



Solid Waste Management Plan

2025 Update

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Region 2000 Solid Waste Planning Authority

Prepared For:

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Executive Summary

Current and Future Conditions

The Region 2000 Regional Landfill - Livestock Road Facility (Facility), Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Solid Waste Permit Number 610 (SWP 610), is owned and operated by the Region 2000 Services Authority (Authority or Region). As of December 2024, it is planned for the Facility to close upon reaching full capacity of its current phase. The decision to close the facility was determined by Campbell County. The County operated the landfill on Livestock Road since the 1990s under VDEQ Solid Waste Permit Number 285 and hosted the Region 2000 operation since its inception in 2007 but has declined to allow further expansion of the facility beyond the capacity of its current cell. The member localities that comprise the Authority, i.e., the City of Lynchburg and Counties of Appomattox, Campbell, and Nelson, have not dissolved the solid waste planning unit. Planning and discussions regarding future waste disposal alternatives in these member localities, either collectively or individually, are ongoing.

On behalf of the Authority, Draper Aden Associates, now TRC Engineers, Inc (TRC) submitted an amendment to the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) in 2020 to the VDEQ. The VDEQ provided comments to the 2020 Plan in December 2025. The Authority's responses to the 2025 comments are addressed in this submittal, however the plans for landfill expansion discussed in the 2020 SWMP are not relevant as a result of the planned closure. Based on current waste intake and planned closure, the Livestock Road Regional Landfill is projected to cease receiving waste in early to mid-2029. The Authority plans to remain an enterprise entity for the oversight of landfill closure and post closure care. The following Solid Waste Management Plan update for 2025 represents current conditions and intentions of the Authority, but not the future actions of the individual members, which will be required to operate solid waste management independently from Region 2000 after the 2029 landfill closure.

Each member jurisdiction continues to be responsible for waste collection and recycling within their jurisdiction as well as the post closure care of previously operated landfills. The Region provides all reporting in accordance with 9 VAC 20-130-165 for the planning unit. Each member also supports the financial assurance obligation of the Authority through their local government guarantees as allowed under 9 VAC 20-70-230.

The Authority consistently exceeded the minimum recycling goal of 25% between 2012 to 2023. In 2024, the Authority reported a recycling rate of 18%. This decrease is attributed to the inability to collect recycling tonnage from commercial and industrial sources in the Region. The Authority is taking steps to increase its reported rate to meet the required percentage and ensure it meets this goal going forward.

The 2025 update represents a major amendment to the Plan under 9 VAC 20-132-175, as the Authority plans to close the Livestock Road Regional Landfill in 2029. The Region and its members have provided information in support of this update concerning waste generation, goal implementation, and the waste management capacity outlook.

Historical Perspective

Under 9 VAC 20-130 et seq., all Cities, Counties, and incorporated Towns in the Commonwealth of Virginia are to participate in solid waste management planning either independently or as a region through the preparation of a solid waste management plan. The VDEQ is tasked with overseeing this regulation and with approving regions. The original SWMP was approved by VDEQ on April 29, 2010, for the Region 2000 Services Authority, which at that time consisted of the Cities of Bedford and Lynchburg, Counties of Appomattox, Campbell and Nelson, and incorporated Towns of Altavista and Brookneal (included with Campbell County) and Appomattox (included with Appomattox County).

Regions are required to maintain their plan in accordance with 9VAC20-130-173, which states:

9VAC20-130-173. Maintenance of Solid Waste Management Plans.

- A. Solid waste management planning units are required to maintain current solid waste management plans containing a 20-year planning window.
- B. On or before each five-year anniversary of the department's plan approval date, the planning unit shall submit a letter to the department, by mail or electronic mail, certifying that the following plan elements listed in 9VAC20-130-120 C have been maintained and updated:
 1. Waste generation estimates are current (9VAC20-130-120 C 3);
 2. The schedule increments have been met (9VAC20-130-120 C 5); and
 3. A projected 20-year waste management capacity remains available or projects otherwise are on schedule to meet the planning unit's solid waste needs (9VAC20-130-120 C 9).
- C. The letter of certification submitted in accordance with subsection B of this section shall be used in the department's assessment of whether any plan amendments are necessary and to ensure compliance with 9VAC20-130-110 E.
- D. If revisions to the plan are needed, solid waste management planning units shall amend the plan as described in 9VAC20-130-175.

In 2015, the Region prepared and submitted the five-year update letter and at the same time submitted a major amendment to the Plan to VDEQ on May 26, 2015. Major amendments are identified under 9VAC20-130-175, which states as follows:

9VAC20-130-175. Amendments to Plans.

- B. Major amendments.
 1. Major amendments shall include:
 - a. Any addition, deletion, or cessation of operation of any solid waste disposal facility;
 - b. Any increase in landfill capacity;
 - c. Any change that moves toward implementation of a waste management strategy that is lower in the waste management hierarchy; Solid Waste Management Plan Update Region 2000 Solid Waste Authority DRAFT 1 - May, 2020 Page 2

- d. Action plans, including an action plan to address a planning unit's recycling rate that has fallen below the statutory minimum; or
- e. Any change to membership in the approved area. Director approval of changes to planning unit boundaries, as described in 9VAC20-130-100, shall occur prior to submission of solid waste plan amendments to revise plan membership.

The major amendment in 2015 was initiated to address the increase in landfill capacity at the Livestock Road Regional Landfill (Permit 610) due to a lateral expansion, and to address the withdrawal of the City of Bedford (now Town of Bedford) from the Region. The major amendment was approved by VDEQ on August 24, 2015.

In 2020, the Region must file information in support of the requirements of 9 VAC 20-130-173 relative to maintenance of the Plan. The following updated Plan has been prepared to address these requirements. The document restructures the Plan to make it more efficient for the Region to update the Plan in the future. Thus, some of the information originally embedded within the text has been moved to appendices.

On January 2, 2020, a minor amendment to the 2015 Plan was submitted to VDEQ to address a proposed transfer station to be operated by a private waste management company to be located in Concord, Virginia located in Appomattox County. This minor amendment is incorporated into the body of this Plan.

Each member jurisdiction continues to be responsible for waste collection and recycling within their jurisdiction as well as the post closure care of previously operated landfills. The Authority provides all reporting in accordance with 9VAC20-130-165 for the planning unit. Each member also supports the financial assurance obligation of the Authority through their local government guarantees as allowed under 9VAC20-70-230.

The section numbers in the body of this document are directly related to the section numbers in the original 2010 SWMP and are structured as follows:

Section 1.0 Introduction

Section 1.0 provides a brief overview of the relevant Virginia Waste Management Board Solid Waste Management Planning Regulations.

Section 2.0 Background Information

Section 2.0 presents a summary of the solid waste planning unit's actions to date and information on the status of solid waste management within the United States and the Region.

Section 3.0 Region 2000 Demographic Data

Section 3.0 provides a detailed breakout of population, housing, income, and other relevant demographic data for the four member localities that comprise the Region 2000 solid waste planning unit. Information is included on transportation and economic development.

Section 4.0 Solid Waste Generation and Composition Rates

Section 4.0 contains information on the existing and future solid waste stream for the Region. Regional solid waste generation quantities are tabulated from Livestock Road Regional Landfill scale house records and projected for a 20-year period. The regional waste discussion includes sections on projected tonnage and waste stream composition.

Section 5.0 Existing Solid Waste Management Systems

Section 5.0 describes the major components of the current solid waste management systems for the four participating members. Included in this section is an overview of materials accepted for disposal at the Regional Landfill, and the regional recycling rates based on the submitted VDEQ Forms 50-30.

Section 6.0 Budget

Section 6.0 provides the Region 2000 Services Authority's FY 2025 operating budget.

Section 7.0 Hierarchy

Section 7.0 contains a discussion of the waste management hierarchy as it relates to regional solid waste management practices. The hierarchy includes source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery and incineration, and landfilling.

Section 8.0 Goals and Objectives

Section 8.0 analyzes the various goals and objectives of the regional solid waste management program. These goals include collection and disposal, recycling, public awareness policies, and litter control programs.

Section 9.0 Implementation Schedule

Section 9.0 summarizes the various goals and objectives of the regional solid waste management program over the 20-year planning period.

Section 10.0 Resolutions

Section 10.0 references previous resolutions. This Plan update includes a major amendment; therefore, public participation is required. This section includes the resolution adopting the Plan as revised after the public hearing.

Section 11.0 Funding and Financing

Section 11.0 provides an overview of the funding mechanisms and financing methods that the Services Authority will implement to ensure the financial integrity of the Services Authority.

Section 12.0 Public Participation

Section 12.0 provides information on when and where the Authority and its member communities will address opportunities for public participation of the regional solid waste management plan.

Section 13.0 Record Keeping

Section 13.0 identifies a central archive authorized to receive and record information on disposal and landfill activities in the area.

Section 14.0 References

Section 14.0 is a list of documents, websites, and other resources used to assemble this Plan.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Legislation

The following solid waste management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Virginia Waste Management Board's Regulations for Solid Waste Management Planning and Recycling, 9 VAC 20-130-10 et seq., latest version.

1.2 Authority (9 VAC 20-130-20)

The *Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR)* were promulgated pursuant to Chapter 14 (Sec. 10.1-1400 et seq, and specifically Sections 10.1-1402, 10.1-1411 and 10.1-1413 of Title 10.1 of the Code of Virginia, which authorized the Virginia Waste Management Board to promulgate and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to carry out its duties and power, and the intent of the Virginia Waste Management Act and the federal acts.

1.3 Purpose (9 VAC 20-130-40)

The purpose of the regulations as generally stated in 9 VAC 20-130-40 and elsewhere in the regulations is to:

1. Establish minimum solid waste management standards and planning requirements for protection of public health, public safety, the environment, and natural resources throughout the Commonwealth;
2. Require the development of a comprehensive and integrated solid waste management plan that addresses all components of the solid waste hierarchy established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as embraced by the Commonwealth as follows:
 - Source Reduction (most desirable activity)
 - Reuse
 - Recycling
 - Resource Recovery (waste-to-energy)
 - Incineration
 - Landfilling (least desirable activity)
3. Promote local and regional planning that provides for environmentally sound and compatible solid waste management with the most effective and efficient use of available resources;
4. Establish procedures and rules for designation of regional boundaries for solid waste management plans;
5. Establish state, local government, or regional responsibility for meeting and maintaining the minimum recycling rate of 25 percent;
6. Establish the requirement to withhold permits for failure to comply with the regulations;
7. Provide a method to request reasonable variance or exemptions from the regulations;
8. Provide for reporting and assessment of solid waste management in the Commonwealth.

1.4 Recycling

The VSWMR, 9 VAC 20-130-125 (Recycling Requirements), states as follows:

Each solid waste planning unit shall maintain a minimum recycling rate for municipal solid waste generated within the solid waste planning unit pursuant to the following schedule:

- *Except as provided in subdivision 2 of this subsection, each solid waste planning unit shall maintain a minimum 25% recycling rate; or*
- *Each solid waste planning unit shall maintain a minimum 15% recycling rate if it has (i) a population density rate of less than 100 persons per square mile according to the most recent United States Census or (ii) a not seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate for the immediately preceding calendar year that is at least 50% greater than the state average as reported by the Virginia Employment Commission for such year*

The most current census is the 2020 census. That census indicated that the existing Region (exclusive of the Town of Bedford) had a population of 162,211 with a reported size of 1,366 square miles and thus a density of 118 persons per square mile. The Region must therefore meet the 25% recycling goal. Because the Region has a population of greater than 100,000 people, it must also report annually.

1.5 Planning Period

The planning period for this solid waste management plan is 20 years from 2025 through 2045. Since the pending closure of the Livestock Road Facility occurs within the 20-year period, it is anticipated that an amendment to this plan will be required prior to closure of the facility. Projections of the amount of solid waste generated, and the remaining capacity for the regional disposal facilities will be provided and discussed in Section 4.0.

1.6 Critical Definitions

This solid waste plan may use words to describe certain aspects of solid waste management.

Definitions relating to solid waste management are included in the VSWMR 9 VAC 20-81-10 and can be found at the link below:

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title9/agency20/chapter81/section10/>

Definitions relating to solid waste management planning are included in the VSWMR, 9 VAC 20-130-10 and can be found at the link below:

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title9/agency20/chapter130/section10/>

Individual members may also have ordinances that apply to solid waste.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 Solid Waste Planning Unit History

The Region 2000 Services Authority was formed officially on December 28, 2007 (State Corporation Commission approval) and entered into a Use Agreement with its members on January 31, 2008. Initially, the members of the Authority included the Cities of Bedford and Lynchburg and the Counties of Appomattox, Campbell, and Nelson. The first amendment to the Member Use Agreement was signed on June 20, 2008. A copy of the Members Use Agreement is included in **APPENDIX J-2**.

The first amendment to the Member Use Agreement outlined the following recitations of relevance to future solid waste planning:

“R-1 The Member Jurisdictions have created the Authority by adopting concurrent resolutions containing Articles of Incorporation.

R-2 Lynchburg and Campbell each independently own and operate a solid waste disposal landfill, one located in each jurisdiction.

R-3 Nelson does not own or operate a currently active solid waste disposal landfill. Bedford and Appomattox currently own and operate landfills which will not be owned by the Authority.

R-4 After extensive study and analysis, the Member Jurisdictions have determined that it would be more economical and efficient to form a regional authority to own and operate the separate landfills identified in R-2 in a single, coordinated manner and to otherwise provide for solid waste disposal on a regional basis as provided for in this Agreement.

R-5 The Member Jurisdictions and the Authority have negotiated terms on which Lynchburg and Campbell will convey title to the Lynchburg Facility and the Campbell Facility (each as defined herein), respectively, to the Authority, and also transfer to the Authority all improvements thereto, equipment, permits, and other documentation that is related to ownership and operation of the Campbell Facility and the Lynchburg Facility, and terms by which the Authority will operate the Facilities (as defined herein) for the benefit of the Member Jurisdictions.”

The term of this agreement under Section 2.1 of the Member Use Agreement is identified as follows:

“This Agreement shall become effective upon its execution by authorized officers of all Member Jurisdictions and the Authority, subject to the terms and conditions contained herein, and shall be effective for a term of fifty (50) years, commencing on the date hereof, unless further extended pursuant to the provisions of the Act, provided that this Agreement shall in any event continue until adequate closure and post-closure obligations and responsibilities with respect to the Facilities have been met, and provided further that as long as any Bonds or other debt of the Authority remains outstanding, this Agreement cannot be terminated.”

On October 4, 2007, the Authority petitioned VDEQ for designation as a solid waste planning unit. On June 17, 2008, the petition was approved. This petition did not include Appomattox County. On June 9, 2009, the Authority petitioned VDEQ to amend the boundary of the solid waste planning unit to include Appomattox. On June 15, 2009, this petition was approved. (See **APPENDIX J-3** for approval letters.)

On July 23, 2013, the Authority and its members reached an agreement to allow the City of Bedford (aka Town of Bedford) to withdraw from the Authority. On July 11, 2014, the State Corporation Commission approved the withdrawal. On May 26, 2015, the VDEQ was notified of this withdrawal through the submittal of a major amendment to the Plan. On August 24, 2015, the major amendment was approved and the revised boundary for the Region accepted. (See **APPENDIX J-3** for documentation.) With approval of the 2015 major amendment which recognized the withdrawal of the City of Bedford from the Region, the Region is composed of the City of Lynchburg, the Counties of Appomattox, Campbell and Nelson, and the incorporated Towns of Altavista and Brookneal (included with Campbell County for planning and reporting) and Appomattox (included with Appomattox County). See **APPENDIX A** for figures illustrating the planning area.

At the time of formation, the members of the Authority had completed extensive analyses of their solid waste programs and determined and agreed that the Authority (as outlined in the Member Use Agreement), would purchase the remaining assets in the City of Lynchburg (Concord Turnpike – Permit 558) and Campbell County (Livestock Road – now Permit 610) landfills. Operations would first focus on use of the Concord Turnpike Landfill and then on the Livestock Road Landfill.

To date the Authority has completed the following activities with regard to these actions:

- Operated the Concord Turnpike Landfill from July 1, 2008 to July 12, 2014 (date of final receipt of outside waste.)
- Completed an interim cover for the Livestock Road Landfill. (November 2008)
- Constructed Cells 6/7 – Phase III at Livestock Road Landfill (CTO issued by VDEQ on April 5, 2012)
- Initiated operations at the Livestock Road Regional Landfill beginning on July 9, 2012.
- Completed closure of the Concord Turnpike Landfill. VDEQ final certification of closure dated August 15, 2017. Post-Closure Care is ongoing.
- Completed permit modification at the Livestock Road Regional Landfill for lateral expansion. (Permit issued on October 26, 2015)
- Constructed Phase IV of the Livestock Road Regional Landfill. CTO issued by VDEQ on April 17, 2017.
- Began operation in Phase IV of the Livestock Road Regional Landfill on August 22, 2017.
- Completed a strategic plan in 2016 - 2017 to evaluate options after capacity reached in Livestock Road Regional Landfill. (estimated to be 2030+).
- Complete a partial closure of Phase III at the Livestock Road Regional Landfill in 2019. Final certification of closure received, dated June 2, 2021.
- Constructed Phase V in 2021-2022.
- Commenced operations in Phase V by early 2023.

A chronology of events by the Authority is provided in **APPENDIX B**. This will be updated routinely as key activities are initiated or completed or milestones met.

2.2 National Solid Waste Management

APPENDIX J-4 contains the latest published information from the United States Environmental Protection Agency with regard to solid waste management trends in the United States and should be consulted as interest dictates. The document is entitled: “*Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2018 Fact Sheet*,” dated December 2020. Based on the latest EPA report, average per capita waste generation is 4.9 pounds per person per day although this does not include construction/demolition or debris wastes. This value can be used for waste projections and comparisons. Nationally, approximately 50% of municipal solid waste is landfilled and the remainder recycled, composted, or incinerated. The report also provides historical information on generation, disposal, and recycling in the United States.

2.3 2020 Solid Waste Management Plan Highlights

The 2020 Solid Waste Management Plan serves as the 5-year update to the 2015 Plan, which extended the planning period from 2020 to 2040 and provided population and waste tonnage projections for this period. In addition, the goals and action items were updated to recognize the changing landfill operations (as planned) and construction in support of closures and cell development.

The Authority did not submit any major amendment items in the 2020 Plan. In January 2023, the Authority submitted a minor amendment to the 2020 Solid Waste Management Plan to increase the throughput of the waste accepted at the privately owned transfer station in Appomattox County from 400 to 500 tons per day. The VDEQ approved the minor amendment on February 15, 2024.

3.0 Region 2000 Demographic Data

3.1 Location

The four participating communities that comprise Region 2000 are located in South Central Virginia and include the Counties of Appomattox, Campbell, and Nelson and the City of Lynchburg. The total land mass of the four communities is approximately 1,366 square miles. The highest population densities exist in and around the City of Lynchburg, located geographically in the center of the four communities. A map with the Region 2000 member communities highlighted is provided in **FIGURE 1** in **APPENDIX A**.

3.2 Demographics

3.2.1 Population

The University of Virginia’s Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service (the Center) provides population and other demographic information for both the Commonwealth of Virginia and its counties and cities. The Center also provides estimates for future populations. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the Center’s population data and projections through the extent of the Plan’s timeframe.

**TABLE 1
POPULATION SUMMARY**

| YEAR | POPULATION SOURCE | CITY OF LYNCHBURG | CAMPBELL COUNTY | APPOMATTOX COUNTY | NELSON COUNTY | REGIONAL TOTAL |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2010 | Census | 75,568 | 54,842 | 14,973 | 15,020 | 160,403 |
| 2020 | Census | 80,395 | 55,693 | 16,119 | 14,775 | 166,982 |
| 2024 | Estimate | 81,782 | 56,472 | 16,992 | 14,788 | 170,024 |
| 2030 | Projection | 83,228 | 56,329 | 17,627 | 14,150 | 171,670 |
| 2040 | Projection | 86,116 | 56,818 | 18,653 | 14,150 | 175,739 |
| 2045 | Projection | 89,274 | 57,796 | 19,198 | 14,190 | 180,458 |

Population by percent of total was calculated as follows for 2020 and 2045:

**TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL**

| LOCALITY | 2020 | 2045 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Lynchburg | 48.1% | 49.5% |
| Campbell County | 32.8% | 32.0% |
| Appomattox County | 9.7% | 10.6% |
| Nelson County | 8.8% | 7.9% |

3.2.2 Additional Relevant Demographic Data

The Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) provides a wealth of demographic information in their Community Profiles including more details on population, economics including employers and education. These community profiles for the Region 2000 member jurisdictions are included in **Appendix J-5**.

In addition, the comprehensive plans for each of the localities include a wealth of information on each of the localities and future land use and growth.

3.3 Geographic Conditions

3.3.1 Appomattox County

Appomattox County is located in south central Virginia, bordered by Amherst, Nelson, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Campbell, and Charlotte Counties. It has a pre-dominantly rural population. The Town of Appomattox and the Town of Pamplin are the most densely populated areas. The 345.21 square mile County has topography ranging from flat land and rolling hills in the southern and eastern portions to mountains located in the western and northern portion. The 2020 Census Population for Appomattox County was 16,119.

3.3.2 Town of Pamplin

The Town of Pamplin is located in the Counties of Appomattox and Prince Edward. According to the United States Census Bureau, the Town has a total area of 0.3 square miles, all land. The 2020 Census Population of the Town of Pamplin was 138.

3.3.3 Town of Appomattox

The Town of Appomattox is located in Appomattox County. According to the United States Census Bureau, the Town has a total area of 2.2 square miles. The Town was named for the Appomattox River and is best known as the site of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's surrender to Union General Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865, signaling the end of the American Civil War. The 2020 Census Population of the Town of Appomattox was 1,919.

3.3.4 Campbell County

Campbell County is located in the south-central Piedmont Region of the Commonwealth of Virginia and is approximately 504 square miles in size. The County is bordered to the north by the City of Lynchburg, the James River, and Amherst County; to the west by Bedford County; to the south by Pittsylvania County and Halifax County; and, to the east by Appomattox and Charlotte Counties. The 2020 Census Population for Campbell County was 55,696.

3.3.5 Town of Altavista

The Town of Altavista is located in the southwestern portion of Campbell County, and borders Pittsylvania County to the south. Primary travel throughout the Town is provided by Route 29. The town was incorporated in 1912 and originally encompassed 1.87 square miles. To adequately plan for future growth, the Town annexed an additional 3.13 square miles of Campbell County in 1977. Thus, to date the Town is approximately 5.0 square miles in size. The 2020 Census Population of the Town of Altavista was 3,378 people.

3.3.6 Town of Brookneal

The Town of Brookneal is located in the southeastern portion of Campbell County, and borders Halifax County. Primary travel throughout the Town is provided by Route 501. The Town is approximately 3.62 square miles in size and had a 2020 Census Population of 1,090 people.

3.3.7 Nelson County

Nelson County is bounded on the north by the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Blue Ridge Parkway. The George Washington National Forest takes up much of the northwestern part of the county. The County is mountainous, although it begins to flatten as it stretches toward the James River along the southeast border. Commercial development in Nelson County centers on the tourist areas near Wintergreen and Afton and near Lovingston along Route 29. The 2020 Census Population for Nelson County was 14,775. The County has a total area of 471 square miles.

3.3.8 City of Lynchburg

Lynchburg is a city of 50 square miles located near the geographic center of Virginia, bordered by the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The City is situated on the James River and is surrounded by the Counties of Campbell (south and east), Bedford (west), and Amherst (north and east). It is located approximately 180 miles southwest of the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., 54 miles east of Roanoke and 114 miles west of Richmond. The 2020 Census Population for the City of Lynchburg was 79,009.

3.4 Climate

The citizens of Region 2000 enjoy a mild temperate climate as evidenced by an average temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit in July and 34 degrees Fahrenheit in January. Rainfall averages approximately 40 inches annually, and snowfall averages approximately 21 inches per year.

3.5 Transportation

Region 2000 is ideally located to major East Coast and Midwest markets - just 200 miles west of the Port of Hampton Roads. Areas such as New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Charlotte, Atlanta, and Detroit are within a single day's drive.

3.5.1 Highways

The Region is bisected by US 29 (North/South) and US 460 (East/West); both are divided four-lane highways. US 501 is another major North/South thoroughfare that travels through the center of Lynchburg and Campbell County. The Region is within 45 minutes of Interstate 81, the major North/South corridor in the state, and within 60 minutes of Interstates 64, the major East/West corridor in the state. Table 3 displays the distance (in miles) to various major population centers.

**TABLE 3
DISTANCE TO SELECTED CITIES**

| CITY NAME | DIRECTION FROM REGION 2000 EPICENTER | DISTANCE (Miles) |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| Charlotte | Southwest | 203 |
| Pittsburgh | Northwest | 323 |
| Raleigh-Durham | Southeast | 137 |
| Richmond | East | 114 |
| Roanoke | West | 54 |
| Washington, DC | Northeast | 180 |

3.5.2 Air

The major airport serving the Region 2000 communities is the Lynchburg Regional Airport, which is located between U.S. 29 and U.S. 460, approximately 5.7 miles to the south of downtown Lynchburg. The Regional carriers offer multiple daily arrivals and departures throughout the day.

The next closest airport is the Roanoke Regional Airport, located 43.5 miles west of Lynchburg on U.S. 460, which is serviced by multiple commercial and commuter airlines.

Air freight can be handled directly from Lynchburg Regional Airport by charter or commercial services. Five freight forwarding companies serve the area daily. Two private airports serve Lynchburg in addition to Lynchburg Regional Airport.

3.5.3 Railways

Reliable rail transportation services for the Region are provided by CSX Transportation, Norfolk Southern Railway Company and Amtrak.

3.6 Economic Growth

According to the Central Virginia Planning District Commission, the Region is a prosperous community with the infrastructure, resources and economic vitality needed to sustain business and industry. The economic strength of the Region lies in its broad base of employers. These include numerous manufacturers (plastics, wireless communications equipment, materials handling equipment, etc.), two large nuclear firms, major insurance firms, a sizeable medical complex and five colleges and universities. Over 20 percent of the workforce continues to be employed in the technology-based manufacturing sector.

The Community Profiles in **APPENDIX J-5** identify key employers in each of the regional members, employment by sector as well as additional information on commuting, education and other information that could indicate impacts to solid waste management in the Region. Table 4 provides information on the major employment sector and employer for each locality from the VEC profiles:

**TABLE 4
MAJOR EMPLOYMENT SECTORS AND EMPLOYERS**

| LOCALITY | Major Employment Sectors | Major Employer |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Lynchburg City | Healthcare & Social Assistance | Centra Health |
| Campbell County | Manufacturing | Babcock and Wilcox Nuclear |
| Appomattox County | Government & Retail | Schools & Walmart |
| Nelson County | Accommodation & Food Services and Government | Wintergreen Resort & Schools |

Commuting patterns are also of interest and can inform solid waste management. Table 5 compiles information from the VEC Community profiles related to commuting:

**TABLE 5
COMMUTING PATTERNS**

| LOCALITY | In-Place Population (Living/Working) | In-Bound Commuters | Out-Bound Commuters | Top Commuting Destination | Top Commuting Origin |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lynchburg City | 13,806 | 34,857 | 13,669 | Bedford Co. 2,017 | Campbell Co. 8,000 |
| Campbell County | 5,683 | 11,643 | 17,551 | Lynchburg 8,000 | Lynchburg 1,910 |
| Appomattox County | 1,225 | 1,496 | 6,185 | Lynchburg 1,762 | Campbell Co. 206 |
| Nelson County | 1,769 | 2,086 | 4,755 | Albemarle Co. 1,195 | Albemarle Co. 357 |

The Central Virginia Planning District Commission expects that economic growth, hence solid waste generation, to be commensurate with population growth projections.

4.0 Waste Generation and Composition

4.1 Introduction

Under the member use agreement for the Authority, initially all the waste from the members was directed to the Concord Turnpike – Permit 558 landfill (formerly the Lynchburg Landfill). When that reached capacity in 2014, all waste was transferred to the Livestock Road Regional Landfill – Permit 610 (formerly the Campbell County landfill). Section 1.4 included a discussion on various activities with a more detailed chronology provided in **APPENDIX B**. At this time, the Concord Turnpike Landfill has been closed, and all member-generated waste is directed to the Livestock Road Regional Landfill.

The following information is based on information collected by the Authority for the Region. The Authority is required to submit an annual Solid Waste Information and Assessment (SWIA) report to the VDEQ summarizing tonnage received, methods of handling and waste by categories. In addition, the Authority reports to its members annually the waste received by the Authority from generators within each member jurisdiction (e.g., total tonnage from a member jurisdiction). This information is used for allocation of financial assurance responsibilities for the Authority's facilities and is based on total tonnage placed.

This section provides historical information on tonnage in the Region and projections of tonnage over the planning period.

The original waste projections in the 2010 SWMP assumed an annual tonnage growth rate of 0.25 percent. This has been maintained in this evaluation.

4.2 Historical Tonnage Amounts

The following table summarizes tonnage information for the Region for landfill operations from 2008 through 2024. The information is taken from the annual reports published by VDEQ based on the SWIA reporting information:

**TABLE 6
LANDFILLED TONNAGE
SUMMARY OF VDEQ ANNUAL REPORTS**

| Year | Permit 610 | Permit 558 | TOTAL | TPD-6 |
|------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 2008 | 0 | 114,179 | 236,132 | 757 |
| 2009 | 0 | 220,478 | 220,478 | 707 |
| 2010 | 0 | 227,550 | 257,973 | 827 |
| 2011 | 0 | 214,950 | 214,950 | 689 |
| 2012 | 145,093 | 111,364 | 265,457 | 822 |
| 2013 | 204,048 | 3,581 | 207,629 | 665 |
| 2014 | 196,597 | 4,680 | 201,277 | 645 |
| 2015 | 205,357 | 0 | 205,357 | 658 |
| 2016 | 197,672 | 0 | 197,672 | 634 |
| 2017 | 187,550 | 0 | 187,550 | 601 |
| 2018 | 197,641 | 0 | 197,641 | 633 |
| 2019 | 193,111 | 0 | 193,111 | 619 |
| 2020 | 194,200 | 0 | 194,200 | 622 |
| 2021 | 204,228 | 0 | 204,228 | 655 |
| 2022 | 198,490 | 0 | 198,490 | 636 |
| 2023 | 190,276 | 0 | 190,276 | 610 |
| 2024 | 201,959 | 0 | 201,959 | 647 |
| AVG | 2015 - 2024 | | 197,048 | 632 |

TPD – Tons Per Day

Based on these data, landfilled tonnage overall has been trending down. This trend may reflect economic activity, source reduction, waste diversions such as recycling, consumer preferences in packaging, or changes due to commercial haulers in the area. The member jurisdictions are bound by agreement to deliver their waste collected either by themselves or by a contract hauler to the Region 2000 facility. Commercial waste hauled by the private sector is not bound by the same agreement and can move out of the Region.

The SWIA reports also catalogue waste received at the facility by material type. **TABLE D-1** provided in **APPENDIX D** provides a summary of the SWIA information for 2019 through 2024. Landfilled tonnage is characterized as follows:

**TABLE 7
PERCENT BY CATEGORY – MATERIAL TYPE LANDFILLED
AVERAGE 2019 – 2024**

| MATERIAL TYPE | % OF TOTAL LANDFILLED |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Municipal Solid Waste | 78.6% |
| Construction Demolition Debris | 8.2% |
| Industrial Waste | 5.0% |
| Vegetative Waste | Minor |
| Incinerator Ash | Minor |
| Sludge | 8.0% |
| Tires | 0.0% |
| White Goods | 0.0% |
| Petroleum Contaminated Soil | 0.1% |
| Other | Minor |

The table below illustrates the tonnage and percent obligation by the member jurisdictions in the Livestock Road Regional Landfill as of the end of FY 2025:

**TABLE 8
LIVESTOCK ROAD REGIONAL LANDFILL (PERMIT 610)
THROUGH FY2025
TONNAGE PLACED AND PERCENT OBLIGATION BY LOCALITY**

| TIME PERIOD | LYNCHBURG | CAMPBELL COUNTY | APPOMATTOX COUNTY | NELSON COUNTY | CITY/TOWN OF BEDFORD | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 7/1/13 – 6/30/14 | 150,894 | 36,431 | 5,847 | 9,759 | 1 | 202,932 |
| 7/1/14 – 6/30/15 | 158,364 | 37,300 | 5,554 | 9,461 | 6 | 210,685 |
| 7/1/15 – 6/30/16 | 144,446 | 41,622 | 7,569 | 9,832 | 15 | 203,484 |
| 7/1/16 – 6/30/17 | 137,817 | 37,533 | 5,663 | 10,152 | 6 | 191,171 |
| 7/1/17 – 6/30/18 | 145,917 | 30,146 | 6,136 | 10,107 | 0 | 192,306 |
| 7/1/18 – 6/30/19 | 152,604 | 26,636 | 6,278 | 10,387 | 7 | 195,912 |
| 7/1/19 – 6/30/20 | 143,089 | 29,168 | 6,491 | 10,744 | 0 | 189,492 |
| 7/1/20 – 6/30/21 | 154,640 | 31,299 | 7,109 | 12,011 | 0 | 205,058 |
| 7/1/21 – 6/30/22 | 157,326 | 31,098 | 6,626 | 11,458 | 0 | 206,509 |
| 7/1/22 – 6/30/23 | 150,417 | 20,215 | 5,936 | 11,156 | 0 | 187,724 |
| 7/1/23 – 6/30/24 | 149,465 | 30,478 | 6,837 | 11,462 | 0 | 198,242 |
| 7/1/24 – 6/30/25 | 157,326 | 31,098 | 6,626 | 11,458 | 0 | 206,509 |
| TOTAL | 1,802,305 | 383,024 | 76,672 | 127,987 | 35 | 2,390,024 |
| % OF TOTAL PLACED | 75.34% | 16.12% | 3.21% | 5.34% | 0.00% | 100.0% |

4.3 Projected Tonnage Amounts (2025–2045)

The following section forecasts tonnage amounts for the planning period (2025–2045). **APPENDIX E** includes the following tables:

- Table E-1: Tonnage projections by Member Jurisdiction (Uses average tonnage from 2019 through 2024 for 2025, percentages by jurisdiction for same period, and growth rate of 1.0025 as was used in the 2010 report.
- Table E-2: Per Capita Generation and Projections (based on Table C-1 information for population and Table E-1 tonnage projections).
- Table E-3: Comparison of tonnage projections and per capita generation between 2020 SWMP and 2025 estimates. (In 2020, the average per capita generation was calculated to be 6.3 pounds per person per day; in 2025, the average per capita generation was calculated to be 6.7 pounds per person per day.).

The table below summarizes waste generation projections for the planning period:

**TABLE 9
REGION 2000
WASTE PROJECTIONS AND COMPARISONS THROUGH 2045**

| PLAN | PROJECTED TONNAGE | | | |
|------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
| 2015 | 236,214 | 239,182 | NA | NA |
| 2020 | 204,457 | 207,025 | 209,626 | NA |
| 2025 | 209,103 | 211,730 | 214,390 | 217,083 |

In the 2020 plan, the tonnage was estimated to increase 5.1% over the planning period. The 2025 SWMP uses actual growth times the original projection to show a 3% increase over the planning period.

4.4 Theoretical Waste Generation Projections by Category

APPENDIX F contains the following tables relating to waste generation projections by waste category:

- Table F-1: Waste generation projections by SWIA categories (2025 – 2045) (based on total tonnage projections)
- Table F-2: Waste generation projections by generator type (2025 – 2045) (based on reported per capita generation)

4.5 Remaining Landfill Capacity and Site Life

4.5.1 Concord Turnpike Landfill (Permit 558)

The Concord Turnpike is now closed. Certification of closure is dated August 15, 2017. The facility has entered into its 30-year post closure care period.

4.5.2 Campbell County Landfill (Permit 285)

Campbell County owns the Solid Waste Permit 285 landfill, which is in post closure care and groundwater corrective action.

4.5.3 Region 2000 Regional Landfill - Livestock Road Facility (Permit 610)

The Livestock Road Regional Landfill is located at the old Campbell County landfill and is operated by the Region 2000 Services Authority. Section 1.4 and **APPENDIX B** include significant information on activities at this landfill. Section 5.0 provides further details and **APPENDIX J-6** includes the facility permit and site plan. Livestock Road Regional Landfill is operating its last permitted phase.

As of the end of 2025, the projected remaining capacity will sustain operations until April 2029. This capacity projection is based on current yearly airspace consumption measured with annual surveys. Livestock Road Regional Landfill is slated to close and cease operations in the early part of 2029.

4.5.4 Life of Regionally Operated Landfills

The Region only operates one landfill at this time, the Permit 610, Livestock Road Regional Landfill. In the 2024 SWIA report, the facility reported a remaining permitted capacity of 1,183,964 cubic yards.

4.6 Additional Materials and Special Wastes

The Region 2000 landfill tracks its waste by SWIA category:

- Municipal Solid Waste
- Construction/Demolition Debris
- Industrial Waste
- Regulated Medical Waste
- Vegetative/Yard Waste
- Incinerator Ash
- Sludge
- Tires
- White Goods
- Friable Asbestos
- Petroleum Contaminated Soil
- Other Waste

Only those facilities that treat, store, or dispose of solid waste must complete Form 50-25 due to VDEQ by March 31 of each year (9 VAC 20-81-80).

Septage is not accepted at the landfill and is not tracked by the localities under the solid waste programs. Spill residues, if meeting the allowable limits of the regulations, would be recorded as "Other" on Form 50-25. Information in Section 5.0 and Tables in **APPENDIX D** provide additional information.

4.6.1 Waste Generated Outside the Commonwealth

In addition to identifying waste by category, the *VSWMR* for the SWIA Program (9 VAC20-81-80 A.) stipulate that for each such category the report shall include an estimate of the amount that was generated outside of the Commonwealth and the state or local jurisdictions where such waste originated. Waste generated outside the Commonwealth is not being disposed of in the Livestock Road Regional Landfill, SWP 610.

4.7 Waste Stream Composition

On form VDEQ 50-25, 11 waste categories are identified for tracking in addition to a category for other types of materials. See Section 4.2 above for discussion on waste stream composition. In addition, **APPENDIX F** includes the following tables relative to waste stream composition:

- Table F-1: Waste generation projections by SWIA categories (2025 – 2045) (based on total tonnage projections)
- Table F-2: Waste generation projections by generator type (2025 – 2045) (based on reported per capita generation)

5.0 Existing Solid Waste Management System

Section 5.1 describes each locality's major components of the Region's current solid waste management system. Section 5.2 details the regional facilities.

5.1 Existing System Components – Member Localities

A review of each member locality's solid waste facilities and services listed on their respective websites was completed and includes the following categories:

- Original disposal site
- Current disposal site
- Collection of residential waste
- Collection of commercial waste
- Residential recycling
- Commercial recycling
- Yard Waste
- Bulky items – not white goods
- Bulky items – white goods

The results from the website review were summarized into a table for each member locality. These summaries can be found in **APPENDIX J-1**. The permitted transfer stations and waste disposal facilities in each member locality were summarized into a table that can be found in **APPENDIX J-8**.

5.1.1 Appomattox County Landfill and Other Operations

Appomattox County began landfilling on the Solid Waste Permit 086 (SWP 086) site on February 12, 1973. The site is approximately 240 acres in size and is located on State Route 632, east of the Town of Appomattox. The landfill consists of eight cells (Cells A - I), and an expansion area that includes Cells J and K. Cells A - I covered approximately 26 acres that have been closed and capped and are in the 30-year post closure period.

SWP 086 was amended on March 31, 2011, to incorporate the lateral expansion for Cells J and K. The expansion area encompasses approximately 23 acres and provides 1.3M cubic yards of capacity as listed in the permit. At the time of permitting, the facility was estimated to have a life expectancy of 41 years considering Appomattox County tonnage only. The expansion Cells J and K remain permitted but have not been developed. This capacity is not regional capacity. The County could choose to develop this landfill on its own in the future as long as the permit is still available and in accordance with any restrictions under the Member Use Agreement with Region 2000.

Within the landfill property there are three other operations that will remain in operation although the landfill is closed. The first operation is the Emanuel Tire Material Recovery Facility, PBR 547, which processes tires to shred for use as an engineered product. This facility is privately owned and operated and receives tires from multiple locations and businesses from throughout Virginia, including the Region 2000 area. The permit by rule allows for the receipt of tires at an average rate of 150 tons per day and a maximum of 250 tons per day.

The second operation is the Appomattox County recycling facility, which is located within the County's original baling facility permitted as PBR No. 163 with VDEQ. The original baling facility was used to bale municipal solid waste prior to placement in the landfill. With the closure of the landfill and the use of the regional landfills, the baling operation for waste is no longer necessary. The permit by rule for the baling facility has been rescinded. The County has retrofitted this operation, and it is now being used to process recyclables including mixed paper, cardboard, and plastics.

The third operation which is being maintained within the landfill property is that of the wood waste grinding operation. Within the landfill property, the County will continue to stockpile wood waste, yard waste and brush generated within Appomattox County and to have it ground periodically for mulch.

On January 2, 2020, a minor amendment to the Region's SWMP was submitted to VDEQ to incorporate a proposed County Waste of Southwest Virginia, LLC, transfer station to be located in Appomattox County, near the town of Concord. A copy of this minor amendment is included in **APPENDIX J-3**. County Waste received the conditional use permit for the facility from Appomattox County on February 19, 2019, and entered into a Host Agreement with the County on October 21, 2019. The facility will include a 12,800-square foot transfer station on a 28.5 acre parcel as approved by the County. The facility is being designed to handle 500 tons per day. The service area is defined as a 60-mile radius of Lynchburg, Virginia. Waste from the transfer station will be hauled to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. The VDEQ approved the minor amendment to the 2020 SWMP on February 15, 2024. During the time between the submittal and the receipt of the approval letter, County Waste was sold to GFL Environmental, Inc. The permit process remains ongoing, and construction has not yet started.

The County provides seven staffed convenience centers for small loads of residential waste. Waste is compacted and delivered to the Livestock Road Regional Landfill for disposal. Each convenience center also accepts recyclable items from residents. An extensive list of recyclable items is provided on the County website and a brochure outlining the recycling program is included in **Appendix J-1**. In addition to residential waste and recycling, the County website includes information for business waste disposal and recycling, disposal of hazardous materials like pesticides, household hazardous wastes, and prescription drugs. The County also encourages source reduction efforts through upcycling and provides photos and links to example do-it-yourself projects on their website.

5.1.2 Campbell County Solid Waste Management Program

The Campbell County Department of Public Works operates eight rural convenience sites at which all County residents (including those residing in the Towns of Altavista and Brookneal) may deposit residential, household waste. One of their convenience centers is located at the Livestock Road Regional Landfill and accepts bulky items, such as appliances, mattresses, tires, and brush. Recycling is also available at the Livestock Road Regional Landfill. The Campbell County website details recycling opportunities as well as household hazardous waste collections.

5.1.3 Nelson County

Nelson County provides one unstaffed and four staffed convenience centers for residential waste disposal and recycling and two additional unstaffed convenience centers that only accept residential waste. Their recycling programs include collections of corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, metal food cans, and plastic containers. Nelson County promotes waste reduction through drop-off opportunities in their “Re-Use Shed” and vehicle donations to charitable organizations. In addition, Nelson County has partnered with the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority to offer household hazardous waste collections to their residents in the spring and fall each year.

The Nelson County Transfer Station (PBR051) is located in the southern part of the County on Morse Lane in Arrington. It is permitted to receive 350 tons of waste per day.

5.1.4 City of Lynchburg

The City of Lynchburg offers a comprehensive waste collection program to its residents. It does not have any active solid waste permits since the Concord Turnpike Landfill (SWP558) closed in 2017. The City does offer large and small-sized carts for curbside collection. Pre-paid blue bags are available for items that won't fit in the cart. The City also offers a convenience center located at the closed Concord Turnpike landfill available for residential use. The City does not provide curbside collection of recyclables but provides five drop-off convenience centers for residential use. The City also collects brush and bulky items curbside. The household hazardous waste and electronics recycling collections are available to Lynchburg and Campbell County residents. The City of Lynchburg encourages source reduction through charitable donations and backyard composting.

5.2 Existing System Components – Regional Facilities

The Region 2000 Services Authority has responsibility for the following facilities and activities:

- Concord Turnpike – Permit 558 Landfill – Post closure care including monitoring and maintenance.
- Livestock Road – Permit 610 Landfill including the following infrastructure or operations (See **APPENDIX J-6** for the landfill permit and site plan:
 - Office and security gate
 - Scales and scale house
 - Internal drop off convenience center for small commercial or residential users to keep off the working face of the landfill
 - Operating landfill – Phase IV currently operating
 - Maintenance Shop

- Active gas extraction system
 - Odor management system
 - Leachate holding tank and pump station/force main – leachate pumped into the Campbell County Utilities and Service Authority (CCUSA) sewer system
 - Extensive road system
 - Litter control activities
 - Partial closure – maintenance
 - Environmental monitoring including groundwater, gas, and stormwater
- Reporting – the Region 2000 Services Authority files the following reports as required by regulations or member use agreement:
 - VDEQ - SWIA form 50-25 – annually by March 31
 - VDEQ - Recycling form 50-300 - annually by April 30
 - VDEQ – Quarterly and Annual Groundwater monitoring reports
 - VDEQ – Quarterly gas monitoring reports
 - VDEQ – VPDES stormwater management reports
 - VDEQ/ACOE – Wetland preservation reporting
 - VDEQ – Financial assurance
 - VDEQ – Operations manual certification
 - VDEQ – SWMP – 5-year updates
 - Authority – agenda packages for bi-monthly meetings
 - Authority – annual budget
 - Authority – financial assurance
 - Authority – annual audit

5.2.1 Materials Permitted for Acceptance at the Regional Landfill

Per the *VSWMR*, the Regional Landfill may accept the following wastes subject to permit specific limitations:

- Agricultural waste
- Ashes and air pollution control residues that are not classified as hazardous waste. Incinerator and air pollution control residues should be incorporated into the working face and covered at such intervals as necessary to prevent them from becoming airborne
- Commercial waste
- Compost
- Construction waste
- Debris
- Demolition waste

- Discarded material
- Garbage
- Household waste
- Industrial waste meeting all criteria contained in the *VSWMR*
- Inert waste
- Institutional waste except anatomical waste from health care facilities or infectious waste as specified in Waste Management Board's Infectious Wastes Regulations (VR 672-40-01)
- Municipal solid waste
- Putrescible waste. Occasional animal carcasses may be disposed of within a sanitary landfill. Large number of animal carcasses shall be placed in a separate area within the disposal unit and provided with a cover of compacted soil or other suitable material
- Refuse
- Residential waste
- Rubbish
- Scrap metal
- Sludge. Water treatment plant sludge containing no free liquid and stabilized, digested, or heat-treated wastewater treatment plant sludge containing no free liquid may be placed on the working face along with municipal solid wastes and covered with soil or municipal solid wastes. The quantities accepted should be determined by operational conditions encountered at the working face
- Trash
- White goods, provided that white goods are free of chlorofluorocarbons and PCBs prior to placement on the working face
- Non-regulated hazardous wastes and treated wastes rendered non-hazardous by specific approval only
- Special wastes as approved by the VDEQ
- Waste oil that has been adequately absorbed in the source of a site cleanup.
- Vegetative waste
- Yard waste
- Non-friable asbestos
- Waste tires
- Petroleum contaminated soils with total BTEX <10mg/kg and TPH <3,000mg/kg

5.2.2 Materials not Accepted at the Regional Landfill

The following wastes are considered to be unauthorized wastes and **are prohibited** at the Regional Landfill under the *VSWMR*;

- Free liquids
- Bulk or non-containerized liquid waste, unless:

- The waste is household waste; or
- The waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from that landfill and the facility is designed with a composite liner and leachate collection system.
- Containers holding liquid waste, unless:
 - The container is a small container similar in size to that normally found in household waste;
 - The container is designed to hold liquids for use other than storage; or
 - The waste is household waste.
- Solid wastes, residues, or soils containing more than 1.0 ppb (parts per billion) of Dioxins
- Solid wastes, residues, or soils containing more than 50.0 ppm (parts per million) of PCB's except as allowed under the provisions of 9 VAC 20-81-630
- Un-stabilized sewage sludge as defined by the Virginia Department of Health or sludges that have not been dewatered
- Pesticide containers that have not been triple rinsed and crushed
- Drums that are not empty, properly cleaned and opened
- Contaminated soil unless approved by the VDEQ in accordance with the requirements of 9 VAC 20-81-660.
- Friable Asbestos – defined as any waste material containing more than 1.0 percent asbestos as determined using the polarized light microscopy methods specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Appendix E, Subpart E, Section 1, that when dry, is capable of being crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- Hazardous Waste - defined as a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:
 - cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness;
 - pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed;
 - have at least one of four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity; or
 - Hazardous wastes are regulated under the Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (9 VAC 20-60).

6.0 Budget

Annually, Region 2000 develops budget capturing operations, capital improvements (e.g. cell construction, equipment) and reserve funds (closure and post closure care). Development of the budget is through multiple iterations of the development of a long-range proforma for the Authority. This proforma is prepared by an independent outside consultant.

The budget is used to develop tipping fees which include a member use rate and a market rate. The latest budget is included in **APPENDIX H**. The budget is reviewed closely at every Authority meeting for conformance with the estimates.

Annually, the Authority reviews the financial assurance estimates for the two landfills and provides each member with an estimate of their obligation. The Authority meets its financial assurance obligations through local government guarantees. Each member posts their financial assurance and once approved, the VDEQ approves financial assurance for the Authority.

Annually, the Authority has an independent audit conducted.

7.0 Hierarchy

7.1 Waste Management Hierarchy

Region 2000 and its member localities continue to examine various alternatives for the management of solid waste in Central Virginia. The Virginia Waste Management Board Regulations for Solid Waste Management Planning, 9 VAC 20-130-120, require solid waste management planning units to develop comprehensive and integrated solid waste management plans that consider, at a minimum, all components of the following hierarchy:

- Source Reduction;
- Reuse;
- Recycling;
- Resource recovery (Waste-to-Energy);
- Incineration; and
- Landfilling.

Elements higher in the hierarchy are more desirable, and tend to reduce the need for lower, less desirable, elements of the hierarchy. Therefore, when developing a solid waste management plan, preference should be given to those elements higher in the hierarchy.

The localities in the Region have developed and implemented an integrated solid waste management strategy. The Region will rely mainly on landfilling to meet their solid waste disposal needs and will continue to do so. Recycling and landfilling will play the major roles in the Region's integrated solid waste management plan with source reduction and reuse having smaller roles in the plan. Resource recovery and incineration are not currently considered viable options for the Region; however, each was initially considered and will be discussed in this section. The Region plans to continue and expand its programs to meet the future solid waste needs of the community.

The Authority executed a strategic planning process during FY2017 to evaluate future disposal options with the goal of identifying the most cost-effective option. The process included the identification of options within the waste management hierarchy and assessed them against fatal flaw analyses and cost-benefit evaluations. At the same time, the work included development of a planning tool ("evaluation model") that compares the value of different solid waste management options relative to goals established collaboratively between the public, the Authority, and the working committee. During the planning process, transfer stations, waste-to energy, mixed waste processing, and a number of recycling options were considered for the management of waste generated within the Authority's coverage area. The planning process revealed that the most financially feasible option for future waste management would be to maintain and expand the existing Livestock Road Regional Landfill. **APPENDIX J-7** includes the executive summary from the final report.

Since the completion of the 2017 strategic plan, at the assertion of Campbell County, the Authority has decided to close the Livestock Road Regional Landfill, with the intent to cease operations in early 2029. The Authority's member localities are in the process of developing alternatives for waste disposal other than the Regional Landfill.

7.2 Source Reduction

The VSWMR (9 VAC 20-130-10) define source reduction as *“any action that reduces or eliminates the generation of waste at the source, usually within a process. Source reduction measures include process modifications, feedstock substitutions, improvements in feedstock purity, improvements in housekeeping and management practices, increases in the efficiency of machinery and recycling within a process. Source reduction minimizes the material that must be managed by waste disposal or nondisposal options by creating less waste. “Source reduction” is also called “waste prevention,” “waste minimization,” or “waste reduction.”*

Frequently, source reduction results in beneficial energy savings, and ideally, it decreases the generated quantity of both solid and hazardous waste. Source reduction can also be brought about through our free market system. The impact of consumer preferences for certain products or packaging can impact industries to change established procedures and also motivate local governments to impose restrictions on businesses.

Source reduction has historically been thought of as industrial waste minimization, but more recently has been incorporated in all areas from business to household. The reduction of business waste often comes with systems automation.

The reduction of the residential waste stream requires that citizens achieve greater awareness of disposal costs and the effect solid waste has on the environment. Public information offers educational benefits that help residents become aware of their throw-away mentality and its effect on costs and harm on the environment.

While individuals can attempt to reduce their volume of waste, source reduction policies are primarily aimed at businesses and industries. Many source reduction policies are not feasible at the local level but are best handled at the state or federal level. Examples of this are extended producer responsibility policies and utilizing post-consumer recycled content in manufacturing processes. Financial incentives and disincentives, broad regulations concerning source reduction and changes to manufacturing processes are difficult to implement on a local basis.

To increase citizen awareness of source reduction activities that can be implemented on an individual basis, the Region will consider the implementation of a public information program designed to increase source reduction activity as time and funding permits. The program, if implemented, will primarily consist of information on source reduction activities. The VDEQ can be used as a resource for obtaining appropriate literature on source reduction activities and assistance in developing the program.

It should be noted that source reduction activities will remain under the control of each individual locality. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the Authority will develop source reduction strategies over the 20-year life of the plan.

7.3 Reuse

Reuse is similar to source reduction as it prevents materials from entering the waste stream but involves separating a given solid waste material from the waste stream and using it, without processing or changing its form, other than size reduction, for the same or another end use. Examples of reuse include such activities as swap shops or thrift stores, clothing collection centers, pallet reuse, use of refillable bottles, and reconditioning of drums or barrels.

As with source reduction, private citizens can make an effort to reuse or encourage reuse of many items that would normally be discarded to the landfill. However, the focus of the program would be better aimed at the commercial sector including the Region businesses and industries.

The following activities are proposed under the 20-year life of plan relative to reuse, as interest and funding are available:

- Continue to educate the public relative to the need for reuse
- Gather data from existing reuse programs such as Goodwill or the Salvation Army
- Expansion of education to commercial sector to address reuse

7.4 Recycling

Recycling is defined by the *VSWMR* (9 VAC 20-130-10) as *“the process of separating a given waste material from the waste stream and processing it so that it may be used again as a raw material for a product, which may or may not be similar to the original product.”*

Region 2000 and its member communities are operating a number of recycling programs, including curbside and convenience center drop of programs, yard waste composting, white goods collection, and household hazardous waste collection programs. Data from these programs are provided to the Region for the annual recycling rate report.

Regionalization has the potential to have a significant positive impact on recycling and waste diversion in the Region 2000 area by allowing more cost-effective implementation and operation of recyclable material collection and processing infrastructure. The existing recycling infrastructure within Region 2000 is limited, incurs costs that are difficult to justify to rate payers, and does not have a significant impact on total waste disposed. Individual jurisdictions do not typically generate enough recyclable material to justify investment in collection and processing equipment required to aggregate and process quantities of material sufficient to take advantage of today’s high market values.

With that said, the 2017 strategic plan considered a regional recycling system and concluded that at this time it was not cost effective. See **APPENDIX J-7** for additional information.

7.4.1 Member Programs

Member programs are summarized in the tables included in **APPENDIX J-1**

7.4.2 Household Hazardous Waste

The Region 2000 Services Authority, in the past, has held periodic (typically quarterly) household hazardous waste (HHW) and electronic waste collection events. The Region provided this free service for residents of Appomattox, Campbell, and Nelson Counties and the City of Lynchburg and also included Amherst County and the Towns of Altavista and Brookneal. The event was held at the Concord Turnpike Convenience Center. The events and information on acceptable and non-acceptable materials are published on the Authority’s website and advertised by its members individually.

In the last two years, the City of Lynchburg has hosted HHW and electronics collection events annually for City and Campbell County residents at the Concord Turnpike Convenience Center. The accepted items and other details are listed on the City’s website.

Nelson County has partnered with Charlottesville for the use of their Ivy Materials Utilization Center. County residents are able to obtain a voucher for participation at one of several HHW collection events.

Appomattox County provides waste disposal information on their website for pesticides and prescription drugs for their citizens.

7.4.3 Regional Recycling Rate

The Virginia Waste Management Board’s 2001 August 1, 2001, regulations for solid waste management planning (9 VAC 20-130-40 and 9 VAC 20-130-120) state that state, local government or a region must meet and maintain a minimum recycling rate of 25 percent.

However, in 2006 the Code of Virginia was amended to provide for a two-tiered recycling mandate for the Commonwealth’s solid waste planning units (SWPU). All SWPUs are still required to meet the minimum recycling rate of 25 percent unless the population density is less than 100 persons per square mile, or if their civilian unemployment rate is 50 percent above the statewide average. If one or both of these criteria are met, a minimum recycling rate of 15 percent is mandated.

Region 2000 does not fall under these criteria. The population density for the four communities that comprise Region 2000 is approximately 118 persons per square mile.

The following table summarizes the Authority’s reported recycling rates for 2012 through 2024:

**TABLE 10
SUMMARY OF REGIONAL RECYCLING RATES**

| YEAR | RECYCLING RATE |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2012 | 31.3% |
| 2013 | 38.9% |
| 2014 | 41.5% |
| 2015 | 39.1% |
| 2016 | 35.7% |
| 2017 | 40.1% |
| 2018 | 38.0% |
| 2019 | 43.6% |
| 2020 | 47.6% |
| 2021 | 44.8% |
| 2022 | 40.3% |
| 2023 | 40.4% |
| 2024 | 18.0% |

7.4.4 Maintaining a 25% Recycling Rate

The Authority consistently exceeded the minimum recycling goal of 25% between 2012 to 2023. In 2024, the Authority reported a recycling rate of 18%. This decrease is attributed to an inability to access the recycling tonnage of commercial and industrial entities. While there is a large recycler in the region, it is not feasible to separate their feedstock into components that are generated locally versus the material that comes from a broader region. The Authority understands the importance of documenting the portion of recycled waste that is generated within their solid waste planning unit boundary and is considering ways to ensure more accurate accounting for future reporting to meet the required 25% recycling rate.

Table G-1 in **APPENDIX G** provides a summary by year of recyclable materials and the calculations. As review of this table will indicate, the principal recycled material is metal followed by paper. The Region polls its member jurisdictions and major commercial entities for recycling information.

Additional means the Authority can use to reestablish an overall recycling rate of 25 percent:

- Continuing individual community recycling and diversion programs;
- Surveying residents and businesses on how to improve recycling programs;
- Presentations at schools and other community functions;
- Helping businesses start or advance recycling programs; and
- Continuing support of local litter prevention efforts.

7.5 Resource Recovery (WTE) and Incineration

A resource recovery system, or a waste-to-energy system, is defined by the *VSWMR* (9 VAC 20-130-10) as a solid waste management system that “*provides for the collection, separation, recycling and recovery of energy or solid wastes, including disposal of non-recoverable waste residues.*” Incineration is defined as the “*controlled combustion of solid waste for disposal.*” It is different from resource recovery in that no usable product is generated from the combustion of the waste. The sole purpose of incineration is to burn the waste to reduce the quantity to be managed or disposed.

The two major types of resource recovery facilities are (1) the refuse derived fuel (RDF) facility and (2) the mass burn facility. RDF systems utilize a separation process that divides material that is combustible from material that is non-combustible. The non-combustible material may be collected and sold as a recyclable or reusable product. The combustible material is processed into pellets or fluff (RDF) and sold or used by the manufacturer as a fuel for combustion. Revenue results from the sale of both noncombustible material and the RDF itself.

Mass burn facilities do not utilize a separation process. All municipal solid waste is directly fed into the incinerator, which burns the waste at a high temperature. The resulting heat may be used to generate steam or electricity. It should be noted the mass burn of municipal solid waste results in the production of both air emissions and ash. The air emissions are regulated by state and federal agencies. The ash must be landfilled as a waste. This being the case, the locality must still plan for the disposal of a waste product, although the amount of waste to be disposed will be greatly decreased.

In the 2017 strategic plan (See **APPENDIX J-7** for more information) a feasibility study for the Region to utilize waste-to-energy as their primary disposal mechanism was considered. The conclusion was that such a facility would not be cost effective. The analysis accounted for all costs and revenues that such a facility would incur.

7.6 Landfilling

The three Counties and the City of Lynchburg that comprise Region 2000 will rely on landfilling to meet the near-term disposal needs of its citizens. According to the 2019 SWIA report, the existing Livestock Road Regional Landfill had an estimated 10.5 years of capacity left and an estimated closure date of 2031. In the 2017 strategic plan landfilling was evaluated and found to be the most cost-effective disposal option and to have the best cost to benefit ratio at this time, if the existing landfill can be expanded. Expansion of the existing landfill would require a special use permit from Campbell County which has not found granting such a permit a favorable outcome at this time.

The 2024 SWIA report estimates that the Livestock Road Regional Landfill has 3.7 years of capacity remaining. The Region has determined that the organization prefers to close the Livestock Road Regional Landfill and cease operations in 2029.

Thus, the Region must continue with its strategic planning process to assure adequate capacity over the 20-year planning period. Of interest to the current discussion are existing and potential new private transfer and disposal facilities.

7.7 Continued Strategic Planning Efforts

Region 2000 and its member localities are continuing to consider their options to determine the direction it will take in the future as the landfill reaches capacity. Future decisions concerning disposal options and the possibility of redefining the solid waste planning unit are unknown at this time. Each locality is working to develop SWMPs before 2029.

7.8 Storage and Treatment

Based on the definition included in the *VSWMR*, the Region does not currently treat or store municipal solid waste. It is not anticipated that this will develop within the next 20-year life of the Region 2000 SWMP.

7.9 Public/Private Partnerships

The Authority seeks to support all activities related to reuse, reduction, and recycling. However, at this time, it does not have any contracted partnerships with the private sector. It is not anticipated that the Authority will initiate any new contracted partnerships with the private section over the 20-year life of the plan.

8.0 Goals and Objectives of Program

The establishment of the Authority has enhanced opportunities for other regional solid waste functions such as solid waste management planning, achievement of recycling goals, collection and disposal of household hazardous waste and more efficient collection and convenience center operations. The following section outlines the goals and objectives for the Region over the planning period. The members of the Services Authority have developed and adopted this Plan for the following reasons:

- Cost savings to local governments and customers from consolidating landfill operations.
- Provision of the efficient and economical disposal of solid waste.
- Provision of a reliable and long-term source of disposal for the four communities.
- Protection of the health, safety, and welfare of their citizens by providing and planning for their present and future solid waste disposal needs.
- Promotion of recycling activities and make a substantial effort to comply with State mandated recycling rate of 25 percent.
- Development of a future integrated approach for the handling and disposal of solid waste.
- Effective and efficient use of limited natural resources.
- Protection of the environment from the mismanagement of solid waste.
- Compliance with State Regulations 9 VAC 20-130-10 et seq.
- Efficient landfill operations due to increased economies of scale.

Sections 8.1 through 8.5 provide milestones for plan implementation for collection, disposal, recycling, public awareness, and litter control over the 20-year life of the plan. Tables summarizing details on the goals, action items and milestones are included in **APPENDIX I**. These are similar to those provided in the 2015 major amendment.

8.1 Collections

Collection will remain with the member jurisdictions. The Region will seek ways to better coordinate with its members. **APPENDIX I** provides goals, action items, schedule, and costs.

8.2 Disposal

Disposal consists of the operation of the one Livestock Road Regional Landfill – SWP 610. The 2024 SWIA report estimates that the Livestock Road Regional Landfill has 3.7 years of capacity remaining. The Authority has determined that the organization prefers to close the Livestock Road Regional Landfill and cease operations in 2029. **APPENDIX I** provides goals, action items, schedule, and costs. Beyond that date, the member jurisdictions will manage their disposal needs independently of the Authority and will submit solid waste management plans to that effect.

8.3 Recycling

Regional recycling efforts are discussed in Section 7.4. **APPENDIX I** provides goals, action items, schedule, and costs.

8.4 Public Awareness

Region 2000 will strive to increase the public's perception of waste management and recycling goals throughout the Region. **APPENDIX I** lists three such goals that will be further developed and monitored over the life of the solid waste management plan.

8.5 Litter Control

The four communities that comprise Region 2000 will continue to support existing litter control and collection programs. While these litter control programs are expected to continue, it is not anticipated that they will be expanded over the 20-year life of the plan. An overview of the existing litter control programs for the four communities and the Region as a whole is provided in this section. Note that the Authority is obligated to include litter control in the SWMP under 9 VAC 20-130-120, but it is not part of the responsibility of the Authority to oversee any litter control or remediation programs.

8.5.1 Appomattox County

Appomattox County employs two full time personnel to clean and maintain the citizen convenient centers on a daily basis. The County also responds to any citizen complaint regarding overflowing dumpsters littering the surrounding area. There is an Adopt-a-Highway program that is financed by individual entities within the County. In addition, the Virginia Department of Transportation has inmates from Campbell County pick up litter along the roads of Appomattox County. The County also mandates that all county trucks cover their loads/beds to reduce the amount of debris exiting the trucks while transporting.

8.5.2 Campbell County

Campbell County launched a Keep Campbell County Beautiful campaign in 2021 in partnership with Keep Virginia Beautiful. The County recruits and coordinates Green Teams, made up of local volunteers to pick up litter and debris from roadsides around the County. Public Works crews are often able to assist by removing the bags of collected trash and litter. In addition, County personnel speak to students at local schools to educate them on the importance of proper solid waste disposal and recycling. New programs and changes in existing programs are advertised and announced in local and regional news media, radio and television, and websites and social media platforms.

8.5.3 Nelson County

The County employs a part-time recycling coordinator as a means of enhancing and improving this program. Trash cans help reduce litter in Lovingston. In addition, a major volunteer road cleanup is held every spring, and a major James River cleanup is held in the fall.

8.5.4 City of Lynchburg

The City has an extensive litter control program. The City began an Adopt-a-Street/Spot program in 1991. Today this program includes over 80 locations adopted by volunteers who conduct cleanups at least four times each year. In addition, the City currently has an environmental education program for providing information to the public. The program has been designed to focus on basic environmental awareness issues, recycling, litter control, and pollution prevention education. The goal of the program is to educate the community through special promotional programs and organized community environmental events. This program will continue to be expanded as interest and funding allow.

8.5.5 Region 2000

Public participation in solid waste management and planning occurs at advertised meetings of public bodies that discuss and act on the issues.

As shown in **APPENDIX I**, Region 2000 will continue to promote their existing litter control and prevention programs and expand as resources and interests allow.

9.0 Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for the Region's waste management program has been summarized in the Tables provided in **APPENDIX I** reflecting Sections 8.1 through 8.5 above. The majority of the planned expenditures over the 20-year planning period will be associated with:

- The replacement of existing equipment;
- Strategic planning;
- The closure and maintenance of the landfills; and
- Post closure care.

Implementation will remain a function of interest, markets and funding which may fluctuate over the 20- year planning period.

10.0 Resolutions

10.1 Previous Approvals

APPENDIX J-3 (Previous SWMP Documentation) and **APPENDIX B** (Region 2000 Chronology) include previous approvals and Board actions relative to this plan.

10.2 Current Plan Approval

The 2025 submittal represents a major amendment as Region 2000 is planning to close the Livestock Road Regional Landfill before the 20-year planning period ends and the Region 2000 members will be required to develop their own waste management and disposal options.

A public hearing will be held during a regular Region 2000 meeting to receive public comments and at a subsequent meeting, the SWMP will be approved for submittal to VDEQ.

11.0 Funding and Financing

This section provides an overview of the funding mechanisms and financing methods that the Services Authority will implement to ensure the financial integrity of the Authority.

11.1 Funding Mechanism

The Authority will be funded through tipping fees from the member communities and commercial customers. The projected per ton tipping fees are developed based on the projected quantity of material that will be landfilled during the fiscal year. The Authority has the expectation that it will recover all of its expenses through its tipping fees. However, to the extent that there is a revenue shortfall, the Member Use Agreement for the Authority does include provisions that require each member jurisdictions to pay for its Pro Rata Share of the deficit. Each such Member Jurisdiction shall have a “moral obligation” to appropriate its Pro Rata Share of such Annual Deficit.

11.2 Financing

The Authority will have a need to issue debt to fund various capital expenses, including the landfill closure. They have historically issued debt and have a high rating with lending institutions. The annual independent audit reviews debt proceeds and usage.

12.0 Public Participation

12.1 Public Meetings

The Authority meetings are open to the public, and the public is provided time for comment.

12.2 Public Outreach

The Authority maintains a website with meeting agendas, key reports, and other information of interest to the public. See **APPENDIX J-3** for information related to public participation and this update.

13.0 Record Keeping

The Authority is responsible for the following reporting:

- VDEQ - SWIA form 50-25 – annually by March 31
- VDEQ - Recycling form 50-30 - annually by April 30
- VDEQ – Annual Groundwater monitoring reports
- VDEQ – Quarterly gas monitoring reports
- VDEQ – VPDES stormwater management reports
- VDEQ/ACOE – Wetland preservation reporting
- VDEQ – Financial assurance
- VDEQ – Operations manual certification
- VDEQ – SWMP – 5-year updates
- VDEQ – Permitting and compliance
- Authority – agenda packages for bi-monthly meetings
- Authority – annual budget
- Authority – financial assurance
- Authority – annual audit

These reports, updates, and VDEQ submittals as well as the background information are kept in the central archive (files) of the regional solid waste program located at the Livestock Road Regional Landfill offices at 361 Livestock Road, Rustburg, VA 24588. The Director of VDEQ receives copies of the appropriate information per the timetables specified in the applicable regulations.

13.1 Documentation of all Known Solid Waste Disposal Sites

Appendix J-8 includes a listing of all known solid waste disposal sites. Figure 2 in **APPENDIX A** indicates primary solid waste facilities in the Region.

14.0 References

- US Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, <https://data.census.gov/>, accessed December 11, 2025.
- Demographics Research Group of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, July 2025 <http://demographics.coopercenter.org>, accessed December 11, 2025.
- US EPA, National Overview: Facts and Figures on Materials, Wastes and Recycling, <https://www.epa.gov/>, accessed November 10, 2025.
- VA Department of Environmental Quality, 2024 Annual Solid Waste Report for CY2023, <https://www.deq.virginia.gov/>, accessed on November 6, 2025.
- VA Department of Environmental Quality, Virginia Annual Recycling Summary Report Calendar Year 2023, <https://www.deq.virginia.gov/>, accessed on November 6, 2025.
- Region 2000 Services Authority, Solid Waste Management Plan. June 12, 2020. Amended January 23, 2023.
- Region 2000 Services Authority, <https://www.region2000servicesauthority.org>, accessed January 23, 2026.