



CUMBERLAND COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Regular Monthly Meeting
Cumberland County Circuit Courtroom A
Cumberland, VA

Amended Agenda

February 12, 2019
Regular Meeting – 7:00 p.m.

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Welcome and Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Roll Call**
4. **Approval of Agenda** **Motion**
5. **State and Local Departments/Agencies/Community Service Providers**
 - a. Dr. Amy Griffin, Superintendent of Cumberland County Public Schools **Information**
 - b. VDOT **Information**
 - c. Ms. Barbara Gamage, Cumberland Historical Society **Information**
6. **Public Hearing Notices/Set Public Hearings**
 - a. CUP 19-01 Marathon Canopy Install ([pg. 1](#)) **Motion**
 - b. CA 18-07 Communications, Antennas and Towers ([pg. 1](#)) **Motion**
7. **Public Hearings**
 - a. CUP 19-01 Marathon Canopy Install ([pg. 2-17](#)) **Motion**
 - b. CA 18-07 communications antennae's and towers ([pg. 18-37](#)) **Motion**
8. **County Attorney/County Administrator Report**
 - a. Consent agenda **Motion**
 - i. Approval of bills
 - ii. Approval of Minutes (January 8, 2019) ([pg. 38-70](#))
 - b. Review Committee Appointments ([pg. 71](#)) **Motion**
 - c. Solid Waste Management Plan amendment (handout [pg. 1-35](#)) **Motion**
 - d. CA 19-01 Noise Ordinance amendments update (~~handout~~) **Discussion**
 - e. Certification request for STEPS ([pg. 72-74](#)) **Motion**
 - f. Proposed amendment to the Tax Incentive Program ([pg. 75-77](#)) **Motion**
 - g. **Resolution in Recognition of Annie Edmonia Carter (ADD pg. 36)** **Motion**
 - h. **CIT Broadband Initiative Kickoff (handout pg. 37)** **Information**

For questions or information, please contact info@cumberlandcounty.virginia.gov or call 804/492-3800.

- 9. Finance Director's Report**
 - a. Monthly Budget Report (pg. 78-87) **Information**
 - b. Cumberland County Public Schools request for appropriation of grant funds - \$12,122 (pg. 88-92) **Motion**
 - c. Cartersville Volunteer Rescue Squad Contributions **Motion**

- 10. Planning Director's Report**
 - a. Planning Project updates (pg. 93-94) **Information**

- 11. Old Business**

- 12. New Business**

- 13. Public Comments**

- 14. Supplemental Information**

- 14. Board Members Comments**

- 15. Additional Information – (pg. 95-105)**
 - a. Treasurer's Report
 - b. DMV Report
 - c. Monthly Building Inspections Report
 - d. 2018 Annual Business License Report
 - e. Approved Planning Commission meeting minutes – N/A
 - f. Approved EDA minutes – October 16, 2018

- 16. Adjourn – Budget Workshop, February 20, 2019 at 5:00 p.m., Board meeting Room, Administration Building**

AMENDED AND RESTATED
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY and
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Originally prepared by:
Resource International, LTD.
9560 Kings Charter Drive
Ashland, VA 23005

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CHAPTER 1 -INTRODUCTION

A. Background

This Solid Waste Management Plan represents a revision of the original Regional Solid Waste Management Plan, dated July 1, 1991 and subsequent update of that regional plan on July 1, 1997. The original plan and the subsequent update were prepared by the Piedmont Planning District Commission (PPDC). This plan is a "sub-regional" plan involving two of the six counties that were sponsors of the previous planning efforts: Prince Edward County and Cumberland County.

This sub-regional approach was the culmination of several meetings of the Piedmont Planning District Commission and a Solid Waste Management Planning Forum. All of these meetings were open to the public for comments and input. A detailed account of each of these meetings is presented in Appendix A. An overview of each of these meetings is provided below:

At the April 3, 2003 full commission meeting, two representatives of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) made a presentation regarding the requirements of the Regulations for Solid Waste Management Planning, Amendment 1. During the discussion that ensued, several people questioned whether they could provide an update to the old plan. The DEQ response was that the localities can review their old plan, bring it up to date, and submit it to the DEQ. Several commissioners expressed concern that the update of the solid waste plan represented an unfunded mandate. The discussion concluded with the consensus of the Commissioners being to take the regional approach for the preparation of the Solid Waste Management Plan.

On April 17, 2003, the PPDC held an open forum pertaining to Solid Waste Management Planning for the region. As a result of the discussions held regarding the three approaches identified by PPDC staff:

- 1) Individual plans for each jurisdiction
- 2) Mini-Regional Plans
- 3) Regional Plan

It was determined that the majority of the localities were leaning towards Options 1 and 2. PPDC, therefore, concluded that there was no consensus for the development of a regional solid waste plan.

At the May 1, 2003 full commission meeting, the Solid Waste Management Plan status was a major agenda item with a status report from the Executive Director that provided the results of the April 17, 2003 solid waste planning forum and a recommendation that PPDC suspend further consideration of the development of a regional plan, but be prepared to provide technical assistance to interested localities regarding demographic statistical data. The matter was tabled by the PPDC for further discussion at a subsequent meeting.

At the June 5, 2003 full commission meeting, an update of the Solid Waste Management Plan status was again provided by the Executive Director of the PPDC. Only one other locality had sent a letter to PPDC regarding its preference regarding the three options (approaches) to the development of a solid waste management plan. It was reported that this did not change the weighted preference of options chosen and, therefore, it was determined that there remained no consensus for a regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

As a consequence of these meetings and the stated preferences of a majority of the localities within the PPDC, Prince Edward County and Cumberland County decided to develop a sub-regional plan that would be used to guide the management of the solid wastes generated within their respective jurisdictions for the duration of the 20-year planning period.

B. Purpose

The Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties has been prepared to meet the requirements and provisions of the Regulations for Solid Waste Management Planning (9 VAC 20-130-10 et seq., Amendment 1). This sub-regional plan is the outgrowth of the PPDC meetings highlighted above. The Plan will:

- describe the existing solid waste management infrastructure of the two counties;
- define future solid waste management needs; and
- describe the preferred waste management systems.

C. Scope

The Plan includes discussions on the following elements of the solid waste management spectrum for the municipal solid waste (MSW) generated within the two counties:

- generation;
- collections;

- recycling; and
- disposal

The plan considers the elements of the Solid Waste Management Hierarchy as they relate, in a practical manner, to the relevant demographic characteristics of the service area. The hierarchy ranks methods of solid waste management from most preferred to least preferred as follows:

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

The Plan does not address infectious medical wastes and other items not normally considered as MSW such as:

- radioactive wastes;
- sewage sludges and biosolids;
- industrial wastes; and
- hazardous wastes (as defined by the Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations)

D. Plan Development Responsibilities

The Plan has been developed by Prince Edward County in collaboration with Cumberland County. Prince Edward County has retained the services of Resource International, Ltd., to assist it in developing the sub-regional plan and providing technical input.

E. Plan Development and Adoption

The Plan was developed in the second quarter of calendar year (CY) 2004. It was formally adopted early during the third quarter of CY 2004. Copies of the resolutions of Plan approval from each of the two jurisdictions are included as Appendix B. A public hearing on the Plan was held on June 28, 2004, at the Prince Edward County Courthouse. The results of the public hearing are included in Appendix C. A public hearing on the Plan was conducted on July 13, 2004 at the Cumberland County Courthouse. The results of the public hearing are included in Appendix C. The Plan was submitted to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) on July 1, 2004, with the resolutions and public

hearing results submitted in follow-up correspondence to the VDEQ.

F. DEQ Review Process

Correspondence from the DEQ dated November 12,2004 was received on or about November 22,2004 to which was attached DEQ's "Waste Management Plan Completeness Review" checklist. In response to the completeness review comments, the Prince Edward County and Cumberland County Solid Waste Management Plan was revised and re-submitted to the DEQ on February 10, 2005.

In a letter dated June 28, 2006, the DEQ submitted its Technical Review Comments regarding the Prince Edward County and Cumberland County Solid Waste Management Plan. Responses to the Technical Review Comments were developed by Resource International and submitted to DEQ on August 31, 2006. On December 7, 2006, DEQ requested that the Plan include all solid waste facilities currently within Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties as they appear in DEQ's database. This listing of active, inactive, and closed facilities is incorporated as Appendix G. Appendix I is a copy of the DEQ approval letter of the "original" Solid Waste Management Plan.

G. Intent to Amend Plan

The Plan is currently being amended to reflect preliminary information about a planned municipal waste landfill facility to be located in Cumberland County. Information regarding existing facilities is already incorporated into this Plan. Addition of the planned facility to the Plan will require a major amendment to the current Plan and requires public participation. Documentation from the public participation/hearings, responses to citizen comments and the final outcome of the anticipated board resolution process will be included in Appendix H. Additional or updated information about the planned facility that becomes available will be incorporated into the Plan prior to the VADEQ's final review and acceptance of the Amended Plan.

CHAPTER 2 -SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

The service area encompassed within the Plan is shown graphically in Figure 1.

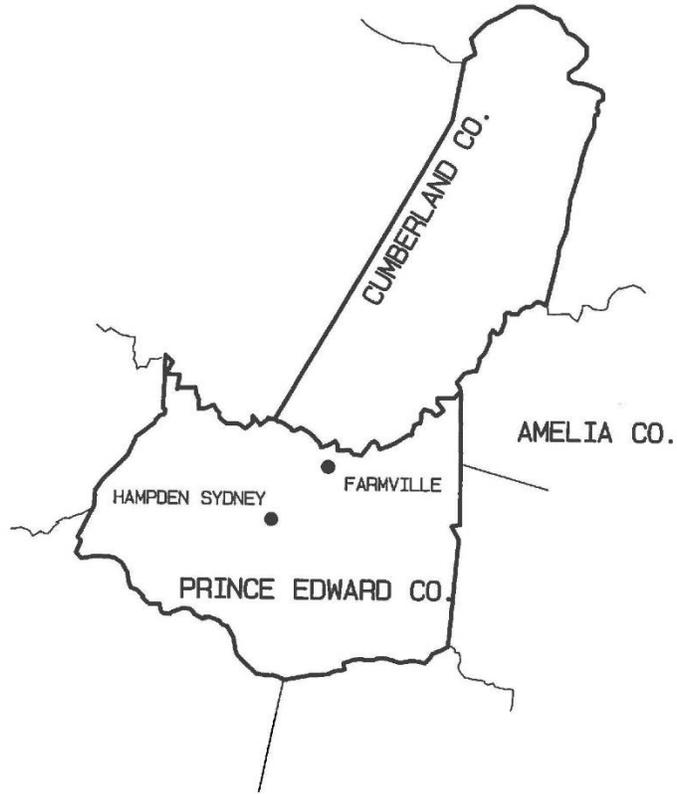
A. Existing Development Trends

The information within this Section (2.A) and the following section (2.B) has been primarily derived from the PPDC 2003 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The planning district within which Prince Edward and Cumberland County are a part of is described as "one of the most economically challenged regions in the State of Virginia". Both Prince Edward County and Cumberland County are largely rural with few large industries and manufacturing facilities. Approximately 71% of the Prince Edward County work force finds employment within the County. This compares with 29% for Cumberland County. Unemployment rates for the two counties from the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) indicates a slight increase in unemployment for both counties between 2001 and 2002. Cumberland County's unemployment rate increased from about 2.4% to 2.9% during this period and Prince Edward County's increased from about 3.9% to 4.9%. Overall, in the State of Virginia, the rates increased from about 3.6% to 4.1%. Table 1 is an update of Table 3 that appeared in the July 1, 1997 Solid Waste Plan prepared by the PPDC.

TABLE 1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES/ANNUAL AVERAGES				
JURISDICTION	1991	1995	2001	2002
Cumberland County	7.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%
Prince Edward County	10.5%	5.3%	3.9%	4.9%
Virginia	5.8%	4.5%	3.6%	4.1%

Median household income has increased as illustrated in Table 2, but continues to trail significantly the median for the State as shown in Table 2.

TABLE2 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME - 1970-2000				
JURISDICTION	1970	1980	1990	2000
Cumberland County	\$4,606	\$11,398	\$22,115	\$32,000 ±
Prince Edward County	\$2,482	\$12,295	\$21,395	\$31,000 ±
Virginia	\$7,176	\$17,475	\$33,328	\$47,000 ±



NOTE: ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

FIGURE 1
SERVICE AREA



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H:\90094.23\PEFIG.PRO

This scarcity of higher paying salaries continues to impact in a negative manner, a locality's or region's primary source of income- its tax base. This in turn, often inhibits growth in the locality or region because investments in needed infrastructures do not happen or are slow to occur. This situation is aggravated where unemployment rates are elevated. As can be seen from the previous Table, the unemployment rate for Prince Edward County remains above the state-wide average.

Environmentally-sound Solid Waste Management within the two counties remains a significant public function that demands a continuing allocation of resources. Along with highways, railroads, water, wastewater, schools and healthcare providers, well run and funded waste management facilities are an attraction to industrial, commercial, and residential development.

B. Future Development Trends

It can be seen from review of Tables 1 and 2, that unemployment within Cumberland County and Prince Edward County has been relatively steady since 1995. Whether this trend continues depends upon a number of factors, some of which are beyond the control or influence of Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties (Federal environmental regulations and tax codes; outsourcing; fossil fuel supplies, etc.).

However, population projections (provided by the Virginia Employment Commission) that span the period of this Plan and then some, show a continued modest increase in the population of both Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties over the next several decades (as can be seen from Table 3).

TABLE3 POPULATION HISTORY AND PROJECTIONS					
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Cumberland County	7,825	9,017	10,100	11,000	11,800
Prince Edward County	17,320	19,720	22,500	24,900	27,200
Total for Planning Area	25,145	28,737	32,600	35,900	39,000

The percent increase in the total population for the 20 year period 2000 to 2020 is projected to be 24.9%. That fraction of the infrastructure dealing with solid waste management and disposal must be in place to accommodate the needs associated

with this forecast of the population within the planning area. In a subsequent chapter we will see that, indeed, it does.

Although there has been a service decline noted in the railroad section of the transportation infrastructure serving the planning area, the highway infrastructure with east-west Route 60 (Cumberland County), east-west Route 460 (Prince Edward County) and the north-south Route 15 corridors remain strong with good development potential associated with their current design.

With the reasonable possibility that Route 60 will be improved to a four-lane corridor through Cumberland County; Route 15 would likewise be improved to a four-lane corridor; and Route 460/360 be incorporated in a limited access interstate style system connecting the east coast to the mid-west (the TransAmerica Corridor) significant industrial, commercial, and residential development could occur during the latter half of the planning period.

CHAPTER 3- GENERAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Goals

These remain the same as those espoused in the 1997 Solid Waste Management Plan Update for Solid Waste District 14 prepared by the Piedmont Planning District Commission.

- Solid Waste Management and disposal to be carried out in accordance with pertinent Federal, State, and Local plans, regulations and land use policies such that protection of the natural environment and the health and wellbeing of the public is achieved. This is to be accomplished in such a manner that the natural assets of Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties (its soil, water and air) are utilized wisely for the common good of the public.
- Develop, operate, and maintain solid waste management facilities and programs in an efficient and timely fashion to meet the solid waste management needs of the jurisdictions covered by this plan.

B. Objectives

- Establish and maintain an on-going planning, Plan amendment, and Plan implementation process to meet the future solid waste management needs of Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.
- Provide adequate flexibility in the Plan to provide for unforeseen needs, events, or situations; utilization of new facilities that may come on-line; and incorporation of new technologies.
- Establish an integrated waste management strategy focusing on the recycling and landfilling elements of the solid waste management hierarchy.
- Continue to strive to meet or exceed state mandated recycling rate of 15% for rural localities.

C. Milestones

Milestones for the development of disposal cells at the Prince Edward County Landfill and milestones for phased closures are presented in Appendix D.

CHAPTER 4- EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Figure 2 shows the existing active solid waste management sites within or near the Plan area. The only landfill within the Plan area is the Prince Edward County Landfill. There is one existing private regional landfill within Amelia County which is adjacent to both Prince Edward County and Cumberland County to the east.

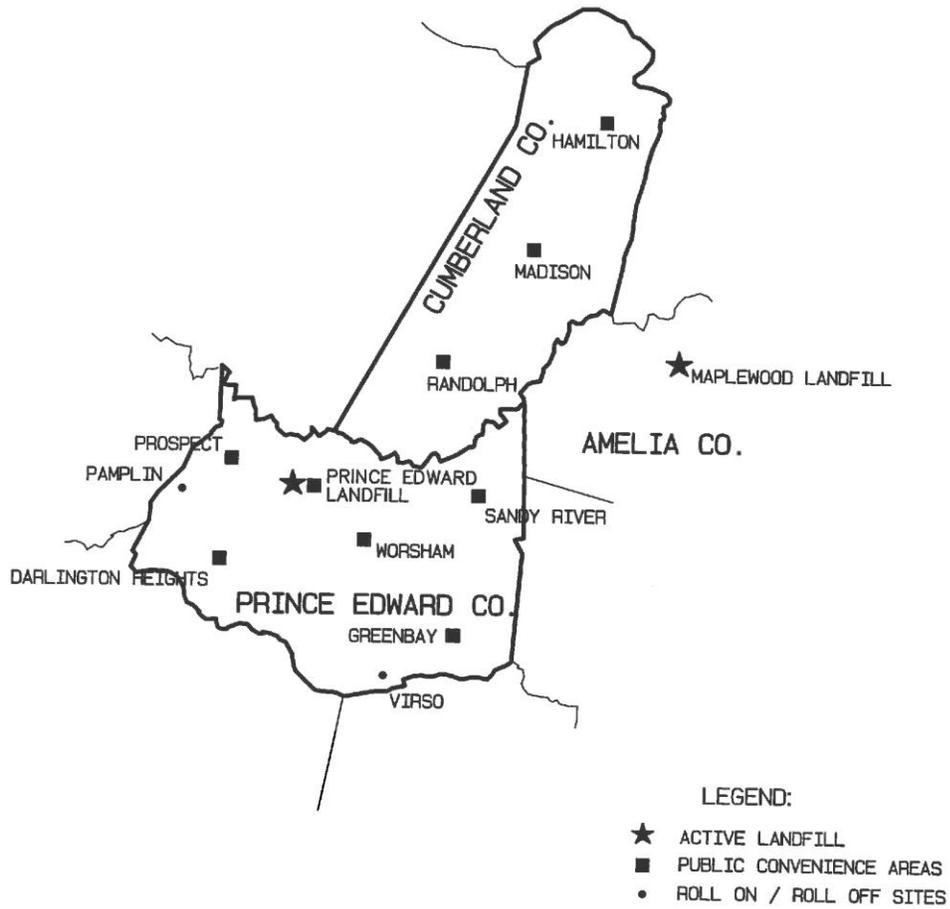
A. Prince Edward County

Collection of municipal solid wastes generated within the County is left up to the individual homeowner or business. The generator may elect to contract with a private hauler to remove wastes from the premises, or may elect transporting the wastes to one of six public convenience centers or two "roll-on/roll-off" sites that are located throughout the County. From these facilities the County transports the wastes to the County Landfill for disposal.

Recycling containers are located at each of the public convenience centers. Materials collected for recycling include clear container glass (brown and green glass was dropped from the program in 2002), plastics, newsprint, and cardboard. Small truck and passenger car tires and white goods are collected at the landfill. Recycled materials are processed locally by a private firm. Except within the Town of Farmville, it is up to the generators to take their recyclables to these facilities. The Town of Farmville provides curbside pick-up of plastics, newsprint, and clear glass. A private firm in the area picks up cardboard from some businesses within the County. For calendar year (CY) 2003, Prince Edward County realized a recycling rate of 13.24%. For CY 2005 it was 20.4%. This represents an increase of 54.1% over the CY 2003 recycling rate.

There currently are no solid waste treatment programs within Prince Edward County as that term is defined in the VSWMR. There are currently no plans to implement any such programs in the future. If there are advances in solid waste management technology that would result in plans to implement given treatment processes, the Solid Waste Management Plan will be revised to reflect the change or changes.

Prince Edward County currently utilizes inmate work crews, overseen by VDOC and scheduled by VDOT, to keep primary and some secondary highways clear of litter. In addition, individuals who receive community service sentences are assigned to other secondary roads within the County to pick-up litter. These individuals usually have to pick up a certain amount of trash, (measured in filled bags) to successfully complete their sentences.



LEGEND:

- ★ ACTIVE LANDFILL
- PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AREAS
- ROLL ON / ROLL OFF SITES

NOTES:

1. APPENDIX G LISTS ALL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN THE REGION (BOTH CLOSED AND ACTIVE AS APPEARS IN THE DEQ SOLID WASTE DATABASE)
2. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

FIGURE 2
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

H:\90094.23A\PEFIG.dwg

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In the future, Prince Edward County plans to augment these two programs with an "Assign-a-Highway" program. In this program, judges will assign a stretch or segment of a highway to individuals who are on probation or parole. The individuals would be responsible for periodically picking up litter along the assigned highway during the time the court oversees them. Prince Edward County operates its own Subtitle D Landfill. It constructed its third lined cell, Cell C in the Summer of 2004. The capital costs associated with the continued operation of the landfill as related to new disposal cell construction and partial closures are shown in Appendix D.

The Prince Edward County Sanitary Landfill is located off of State Route 648 in Prince Edward. The nearby counties of Buckingham and Cumberland also have used the facility. The landfill site encompasses approximately 99± acres. There are approximately 65 acres that are currently being used or are proposed for use as sanitary landfill space. The operation of the facility is contracted out to a private firm.

Only municipal solid waste acceptable for disposal at sanitary landfills are disposed of at the facility. No medical, infectious, or hazardous waste are accepted at this facility. Animal carcasses, such as cats, dogs, and farm animals, are accepted.

Brush and certain yard wastes are burned at the landfill to reduce the volume of solid waste placed in disposal cells. The County reuses waste materials such as cinder blocks, asphalt and brick for access roads and ramps at the landfill. Special programs that the County, periodically engages in includes property clean-ups with trustees from the Piedmont Regional Jail; public education on recycling within the County through pamphlets available from the County Administrator's Office; and the clean-up of illegal tire dump sites.

Prince Edward County presently has a landfill capital fund that takes in approximately \$300,000 annually. In the past, General Fund revenues have been used to supplement the landfill capital fund as needed. General Fund revenues also have been used to fund other County solid waste management and recycling programs. General fund revenues will continue to be used to supplement future capital expenditures not fully covered by the landfill capital fund during the planning period. Prince Edward County maintains a fund balance of between \$3 - 5 million so there should be sufficient monies available for all future solid waste management projects undertaken during the planning period.

B. Cumberland County

Cumberland County closed its three landfills in the mid-nineteen nineties and constructed public convenience centers at each of the three sites. The Hamilton Landfill was closed in August 1994; the Madison Landfill in July 1995; and the Randolph Landfill in June 1997. Wastes are transported from these facilities to a recycling facility pursuant to the County's contract with Container Rentals LLC. The convenience centers are manned and open Monday through Sunday. It is up to the waste generator to get the waste from his/her premises to the public convenience centers. The approximate location of each of these facilities is shown on Figure 2.

Recycling containers are located at each of the public convenience centers. Materials collected for recycling include glass containers (all colors), aluminum cans, plastics (#1 and #2), cardboard, newsprint, mixed papers, tires (at Madison) and white goods. Yard waste and brush also are collected at the Madison Facility. Recycled materials are collected and processed locally by private firms. For CY 2003 Cumberland County realized a recycling rate of 33.7%, for CY 2004 it was 33.5%, and for CY 2005 it was 27.6%.

Cumberland County's current litter control efforts include participation in: the Community Diversion Incentive programs operated in direct coordination with the general district court; the Adopt-a-Spot and Adopt-a-Highway programs sponsored by VDOT; periodic community and/or organization sponsored roadside litter pickups and campaigns; and, periodic river cleanups in partnership with the Friends of the Appomattox.

Cumberland County periodically promotes public participation in abandoned vehicle recovery efforts and special household hazardous waste collection events. The success of these programs is due in part to public education efforts by the county to increase participation in the event or events. Cumberland County encourages, and will continue to encourage, participation in community anti-litter and cleanup campaigns through educational and guest program presentations to schools, individuals, and civic or social organizations.

In the future, Cumberland County will continue its efforts in litter control by actively participating in and/or promoting the above programs. Special programs in which the County periodically engages include participation in an abandoned vehicle recovery program and special household hazardous waste collection events.

Cumberland County does not have an operating landfill. However, funding of its current solid waste management programs, such as its convenience centers, have been from General Fund revenues. Continued funding of these programs for the duration of the planning period will either be from the general fund or through host fees if a privately owned and operated municipal solid waste landfill is sited within the County.

Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility, LLC (Green Ridge), a private waste disposal company, is proposing to site and permit a new Solid Waste Management Facility in Cumberland County, Virginia. The proposed facility is considered to be in general conformance with this Solid Waste Management Plan as well as the County's Comprehensive Plan and future development plans. The actual siting and permitting of this proposed facility is subject to permit approvals by the DEQ in accordance with the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR). The proposed landfill will be located approximately eight miles east of Cumberland County Courthouse on US Route 60. Figure 3 shows the approximate location of the proposed landfill. Access to the proposed facility will be from Route 60. The specific location of the proposed access road will be subject to VDOT approval.

The proposed Green Ridge landfill will be a sanitary landfill accepting Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) primarily serving Cumberland County and the rest of Virginia, including the Richmond Metropolitan Area. Under the terms of the Host Agreement with Cumberland County, MSW can also be accepted from a 500-mile radius of the landfill. Waste Generation for Cumberland County is not projected to increase significantly in the near future, and the estimates provided in Table 4 are considered valid.

The landfill's regular operating hours will be twenty-four hours per day on weekdays, opening at 6:00 a.m. on Monday morning and closing at 11:59 p.m. on Friday evening, and 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

The proposed landfill would operate under a DEQ permit to be obtained within the next 2 to 3 years. No changes to current solid waste disposal practices would occur until such time as permits for the new facility are obtained from DEQ. Actual facility details will be determined during the DEQ permitting process. The disposal area is expected to contain approximately 550 acres. The planned gross capacity of the facility has been calculated based on conceptual information at approximately 69 million cubic yards. The net airspace will be determined during the design of these systems and development of the operational parameters for the facility during the DEQ Part A and Part B application process. The allowable waste stream acceptance rate will be limited by the Host Agreement, which also provides for free solid waste disposal and recycling to residents of Cumberland County. The maximum amount of waste that can be accepted on any given day will be 5000 tons. Because the average annual waste receipt and effective in-place waste densities will vary, the practical life

of the facility will range from 35 to 50 years. The longer life assumes a higher in-place waste density and a lower average annual waste receipt.

Due to the conceptual nature of the proposed facility, additional amendments to the Plan, if necessary, will be implemented at the appropriate time in accordance with 9 VAC20-130-10 et seq., Amendment 1. Any such amendments are anticipated to be Minor Amendments.

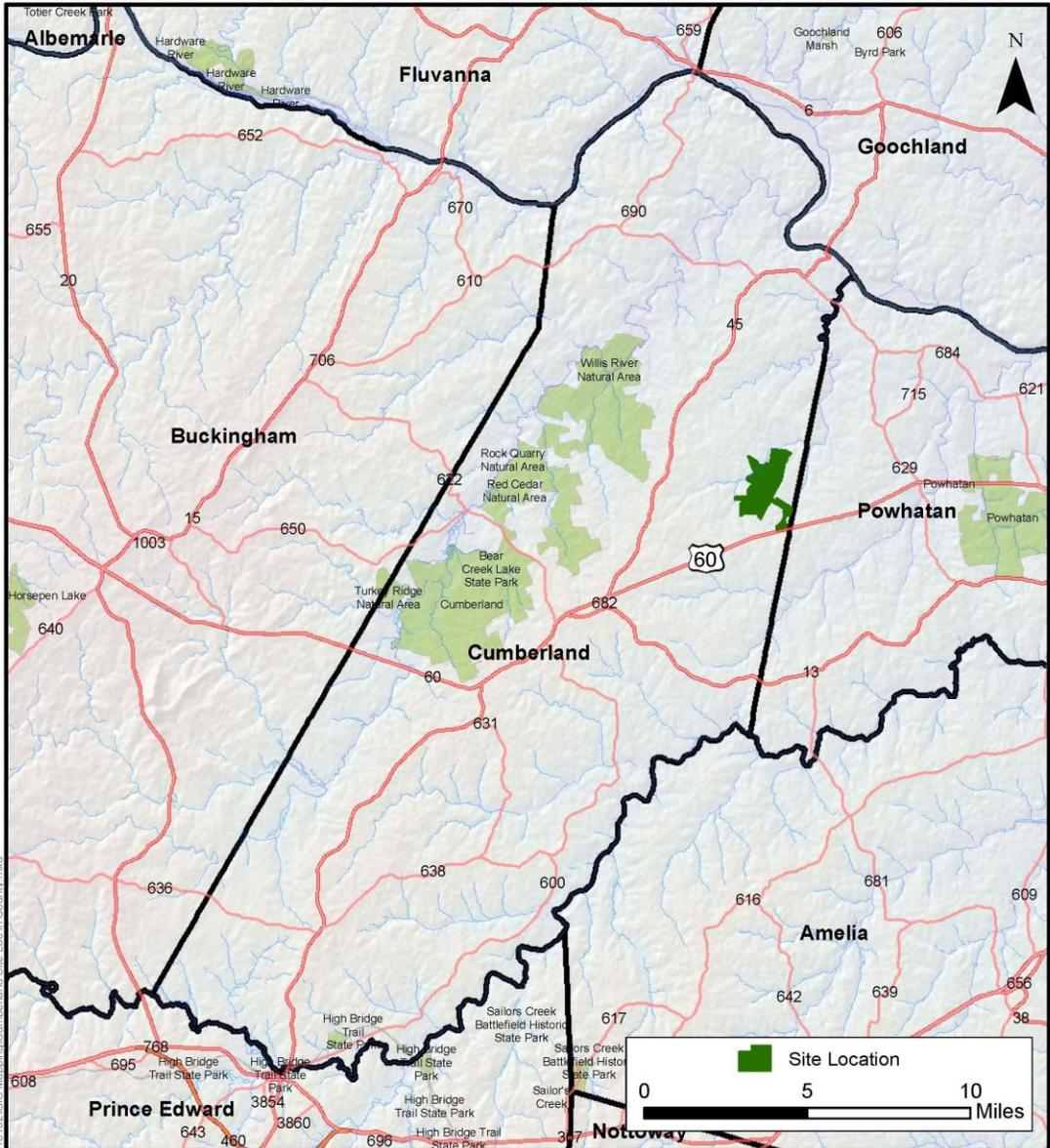
C. Solid Waste Management Planning (SWMP) Unit Recycling Rate

The recycling rate for the region is approximately 22.4%. The population density for the region based upon 2000 Census data (28,737) and a total 649 square miles is approximately 44.28 people per square mile. As of July 1, 2006, the mandatory recycling rate for a Solid Waste Management Planning Unit (SWMPU) with a population density of less than 100 people per square mile is 15%. The Prince Edward County / Cumberland County SWMPU meets this requirement.

The Counties will continue to look for improvements in recycling activities and practices during the planning period. If the recycling rate for the SWMPU drops below the current goal of 15%, then the Solid Waste Management Plan will be amended to incorporate a recycling action plan. The recycling action plan will cover the required milestones to meet the 15% recycling rate goal.

D. Collection/Transfer

The existing system of solid waste collection and transportation throughout the SWMPU is to be continued through the planning period. The existing system is functioning well and no significant changes are proposed. The counties will continue to evaluate the collection and handling of solid wastes and look for improvements that can be made to the system during the planning period. It is not intended at this point to supplant the public convenience facilities that faithfully serve the needs of the residents within the SWMPU with larger and more expensive transfer stations given the nearness of the disposal sites. In the event that a change in the current collection and transportation system is warranted, the Solid Waste Management Plan will be amended to reflect the change.



Site Location	Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility Cumberland County, Virginia	SCALE: 1:270,000 PROJECT: 18020117-010102
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Draper Aden Associates
Engineering • Surveying • Environmental Services

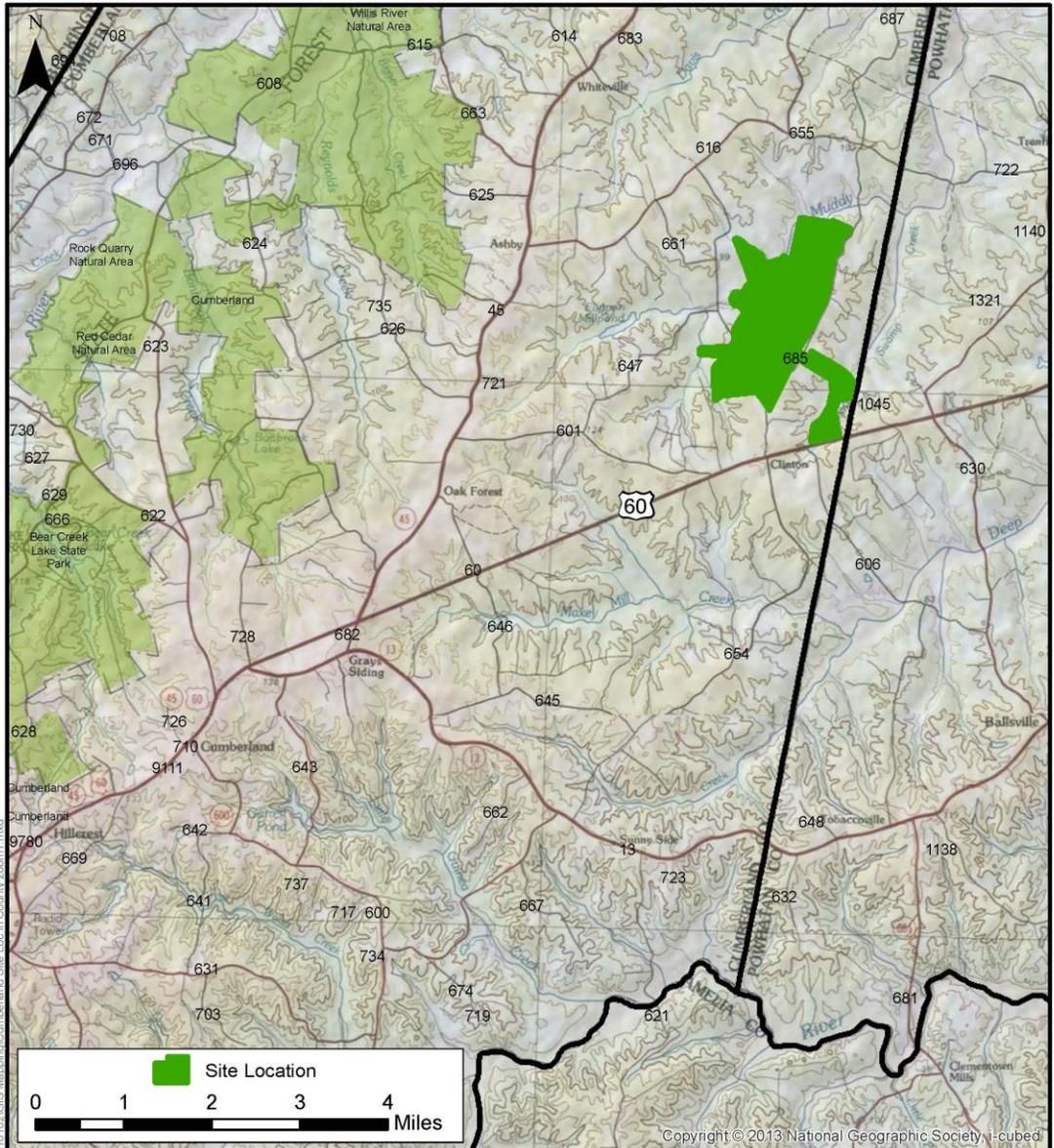
2206 South Main Street
 Blacksburg, VA 24060
 540-562-0444 Fax: 540-562-0291

Richmond, VA
 Charlottesville, VA
 Hampton Roads, VA

Raleigh, NC
 Fayetteville, NC
 Northern Virginia

DESIGNED:
 DRAWN:
 CHECKED:
 DATE: 2-8-19

FIGURE
 1



Site Location Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility Cumberland County, Virginia		SCALE: 1:100,000 PROJECT: 18020117-010102
 Draper Aden Associates <i>Engineering • Surveying • Environmental Services</i> 2206 South Main Street Blacksburg, VA 24060 540-562-0444 Fax: 540-562-0291		DESIGNED: DRAWN: CHECKED: DATE:
Richmond, VA Charlottesville, VA Hampton Roads, VA		Raleigh, NC Fayetteville, NC Northern Virginia
		FIGURE 1

E. Central Archive

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality maintain data on sites and facilities that have been permitted as disposal sites under the Solid Waste Management facility regulations, and of sites and facilities that have been permitted as treatment, storage, and disposal sites under the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations. The office of the County Planner of Prince Edward County in Farmville, Virginia will be the local Central Archive to receive and record information on permitted and closed disposal sites. Such information will be available for public scrutiny. To make current information available for public review, the Prince Edward County Planner will request periodically during the planning period that the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality provide copies of its latest database of permitted and closed sites. Similarly, the Prince Edward County Planner will periodically request the latest lists of Superfund sites and sites with potentially hazardous issues from the EPA. Sites with potential waste disposal issues are frequently identified by private entities during the Environmental Site Assessment process. To the extent that the results of these site assessments are provided to the Prince Edward County Planning Office, the inventory of active and closed disposal sites will be updated and forwarded to the director of the DEQ. Similarly, new disposal sites will be documented and recorded with a copy of that information sent to the director of the DEQ.

The office of the County Planner for Prince Edward County in Farmville, Virginia will also serve as the local Central Archive to receive and record information on the amount of solid waste produced within the SWMPU. The waste records from the Prince Edward County landfill are maintained in this office as well the County's records relative to recycling. Information on waste generation records and recycling records from Cumberland County will be submitted to this office. This information will, in turn, be submitted to the director of the DEQ.

F. Recycling Markets

Recyclables from the SWMPU are taken to three different privately owned and operated facilities.

White goods and other metals are taken to J & J Recycling in Farmville, VA. J & J is a scrap metal and salvage yard that collects, processes and transports metals to different end users in the mid-Atlantic area.

Tires are taken to Emmanuel Tire's Appomattox location and then are transported to Emmanuel's main processing plant in Baltimore, MD.

Household recyclables (cardboard, newspaper, plastic containers, and clean glass containers) are taken to STEPS, Inc., a recyclable material brokerage and processing facility in Farmville, VA. After processing and or sorting, STEPS transports the materials by truck to Chesapeake Fibers in Richmond, VA.

CHAPTER 5- WASTE GENERATION AND COMPOSITION

A. Waste Generation

The projected rate of filling and site life of the Prince Edward County Landfill is based on weight records from 1997 through 2000. The rate of filling was calculated based on an in-place density of the waste of 1250 lbs./cu. yd (estimated from a density evaluation performed after Cell A had been in operation for approximately at least one year). At present, the facility receives approximately 82 tons of solid waste per day. This amount was escalated by 1 percent per year in accordance with area population projections.

Cells A through F of the Prince Edward County Landfill have a combined disposal airspace volume (waste and daily/intermediate cover materials) of approximately 1,805,954 cubic yards. Based on the above escalation rate, the proposed cells will have a projected site life of approximately 24 years.

Table 4 provides an estimate of the amount of solid wastes generated within Prince Edward County and Cumberland County coincident with the population projection for the Area. Published data from the United States Environmental Protection Agency was used for per capita generation. This number is 4.51 pounds per capita per day. As a comparison, tonnages received at the landfill and escalated as described above, are also provided. The quantities differ by about 7%.

**TABLE 4
WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS**

	2000	2010	2020	2030
Cumberland County Population	9,017	10,100	11,000	11,800
Prince Edward County Population	19,720	22,500	24,900	27,200
Total Population for Planning Area	28,737	32,600	35,900	39,000
MSW Generation Based Upon 4.51 Lbs./capita/day	23,700	26,800	29,500	32,100
MSW Generation Based Upon Weight Records	25,600	28,300	31,200	34,500

B. Waste Composition

No published waste composition studies for either Prince Edward County or Cumberland County are available. Annual locality recycling rate reports only provide information or quantities of materials pulled from the waste stream prior to landfilling. Table 5 presents typical material percentages as published by the EPA and other sources.

**TABLE 5
TYPICAL COMPOSITION* OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE**

Material	Current U.S. Average	1993 Westchester Co., NY	1953 Chandler, AZ
Paper and Paperboard	37.4%	39%	42.7%
Glass	5.5	8	7.5
Metals	7.8	9	9.8
Plastics	10.7	7	0.4
Rubber & Leather	2.7	2	1.0
Textiles	4.0	2	1.9
Wood	5.5	3	2.3
Food Scraps	11.2	10	21.8
Yard Trimmings	12.0	18	1.3
Miscellaneous	3.2	2	11.3
	100%	100%	100%

*By Weight

In reviewing the above information, it is important to note, in particular, the increasing role of plastics, not only over the last half century, but also over the last 10 years. This has a direct impact on recycling rate estimates that are based solely on weight. In actuality, we may be recycling more food and beverage containers, but because product packaging continues to shift to plastics away from heavy glass and metal containers, it appears that we are seeing little or no increase or, in some cases; even a decrease in our recycling programs.

C. Waste Character

Based upon the most recent data from Form DEQ 50-25 (Solid Waste Information and Assessment Program Reporting Table), the following represents a current percentage breakdown of the waste stream in the defined categories.

Construction/Demolition Debris (CDD)	7.4%
Land Clearing Debris (LCD)	1.5%
Industrial Waste (IND)	0.3%
Tires	0.1%

Since the SWMPU is primarily rural in character, and is expected to generally remain that way based upon population projections, it is not expected that these percentages will vary significantly in the future. Table 4A presents a forecast of these waste categories.

**TABLE 4A
WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS BASED UPON CATEGORY**

Year	2000	2010	2020	2030
Category				
MSW (tons)	25,600	28,300	31,200	34,500
CDD (tons)	1,895	2,095	2,310	2,555
LCD (tons)	385	425	470	520
IND (tons)	80	85	95	105
Tires (tons)	26	28	31	35

CHAPTER 6- SOLID WASTE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. Prince Edward County

Prince Edward County owns and operates its own Subtitle D Sanitary Landfill with an estimated capacity that spans the 20-year Plan period. This considers the continuation of accepting waste from both Cumberland County and Buckingham County during this time frame.

The strategic location of the public convenience centers and accompanying recycling centers will serve the citizens of the County well during the planning period.

The closure of the County's landfill scheduled to occur just beyond the tail-end of the planning period will require the County to consider alternative disposal options starting midway through the planning period.

B. Cumberland County

Cumberland County currently has no active disposal facility located within its borders. It transports waste that are collected at the public convenience centers to a recycling facility pursuant to the County's contract with Container Rentals LLC

The planned Green Ridge facility, if permitted, will provide disposal capacity for the foreseeable future at no charge to County residents by the terms of the Host Agreement, a copy of which is available for review in the County's offices and on the County's website.

The strategic location of the three public convenience centers in the north, central and southern parts of the County should continue to serve the citizens well for the remainder of the planning period.

The closure of the Prince Edward County Landfill just beyond the end of the planning period and the continuing availability of other regional landfills are critical issues for the County to periodically review and evaluate.

Based on initial projections of capacity and waste receipts, the proposed facility would have an expected life of 35 to 50 years.

CHAPTER 7 - PREFERRED WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A. General

It is important to recognize that the most appropriate waste management system for a given municipality or region is dependent on the demographics, geology, and resources of that municipality or region. Thus the extent to which the different elements of the Solid Waste Management Hierarchy are incorporated in the plan will often vary considerably from municipality to municipality or region to region. The Solid Waste Management Hierarchy (originally developed and promoted by the USEPA) is usually depicted as a pyramid with the most preferred element at the top and the least preferred at the bottom:

Source
Reduction
Reuse, Reuse, Reuse
Recycling, Recycling, Recycling
Resource Recovery, Resource
Recovery
Incineration, Incineration, Incineration,
Incineration
Landfilling, Landfilling, Landfilling, Landfilling,
Landfilling,

Ironically, the least preferred element (landfilling) is the foundational element for the remaining elements and is the one element common to all integrated waste management strategies. Although, source reduction, reuse and recycling in certain locations can have a significant impact on reducing the amount of solid waste material and filled, it is not practical to consider that these three elements, in the foreseeable future, would dramatically reduce the amount of waste that will have to be landfilled.

Source Reduction:

This element of the solid waste management hierarchy, along with reuse, is for all intents and purposes, out of the direct control of the municipal jurisdiction within the service area of this plan. It could involve such disparate entities as manufacturers designing,

manufacturing, and packaging products to minimize waste, and consumers purchasing products and services with an eye towards reducing the generation of waste materials. Because the goal of source reduction is not to produce waste, it is difficult to gauge the effectiveness of educational programs (indirect measures) that may be instituted by a locality. Source reduction practices are not tracked within the service area of this plan.

Reuse:

Very similar to source reduction, this element could involve one time or multiple reuse of containers or packaging materials such as plastic or paper grocery bags and food containers (such as plastic margarine tubs); and donating clothes (in good condition) to charitable organizations for redistribution to others. Reuse practices also are not tracked within the service area. Expansion of reuse practices would rely heavily upon educational programs, but as with source reduction, it would be difficult to measure the effectiveness of dollars spent on such educational programs.

Thus it is that the top two preferences are difficult to implement and problematic to measure. However, the counties will continue to look for economical ways to promote source reduction and reuse during the planning period. Existing recycling information available to the public will be augmented with educational and informational programs on reduction and reuse as public funding will allow.

Recycling:

Recycling provides businesses, individuals, and families the opportunity to return valuable resources (both renewable and non-renewable) back to the manufacturing/industrial sector to produce new products. In the process, it reduces the amount of virgin materials needed and the production process likely will use less energy using recycled feedstocks of metals, glass, plastics, and paper.

Localities in the service area of the plan can have an impact on recycling activities through programs and facilities provided or made available to businesses and residences within their respective

jurisdictions. Drop-off areas and public convenience facilities have been designed or upgraded to include recycling boxes or containers. Future considerations would include limited curbside recycling programs in more density populated areas within the service area covered by this plan.

The mandated recycling rate for the region (SWMPU) is being met. If the rate drops below the currently mandated 15% for rural areas, the Solid Waste Management Plan will be amended to include implementation timelines incorporated therein.

Resource\Recovery/Incineration

Resource recovery, also referred to as Waste-to-Energy (WTE), is not a cost effective element of the hierarchy for implementation in a service area of the size associated with this plan. Most existing WTE facilities are in the 1000 TPD or greater through-put capacity. At a per capita generation rate of 4.51 lbs./day this would reflect a service area population of about 440,000. Such facilities also are difficult to site and permit because of stricter air emissions requirements, difficulties with jurisdictional political agreements, and intense public opposition. Incineration is the same as WTE except that energy (usually in the form of steam or electricity) is not recovered from the burning process.

Landfilling:

Landfilling, in the simplest terminology, is the engineered burial of solid wastes. Modern landfill facilities incorporate composite liner systems of soils and flexible membranes to serve as barriers to preclude the contamination of groundwater beneath the facility. Porous media and piping in a "leachate collection zone" above the liner system allows for the contaminated liquids to flow to a collection point where it is removed and treated on site or hauled or pumped to a treatment plant. Gas generated from the decomposition of wastes is vented and/or recovered. Groundwater and landfill gas monitoring points represent fail safe mechanisms alerting an owner to potential problems.

Landfilling of municipal solid waste generation within

the region covered by this plan will remain the most viable and economic method for the management of the waste stream. Landfilling will be integrated with viable recycling programs and, therefore, recycling and landfilling will form the cornerstone of the integrated waste management strategy for the region covered by this plan. Waste reduction and reuse will be promoted as funding permits.

B. Prince Edward County

Reduction/Reuse

As public funding allows, existing education and public information proposed for increasing participation in recycling will be augmented to include education/ informational programs on waste reduction and reuse.

Recycling:

The preferred recycling program will continue to be the operation of the drop-off centers at the public convenience centers and the curbside collection within the Town of Farmville. The County currently has plans to convert the Pamplin roll on/roll off site to a public convenience center and recycling drop-off center. This should increase recycling activity within the County.

Institution of curbside collection in more densely populated parts of the County could be a program to consider to increase participation rates and recyclable collections. Education and public information efforts will continue to be a component of the recycling program. The private sector will be relied upon to process and market recovered materials.

Based upon public hearing comments, Prince Edward County will research the economics of adding waste oil and antifreeze recycling capabilities at one or more of the public convenience centers.

Disposal:

The method of disposal for Prince Edward County will be the continued use of its Subtitle D Landfill.

About 10 years into the planning period (2014), the County needs to assess whether it can expand its existing facility; transport wastes out of County to an existing or future facility; or implement a new or emergent technology to handle its disposal needs.

C. Cumberland County

Reduction/Reuse: As public funding allows, existing education and public information proposed for increasing participation in recycling will be augmented to include education/ informational programs on waste reduction and reuse.

Recycling: The preferred recycling program for Cumberland County is to continue the operation of its drop-off centers located at each of its three public convenience centers. Education and public information programs will continue to be relied upon to increase participation rates and the collection of recyclables. The private sector will continue to provide for the processing and market of recovered materials.

Disposal: Cumberland County will continue to rely upon the services of Container Rentals LLC for the recycling and disposal of its solid waste. The County will periodically evaluate, during the planning period, the development of a new County landfill; the use of any new landfill within the planning area or nearby as its primary means of disposal; or the development of new or emergent technology to manage its solid waste disposal needs.

For both Counties, existing public and private sector partnerships in the collection, and transport of municipal wastes, in the collection, transport and processing of recyclables and in the operation of disposal facilities will be maintained.

CHAPTER 8 -IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

There are no significant implementation issues as the two counties are currently managing their solid wastes. Recycling is not mandatory within each county, but if either County would decide to implement curbside collection in more densely populated areas, the mechanisms would have to be developed to define the area, insure participation, and cover the costs. Provisions of disposal services would be accomplished through agreements or contracts with providers. If new public or private disposal facilities are identified, be they landfill or a new/emergent technology, local, state, and/or federal permits will need to be filed with their requisite public participation programs involving public meetings, public hearings, and comment periods.

In essence the Solid Waste Management Plan for Prince Edward County and Cumberland County is self-implementing upon formal approval of the plan by each County and approval of the plan by the Department of Environmental Quality. The existing system of solid waste management throughout the planning area is functioning well and no significant changes are proposed in the near future.

Cumberland County is the site of a proposed municipal waste landfill being developed by Green Ridge Recycling and Disposal Facility, LLC. If this site applies for and receives the necessary local government and state government approvals and/or permits, it will be the primary disposal facility for Cumberland County.

The Counties will continue to look for improvements to the management system during the planning period. In the event that a change is necessary, the Solid Waste Management Plan will be amended to reflect that change.

REFERENCES

A. Publications

1. Piedmont Planning District Commission; 1997 Solid Waste Management Plan Update; July 1, 1997.
2. Resource International, Ltd.; Prince Edward County Sanitary Landfill. Permit No. 584, Permit Amendment Application No.3; April, 2003.
3. Piedmont Planning District Commission; 2003 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).
4. Virginia Employment Commission; "Statistical Labor Market Information"; Count Question Resolution Program; May 2, 2003.
5. American City Business Journals; "Where's the Best Place to Live in America"; May, 2004.
6. Central Virginia Waste Management Authority; Central Virginia Solid Waste Management Plan; February, 2004.
7. American Public Works Association; Municipal Refuse Disposal; 1966.
8. Herbert Jr. Lund; The McGraw-Hill Recycling Handbook; 1993.
9. Loudoun County Solid Waste Management Planning District; Public Review Draft Solid Waste Management Plan; March, 2003.
10. Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Recycling and Litter Prevention - Mandatory Recycling Rates for Localities; 3 pages; July 2006.
11. Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. The Virginia Annual Recycling Rate Report- CY 2004 Summary.

B. Personal Interviews

1. Judy Ownby; County Administrator, County of Cumberland, Virginia.
2. Jack E. Houghton; Executive Director, Piedmont Planning District Commission; Farmville, Virginia.
3. Jonathan Pickett; County Planner, County of Prince Edward, Virginia.
4. Sherry Swinson; Assistant County Administrator, County of Cumberland, Virginia.
5. Ray McGowan, BFI Waste Systems of Virginia, LLC
6. Steve Batiste, Brown and Caldwell

APPENDICES



County of Cumberland Virginia

RESOLUTION IN RECOGNITION of ANNIE EDMONIA CARTER

February 12, 2019

WHEREAS, Annie Edmonia Carter was born on March 3, 1924, the eldest of the thirteen children of James and Charlotte Bolden, later marrying Samuel H. Carter and raising their five children, all in Cumberland County; and

WHEREAS, Annie Edmonia Carter has been a member of Zion Baptist Church for over eighty years, and Mother Carter is recognized there as the oldest female member of the congregation; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Carter has served her church as president of the Missionary Board, president of the Senior Choir, secretary of the Sunday School, secretary of the Pastor's Aide, and secretary of the Mission Board; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Carter has entertained others for over forty years with the Old Ship of Zion gospel singing group, of which she was a founding member, and for a number of years with the Bolden Sisters, another gospel singing group formed by her and her sisters; and

WHEREAS, Annie Edmonia Carter continues to inspire younger generations through her colorful storytelling and her Sunday dinners which she continues to cook every Sunday and share with her welcome guests.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of Cumberland County, Virginia does honor and congratulate Mrs. Annie Edmonia Carter on her 95th birthday and on a life well lived, for her service to her family and church, and for her inspiration to others through her storytelling and good food.

Adopted this 12th day of February, 2019.

Mr. David Meinhard, Chairman

Attest:

Vivian Giles, County Administrator

Help us identify the broadband demand in Cumberland County!

Cumberland County has partnered with the Center for Innovative Technology (CIT) to conduct a citizen survey to better understand its citizens' and business' broadband usage and need. The results of the survey will help the County set its current and future broadband goals.

Take the survey!

February 6th –March 23rd

If possible please take the survey online at

<https://www.wired.virginia.gov/broadband/broadband-survey/>

If you are unable to take the online survey please complete this paper copy and return to:

Cumberland County Administrative Office

C/O Sierra Duncan

1 Courthouse Circle (Physical)

P.O. Box 110 (Mailing)

Cumberland, VA 23040

You may also return at any Broadband Ballot Box located throughout Cumberland County.

Please only take the survey once per household.

