



**Region 2000 Services Authority
Campbell County Citizen
Services Building
85 Carden Lane
Rustburg, VA
June 17, 2015 9:30 a.m.**

Please note address and time change.

Work Session Agenda

1. Welcome..... Kim Payne, Chairman
 2. Roanoke Valley Regional Authority Property Value Protection Program Dan Miles
 3. Odor Mitigation Update Mr. Bob Dick, SCS Engineering
 4. Excess Revenue Discussion.....
 - a. Overview Memorandum on Excess Revenue
 - b. Impact from Loss of Revenue from Griffin Pipe
 - c. Discussion on Payments to Campbell County after Initial Airspace is Filled
 5. Impacts of Reducing/Not Taking Sludge.....
 6. Discussion on Moving the July 22 Meeting Date to July 29 (Appomattox cannot attend on 7/22.)
 7. Adjourn
- Future Topics
- a. Locating and Developing a New Landfill Site
 - b. Exploring the Use of an Existing Jurisdiction's Landfill
 - c. Regional Recycling or Recycling Education Programs

**Region 2000 Services Authority
Campbell County Citizen Services Building
85 Carden Lane
Rustburg, Virginia 24588
June 17, 2015
9:30 a.m.**

Working Agenda

1. Welcome..... Kim Payne, Chairman

2. Roanoke Valley Regional Authority Property Value Protection Program Dan Miles

Summary:

Mr. Dan Miles, Director of the Roanoke Valley Regional Authority, will be on hand to discuss how the property value protection program works in Roanoke.

The Property Value Protection Plan for Roanoke is attached as well as list of properties which were sold with payments by the Roanoke Valley Regional Authority.

The Roanoke Property Value Protection Program works like this:

1. Applies to residents or businesses within 5,000 feet of the landfill

2. Resident secures an appraiser or uses County tax assessment. Landfill agency pays 50% of cost of the initial appraisal up to \$150. Appraisals to be made as if the landfill was not existing. Sets the Appraised Value

3. If the Resident sells the property for an amount less than the appraised value, the resident will be eligible for the difference, subject to the following conditions:
 - Landfill given the Right of First Refusal to buy the property for which a bona fide offer to purchase has been received in an amount below the appraised value.
 - Landfill must exercise their rights within 30 days after the date they are notified of a bona fide purchase offer
 - Appraisal shall take into account condition of the property

4. Program expires five years after date the landfill is closed.

5. Residents will also receive reasonable moving expenses to move to a new location within 25 miles of existing residence. Moving expenses are limited to the costs of transporting household goods and require three (3) written quotes.
6. Residents or renters will receive reimbursement for the Interest Differential between their existing mortgage loan and any new loan assumed on any replacement property within 25 miles of existing residence. This reimbursement will be defined as the present value of the remaining principal payments, discounted at the difference between the interest rates on the original loan and on the replacement loan.
7. In the event of a total insurance loss, the Landfill will compensate the resident for the difference between the Assessed Value and the Insurance Settlement. If the Insurance Settlement is less than the Sale Value, the amount of compensation will be the difference between the Assessed Value and the Sale Value. The Sale Value is understood to be the Replacement Value of the property on the date of the insurance loss.

Attachments

- *Roanoke Valley Regional Policy*
- *Roanoke Valley Payment List*

3. Odor Mitigation Update Bob Dick, SCS Engineering
4. Excess Revenue Discussion Clarke Gibson

Excess Revenue

The 2008 Member Use Agreement recognized that Lynchburg and Campbell were providing landfill airspace to the Authority and developed a formula to compensate them for the work that they had previously done to develop that permitted space. “Excess revenue” is defined as the monies paid from private haulers above the actual cost of service. Lynchburg’s and Campbell’s share of the excess revenue was established by the percent of the 4,012,407 cy permitted volume that each locality proportionally contributed to the Authority as of July 1, 2008 (69.4% & 30.6%). The Agreement also allows the Authority to recalculate the formula if more air space becomes available.

Article I: Definitions

“**Excess Revenue**” means the sum of the incremental difference between the revenue contribution of the existing Lynchburg and Campbell contracts and market rate customers (all private haulers) beyond the cost of service disposal fee. Excess Revenue will be distributed to Lynchburg and Campbell, respectively, based on the amount of facility air space contributed, respectively to the Authority. The amount of excess revenue will depend upon the cost of service rate each year.

Section 5.11. Excess Revenue

In the event there is Excess Revenue at the end of a Fiscal Year, the Authority Board may vote to distribute some or all of such Excess Revenue to Lynchburg and Campbell, respectively, based on the basis of the relative percentage of available air space each facility had at the date of transfer. The determination of available air space may be recalculated after transfer if the Authority is able to make use of more available air space for any reason. In the event of such recalculation, the Authority will determine an appropriate financial true-up or change in calculation of Excess Revenue based on such recalculation.

PROPERTY VALUE PROTECTION

A second major concern of residents surrounding the landfill site is the potential devaluation of their property. This is particularly true since people's homes usually represent the majority of their assets. Residents must be assured that their property values will be protected.

1. The responsible Landfill Agency will take all necessary actions as required by federal, state or local laws or regulations, including landfill permit conditions, to insure residents surrounding the landfill site that their property values will not be adversely impacted by the landfill.
2. Any resident or business owning property within 5,000 feet of the landfill site border on November 1, 1992, may be eligible for compensation if they can prove their property was devalued as a result of the landfill. (Amended 10-22-92 to become effective November 1, 1992.)

Any resident or business owning property within the rail corridor on December 3, 1991, may be eligible for compensation if they can prove their property was devalued as a result of the rail spur. Only that property, or portion thereof, and improvements existing on December 3, 1991, that lies within the rail corridor boundaries will be covered by this policy. This policy will become effective on the date that construction begins on the rail spur.

3. The resident must establish the value of the affected property just prior to the sale date (Appraised Value) by either obtaining an appraisal by a "Professionally Certified Appraiser" or by use of the current Roanoke County or Montgomery County tax assessments. Tax assessments must reflect 100% of fair market value. The responsible Landfill Agency will pay 50% of the cost of the initial appraisal up to a total of \$150. Appraisals to be made as if landfill was not existing.
4. Any resident who sells their property for an amount (Sale Value) which is less than the Appraised Value determined under paragraph 3 will be eligible for compensation from the responsible Landfill Agency for the amount of this difference, subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The responsible Landfill Agency must be given the "Right of First Refusal" to buy any property for which a bona fide offer to purchase has

been received in an amount below the Appraised Value.

- b. The responsible Landfill Agency must exercise their rights under paragraph 4a within 30 days of the date they are notified by the resident of a bona fide purchase offer.
 - c. Appraisal shall take into account condition of property.
5. The foregoing agreement to compensate residents for loss in property values will only apply to properties sold before the termination date, which is defined as 5 years after the date the landfill is closed. Heirs of residents qualifying under paragraph 2 will be eligible for compensation under the terms of this agreement.
6. Any resident who is eligible for compensation for property devaluation under the foregoing terms of this agreement will also qualify for reimbursement of the following expenses:
 - a. Residents or renters will receive reasonable moving expenses to move to a new location within 25 miles of existing residence. Moving expenses are limited to the costs of transporting household goods and require three (3) written quotes approved by the Landfill Agency. Payments are to be made within 60 days of approved expenses.
 - b. Residents or renters will receive reimbursement for the Interest Differential between their existing mortgage loan and any new loan assumed on any replacement property within 25 miles of existing residence. This reimbursement will be defined as the present value of the remaining principal payments, discounted at the difference between the interest rates on the original loan and on the replacement loan. Payments to be made within 60 days of the new loan closing.
7. It shall be the responsibility of the resident to carry adequate property insurance to cover any loss hazards. In the event that a total loss does occur, the Landfill Agency will compensate the resident (who qualifies under the preceding terms of this agreement) for the difference between the Assessed Value and the Insurance Settlement. However, if the Insurance Settlement is for any amount less than the Sale Value, the amount of compensation will be the difference between the Assessed Value and the Sale Value. For purposes of this provision, the Sale Value is understood to be the Replacement Value of the property on the date of the insurance loss.

**PROPERTY PROTECTION PROGRAM
SMITH GAP
PROPERTIES SOLD WITHOUT PAYMENT BY RVRA**

	<u>Tax Map #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>
1.	32.00 - 1-8 32.00 - 1-14.1	7881 Bradshaw 7950 Bradshaw	M. William Johnson Lacy Alexander * money report
2.	32.00 - 1-14.3	Portion 7722 Bradshaw	C. A. Wright
3.	32.00 - 1-14.4	Portion 7722 Bradshaw	C. A. Wright
4.	41.00 - 1-12	8432 Bradshaw	Veterans Affairs
5.	41.00 - 1-13	No Address	Mason Fagg
6.	41.00 - 1-14	8484 Bradshaw	RVRA (access)
7.	41.00 - 1-27	8720 Bradshaw	T. E. Terry
8.	41.00 - 1-30	8766 Bradshaw	USA
9.	41.00 - 2-2.3	8072 Bradshaw	Roger Looney
10.	41.00 - 2-2.5	8069 Bradshaw	Gracie Furrow
11.	41.00 - 2-2.6	8069 Bradshaw	Gracie Furrow
12.	41.00 - 2-11	8241 Bradshaw	David Bone
13.	41.00 - 2-13	8293 Bradshaw	Claude Reeves
14.	41.00 - 2-13.2	8293 Bradshaw	Claude Reeves
15.	41.00 - 2-13.3	8293 Bradshaw	Claude Reeves
16.	41.00 - 2-21	8695 BerryBrook	Graham Nicely
17.	41.00 - 2-28.2	Portion 8519 Bradshaw	Mary Garman
18.	41.00 - 2-28.3	Portion 8519 Bradshaw	Mary Garman
19.	41.00 - 2-28.5	Portion 8519 Bradshaw	Mary Garman
20.	42.00 - 1-10	8068 Bradshaw	Anita Ricks

PROPERTIES SOLD WITH PAYMENTS BY RVRA

	<u>Tax Map #</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Owner</u>
1.	41.00 - 2-14 8301 BerryBrook	\$8,000	George Benson
2.	41.00 - 1-11 8408 Bradshaw	Purchased by RVRA and Resold	William Fagg
3.	41.00 - 2-2 8069 Bradshaw	\$13,350	Gracie Furrow
4.	41.00 - 2-24.1 No Address	Purchased by RVRA	Jim Hensly
5.	41.00 - 2-26 8425 Bradshaw	\$8,470	Roy Frye
6.	52.00 - 1-2.9 8733 Williby	\$300	James Rutherford
7.	52.00 - 1.2.10 8739 Williby	\$300	James Rutherford
8.	52.00 - 1-2.1 8890 Williby	\$23,000	W. Crawford *
9.	52.00 - 1-2.12 Williby	\$900	CECIL CRAWFORD
10.	41.00 - 2-24 8385 Bradshaw	\$43,000	Scheffky's



MEMORANDUM

To: Clarke Gibson, Gary Christie – Region 2000 Services Authority
From: Seth Cunningham, Scott Pasternak - Burns & McDonnell
Cc: Lynn Klappich – Draper Aden Associates
Subject: Excess Revenue Review
Date: June 10, 2015

The purpose of this memo is review the decision making and rationale regarding the excess revenue payments paid by the Region 2000 Services Authority (Authority) to the member communities that transferred solid waste disposal assets to the Authority.

Assets Transferred to Authority

Based on the April 2005 R. W. Beck report entitled “Regional Solid Waste Management Analysis,” Virginia’s Region 2000 Partnership evaluated several solid waste management options presented in the report and concluded that the joint use of existing landfill facilities was the preferred option and should be evaluated further. Based on that recommendation, a more in depth study was completed. The April 2006 R. W. Beck report entitled “Regional Solid Waste Management Financial, Operational, and Regulatory Analysis” provided a detailed evaluation of assets and liabilities that would be acquired by the regional entity.

Rather than pay a market value for landfill assets, which would have taken into account the earning potential of those assets and resulted in placing a higher value on the assets, the compensation to the City of Lynchburg (Lynchburg) and Campbell County (Campbell) was based on two components:

1. An upfront payment based on the depreciated book value of assets to compensate for actual past expenditures
2. Future payments to compensate for revenue the member communities could have generated with those landfill assets. This component was based on the remaining airspace transferred to the Authority.

The April 2006 R. W. Beck report discusses that values were assigned to assets in an “equitable manner.” This is a reference to utilizing a consistent methodology so that each community contributing landfill assets was compensated in a similar manner. The schedules included in both the 2006 and 2008 R. W. Beck reports detail the cost, basis for depreciation, depreciated value and remaining value for each asset acquired by the Authority. Where a few hard assets, such as equipment, had reached the end of their useful life (by accounting standards), a salvage value was applied to provide some limited compensation to the contributing community. In the



detailed schedules of assets in the 2006 and 2008 R. W. Beck reports, the value of the airspace is not included. The excess revenue payment was intended to compensate for the value of the airspace. The airspace is what was contributed to the Authority in addition to the net asset value that was utilized for the initial transaction.

As part of the formation of the regional authority, Lynchburg and Campbell were paid based on the value of net assets, which takes into account any accrued liabilities. The assets and liabilities were organized into the categories listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Categories of Assets and Liabilities

Assets	Liabilities
Site Improvements	Debt Service
Landfill Capacity and Land	Leases
Buildings	Closure
Equipment and Rolling Stock	Post-Closure
Closure and Post-Closure Reserve Funds	

The asset category of “landfill capacity and land” focused on the assets directly associated with cell development and waste disposal. Landfill capacity assets included:

- Engineering and construction costs of landfill cells, including liner systems and leachate collection systems
- Permitting costs
- Reports and studies (e.g., environmental assessments, surveys, etc.)

Future Payments using Excess Revenue

The second component of the compensation to Lynchburg and Campbell was intended to compensate them for the value of the airspace transferred, or contributed, to the Authority. The rationale for these future payments has been discussed since the initial stages of the regional planning process.

Section 7.4.3 of the April 2005 report discusses the need to establish a methodology to distribute excess revenue: “To the extent that excess revenue will be generated in the future, there will be a need to determine how to allocate these funds to the communities with landfills.” This concept was also mentioned in Section 4.5.3 of the April 2006 report: “One option would be to allocate the excess funds based on the amount of available airspace that each landfill participating community would bring to the Regional Entity.”



During the ongoing planning efforts in 2007 and 2008, the excess revenue was discussed in various working meetings and conference calls. Excess revenue was formally defined in the Member Use Agreement, which was drafted in 2007 and executed on June 20, 2008. The definition of excess revenue included in the Member Use Agreement follows:

"Excess Revenue" means the sum of the incremental difference between the revenue contribution of the existing Lynchburg and Campbell contracts and market rate customers (all private haulers) beyond the cost of service disposal fee. Excess Revenue will be distributed to Lynchburg and Campbell, respectively, based on the amount of Facility air space contributed, respectively to the Authority. The amount of excess revenue will depend upon the cost of service rate each year.

R. W. Beck issued a report in March 2008 entitled "Financial Inventory and Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Budget" that outlined the methodology for calculating the amount and allocation of excess revenue. Specifically, Section 2.3.8 outlines how the excess revenue would be calculated and the basis for allocating the excess revenue. This methodology is consistent with the definition included in the Member Use Agreement.

Amount of Excess Revenue Payments

There was not an attempt to evaluate the previous operational performance and management decisions of Campbell or Lynchburg. Had these landfills been appraised, the appraisal would have taken into account up to three calculations of value: (1) book value, (2) value based on comparable sales, and (3) value based on discounted future cash flows. The second and third methods would be considered market value. However, the sale of individual landfills is not a common occurrence and therefore there are limited data points to consider. Therefore market value would typically be based on projection of future cash flows. The value of discounted future cash flows to a third party is based on open market conditions, not on the operating revenues/expenses or management decisions of the current owner/operator. Therefore market value is not related to the performance of the individual communities. For example, Campbell chose to limit the tonnage coming into its landfill, which negatively impacted the short-term financial performance, but would have provided Campbell a longer landfill life. Had Campbell significantly increased tonnage to improve financial performance (as an acquiring entity would look to do), the landfill life may have decreased and likely left Campbell with more expensive disposal options once the landfill reached capacity. Part of the advantage of the regional system is to create the efficiencies of scale from increased tonnage at one operating landfill and reduced operating costs.

The amount of the excess revenue payments currently paid to Lynchburg and Campbell is not based on the amount of excess revenue generated by each of those communities prior to transferring the assets to the Authority and therefore the prior revenues were not evaluated in



detail as part of the regional planning process. However, the tonnages received at each landfill, and the source of the tonnage (e.g., market rate customers, municipal/county customer), was documented as part of the process.

Prior to formation of the Authority, a majority of the market rate tonnage was accepted at Lynchburg's landfill. Therefore, based on the allocation of the excess revenues, their annual payments decreased after joining the Authority, but the number of years Lynchburg receives a payment is extended by joining the Authority. For Campbell, their annual excess revenue *may* have increased after joining the Authority (there was not a specific analysis conducted). However, without the Authority, Campbell would have been a probable recipient of the market rate tonnage, and accompanying excess revenue, once the Lynchburg landfill reached capacity. In addition, all the Authority member communities benefit from the increased operational efficiencies of the regionalized landfill, which also impact excess revenue. In short, there are many factors to consider when evaluating the amount of the annual excess payments.



MEMORANDUM

To: Clarke Gibson, Gary Christie – Region 2000 Services Authority
 From: Seth Cunningham, Scott Pasternak - Burns & McDonnell
 Cc: Lynn Klappich – Draper Aden Associates
 Subject: Preliminary Analysis – Impact of Reduced Tonnage on Landfill
 Date: June 10, 2015

The purpose of this memo is to provide the results of a preliminary analysis to evaluate the financial impacts of reduced tonnage at the Region 2000 Services Authority (Authority) landfill. The reduction in tonnage is from two specific sources: (1) Griffin Pipe (contract rate tonnage) and (2) municipal wastewater sludge from the City of Lynchburg (member rate tonnage).

This memo includes projections for the next five years. The attachments provide projections through FY 2030. The following attachments are included:

- Attachment 1 – Pro forma financial projection based on maintaining FY 2015 tonnage levels (status quo)
- Attachment 2 – Pro forma financial projection based on excluding tonnage from Griffin Pipe.
- Attachment 3 – Pro forma financial projection based on excluding tonnage from Griffin Pipe and municipal wastewater sludge from the City of Lynchburg (Lynchburg). The sludge from Lynchburg was phased out over a three year period.

Table 1 shows the tonnages for the pro forms projections based on the three scenarios discussed.

Table 1 – Five Year Tonnage Projection

Fiscal Year	Current Tonnage Levels	Without Griffin Pipe	Without Griffin Pipe and Lynchburg Sludge
FY 2016	205,347	189,452	183,366
FY 2017	205,347	189,452	177,280
FY 2018	205,347	189,452	171,193
FY 2019	205,347	189,452	171,193
FY 2020	205,347	189,452	171,193

Based on the tonnages from Table 1, Table 2 shows the resulting member rate (which is the same as the cost of service rate) for the three scenarios. Since the tonnage from the Lynchburg sludge is transitioned over a three year period, the impact to the member rate is not fully reflected until FY 2018.



For this preliminary analysis, Burns & McDonnell did not make changes to the landfill life and the annual closure/post-closure contributions. In addition, while there may be some minimal operational cost savings from the reduction in tonnage, it may take several years for that cost savings to be realized. Therefore, there were no changes to the operating costs for this analysis.

Table 2 – Five Year Projection of Member Rate (per Ton)

Fiscal Year	Current Tonnage Levels	Without Griffin Pipe	Without Griffin Pipe and Lynchburg Sludge
FY 2016	\$28.75	\$30.14	\$31.14
FY 2017	\$29.07	\$31.50	\$33.67
FY 2018	\$29.45	\$31.92	\$35.32
FY 2019	\$29.83	\$32.34	\$35.79
FY 2020	\$30.23	\$32.77	\$36.26

Table 3 shows the impact on excess revenue based on the reduction of tonnage.

Table 3 – Five Year Projection of Excess Revenue

Fiscal Year	Current Tonnage Levels	Without Griffin Pipe	Without Griffin Pipe and Lynchburg Sludge
FY 2016	\$1,300,920	\$1,135,212	\$1,121,741
FY 2017	\$1,322,940	\$1,143,725	\$1,114,594
FY 2018	\$1,322,940	\$1,163,990	\$1,119,254
FY 2019	\$1,322,940	\$1,163,990	\$1,139,928
FY 2020	\$1,322,940	\$1,163,990	\$1,160,470

One important note regarding the amount of excess revenue is that the amounts listed in Table 3 assume the Authority is able to maintain a \$10 per ton differential between the cost of service rate and the market rate. If the tonnage accepted at the Authority landfill decreases significantly from the loss of both the Griffin Pipe tonnage and the sludge from Lynchburg, the cost of service rate will increase as shown in Table 2. Maintaining a \$10 differential between the cost of service rate and the market rate may encourage market rate customers to seek out other disposal options.

	Actual FY 2009	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Actual FY 2014	Adopted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
1 Disposal Rates												
2 Cost of Service Rate	\$22.62	\$22.15	\$25.50	\$27.95	\$25.98	\$28.02	\$28.75	\$28.75	\$29.07	\$29.45	\$29.83	\$30.23
3 Member Rate	\$25.00	\$25.03	\$25.03	\$27.04	\$28.03	\$28.18	\$28.75	\$28.75	\$29.07	\$29.45	\$29.83	\$30.23
4 Lynchburg Contracts	\$28.56	\$28.25	\$29.13	\$29.59	\$31.53	\$34.02	\$36.00	\$38.00	\$39.07	\$39.45	\$39.83	\$40.23
5 Market Rate (Private Haulers)	\$34.83	\$34.94	\$35.03	\$37.00	\$37.89	\$37.98	\$38.75	\$38.75	\$39.07	\$39.45	\$39.83	\$40.23
6 Inert	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7												
8 Operating Revenue												
9 Member Cities	\$2,137,667	\$2,245,735	\$2,283,851	\$2,265,005	\$2,176,730	\$2,128,711	\$2,100,254	\$2,100,271	\$2,123,367	\$2,151,198	\$2,179,510	\$2,208,416
10 Lynchburg Contracts & Other Waste	\$870,645	\$1,146,292	\$751,732	\$887,096	\$887,293	\$874,370	\$1,057,021	\$1,115,756	\$1,147,059	\$1,158,245	\$1,169,625	\$1,181,243
11 Market Rate and Other Contract Tonnage	\$3,614,392	\$3,692,249	\$3,452,718	\$3,972,934	\$5,162,917	\$3,902,163	\$3,988,634	\$3,988,611	\$4,021,153	\$4,060,367	\$4,100,259	\$4,140,988
12 Total Operating Revenue	\$6,622,704	\$7,084,276	\$6,488,301	\$7,125,035	\$8,226,940	\$6,905,244	\$7,145,909	\$7,204,639	\$7,291,580	\$7,369,810	\$7,449,394	\$7,530,646
13												
14 Operating Expenditures												
15 Personnel	\$1,077,668	\$1,176,899	\$1,154,400	\$1,171,431	\$1,260,128	\$1,310,327	\$1,341,924	\$1,382,078	\$1,409,720	\$1,437,914	\$1,466,672	\$1,496,006
16 Landfill O&M	\$1,156,838	\$1,220,182	\$1,444,126	\$1,348,614	\$1,335,570	\$1,583,454	\$1,544,300	\$1,598,800	\$1,630,776	\$1,663,392	\$1,696,659	\$1,730,593
17 Equipment Replacement	\$406,524	\$434,982	\$457,941	\$457,941	\$307,941	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$408,000	\$416,160	\$424,483	\$432,973	\$441,632
18 Authority Closure and Post-Closure Contributions	\$465,732	\$406,661	\$518,702	\$900,000	\$985,000	\$781,111	\$790,252	\$704,905	\$719,003	\$733,383	\$748,051	\$763,012
19 O&M Reserve Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$188,850	\$200,000	\$141,716	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20 Environmental Remediation Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
21 Future Disposal Planning Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 Debt Service Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23 Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$3,206,762	\$3,338,724	\$3,675,169	\$4,116,836	\$4,205,639	\$4,166,608	\$4,126,476	\$4,143,783	\$4,225,659	\$4,309,172	\$4,394,356	\$4,481,243
24 Interest and Other Income	(\$132,462)	(\$37,931)	(\$31,503)	(\$17,895)	(\$42,102)	(\$20,609)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)
25 Closure Liability Accrual from Lynchburg				(\$429,600)								
26 Revenue Offset from Reserves												
27 Reimbursable Expenses	(\$271,835)	(\$282,384)	(\$346,673)	(\$177,969)	(\$243,041)	(\$364,640)	(\$303,562)	(\$303,563)	(\$309,634)	(\$315,827)	(\$322,143)	(\$328,586)
28 Total Operating Expenditures	\$2,802,465	\$3,018,409	\$3,296,994	\$3,491,372	\$3,920,496	\$3,781,359	\$3,801,914	\$3,819,220	\$3,895,025	\$3,972,345	\$4,051,212	\$4,131,656
29												
30 Revenues Available for Debt Service	\$3,820,239	\$4,065,867	\$3,191,307	\$3,633,663	\$4,306,444	\$3,123,885	\$3,343,995	\$3,385,418	\$3,396,555	\$3,397,465	\$3,398,181	\$3,398,990
31												
32 Debt Service (DS)												
33 Series 2008 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$1,768,309	\$2,209,522	\$2,202,162	\$2,200,609	\$1,738,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
34 Series 2011 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$487,625	\$628,583	\$1,979,303	\$2,101,850	\$955,852	\$852,130	\$852,610	\$853,015	\$853,303
35 Property Acquisition (Internal Loan)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$304,462	\$110,250	\$110,250	\$110,250	\$110,250
36 Phase IV Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$824,185	\$1,111,235	\$1,111,664	\$1,111,976	\$1,112,497
37 Phase V Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
38 Total Debt Service	\$1,768,309	\$2,209,522	\$2,202,162	\$2,688,233	\$2,366,960	\$1,979,303	\$2,101,850	\$2,084,499	\$2,073,615	\$2,074,525	\$2,075,241	\$2,076,050
39												
40 Total Expenses												
41 Subtotal Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$4,570,774	\$5,227,931	\$5,499,156	\$6,179,605	\$6,287,456	\$5,760,662	\$5,903,764	\$5,903,719	\$5,968,640	\$6,046,870	\$6,126,454	\$6,207,706
42 Offset from Prior Year Net Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
43 Total Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$4,570,774	\$5,227,931	\$5,499,156	\$6,179,605	\$6,287,456	\$5,760,662	\$5,903,764	\$5,903,719	\$5,968,640	\$6,046,870	\$6,126,454	\$6,207,706
44												
45 Distribution of Excess Revenue (ER)												
46 City of Lynchburg	\$547,331	\$604,284	\$302,678	\$289,298	\$363,317	\$354,051	\$380,102	\$398,251	\$404,992	\$404,992	\$404,992	\$404,992
47 Campbell County	\$900,635	\$994,352	\$686,467	\$656,120	\$823,993	\$802,978	\$862,061	\$902,668	\$917,948	\$917,948	\$917,948	\$917,948
48 Host Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
49 Total	\$1,447,966	\$1,598,636	\$989,145	\$945,418	\$1,187,310	\$1,157,029	\$1,242,163	\$1,300,920	\$1,322,940	\$1,322,940	\$1,322,940	\$1,322,940
50												
51 Net Operating Revenues	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$752,174	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
52 Additional Reserve Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$752,174)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
53 Net Operating Revenues after Reserve Contr.	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$0	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
54												
55 Working Capital												
56 Beginning Balance	\$0	\$603,964	\$861,673	\$861,674	\$861,686	\$861,686	\$849,239	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221
57 Surplus / (Deficit) Net Operating Revenues	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$0	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
58 Working Capital Balance Used to Offset COS (Line 42)												
59 Ending Cash Balance	\$603,964	\$861,673	\$861,674	\$861,686	\$861,686	\$849,239	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221

	Projected FY 2021	Projected FY 2022	Projected FY 2023	Projected FY 2024	Projected FY 2025	Projected FY 2026	Projected FY 2027	Projected FY 2028	Projected FY 2029	Projected FY 2030
1 Disposal Rates										
2 Cost of Service Rate	\$30.63	\$31.38	\$31.13	\$35.95	\$29.34	\$27.23	\$27.68	\$28.14	\$28.19	\$26.65
3 Member Rate	\$30.63	\$31.38	\$31.13	\$35.95	\$29.34	\$27.23	\$27.68	\$28.14	\$28.19	\$26.65
4 Lynchburg Contracts	\$40.63	\$41.38	\$41.13	\$43.13	\$39.34	\$37.23	\$37.68	\$38.14	\$38.19	\$36.65
5 Market Rate (Private Haulers)	\$40.63	\$41.38	\$41.13	\$45.95	\$39.34	\$37.23	\$37.68	\$38.14	\$38.19	\$36.65
6 Inert	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8 Operating Revenue										
9 Member Cities	\$2,237,877	\$2,292,663	\$2,274,321	\$2,626,055	\$2,143,630	\$1,989,092	\$2,021,966	\$2,055,497	\$2,059,095	\$1,173,749
10 Lynchburg Contracts & Other Waste	\$1,193,084	\$1,215,104	\$1,207,732	\$1,266,456	\$1,155,204	\$1,093,090	\$1,106,303	\$1,119,780	\$1,121,226	\$648,813
11 Market Rate and Other Contract Tonnage	\$4,182,499	\$4,259,693	\$4,233,848	\$4,729,443	\$4,049,705	\$3,831,959	\$3,878,279	\$3,925,524	\$3,930,593	\$2,274,491
12 Total Operating Revenue	\$7,613,461	\$7,767,461	\$7,715,901	\$8,621,953	\$7,348,538	\$6,914,141	\$7,006,548	\$7,100,802	\$7,110,915	\$4,097,052
14 Operating Expenditures										
15 Personnel	\$1,525,926	\$1,556,444	\$1,587,573	\$1,619,325	\$1,651,711	\$1,684,745	\$1,718,440	\$1,752,809	\$1,787,865	\$1,099,632
16 Landfill O&M	\$1,765,204	\$1,800,508	\$1,836,519	\$1,873,249	\$1,910,714	\$1,948,928	\$1,987,907	\$2,027,665	\$2,068,218	\$1,272,064
17 Equipment Replacement	\$450,465	\$459,474	\$468,664	\$478,037	\$487,598	\$497,350	\$507,297	\$517,443	\$527,792	\$324,620
18 Authority Closure and Post-Closure Contributions	\$778,272	\$793,838	\$809,715	\$825,909	\$842,427	\$859,276	\$876,461	\$893,990	\$911,870	\$549,851
19 O&M Reserve Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20 Environmental Remediation Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,150
21 Future Disposal Planning Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 Debt Service Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23 Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$4,569,868	\$4,660,265	\$4,752,470	\$4,846,520	\$4,942,450	\$5,040,299	\$5,140,106	\$5,241,909	\$5,345,748	\$3,276,316
24 Interest and Other Income	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$12,663)
25 Closure Liability Accrual from Lynchburg										
26 Revenue Offset from Reserves										
27 Reimbursable Expenses	(\$335,158)	(\$341,861)	(\$348,698)	(\$355,672)	(\$362,786)	(\$370,042)	(\$377,442)	(\$384,991)	(\$392,691)	(\$241,526)
28 Total Operating Expenditures	\$4,213,709	\$4,297,404	\$4,382,772	\$4,469,847	\$4,558,664	\$4,649,257	\$4,741,664	\$4,835,918	\$4,932,057	\$3,022,128
30 Revenues Available for Debt Service	\$3,399,751	\$3,470,057	\$3,333,129	\$4,152,106	\$2,789,874	\$2,264,884	\$2,264,884	\$2,264,884	\$2,178,858	\$1,074,925
32 Debt Service (DS)										
33 Series 2008 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
34 Series 2011 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$854,350	\$855,241	\$855,849	\$857,050	\$71,430	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
35 Property Acquisition (Internal Loan)	\$110,250	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$93,388	\$0
36 Phase IV Landfill	\$1,112,212	\$1,112,462	\$1,112,891	\$1,112,820	\$370,913	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
37 Phase V Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$737,140
38 Total Debt Service	\$2,076,811	\$2,147,117	\$2,148,155	\$3,371,753	\$1,844,226	\$1,401,883	\$1,401,883	\$1,401,883	\$1,315,857	\$737,140
40 Total Expenses										
41 Subtotal Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$6,290,521	\$6,444,521	\$6,530,927	\$7,841,600	\$6,402,890	\$6,051,140	\$6,143,546	\$6,237,801	\$6,247,914	\$3,759,268
42 Offset from Prior Year Net Revenue	\$0	\$0	(\$137,966)	(\$459,939)	(\$377,291)	(\$459,939)	(\$459,939)	(\$459,939)	(\$459,939)	(\$459,939)
43 Total Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$6,290,521	\$6,444,521	\$6,392,961	\$7,381,661	\$6,025,598	\$5,591,201	\$5,683,608	\$5,777,862	\$5,787,975	\$3,299,329
45 Distribution of Excess Revenue (ER)										
46 City of Lynchburg	\$404,992	\$326,552	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
47 Campbell County	\$917,948	\$740,156	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
48 Host Fees		\$118,266	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$520,384
49 Total	\$1,322,940	\$1,184,974	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$863,001	\$520,384
51 Net Operating Revenues	\$0	\$137,966	\$459,939	\$377,291	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$277,340
52 Additional Reserve Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
53 Net Operating Revenues after Reserve Contr.	\$0	\$137,966	\$459,939	\$377,291	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$277,340
55 Working Capital										
56 Beginning Balance	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$987,187	\$1,309,160	\$1,226,512	\$1,309,160	\$1,309,160	\$1,309,160	\$1,309,160	\$1,309,160
57 Surplus / (Deficit) Net Operating Revenues	\$0	\$137,966	\$459,939	\$377,291	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$459,939	\$277,340
58 Working Capital Balance Used to Offset COS (Line 42)		\$0	(\$137,966)	(\$459,939)	(\$377,291)	(\$459,939)	(\$459,939)	(\$459,939)	(\$459,939)	(\$459,939)
59 Ending Cash Balance	\$849,221	\$987,187	\$1,309,160	\$1,226,512	\$1,309,160	\$1,309,160	\$1,309,160	\$1,309,160	\$1,309,160	\$1,126,561

	Actual FY 2009	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Actual FY 2014	Adopted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
1 Disposal Rates												
2 Cost of Service Rate	\$22.62	\$22.15	\$25.50	\$27.95	\$25.98	\$28.02	\$28.75	\$30.14	\$31.50	\$31.92	\$32.34	\$32.77
3 Member Rate	\$25.00	\$25.03	\$25.03	\$27.04	\$28.03	\$28.18	\$28.75	\$30.14	\$31.50	\$31.92	\$32.34	\$32.77
4 Lynchburg Contracts	\$28.56	\$28.25	\$29.13	\$29.59	\$31.53	\$34.02	\$36.00	\$38.00	\$40.00	\$41.92	\$42.34	\$42.77
5 Market Rate (Private Haulers)	\$34.83	\$34.94	\$35.03	\$37.00	\$37.89	\$37.98	\$38.75	\$40.14	\$41.50	\$41.92	\$42.34	\$42.77
6 Inert	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8 Operating Revenue												
9 Member Cities	\$2,137,667	\$2,245,735	\$2,283,851	\$2,265,005	\$2,176,730	\$2,128,711	\$2,100,254	\$2,201,595	\$2,301,517	\$2,331,683	\$2,362,370	\$2,393,702
10 Lynchburg Contracts & Other Waste	\$870,645	\$1,146,292	\$751,732	\$887,096	\$887,293	\$874,370	\$1,057,021	\$511,746	\$538,680	\$564,505	\$570,163	\$575,938
11 Market Rate and Other Contract Tonnage	\$3,614,392	\$3,692,249	\$3,452,718	\$3,972,934	\$5,162,917	\$3,902,163	\$3,988,634	\$4,131,377	\$4,272,168	\$4,314,671	\$4,357,910	\$4,402,056
12 Total Operating Revenue	\$6,622,704	\$7,084,276	\$6,488,301	\$7,125,035	\$8,226,940	\$6,905,244	\$7,145,909	\$6,844,719	\$7,112,365	\$7,210,860	\$7,290,444	\$7,371,696
14 Operating Expenditures												
15 Personnel	\$1,077,668	\$1,176,899	\$1,154,400	\$1,171,431	\$1,260,128	\$1,310,327	\$1,341,924	\$1,382,078	\$1,409,720	\$1,437,914	\$1,466,672	\$1,496,006
16 Landfill O&M	\$1,156,838	\$1,220,182	\$1,444,126	\$1,348,614	\$1,335,570	\$1,583,454	\$1,544,300	\$1,598,800	\$1,630,776	\$1,663,392	\$1,696,659	\$1,730,593
17 Equipment Replacement	\$406,524	\$434,982	\$457,941	\$457,941	\$307,941	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$408,000	\$416,160	\$424,483	\$432,973	\$441,632
18 Authority Closure and Post-Closure Contributions	\$465,732	\$406,661	\$518,702	\$900,000	\$985,000	\$781,111	\$790,252	\$704,905	\$719,003	\$733,383	\$748,051	\$763,012
19 O&M Reserve Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$188,850	\$200,000	\$141,716	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20 Environmental Remediation Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
21 Future Disposal Planning Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 Debt Service Reserve					\$67,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23 Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$3,206,762	\$3,338,724	\$3,675,169	\$4,116,836	\$4,205,639	\$4,166,608	\$4,126,476	\$4,143,783	\$4,225,659	\$4,309,172	\$4,394,356	\$4,481,243
24 Interest and Other Income	(\$132,462)	(\$37,931)	(\$31,503)	(\$17,895)	(\$42,102)	(\$20,609)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)
25 Closure Liability Accrual from Lynchburg				(\$429,600)								
26 Revenue Offset from Reserves												
27 Reimbursable Expenses	(\$271,835)	(\$282,384)	(\$346,673)	(\$177,969)	(\$243,041)	(\$364,640)	(\$303,562)	(\$303,563)	(\$309,634)	(\$315,827)	(\$322,143)	(\$328,586)
28 Total Operating Expenditures	\$2,802,465	\$3,018,409	\$3,296,994	\$3,491,372	\$3,920,496	\$3,781,359	\$3,801,914	\$3,819,220	\$3,895,025	\$3,972,345	\$4,051,212	\$4,131,656
30 Revenues Available for Debt Service	\$3,820,239	\$4,065,867	\$3,191,307	\$3,633,663	\$4,306,444	\$3,123,885	\$3,343,995	\$3,025,498	\$3,217,340	\$3,238,515	\$3,239,231	\$3,240,040
32 Debt Service (DS)												
33 Series 2008 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$1,768,309	\$2,209,522	\$2,202,162	\$2,200,609	\$1,738,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
34 Series 2011 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$487,625	\$628,583	\$1,979,303	\$2,101,850	\$955,852	\$852,130	\$852,610	\$853,015	\$853,303
35 Property Acquisition (Internal Loan)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,250	\$110,250	\$110,250	\$110,250	\$110,250
36 Phase IV Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$824,185	\$1,111,235	\$1,111,664	\$1,111,976	\$1,112,497
37 Phase V Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
38 Total Debt Service	\$1,768,309	\$2,209,522	\$2,202,162	\$2,688,233	\$2,366,960	\$1,979,303	\$2,101,850	\$1,890,287	\$2,073,615	\$2,074,525	\$2,075,241	\$2,076,050
40 Total Expenses												
41 Subtotal Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$4,570,774	\$5,227,931	\$5,499,156	\$6,179,605	\$6,287,456	\$5,760,662	\$5,903,764	\$5,709,507	\$5,968,640	\$6,046,870	\$6,126,454	\$6,207,706
42 Offset from Prior Year Net Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
43 Total Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$4,570,774	\$5,227,931	\$5,499,156	\$6,179,605	\$6,287,456	\$5,760,662	\$5,903,764	\$5,709,507	\$5,968,640	\$6,046,870	\$6,126,454	\$6,207,706
45 Distribution of Excess Revenue (ER)												
46 City of Lynchburg	\$547,331	\$604,284	\$302,678	\$289,298	\$363,317	\$354,051	\$380,102	\$347,523	\$350,129	\$356,333	\$356,333	\$356,333
47 Campbell County	\$900,635	\$994,352	\$686,467	\$656,120	\$823,993	\$802,978	\$862,061	\$787,689	\$793,596	\$807,657	\$807,657	\$807,657
48 Host Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
49 Total	\$1,447,966	\$1,598,636	\$989,145	\$945,418	\$1,187,310	\$1,157,029	\$1,242,163	\$1,135,212	\$1,143,725	\$1,163,990	\$1,163,990	\$1,163,990
51 Net Operating Revenues	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$752,174	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
52 Additional Reserve Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$752,174)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
53 Net Operating Revenues after Reserve Contr.	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$0	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
54 Working Capital												
56 Beginning Balance	\$0	\$603,964	\$861,673	\$861,674	\$861,686	\$861,686	\$849,239	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221
57 Surplus / (Deficit) Net Operating Revenues	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$0	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
58 Working Capital Balance Used to Offset COS (Line 42)												
59 Ending Cash Balance	\$603,964	\$861,673	\$861,674	\$861,686	\$861,686	\$849,239	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221

	Projected FY 2021	Projected FY 2022	Projected FY 2023	Projected FY 2024	Projected FY 2025	Projected FY 2026	Projected FY 2027	Projected FY 2028	Projected FY 2029	Projected FY 2030
1 Disposal Rates										
2 Cost of Service Rate	\$33.20	\$34.02	\$34.13	\$39.53	\$32.17	\$30.08	\$30.56	\$31.06	\$32.14	\$29.81
3 Member Rate	\$33.20	\$34.02	\$34.13	\$39.53	\$32.17	\$30.08	\$30.56	\$31.06	\$32.14	\$29.81
4 Lynchburg Contracts	\$43.20	\$44.02	\$44.13	\$46.13	\$42.17	\$40.08	\$40.56	\$41.06	\$42.14	\$39.81
5 Market Rate (Private Haulers)	\$43.20	\$44.02	\$44.13	\$49.53	\$42.17	\$40.08	\$40.56	\$41.06	\$42.14	\$39.81
6 Inert	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8 Operating Revenue										
9 Member Cities	\$2,425,635	\$2,485,018	\$2,492,976	\$2,887,487	\$2,350,376	\$2,197,083	\$2,232,715	\$2,269,060	\$2,347,848	\$1,313,333
10 Lynchburg Contracts & Other Waste	\$581,825	\$592,772	\$594,239	\$621,173	\$567,952	\$539,693	\$546,261	\$552,961	\$567,485	\$323,312
11 Market Rate and Other Contract Tonnage	\$4,447,051	\$4,530,721	\$4,541,934	\$5,097,802	\$4,341,010	\$4,125,020	\$4,175,225	\$4,226,435	\$4,337,448	\$2,471,165
12 Total Operating Revenue	\$7,454,511	\$7,608,511	\$7,629,149	\$8,606,463	\$7,259,338	\$6,861,796	\$6,954,202	\$7,048,456	\$7,252,781	\$4,107,811
14 Operating Expenditures										
15 Personnel	\$1,525,926	\$1,556,444	\$1,587,573	\$1,619,325	\$1,651,711	\$1,684,745	\$1,718,440	\$1,752,809	\$1,787,865	\$1,099,632
16 Landfill O&M	\$1,765,204	\$1,800,508	\$1,836,519	\$1,873,249	\$1,910,714	\$1,948,928	\$1,987,907	\$2,027,665	\$2,068,218	\$1,272,064
17 Equipment Replacement	\$450,465	\$459,474	\$468,664	\$478,037	\$487,598	\$497,350	\$507,297	\$517,443	\$527,792	\$324,620
18 Authority Closure and Post-Closure Contributions	\$778,272	\$793,838	\$809,715	\$825,909	\$842,427	\$859,276	\$876,461	\$893,990	\$911,870	\$549,851
19 O&M Reserve Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20 Environmental Remediation Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,150
21 Future Disposal Planning Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 Debt Service Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23 Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$4,569,868	\$4,660,265	\$4,752,470	\$4,846,520	\$4,942,450	\$5,040,299	\$5,140,106	\$5,241,909	\$5,345,748	\$3,276,316
24 Interest and Other Income	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$12,663)
25 Closure Liability Accrual from Lynchburg										
26 Revenue Offset from Reserves										
27 Reimbursable Expenses	(\$335,158)	(\$341,861)	(\$348,698)	(\$355,672)	(\$362,786)	(\$370,042)	(\$377,442)	(\$384,991)	(\$392,691)	(\$241,526)
28 Total Operating Expenditures	\$4,213,709	\$4,297,404	\$4,382,772	\$4,469,847	\$4,558,664	\$4,649,257	\$4,741,664	\$4,835,918	\$4,932,057	\$3,022,128
30 Revenues Available for Debt Service	\$3,240,801	\$3,311,107	\$3,246,377	\$4,136,615	\$2,700,674	\$2,212,538	\$2,212,538	\$2,212,538	\$2,320,724	\$1,085,683
32 Debt Service (DS)										
33 Series 2008 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
34 Series 2011 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$854,350	\$855,241	\$855,849	\$857,050	\$71,430	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
35 Property Acquisition (Internal Loan)	\$110,250	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$287,600	\$0
36 Phase IV Landfill	\$1,112,212	\$1,112,462	\$1,112,891	\$1,112,820	\$370,913	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
37 Phase V Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$737,140
38 Total Debt Service	\$2,076,811	\$2,147,117	\$2,148,155	\$3,371,753	\$1,844,226	\$1,401,883	\$1,401,883	\$1,401,883	\$1,510,069	\$737,140
40 Total Expenses										
41 Subtotal Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$6,290,521	\$6,444,521	\$6,530,927	\$7,841,600	\$6,402,890	\$6,051,140	\$6,143,546	\$6,237,801	\$6,442,126	\$3,759,268
42 Offset from Prior Year Net Revenue	\$0	\$0	(\$65,768)	(\$353,335)	(\$307,542)	(\$353,335)	(\$353,335)	(\$353,335)	(\$353,335)	(\$353,335)
43 Total Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$6,290,521	\$6,444,521	\$6,465,159	\$7,488,265	\$6,095,348	\$5,697,806	\$5,790,212	\$5,884,466	\$6,088,791	\$3,405,933
45 Distribution of Excess Revenue (ER)										
46 City of Lynchburg	\$356,333	\$287,317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
47 Campbell County	\$807,657	\$651,227	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
48 Host Fees		\$159,678	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$488,820
49 Total	\$1,163,990	\$1,098,222	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$810,655	\$488,820
51 Net Operating Revenues	\$0	\$65,768	\$353,335	\$307,542	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$213,058
52 Additional Reserve Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
53 Net Operating Revenues after Reserve Contr.	\$0	\$65,768	\$353,335	\$307,542	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$213,058
55 Working Capital										
56 Beginning Balance	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$914,989	\$1,202,555	\$1,156,763	\$1,202,555	\$1,202,555	\$1,202,555	\$1,202,555	\$1,202,555
57 Surplus / (Deficit) Net Operating Revenues	\$0	\$65,768	\$353,335	\$307,542	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$353,335	\$213,058
58 Working Capital Balance Used to Offset COS (Line 42)		\$0	(\$65,768)	(\$353,335)	(\$307,542)	(\$353,335)	(\$353,335)	(\$353,335)	(\$353,335)	(\$353,335)
59 Ending Cash Balance	\$849,221	\$914,989	\$1,202,555	\$1,156,763	\$1,202,555	\$1,202,555	\$1,202,555	\$1,202,555	\$1,202,555	\$1,062,279

	Actual FY 2009	Actual FY 2010	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Actual FY 2013	Actual FY 2014	Adopted FY 2015	Projected FY 2016	Projected FY 2017	Projected FY 2018	Projected FY 2019	Projected FY 2020
1 Disposal Rates												
2 Cost of Service Rate	\$22.62	\$22.15	\$25.50	\$27.95	\$25.98	\$28.02	\$28.75	\$31.14	\$33.67	\$35.32	\$35.79	\$36.26
3 Member Rate	\$25.00	\$25.03	\$25.03	\$27.04	\$28.03	\$28.18	\$28.75	\$31.14	\$33.67	\$35.32	\$35.79	\$36.26
4 Lynchburg Contracts	\$28.56	\$28.25	\$29.13	\$29.59	\$31.53	\$34.02	\$36.00	\$38.00	\$40.00	\$42.00	\$44.00	\$46.00
5 Market Rate (Private Haulers)	\$34.83	\$34.94	\$35.03	\$37.00	\$37.89	\$37.98	\$38.75	\$41.14	\$43.67	\$45.32	\$45.79	\$46.26
6 Inert	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7												
8 Operating Revenue												
9 Member Cities	\$2,137,667	\$2,245,735	\$2,283,851	\$2,265,005	\$2,176,730	\$2,128,711	\$2,100,254	\$2,085,162	\$2,049,724	\$1,935,439	\$1,960,912	\$1,986,919
10 Lynchburg Contracts & Other Waste	\$870,645	\$1,146,292	\$751,732	\$887,096	\$887,293	\$874,370	\$1,057,021	\$511,746	\$538,680	\$565,614	\$592,548	\$619,482
11 Market Rate and Other Contract Tonnage	\$3,614,392	\$3,692,249	\$3,452,718	\$3,972,934	\$5,162,917	\$3,902,163	\$3,988,634	\$4,234,340	\$4,494,829	\$4,665,071	\$4,712,922	\$4,761,776
12 Total Operating Revenue	\$6,622,704	\$7,084,276	\$6,488,301	\$7,125,035	\$8,226,940	\$6,905,244	\$7,145,909	\$6,831,248	\$7,083,233	\$7,166,124	\$7,266,381	\$7,368,177
13												
14 Operating Expenditures												
15 Personnel	\$1,077,668	\$1,176,899	\$1,154,400	\$1,171,431	\$1,260,128	\$1,310,327	\$1,341,924	\$1,382,078	\$1,409,720	\$1,437,914	\$1,466,672	\$1,496,006
16 Landfill O&M	\$1,156,838	\$1,220,182	\$1,444,126	\$1,348,614	\$1,335,570	\$1,583,454	\$1,544,300	\$1,598,800	\$1,630,776	\$1,663,392	\$1,696,659	\$1,730,593
17 Equipment Replacement	\$406,524	\$434,982	\$457,941	\$457,941	\$307,941	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$408,000	\$416,160	\$424,483	\$432,973	\$441,632
18 Authority Closure and Post-Closure Contributions	\$465,732	\$406,661	\$518,702	\$900,000	\$985,000	\$781,111	\$790,252	\$704,905	\$719,003	\$733,383	\$748,051	\$763,012
19 O&M Reserve Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$188,850	\$200,000	\$141,716	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20 Environmental Remediation Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
21 Future Disposal Planning Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 Debt Service Reserve					\$67,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23 Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$3,206,762	\$3,338,724	\$3,675,169	\$4,116,836	\$4,205,639	\$4,166,608	\$4,126,476	\$4,143,783	\$4,225,659	\$4,309,172	\$4,394,356	\$4,481,243
24 Interest and Other Income	(\$132,462)	(\$37,931)	(\$31,503)	(\$17,895)	(\$42,102)	(\$20,609)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)
25 Closure Liability Accrual from Lynchburg				(\$429,600)								
26 Revenue Offset from Reserves												
27 Reimbursable Expenses	(\$271,835)	(\$282,384)	(\$346,673)	(\$177,969)	(\$243,041)	(\$364,640)	(\$303,562)	(\$303,563)	(\$309,634)	(\$315,827)	(\$322,143)	(\$328,586)
28 Total Operating Expenditures	\$2,802,465	\$3,018,409	\$3,296,994	\$3,491,372	\$3,920,496	\$3,781,359	\$3,801,914	\$3,819,220	\$3,895,025	\$3,972,345	\$4,051,212	\$4,131,656
29												
30 Revenues Available for Debt Service	\$3,820,239	\$4,065,867	\$3,191,307	\$3,633,663	\$4,306,444	\$3,123,885	\$3,343,995	\$3,012,027	\$3,188,209	\$3,193,779	\$3,215,169	\$3,236,520
31												
32 Debt Service (DS)												
33 Series 2008 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$1,768,309	\$2,209,522	\$2,202,162	\$2,200,609	\$1,738,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
34 Series 2011 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$487,625	\$628,583	\$1,979,303	\$2,101,850	\$955,852	\$852,130	\$852,610	\$853,015	\$853,303
35 Property Acquisition (Internal Loan)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,250	\$110,250	\$110,250	\$110,250	\$110,250
36 Phase IV Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$824,185	\$1,111,235	\$1,111,664	\$1,111,976	\$1,112,497
37 Phase V Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
38 Total Debt Service	\$1,768,309	\$2,209,522	\$2,202,162	\$2,688,233	\$2,366,960	\$1,979,303	\$2,101,850	\$1,890,287	\$2,073,615	\$2,074,525	\$2,075,241	\$2,076,050
39												
40 Total Expenses												
41 Subtotal Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$4,570,774	\$5,227,931	\$5,499,156	\$6,179,605	\$6,287,456	\$5,760,662	\$5,903,764	\$5,709,507	\$5,968,640	\$6,046,870	\$6,126,454	\$6,207,706
42 Offset from Prior Year Net Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
43 Total Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$4,570,774	\$5,227,931	\$5,499,156	\$6,179,605	\$6,287,456	\$5,760,662	\$5,903,764	\$5,709,507	\$5,968,640	\$6,046,870	\$6,126,454	\$6,207,706
44												
45 Distribution of Excess Revenue (ER)												
46 City of Lynchburg	\$547,331	\$604,284	\$302,678	\$289,298	\$363,317	\$354,051	\$380,102	\$343,399	\$341,211	\$342,638	\$348,967	\$355,255
47 Campbell County	\$900,635	\$994,352	\$686,467	\$656,120	\$823,993	\$802,978	\$862,061	\$778,342	\$773,383	\$776,617	\$790,961	\$805,215
48 Host Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
49 Total	\$1,447,966	\$1,598,636	\$989,145	\$945,418	\$1,187,310	\$1,157,029	\$1,242,163	\$1,121,741	\$1,114,594	\$1,119,254	\$1,139,928	\$1,160,470
50												
51 Net Operating Revenues	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$752,174	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
52 Additional Reserve Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$752,174)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
53 Net Operating Revenues after Reserve Contr.	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$0	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
54												
55 Working Capital												
56 Beginning Balance	\$0	\$603,964	\$861,673	\$861,674	\$861,686	\$861,686	\$849,239	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221
57 Surplus / (Deficit) Net Operating Revenues	\$603,964	\$257,709	\$0	\$12	\$0	(\$12,447)	(\$18)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
58 Working Capital Balance Used to Offset COS (Line 42)												
59 Ending Cash Balance	\$603,964	\$861,673	\$861,674	\$861,686	\$861,686	\$849,239	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$849,221

	Projected FY 2021	Projected FY 2022	Projected FY 2023	Projected FY 2024	Projected FY 2025	Projected FY 2026	Projected FY 2027	Projected FY 2028	Projected FY 2029	Projected FY 2030
1 Disposal Rates										
2 Cost of Service Rate	\$36.75	\$37.64	\$37.73	\$43.71	\$35.61	\$33.25	\$33.79	\$34.34	\$35.53	\$32.93
3 Member Rate	\$36.75	\$37.64	\$37.73	\$43.71	\$35.61	\$33.25	\$33.79	\$34.34	\$35.53	\$32.93
4 Lynchburg Contracts	\$46.75	\$47.64	\$47.73	\$49.73	\$45.61	\$43.25	\$43.79	\$44.34	\$45.53	\$42.93
5 Market Rate (Private Haulers)	\$46.75	\$47.64	\$47.73	\$53.71	\$45.61	\$43.25	\$43.79	\$44.34	\$45.53	\$42.93
6 Inert	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7										
8 Operating Revenue										
9 Member Cities	\$2,013,425	\$2,062,716	\$2,067,195	\$2,394,827	\$1,951,488	\$1,821,750	\$1,851,327	\$1,881,495	\$1,946,894	\$1,088,184
10 Lynchburg Contracts & Other Waste	\$629,517	\$641,631	\$642,732	\$669,666	\$614,294	\$582,408	\$589,677	\$597,092	\$613,165	\$348,652
11 Market Rate and Other Contract Tonnage	\$4,811,569	\$4,904,163	\$4,912,577	\$5,528,039	\$4,695,219	\$4,451,504	\$4,507,064	\$4,563,736	\$4,686,589	\$2,664,842
12 Total Operating Revenue	\$7,454,511	\$7,608,511	\$7,622,504	\$8,592,532	\$7,261,001	\$6,855,662	\$6,948,068	\$7,042,322	\$7,246,647	\$4,101,677
13										
14 Operating Expenditures										
15 Personnel	\$1,525,926	\$1,556,444	\$1,587,573	\$1,619,325	\$1,651,711	\$1,684,745	\$1,718,440	\$1,752,809	\$1,787,865	\$1,099,632
16 Landfill O&M	\$1,765,204	\$1,800,508	\$1,836,519	\$1,873,249	\$1,910,714	\$1,948,928	\$1,987,907	\$2,027,665	\$2,068,218	\$1,272,064
17 Equipment Replacement	\$450,465	\$459,474	\$468,664	\$478,037	\$487,598	\$497,350	\$507,297	\$517,443	\$527,792	\$324,620
18 Authority Closure and Post-Closure Contributions	\$778,272	\$793,838	\$809,715	\$825,909	\$842,427	\$859,276	\$876,461	\$893,990	\$911,870	\$549,851
19 O&M Reserve Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20 Environmental Remediation Reserve	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,150
21 Future Disposal Planning Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 Debt Service Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23 Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$4,569,868	\$4,660,265	\$4,752,470	\$4,846,520	\$4,942,450	\$5,040,299	\$5,140,106	\$5,241,909	\$5,345,748	\$3,276,316
24 Interest and Other Income	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$12,663)
25 Closure Liability Accrual from Lynchburg										
26 Revenue Offset from Reserves										
27 Reimbursable Expenses	(\$335,158)	(\$341,861)	(\$348,698)	(\$355,672)	(\$362,786)	(\$370,042)	(\$377,442)	(\$384,991)	(\$392,691)	(\$241,526)
28 Total Operating Expenditures	\$4,213,709	\$4,297,404	\$4,382,772	\$4,469,847	\$4,558,664	\$4,649,257	\$4,741,664	\$4,835,918	\$4,932,057	\$3,022,128
29										
30 Revenues Available for Debt Service	\$3,240,801	\$3,311,107	\$3,239,732	\$4,122,685	\$2,702,337	\$2,206,404	\$2,206,404	\$2,206,404	\$2,314,590	\$1,079,550
31										
32 Debt Service (DS)										
33 Series 2008 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
34 Series 2011 Debt (payment to escrow account)	\$854,350	\$855,241	\$855,849	\$857,050	\$71,430	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
35 Property Acquisition (Internal Loan)	\$110,250	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$179,414	\$287,600	\$0
36 Phase IV Landfill	\$1,112,212	\$1,112,462	\$1,112,891	\$1,112,820	\$370,913	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
37 Phase V Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$1,222,469	\$737,140
38 Total Debt Service	\$2,076,811	\$2,147,117	\$2,148,155	\$3,371,753	\$1,844,226	\$1,401,883	\$1,401,883	\$1,401,883	\$1,510,069	\$737,140
39										
40 Total Expenses										
41 Subtotal Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$6,290,521	\$6,444,521	\$6,530,927	\$7,841,600	\$6,402,890	\$6,051,140	\$6,143,546	\$6,237,801	\$6,442,126	\$3,759,268
42 Offset from Prior Year Net Revenue	\$0	\$0	(\$72,413)	(\$359,468)	(\$305,879)	(\$359,468)	(\$359,468)	(\$359,468)	(\$359,468)	(\$359,468)
43 Total Operating Expenses and Debt Service	\$6,290,521	\$6,444,521	\$6,458,514	\$7,482,131	\$6,097,011	\$5,691,672	\$5,784,078	\$5,878,332	\$6,082,657	\$3,399,799
44										
45 Distribution of Excess Revenue (ER)										
46 City of Lynchburg	\$356,333	\$287,317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
47 Campbell County	\$807,657	\$651,227	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
48 Host Fees		\$153,033	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$485,121
49 Total	\$1,163,990	\$1,091,577	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$804,522	\$485,121
50										
51 Net Operating Revenues	\$0	\$72,413	\$359,468	\$305,879	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$216,757
52 Additional Reserve Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
53 Net Operating Revenues after Reserve Contr.	\$0	\$72,413	\$359,468	\$305,879	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$216,757
54										
55 Working Capital										
56 Beginning Balance	\$849,221	\$849,221	\$921,634	\$1,208,689	\$1,155,100	\$1,208,689	\$1,208,689	\$1,208,689	\$1,208,689	\$1,208,689
57 Surplus / (Deficit) Net Operating Revenues	\$0	\$72,413	\$359,468	\$305,879	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$359,468	\$216,757
58 Working Capital Balance Used to Offset COS (Line 42)		\$0	(\$72,413)	(\$359,468)	(\$305,879)	(\$359,468)	(\$359,468)	(\$359,468)	(\$359,468)	(\$359,468)
59 Ending Cash Balance	\$849,221	\$921,634	\$1,208,689	\$1,155,100	\$1,208,689	\$1,208,689	\$1,208,689	\$1,208,689	\$1,208,689	\$1,065,978



MEMORANDUM

To: Clarke Gibson, Gary Christie – Region 2000 Services Authority
From: Seth Cunningham, Scott Pasternak - Burns & McDonnell
Cc: Lynn Klappich – Draper Aden Associates
Subject: Evaluation of Future Compensation Options for Campbell County
Date: June 10, 2015

The purpose of this memo is to review options for the Region 2000 Services Authority (Authority) with regard to compensating Campbell County (Campbell) once the volume of the Livestock Rd landfill originally transferred to the Authority is filled. Campbell and the City of Lynchburg (Lynchburg) transferred a defined amount of permitted airspace to the Authority as part of the formation of the Authority starting July 1, 2008. In addition to the upfront payment made by the Authority to Campbell and Lynchburg for landfill assets, the Authority has also paid Campbell and Lynchburg a proportional allocation of excess revenues based on the percent of the total airspace each transferred to the Authority. The excess revenue payment was intended to compensate Campbell and Lynchburg for revenue they could have generated with the permitted airspace that was transferred to the Authority. Once all of the airspace that the Lynchburg and Campbell transferred to the Authority is utilized from ongoing disposal operations, the existing excess revenue arrangement, as set forth in the Member Use Agreement, will cease.

In order to provide longer term disposal capacity for its member jurisdictions, the Authority has evaluated options for extending the life of the Livestock Road landfill. At this time, a lateral expansion between the two permitted phases is undergoing permit review by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ). The host fee is a potential mechanism to continue to compensate Campbell for the Authority's continued use of the Livestock Road landfill location for regional disposal once the excess revenue payments cease. Implementation of this payment mechanism would require modification of the Member Use Agreement.

This memo utilizes the host fee benchmarking work completed by current Burns & McDonnell project team members working during their employment at R. W. Beck and SAIC. The results of the host fee benchmarking, as well as some updated information, are included in this memo, and also compared to the excess revenue amounts the Authority has historically paid Campbell.

Historical Tonnage

Table 1 on the following page shows the tonnages accepted during fiscal years (FY) 2009 through 2014, and the amount budgeted for FY 2015. In addition to the "revenue tonnage," which represents paying landfill customers, there is also some amount of inert material accepted each year at the landfill for no charge, which is primarily utilized as part of the landfill



operations without being disposed and consuming available airspace. The calculations of host fee revenue later in this memo are based on the revenue tonnage and not the total tonnage.

Table 1 – Historical Tonnage at Authority Landfills

	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budgeted
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Member Jurisdictions							
Lynchburg	44,920	48,527	48,858	43,647	39,540	40,238	38,747
Campbell	19,788	21,482	21,277	20,942	20,534	20,686	20,222
Nelson	9,717	10,157	9,622	9,053	8,840	9,758	8,804
Appomattox	7,137	6,369	5,928	5,767	5,353	5,300	5,280
Bedford	3,271	3,202	5,571	4,342	3,389	0	0
Subtotal - Member Jurisdictions	84,833	89,737	91,256	83,751	77,656	75,982	73,053
Other Revenue Tonnage							
Lynchburg Contracts	30,483	40,578	25,807	29,983	28,137	25,704	29,362
Market Rate	103,775	105,667	98,562	107,375	136,263	102,738	102,932
Subtotal - Other Revenue Tonnage	134,258	146,245	124,369	137,358	164,400	128,442	132,294
Subtotal - Revenue Tonnage	219,091	235,982	215,625	221,109	242,056	204,424	205,347
No Charge Tonnage	9,520	12,549	20,061	17,717	24,303	11,821	13,119
Total Tonnage	228,611	248,531	235,686	238,826	266,359	216,245	218,466

Livestock Road Landfill Capacity

Draper Aden Associates (DAA) developed a memorandum that was distributed on April 1, 2011 that addressed the landfill volumes at the Livestock Road landfill. That memorandum is considered the reference document for airspace transferred by Campbell to the Authority. Table 2 below summarizes the capacity information contained in that letter.

Table 2 – Capacity Transferred to Authority

Phase	Capacity (Cubic Yards)
Total Phase III	2,341,243
Phase III Consumed by Campbell County ¹	(985,033)
Total Phase IV	1,448,485
Total Capacity Transferred to the Authority	2,804,695

1. Based on waste received through August 2008

Based on the analysis presented by DAA, Campbell County transferred 2,804,695 cubic yards of capacity to the Authority. DAA estimated that the Authority would consume this airspace from its disposal operations by FY 2022. However, this projection will vary based on the amount of



tonnage accepted at the landfill, the compaction rate of the waste, and other factors. Therefore the year is only an estimate that will need to be revised over time.

The reason this year (FY 2022) is significant is because it represents the estimated year when all of the capacity originally transferred by Campbell and Lynchburg is fully consumed. Therefore, all disposal operations that occur after this date are because of initiatives led by the Authority. In approximately FY 2022, the Authority will discontinue excess revenue payments to Campbell and Lynchburg and begin another, separate compensation arrangement with Campbell.

Historical Excess Revenue Payments

Table 3 shows the excess revenue payments made to both Campbell and the Lynchburg from FY 2009 through FY 2014, plus the budgeted payments for FY 2015.

The total annual excess revenue payment is based on revenues from market rate and contract customers less the cost of service for disposal.¹ The total annual excess revenue payment is then allocated in proportion to the percent of total airspace transferred by each of these two entities. The percent allocation was revised for FY 2011 and beyond based on a recalculation of the airspace transferred by the City of Lynchburg.

The payment to Campbell for FY 2014 is \$802,978.

Table 3 – Historical Distribution of Excess Revenues

Status	Year	Campbell County		City of Lynchburg		Total
		Amount Paid	Percent	Amount Paid	Percent	
Actual	FY 2009	\$900,635	62.2%	\$547,331	37.8%	\$1,447,966
Actual	FY 2010	\$994,352	62.2%	\$604,284	37.8%	\$1,598,636
Actual	FY 2011	\$686,467	69.4%	\$302,678	30.6%	\$989,145
Actual	FY 2012	\$656,120	69.4%	\$289,298	30.6%	\$945,418
Actual	FY 2013	\$823,993	69.4%	\$363,317	30.6%	\$1,187,310
Actual	FY 2014	\$802,978	69.4%	\$354,051	30.6%	\$1,157,029
Budgeted	FY 2015	\$862,061	69.4%	\$380,102	30.6%	\$1,242,163
Average		\$818,087		\$405,866		\$1,223,952

¹ Cost of service includes all operational costs, debt service payments, and reserve contributions.



Host Fee Benchmarking

Members of the Burns & McDonnell project team, as part of R. W. Beck/SAIC, completed a benchmarking of host fees in January 2011 of private sector landfills that pay host fees to the host community. In addition, one public facility was noted as paying a fee to the hosting community. The typical host fee reported in that benchmarking was in the range of \$0.78 to \$4.78 per ton. Burns & McDonnell updated the benchmarking by contacting several of the entities that reported a host fee in 2011 and confirming the current host fee amount. The entities and host fees are shown in the table below:

Table 4 – Host Fee Benchmark Summary

Landfill Owner	Community Receiving the Fee	Fee (All rates on a \$ per ton basis)	Source of Information or Comment
Waste Management (WM) – Atlantic Waste Disposal Landfill	Sussex County	\$3.88	Calculated from information in 2013 – VDEQ – SWIA Report
WM – Bethel Landfill	City of Hampton	\$1.85	Calculated from information in 2013 – VDEQ – SWIA Report
WM – Charles City County Landfill	Charles City County	\$4.65	Calculated from information in 2013 – VDEQ – SWIA Report
WM – Middle Peninsula Landfill and Recycling Facility (Note: Owned by County but operated by WM.)	Gloucester County	\$0.78	Calculated from information in 2013 – VDEQ – SWIA Report
WM – King George County Landfill	King George County	\$4.78	Calculated from information in 2013 – VDEQ – SWIA Report
WM – Maplewood Landfill and Recycling Facility	Amelia County	\$2.29	Calculated from information in 2013 – VDEQ – SWIA Report
Republic – BFI Old Dominion Landfill	Henrico County	\$2.50	Direct communication with County
Container First Services – Lunenburg Landfill	Lunenburg County	\$1.00	Direct communication with County
AVERAGE		\$2.72	

The amount of host fees paid varies based on a number of factors and each situation is unique. It should be noted that most of the fees above are calculated from reported information and may not represent the contractual fee agreement. Based on the information presented, the average host fee is \$2.72 per ton.

Attachment 1 includes additional information prepared by Draper Aden Associates on landfill operating agreements for landfills owned by local governments in the region.



Host Fee Options

A host fee could be considered for payment by the Authority to Campbell when the original capacity transferred by Campbell is consumed and excess revenue payments cease. This is anticipated to occur in approximately FY 2022. However, for the purposes of this memo, the host fee is discussed based on FY 2014 dollars and tonnages. The volume gained from the lateral expansion currently approved by Campbell and pending final approval by VDEQ could be subject to a host fee if agreed to by the Authority members and the Member Use Agreement modified. The lateral expansion is expected to add five to six years of disposal capacity at the Livestock Road landfill.

The Authority has several options to consider with regard to the amount of the host fee paid to Campbell County. Two options are considered below:

1. A host fee based on the benchmarked data, with a range of \$0.78 to \$4.78 per ton and average of \$2.72 per ton.
2. A host fee based on historical excess revenue payment, or the per-ton equivalent of \$4.00²

In addition, the Authority has several options regarding how the host fee is paid. While a per-ton fee is a common approach and allows for a relationship between tonnage and payment, the Authority could also consider an annual lump sum payment or a host fee based on a percent of revenue.

Typical Host Fee

Using the 2014 tonnage of 204,424 from Table 1, and an average host fee of \$2.72 per ton, Burns & McDonnell calculated a projected host fee of \$556,033, if a host fee had been in place for FY 2014.

Table 5 –Host Fees based on Average of Benchmarks

Description	Average Host Fee
Average Host Fee per ton	\$2.72
FY 2014 Tonnage	204,424
Total Host Fee using FY 2014 Tonnage	\$556,033

² While the historical excess revenue payments have not utilized a per-ton fee, Burns & McDonnell calculated an equivalent per-ton fee by dividing the historical payments by the amount of tons accepted for each fiscal year.



Historical Excess Revenue

Table 6 shows the average excess revenue payment from Table 3 and calculates the equivalent per-ton payment as a comparison to the average host fees from Table 4.

Table 6 – Host Fee Based on Average Excess Revenue Payments

Description	FY 2014 Amount
Average Excess Revenue Payment to Campbell	\$818,087
FY 2014 Tonnage	204,424
Host Fee per Ton	\$4.00

Impact on Tipping Fees

In approximately FY 2022, the airspace transferred to the Authority from Lynchburg and Campbell will be fully utilized. At that time the Authority will stop making the excess revenue payments, which have averaged \$1.2 million dollars since the formation of the Authority (see Table 3). The Authority and its members must consider if it is appropriate to continue to pay Campbell for the use of the regional landfill if expanded. If continued payment is considered, the Authority could modify the Member Use Agreement and begin paying a host fee to Campbell in exchange for expanding the Livestock Road landfill and continuing to use it as the regional landfill site.

Based on current operations and planned capital improvements, the impact of the projected host fee on the tipping fee for member communities would be less than the current excess revenue payments.

If the Authority continues to utilize the Livestock Road landfill for regional disposal operations, it will need to make additional investments in land, landfill development, and other infrastructure improvements. The approximately \$400,000 per year that has historically been paid to Lynchburg can then be utilized by the Authority to offset these investments at the landfill, as well as other ongoing operational expenses.

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS LANDFILL OPERATIONS

NAME OF REGIONAL ENTITY (Landfill Owners/Operators Only)	ANNUAL TONNAGE 2014 (DEQ – SWIA forms)	MEMBERS	LOCATION OF DISPOSAL FACILITY	COMMENTS
Augusta County Regional Landfill Contact: Mr. Greg Thomasson Phone: 540-337-2857 Ext 104	114,529	Augusta County, Waynesboro, Staunton	Augusta County	The three members pay their portion of the expenses of the Authority based on their % by tonnage received the previous year. Augusta County gets a 5% deduct on this. The 5% is split between the other two members based on their %. Estimated to be approximately \$90,000 for FY 2014.
Carroll Grayson Galax Solid Waste Authority Contact: Mr. Allen Lawson Phone: 276-728-4907	36,218	Carroll County, Grayson County, City of Galax	Carroll County (Town of Hillsville)	Carroll County does not receive any payment or special benefits for having the landfill within its jurisdiction.
New River Resource Authority Contact: Mr. Joe Levine Phone: 540-674-1677	119,164	Pulaski County, Radford, Giles County, Montgomery Regional SWA,	Pulaski County	Pulaski County does not receive any payment or special benefits for having landfill within its jurisdiction. All members receive same user fee reduction for membership.
Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board Contact: Mr. Jason Pauley Phone: 540-658-4224	121,388	Stafford County, Fredericksburg	Stafford County	Stafford County does not receive any payment or special benefits from the R-Board for having the landfill within its jurisdiction.
Roanoke Valley Resource Authority Contact: Mr. Dan Miles Phone: 540-857-5055	149,495	Roanoke County, Roanoke City, Town of Vinton	Roanoke County	RVRA pays Roanoke County \$300,000 per year as a host fee for landfill and Roanoke City \$100,000 per year for transfer

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS LANDFILL OPERATIONS

NAME OF REGIONAL ENTITY (Landfill Owners/Operators Only)	ANNUAL TONNAGE 2014 (DEQ – SWIA forms)	MEMBERS	LOCATION OF DISPOSAL FACILITY	COMMENTS
				station. No escalators included in agreements.
Rockbridge County Contact: Mr. Spencer Suter Phone: 540-463-4361	39,162	Rockbridge County, Lexington, Buena Vista	Rockbridge County	Rockbridge County does not receive any payment or special benefits for having the landfill within its jurisdiction. The three localities are loosely joined by Agreement for the operation of the current landfill. An expansion is in progress which will modify the relationships of the three localities.
Southeast Public Service Authority Contact: Phone:	257,335	Chesapeake, Franklin, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Isle of Wight County, and Southampton County	Suffolk	Under an agreement with SPSA, Suffolk receives free disposal at the landfill. This agreement is in effect through 2018. The value of this agreement is estimated to be over several million dollars a year.
Southside Public Service Authority Contact: Mr. Wayne Carter Phone: 434-738-6191	65,651	Charlotte County, Halifax County, Mecklenburg County	Mecklenburg County	Mecklenburg County does not receive any payment or special benefits for having the landfill within its jurisdiction.