 SERVICES AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, Campbell County is a member of the Region 2000 Services Authority (the "Authority"), which operates the regional landfill in Campbell County for Campbell County, Nelson County, Appomattox County, the City of Lynchburg and the City of Bedford; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bedford has agreed with Bedford County that the City of Bedford will revert to a town effective July 1, 2013, at which point Bedford County will allow the Town of Bedford to use the Bedford County landfill at no charge; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bedford has requested that the Region 2000 Services Authority and the other member jurisdictions allow the Town of Bedford to withdraw from the Authority effective July 1, 2013 or at such time as the last member jurisdiction and the State Corporation approve such withdrawal in return for the Town of Bedford making a payment of \$50,000 to the Authority in FY 14 and another payment of \$50,000 to the Authority in FY 15 to offset the costs to the remaining jurisdictions associated with the withdrawal.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Campbell County Board of Supervisors, following a public hearing as required by Sections 15.2-5104 and 5112 of the Code of Virginia, that the Board of Supervisors authorizes the withdrawal of the Town of Bedford from the Region 2000 Services Authority, and authorizes the County Administrator to execute an Agreement to that effect as presented with this Resolution, subject to approval of the Agreement as to form by the city/county attorney.

The vote was: Aye: Borland, Falwell, Goldsmith, Gunter, Pendleton, Puckett, Shockley
Nay: None
Absent: None



R. DAVID LAURELL
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

**RESOLUTION CONSENTING TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CITY/TOWN OF
BEDFORD FROM THE REGION 2000 SERVICES AUTHORITY**

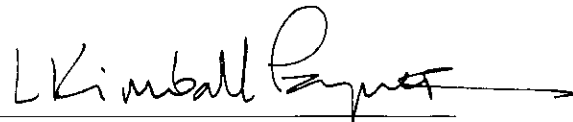
WHEREAS, the City of Bedford, Virginia (which became the Town of Bedford as of July 1, 2013) adopted a resolution April 9, 2013 requesting that the City/Town be allowed to withdraw as a member of the Region 2000 Services Authority (the "Authority") due to the fact that the City was reverting to Town status effective July 1, 2013, and solid waste disposal for the Town following that date would be provided at the County of Bedford landfill; and

WHEREAS, the governing bodies of the remaining local governments that are members of the Authority have adopted resolutions, following public hearings, approving an Agreement consenting to the withdrawal of the City/Town of Bedford from the Authority; and

WHEREAS, the Authority members believe that it is in the best interests of the Authority to allow the City/Town of Bedford to withdraw as a member of the Authority.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of the Region 2000 Services Authority that the Authority hereby consents to the withdrawal of the City/Town of Bedford from the Region 2000 Services Authority and authorizes the Chairman to execute, on behalf of the Authority, an agreement indicating the terms of the withdrawal.

Adopted this 23rd day of October, 2013.



Chairman

Votes:

L. David Laurrell

Stephen A. Carter

L. Kimball Payne

Aileen T. Ferguson

Charles P. Kolakowski

BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS

THOMAS D. HARVEY
North District

LARRY D. SAUNDERS
South District

ALLEN M. HALE
East District

THOMAS H. BRUGUIERE, JR.
West District

CONSTANCE BRENNAN
Central District



STEPHEN A. CARTER
Administrator

CANDICE W. McGARRY
Administrative Assistant/
Deputy Clerk

DEBRA K. McCANN
Director of Finance and
Human Resources

RESOLUTION R2013-64
NELSON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AUTHORIZATION FOR TOWN OF BEDFORD WITHDRAWAL
FROM REGION 2000 SERVICES AUTHORITY AND AUTHORITY TO
EXECUTE MODIFIED AUTHORITY AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, Nelson County is a member of the Region 2000 Services Authority (the "Authority"), which operates the regional landfill in Campbell County for Campbell County, Nelson County, Appomattox County, the City of Lynchburg and the City of Bedford; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bedford has agreed with Bedford County that the City of Bedford will revert to a town effective July 1, 2013, at which point Bedford County will allow the Town of Bedford to use the Bedford County landfill at no charge; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bedford has requested that the Region 2000 Services Authority and the other member jurisdictions allow the Town of Bedford to withdraw from the Authority effective July 1, 2013 or at such time as the last member jurisdiction and the State Corporation approve such withdrawal in return for the Town of Bedford making a payment of \$50,000 to the Authority in FY 14 and another payment of \$50,000 to the Authority in FY 15 to offset the costs to the remaining jurisdictions associated with the withdrawal.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Nelson County Board of Supervisors, following a public hearing as required by Sections 15.2-5104 and 5112 of the Code of Virginia, that the Nelson County Board of Supervisors authorizes the withdrawal of the Town of Bedford from the Region 2000 Services Authority, and authorizes the County Administrator to execute an Agreement to that effect as presented with this Resolution, subject to approval of the Agreement as to form by the city/county attorney.

Adopted: September 26, 2013

Attest: Stephen A. Carter, Clerk
Nelson County Board of Supervisors

**A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM
THE REGION 2000 SERVICES AUTHORITY**

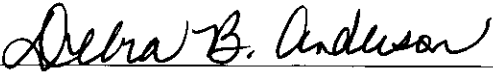
WHEREAS, the Town of Bedford (formerly City of Bedford), herein referred to as "Bedford," is a member of the Region 2000 Services Authority (the "Authority"), which operates the regional landfill in Campbell County for Campbell County, Nelson County, Appomattox County, the City of Lynchburg and of Bedford; and

WHEREAS, Bedford entered into a Voluntary Settlement Agreement with Bedford County that Bedford would revert to a town effective July 1, 2013, at which point Bedford County would allow the Bedford to use the Bedford County landfill at no charge; and

WHEREAS, Bedford has requested that the Region 2000 Services Authority and the other member jurisdictions allow Bedford to withdraw from the Authority effective July 1, 2013 or at such time as the last member jurisdiction and the State Corporation approve such withdrawal in return for Bedford's making a payment of \$50,000 to the Authority in FY 14 and another payment of \$50,000 to the Authority in FY 15 to offset the costs to the remaining jurisdictions associated with the withdrawal.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town Council of the Town of Bedford, Virginia following a public hearing as required by Sections 15.2-5104 and 5112 of the Code of Virginia, that the Town Council authorizes the withdrawal of Bedford from the Region 2000 Services Authority, and authorizes the Town Mayor to execute an Agreement to that effect in substantially the same form as the Agreement presented to the Town Council with this Resolution, subject to approval of the Agreement as to form by the Town Attorney.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and exact copy of a Resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Council of the Town of Bedford, Virginia, held on July 23, 2013, at which said meeting a quorum was presented and voted.



Deputy Clerk of the Council

APPOMATTOX COUNTY



COUNTY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
(434) 352-2637
FAX: (434) 352-4214
www.AppomattoxCountyVa.gov

SUPERVISORS

APPOMATTOX RIVER DISTRICT
WILLIAM H. CRAFT

COURTHOUSE DISTRICT
SAMUEL E. CARTER

FALLING RIVER DISTRICT
RONALD C. SPIGGLE

PINEY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT
JERRY N. SMALL

WRECK ISLAND DISTRICT
GARY W. TANNER

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

P. O. Box 863
Appomattox, Virginia 24522

RESOLUTION

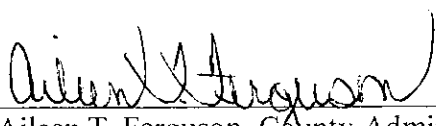
WHEREAS, Appomattox County is a member of the Region 2000 Services Authority (the "Authority"), which operates the regional landfill in Campbell County for Campbell County, Nelson County, Appomattox County, the City of Lynchburg and the City of Bedford; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bedford has agreed with Bedford County that the City of Bedford will revert to a town effective July 1, 2013, at which point Bedford County will allow the Town of Bedford to use the Bedford County landfill at no charge; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bedford has requested that the Region 2000 Services Authority and the other member jurisdictions allow the Town of Bedford to withdraw from the Authority effective July 1, 2013 or at such time as the last member jurisdiction and the State Corporation approve such withdrawal in return for the Town of Bedford making a payment of \$50,000 to the Authority in FY 14 and another payment of \$50,000 to the Authority in FY 15 to offset the costs to the remaining jurisdictions associated with the withdrawal.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of Appomattox County, following a public hearing as required by Sections 15.2-5104 and 5112 of the Code of Virginia, that the Board of Supervisors authorizes the withdrawal of the Town of Bedford from the Region 2000 Services Authority, and authorizes the County Administrator to execute an Agreement to that effect as presented with this Resolution, subject to approval of the Agreement as to form by the city/county attorney.

Adopted this 3rd day of September, 2013.


Aileen T. Ferguson, County Administrator