# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Development Process</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen Participation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Development Trends</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Development Trends</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Emporia</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensville County</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinwiddie County</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex County</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surry County</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter Control Program</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. WASTE GENERATION</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 Waste Generation</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Projections</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. RECYCLING</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling Goal</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculation of Recycling Rates</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Recycling Efforts</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Education</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Reduction</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Recovery/Waste to Energy</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incineration</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfilling</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that approximately 143 tons of solid waste is generated each day in the southern region of the Crater Planning District, an average of 4.6 pounds of garbage per day for each person in the region. By 2030, the region will be generating 155 tons of trash a day.

The ever increasing level of solid waste, including garbage, refuse, junk and rubbish, is the result of our affluent society and the preference for a convenient/throw-away life style. For many years, local governments in the region, like many others throughout the state, took the responsibility of collecting and disposing of solid waste. Typically it is collected and later buried in the “sanitary landfill”. But, this practice is rapidly becoming more and more difficult to maintain because of the escalating high costs of operating a landfill, and the difficulty to comply with new federal and state regulations.

In the meantime, the available technology for waste management has changed significantly. Today’s solid waste management experts promote the “integrated management system” as a most effective way for communities to address their needs. It consists of five basic elements. The first is Resource Reduction, which eliminates unnecessary discards before they enter the waste stream. The second is Reuse which separates a given material from the waste stream and using it for the same or another end use. The third is Recycling which returns reusable items, such as paper, glass, aluminum, etc. for remanufacture. The fourth is Resource Recovery, which involves building waste-to-energy plants that reduce the volume of trash by 85 to 90 percent. The fifth is Landfilling, which provides the final resting place for resource recovery ash and materials that cannot be reclaimed.

The promulgation of mandated solid waste management planning and recycling goals for local governments by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1990 provided an opportunity for local governments to meet these mandates through a regional approach. Thirteen southern jurisdictions in the Crater Planning District: the City of Emporia, the Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Surry and Sussex, and the Towns of Claremont, Dendron, Jarratt, McKenney, Stony Creek, Surry, Wakefield, and Waverly chose to work together and comply with the mandated requirements of VR 672-50-01. A Regional Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in 1992.

Purpose

In accordance with the requirements and provisions of Regulations for Solid Waste Management Planning (9VAC 20-130-10 et seq), this Regional Solid Waste Management Plan is intended to achieve the following purposes for the Crater Planning District’s southern region:
1. Provide an integrated waste management strategy;

2. Define specific solid waste management objectives;

3. Establish specific timetables, responsibilities, and schedules for meeting solid waste management objectives; and

4. Recommend implementation strategies to meet solid waste management objectives.

Scope

The Regional Solid Waste Management Plan focuses on all elements of waste management in the Southern Crater Region, including generation, collection, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal. Solid waste, as defined in the state regulations means, any garbage, refuse, sludge and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, or community activities but does not include (i) solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, (ii) solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or in industrial discharges that are sources subject to a permit from the State Water Control Board, or (iii) source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Although, the Plan does address both public and private solid waste management issues, and encourages public and private sector partnerships and private sector participation in its implementation activities, its primary focus is on governmental actions and initiatives to meet solid waste management objectives.

The geographic scope of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan is the Southern Crater Region. It covers an area of 1,582 square miles with a 2000 population of 61,091. This service area (shown in Map 1) includes the following 13 jurisdictions: The City of Emporia, the Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Surry and Sussex, and the Towns of Claremont, Dendron, Jarratt, McKenney, Stony Creek, Surry, Wakefield, and Waverly.

Plan Development Process

The Southern Crater Regional Solid Waste Management Plan was developed by the Crater Planning District Commission (CPDC) staff. Throughout the planning process, information and advice were attained from the Southern Crater Region Solid Waste Management Task Force.

The CPDC adopted the plan. A copy of the resolution of plan approval is included in Appendix 1. The final plan was submitted by the CPDC to the Department of Environmental Quality on June 30, 2004. As required by the regulations, CPDC
conducted a public hearing on the final draft of the Southern Crater Regional Solid Waste Management Plan on June 16, 2004. Public hearing comments are presented in Appendix 2.

**Citizen Participation**

Outreach efforts for citizen participation began in September 2003. A Project Announcement was prepared. The Announcement included the schedule of the project and announced opportunities for citizen input during the planning process. The Announcement was posted on Crater Planning District Commission’s and the Southern Crater Region’s Member City and Counties web pages. The intent of the Announcement was to publicize the project, to identify opportunities for public input during the development of the Plan as well during the formal review and approval process required by state law and regulations, and to solicit public comments. The Announcement notified the public that a copy of the 1992 plan was available for review at Crater Planning District Commission and local government offices. Appendix 3 is a notice of Public Impact Solicited for a Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for the Southern Crater Region.
II. STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The study area of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan covers 1,582 square miles. It is comprised of thirteen localities: the Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Sussex, and Surry, the City of Emporia, and the Towns of Claremont, Dendron, Jarratt, McKenney, Stony Creek, Surry, Wakefield, and Waverly. The study area comprises approximately eighty percent of the land area in the Crater Planning District.

In this section, existing and future development trends are briefly described. Projections on future population are provided. Population changes are parameters that influence waste generation and are used in this plan to project future solid waste generation.

Existing Development Trends

Most of the development within the study area is centered in and around two urban centers, northeastern Dinwiddie and the Emporia-Greensville urbanized area. The remainder of the study area, including Surry and Sussex Counties and the lesser developed portions of Dinwiddie and Greensville are very rural, with agricultural and forest land uses predominant. Map 2 depicts the extent of existing urban development within the study area.

According to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the 2000 population of the study area is 61,091. It represents a 18.6 percent increase from the 1990 census population, which was 51,512. All jurisdictions, except the Towns of Claremont, Dendron, Stony Creek, and Wakefield experienced an increase in population during the last decade. Table 1 presents the historical population data.

The region’s level of employment remained fairly stable during the last decade. The area experienced the loss of manufacturing and agricultural employment, however this loss was offset by an increase in jobs in the service and government sectors. There are two major employment centers in the region. One is in the Emporia-Greensville Urban Area. The other is in the northeastern area of Dinwiddie County. The larger employers in the region include wood-related manufacturing plants in the Emporia-Greensville area, Boar’s Head Provision Company and the State Correctional Center in the vicinity of Jarratt, and Central State Hospital, Walmart Distribution Center and Chaparral Steel in northeastern Dinwiddie County. The total employment in the region was 22,107 in March, 2003.

Future Development Trends

According to the Virginia Employment Commission, future development in the region closely mirror past trends. While the population within the study area is projected
to increase by 10.2 percent between 2000 and 2030, virtually all of this growth will be in Dinwiddie and Greensville Counties. There is modest growth projected for Surry, but in the City of Emporia and Sussex County, a slight decline in population is projected.

As shown in Map 2, which depicts existing and anticipated future urban development patterns within the region, growth is anticipated to take place in and around the Emporia-Greensville urban area and in the West Petersburg-northwestern Dinwiddie area. The population growth in Surry County is projected to be somewhat smaller and primarily in northeastern Surry County.
Table 1

Historical Population Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinwiddie</td>
<td>20,960</td>
<td>24,533</td>
<td>3,573</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emporia</td>
<td>5,306</td>
<td>5,665</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensville</td>
<td>8,853</td>
<td>11,560</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surry</td>
<td>6,145</td>
<td>6,829</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>10,248</td>
<td>12,504</td>
<td>2,256</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>51,512</td>
<td>61,091</td>
<td><strong>9,579</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.6%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKenney</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarratt</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claremont</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>(4.2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendron</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(2.6%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surry</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stony Creek</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>(69)</td>
<td>(25.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>(3.12%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waverly</td>
<td>2,223</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,362</td>
<td>5,481</td>
<td><strong>119</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.2%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2

**Population Projections**

**Southern Crater Region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2003&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2010&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2020&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2030&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinwiddie County</td>
<td>24,533</td>
<td>25,300</td>
<td>26,300</td>
<td>27,700</td>
<td>28,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Emporia</td>
<td>5,665</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensville County</td>
<td>11,560</td>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surry County</td>
<td>6,829</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>7,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex County</td>
<td>12,504</td>
<td>12,300</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>11,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,091</strong></td>
<td><strong>62,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,400</strong></td>
<td><strong>65,400</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census  
<sup>2</sup> *2003 Population Estimate*, Weldon Cooper for Public Service, University of Virginia, February, 2004  
III. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The goals, objectives and policies are determinants of a comprehensive solid waste management plan. They provide the policy framework and principles to be followed in the development and implementation of the Plan.

The following definitions are applied to the terms goal, objective, and policy:

**Goal** - A goal is a general statement which represents the accomplishments the group hopes to achieve.

**Objective** - An objective is a specific statement stating the means by which the goal is to be achieved. An objective should be measurable, whenever possible.

**Policy** - A policy is the action or strategy taken to assure the objective is achieved. It is a statement of commitment to a specific course of action to guide regional, local and private decision making.

The goal, objectives, and policies for the Plan were developed based on consideration of federal laws, state legislation and regulations, and the needs and aspirations of the region and its local governments. These policies fully consider the components of the Virginia Waste Management Board’s hierarchy of waste management strategies, which are:

1. Source Reduction
2. Reuse
3. Recycling
5. Incineration
6. Landfilling

These policies were developed in cooperation with the task force for the regional solid waste management plan.

**GOAL:** To develop a comprehensive and integrated solid waste management plan, which provides solid waste management and planning requirements for the protection of public health, safety, the environment, and natural resources throughout the region.

1. **OBJECTIVE:** To establish and maintain an ongoing planning and implementation process to meet current and future needs for the region based on the State’s adopted hierarchy of waste management strategies.
Policies:

A. Develop a regional solid waste management plan and planning process for the Southern Crater Region that meets state regulations, fulfills regional and local needs and priorities, and outlines an implementation program.

B. Designate the Crater Planning District Commission (CPDC) as the legal planning entity responsible for development and maintenance of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

C. Support the general principle that the CPDC, as empowered under the Virginia Area Development Act, is primarily responsible for broad, multi-governmental, long-range comprehensive planning and policy development, including solid waste management planning.

D. Define and support legislative initiatives which would assist in meeting state planning regulations and waste management goals.

E. Provide in the planning process an evaluation of the potential economic impacts on the private and public sectors of various regional solid waste management alternatives.

2. OBJECTIVE: To meet the solid waste management needs of the Southern Crater Region, and the individual member localities, through the year 2024 in an efficient, cost-effective, reliable and equitable manner, while providing adequate flexibility in meeting unforeseen needs and integrating new and innovative processes.

Policies:

A. Support mechanisms that coordinate, facilitate and promote local solid waste management efforts and provide assistance in establishing local recycling and disposal activities.

B. Support mechanisms to regularly evaluate and monitor the waste management facilities and systems within the region, so as to maintain compliance with federal and state regulations and standards.

C. Support and encourage public and private partnerships in meeting solid waste management needs.
D. Promote private sector participation in meeting waste management needs; incorporate existing private recycling operations into the Plan; and encourage expansion of private operations to the maximum practical extent, consistent with the objectives and policies of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

E. Support intergovernmental solutions to meeting the region’s solid waste management needs.

3. OBJECTIVE: To meet the state mandated recycling goals for the region of 25 percent.

Policies:

A. Establish overall recycling objectives for the region.

B. Identify cost-effective mechanisms for the disposal or recycling/reuse of residential, commercial and industrial solid waste.

C. Identify for cost-effective mechanisms for the disposal or recycling/reuse of special wastes associated with unique disposal considerations, such as white goods, yard wastes, and used tires, etc.

D. Support local government involvement regarding in-house source reduction and recycling activities, including examination and modification of procurement processes.

4. OBJECTIVE: To protect the public health and the environment, while meeting the region’s solid waste management needs.

Policies:

A. Promote efforts to achieve resource conservation, save landfill space, and reduce or eliminate groundwater contamination.

B. Reduce threats to health and safety stemming from improper disposal of solid waste.

C. Reduce the improper disposal and littering of wastes through education, law enforcement and other efforts.

D. Provide for solid waste management mechanisms which meet all federal and state requirements concerning siting, construction, operation, closure and reporting.
5. **OBJECTIVE:** To secure maximum public support for the regional solid waste planning and implementation process through public participation and education programs.

**Policies:**

A. Facilitate and encourage public participation in the regional planning process through use of public meetings, web pages, and the media.

B. Establish effective solid waste management education and public information programs for schools, business and industry, public and private agencies and the general public.

C. Establish a regional clearinghouse for solid waste information for utilization by agencies, businesses and the general public.

D. Encourage volunteers to assist participating agencies in the solid waste management planning process to help reduce costs to the public and to increase public participation in and support for the process.
IV. EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The existing solid waste management system in the Southern Crater Region includes one public sanitary landfill and a combination of public and private collectors of solid waste. The City of Emporia and Greensville County use a single landfill, owned and operated by the County of Greensville. Following is the discussion of existing solid waste management systems and the needs of each jurisdiction in the region. Map 3 depicts the major solid waste collection and disposal locations in the region.

Emporia

Curbside collection service is provided by the City once a week for its residents. The City also serves commercial as well as many industrial establishments throughout the City.

Residential waste collection is performed by a three-man crew equipped with back-up trucks. Each residence has a 90-gallon roll-out container. The service area is divided into four collection routes, each route requiring one work day.

Commercial waste collection in the City is currently staffed by three crew members operating one primary and one back-up truck. They are responsible for collection at 115 separates sites and 180 dumpsters.

Curbside service also includes the collection of bulk waste, leaves and yard waste, and wood chips. Anything within reason, placed by the curb, is collected. However, such collection does not include tires.

Leaves are collected by a 1.17 cubic yard vacuum truck. They are collected at the curb during the October-December timeframe. Leaves and other yard waste are considered static compost, which is made available to City residents.

The solid waste collected in the City is disposed of at the Greensville County Sanitary Landfill. Greensville County owns and operates the landfill, and the City shares the operating expenses with the County under a contractual agreement. For the planning years, the City will continue to work together with the County on solid waste disposal at the landfill, while the City will also continue to operate its own collection service.

Greensville County

The County provides for residential collection through a contract with a private collection service. The contractor provides a greenbox system, which consists of 96 greenboxes at 20 sites. The 8 cubic/yard greenboxes are emptied on a four-day schedule with half being served on Mondays and Thursdays and the remaining half on Tuesdays and Fridays.
The Greensville County Landfill is located off U. S. Route 58 approximately five miles west of the City of Emporia. The landfill is staffed by a landfill superintendent, two operators, and two part-time scale operators. Open trenches without liners are used for the disposal of waste. Brush is separated and put in a separate trench to be burned. White goods are separated for recycling. The 40-acre landfill is in operation five days a week from Monday through Friday and one-half day on Saturday. Approximately 20 acres of the site have been used. Approximately 96 tons of trash is accepted per day.

Currently Greensville County is procuring an engineering firm to assist in the development of the first of two Subtitle D Cells at the existing landfill. The second cell will be established in 2007. Each cell will be approximately 4 acres and will be built between the two currently operated cells. The waste will continue to piggyback on the slope of the existing cells until the year 2012. At that time House Bill 1205 will not allow any waste to be disposed over an unlined area at the Greensville County Landfill. The waste will continue to be disposed in the lined cells. An engineering study has predicted this expansion will keep the Greensville County Landfill operational until 2017.

Dinwiddie County

The solid waste management system for Dinwiddie County consists of a greenbox collection system with a transfer station and a convenience center. The convenience center is equipped with two electronic compactors and open roll offs. Virginia Waste Services (Shoosmith) services this site and seven roll offs situated at various large sites, and the waste is taken to the Shoosmith site in Chester. The County operates front loader trash trucks and services all greenbox dumpsters. The trash is transported to a transfer station located at Five Forks, then delivered to the Atlantic Waste Disposal site in Sussex County.

The County currently operates a system of greenboxes which serve the general public with 179 containers at 38 sites. Most are six cubic yard containers, while there are a few eight cubic yard containers located at some sites. The commercial sector is also served by containers provided by the County. Fees are charged for the use of the containers at the commercial sites. Approximately 110 commercial containers are in place at 102 locations.

The greenbox system is currently serviced by four 35 cubic yard front-loader collection vehicles. A fifth vehicle is maintained as a spare. The vehicles are 1980, 1987, 1989, 2000, and 2003 models and are in fairly good condition. A separate vehicle is kept for clean up and container service.

Collection frequency is every day for most sites. Six sites are picked up twice daily. The commercial sites are picked up on a twice weekly basis. The transfer station and convenience center receive approximately 53 tons per day of municipal solid waste on a seven day basis. Currently the two locations accept all household waste and approved commercial and industrial wastes. Scales are used to record waste intake and detailed records of all waste materials are maintained at the transfer station.
The Town of McKenney

The Town of McKenney provides curbside collection for its residents every Monday. The employees drive the Town dump truck to a Dinwiddie County transfer station and picks up an empty dumpster with a special dumpster transport trailer. Proceeding through the streets, the trash is loaded into the dumpster until it is full and then another one is picked up if necessary. The County provides disposal at no charge to the Town. Industrial and commercial customers may rent dumpsters and receive the same service.

Brush and large bulky items are picked up on the first Tuesday of each month and taken to the County transfer station in the dump truck.

The Town is depending on the County to provide the same level of disposal service in the future.

Sussex County

In June, 1991, the County granted approval to the Atlantic Development Company to operate a sanitary landfill in the northeastern portion of Sussex County. The site consists of 1,315 acres, and the Atlantic Waste Disposal agrees to provide solid waste disposal service for Sussex County. Forty-five years of capacity is reserved for the County.

Atlantic Waste Disposal established twelve convenience centers throughout Sussex County. In 2003, over 12,200 tons of trash were collected at these twelve centers.

It should be noted that the County will not be out of the solid waste management business. Certain activities will still remain. These include the marketing and reporting required to implement recycling, as well as monitoring the old landfills. The County will also be responsible for the long term care of the existing landfills.

Town of Jarratt

Curbside service is provided to the Town residents twice a week. The Town owns its own garbage truck and transports two trucks full of waste each week to the Atlantic Waste Disposal Landfill for disposal. In the future, Jarratt will continue to provide curbside collection and rely on the County for its waste disposal.

Town of Stony Creek

The Town of Stony Creek has a contract with the Town of Jarratt in providing solid waste curbside collection service for the Town’s residential and commercial customers. The waste is transported to the Atlantic Waste Disposal site.
Town of Wakefield

Solid waste collection is provided by a private hauler for town residents. An average of 5 ½ tons of waste each week is transported to the Atlantic Waste Disposal for disposal. The future waste collection in Wakefield will continue to be a private one. The Town depends on the County for its waste disposal.

Town of Waverly

Solid Waste collection is routinely provided within the corporate limits of the Town of Waverly, and in the immediately adjacent unincorporated areas of Sussex County, by the Town’s Department of Public Works. Equipment and personnel consist of two trucks and three men. This is expanded to four men during fall leaf pick-up. Solid waste service is provided in residential areas on Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week and to the downtown commercial area on Fridays. During the fall, leaves are picked up from all areas on Mondays and Thursdays.

Solid waste is carried to Atlantic Waste Disposal for disposal. No change of a solid waste management system is planned for Waverly. The Town will continue to collect the waste and rely on the County for its disposal service.

Surry County

Surry County operates a combination of a number of community collection sites and one solid waste convenience center. The community collection sites are located throughout the County and each has three to twelve front-end loading dumpsters. Residents dispose of household and minor yard debris in them and the County picks up waste from them using several front-loading refuse collection trucks.

The central convenience center has a stationary compactor system for household waste, a recyclable materials container for metal cans and paper, a storage house for recyclable plastic agricultural containers, and several open top roll-off containers for tires, yard debris, white goods and metal, and furniture and building debris. A roll-off container truck is used to transport the disposable waste to a commercial landfill.

The recyclable items – tires, white goods and metal, plastic agricultural products containers, cans and paper – are picked up on-site by recyclers or are transported by county trucks to recycling companies.

Disposable waste is transported by county trucks to Atlantic Waste Disposal in Waverly, Virginia.
Town of Surry

Curbside collection is provided by a private hauler in the Town of Surry for its residents. The waste then is taken to the Surry County central convenience center.

The Town plans to maintain the same level of service in the future.

Town of Claremont

Claremont participates in Surry County’s community collection system. Containers are located in the Town and serviced by the County.

The Town plans to continue to be a part of the County’s solid waste system.

Town of Dendron

Like Claremont, Dendron participates in the County’s solid waste system. Dumpsters are located in the Town and serviced by the County.

The Town will continue participating in the County’s solid waste program.

Litter Control Program

Litter is solid waste which has been disposed of improperly. Littering incidents include improper dumping of household, business or industrial waste, the discarding of cigarette butts, soft drink cups or cans, used packaging and other items by pedestrians and motorists, and other acts of illegal or improper disposal. Used tires, white goods, and inoperable automobiles, buses and trucks abandoned or improperly discarded in the environment are also examples of litter.

With the inception of the State Litter Control Grants Program in 1978, one locality has formed a litter prevention citizen committee and city and counties in the region have created a part-time coordinator to manage the local litter control programs. The purpose of the program is to educate citizens regarding the proper disposal of solid waste and the benefits and methods of recycling, to coordinate cleanup efforts, to encourage participation in the Department of Transportation’s highly successful Adopt-A-Highway Program, and to encourage the adoption of appropriate ordinances and effective law enforcement activities. Each locality remains eligible for a small litter control and recycling grant from the Department of Environmental Quality on an annual basis.

Emporia reports that the City presently lacks an active city-wide committee, although a number of anti-litter education, cleanup and recycling efforts are carried out by City staff and the Downtown Revitalization Committee. The latter’s primary areas of interest are two central business areas.
Greensville County presently lacks an active committee, although a number of anti-litter and recycling promotional activities are carried out by a coordinator, with the assistance of local volunteers.

There is no active litter prevention committee in Dinwiddie County. Many anti-litter and recycling promotional activities are carried out by a County Litter Coordinator. To discourage roadside littering, the County promotes an “adopt a highway program”. To date, twenty-one “adopt a highway” projects have been established throughout Dinwiddie County. Other litter control activities include passing out litter bags at schools, educational displays at fall festivals, and participating in several Christmas parades.

Sussex County has no active citizen committee. The litter control activities are carried out by a Coordinator, with the assistance of other County staff.

Surry County works closely with the VDOT Adopt-A-Highway Program to promote and encourage citizen groups to adopt and pickup litter along highways. The County also is a participating locality in the HR Clean Committee of the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission. The Committee sponsors a variety of anti-litter educational programs and public service advertisements.

Surry County also sponsors an annual county-wide clean up month (April) each year and promotes recycling. The County provides certain supplies and coordinates some community clean up activities.

A Code Enforcement Officer is employed by the County and he has the authority to enforce litter control ordinances as related to private property.

All the towns participate in their respective county’s litter control program.
V. WASTE GENERATION

To evaluate the solid waste management needs of the Southern Crater Region, the current and future amounts of solid waste generation in the region should be determined first.

2002 Waste Generation

Landfilling and recycling are two methods for waste generated and disposed of in the region. The tonnage of waste landfilled accounts for about seventy-five percent of all waste originating in the area. For the purpose of this evaluation, the waste generation numbers of this section are primarily determined by the reported landfill tonnages. The solid waste generated from Emporia and Greensville are recorded on the scale when entering the Greensville landfill site. For the Counties of Dinwiddie, Surry and Sussex, the weight receipts of each locality’s waste delivered to its respected disposal site are used.

In the Southern Crater Region, the following tonnages of waste was generated by each locality in 2002 were reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Tons/Year</th>
<th>Tons/Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinwiddie County</td>
<td>19,281</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Emporia</td>
<td>5,792</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensville County</td>
<td>11,911</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surry County</td>
<td>5,094</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex County</td>
<td>10,243</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>52,321</strong></td>
<td><strong>143.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Waste Projections

To meet 20-year projection targets called for in the state solid waste regulations, waste generation projections are made for the years 2010, 2020 and 2030. The projections are based on the population projections (Table 2) and the published Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) waste generation rate. No similar data is available in the Southern Crater Region. According to the EPA, the amount of solid waste generated per person is 4.51 pounds per day. Therefore, the estimated quantity of waste produced in 2030 is approximately 55,380 tons (2030 projected population times 4.51 pounds and 365 days divided by 2,000 pound/ton).

The waste projection for the Southern Crater Region are presented on Table 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinwiddie County</td>
<td>19,281</td>
<td>21,644</td>
<td>22,797</td>
<td>23,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Emporia</td>
<td>5,792</td>
<td>4,527</td>
<td>4,527</td>
<td>4,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensville County</td>
<td>11,911</td>
<td>10,288</td>
<td>10,699</td>
<td>11,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surry County</td>
<td>5,094</td>
<td>5,843</td>
<td>6,090</td>
<td>6,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex County</td>
<td>10,243</td>
<td>9,876</td>
<td>9,711</td>
<td>9,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52,321</td>
<td>52,178</td>
<td>53,824</td>
<td>55,388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. RECYCLING

Recycling has become a necessary part of solid waste management, not only because of State mandates to recycle, but also because of public awareness and support of recycling. The public now recognizes that diverting waste from the landfill and conserving natural resources are sound waste management practices. This section provides a discussion of existing recycling efforts in the Southern Crater Region and major issues affecting recycling planning efforts.

Recycling Goal

City of Emporia

The City of Emporia operates a curbside recyclable collection program. Once a week the City collects plastics, glass, aluminum, tin and steel cans, and all paper products from each household who left them in a bin. The recyclables are brought back and sorted at the City’s public works warehouse. In 2003, the City collected 2,505 tons of recyclable materials.

Greensville County

In a joint effort to promote recycling and reduce the volume of solid waste deposited into the Greensville County Sanitary Landfill, the separation of designated items has been required by all users. The policy states that certain items shall be deposited at various areas at the landfill, as designated by the landfill supervisor. At the landfill, the County collects used tires, used oil, rocks, sawdust and white goods.

Separation of the following items is required:

- All brush, stumps, wood, wood products, timber, land clearing debris, and wood construction/demolition debris must be separated from other waste products.

- Brick, cement blocks, concrete, cement, rocks, dirt and inert debris must be separated from other waste products.
• All “white goods”, including ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as refrigerators, dryers, washing machines, hot water heaters, and other such metal goods shall be separated and not placed in the landfill trench.

• Tires will be accepted at the landfill, as per the tire disposal policy adopted by the County Board of Supervisors on July 15, 1991.

The separation policy described above is the basis for ongoing recycling efforts at the Greensville County Sanitary Landfill. A total of 3,827 tons of waste in 2003 was recycled at the landfill.

Some 2,223 tons of non-household material brought to the landfill is reused or burned annually. This includes:

• 1,932 tons of brick, rocks and other inert debris is deposited and reused on roads at the landfill

• 291 tons of wood products are periodically burned. The ash is taken to the landfill trench and used as filler. The landfill has an open burn permit issued by the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board.

Dinwiddie County

Existing recycling activities in the County are being carried out by industry, business, and private citizens. Dinwiddie County provides eight recycling drop-off centers. The County collects aluminum, cardboard and newspaper in these bins. There are two drop-off areas for used motor oil. The transfer station at Five Forks accepts white goods and used tires.

Sussex County

Sussex County provides a drop-off center at Atlantic Waste Disposal for the collection of glass, aluminum and metal.

Surry County

Surry County provides a recycling drop-off center at the convenience center which receives multiple materials.

Calculation of Recycling Rates

To meet the mandated recycling rate, every locality in the region must keep very accurate records of the solid waste movement within its border. Solid waste must be identified by type and by disposal method. To help the region meet this goal, regulations of the Virginia Department of Waste Management define the “total” waste stream as all household, commercial and institutional waste plus principal and supplemental recycle materials.
The calculation to determine the recycling rate is made as follows:

\[
\frac{P + S}{P + S + M} \times 100 = \text{Recycling Rate}
\]

P: Principal Recyclable Material (PRM) which includes paper, metal, plastics and glass, etc.

S: Supplemental Recyclable Materials (SRM) which includes waste tires, used oil, batteries, and used antifreeze, etc.

M: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) which includes household, commercial and Institutional waste

The region generates 58,111 tons of municipal solid waste in 2003. The amount of principal recyclable material is estimated at 9,020 tons and supplemental recyclable material is measured to be 14,608 tons.

\[
\frac{9,020 + 14,608}{9,020 + 14,608 + 58,111} \times 100 = 28.91\%
\]

The 2003 recycling rate for the region is 28.91%, which exceeds the state’s mandated 25 percentage.

Additional Recycling Efforts

To increase the recycling rate, a greater effort will be necessary to encourage public participation in recycling. Some of the activities include curbside collection, convenient drop-off centers, and public education.

It is apparent that citizen participation in recycling programs, whether mandatory or voluntary, is highly dependent on the level of convenience provided. For instance, curbside collection will invariably divert more materials than drop-off centers. Likewise, residents may be more willing to participate in a commingled collection program than one which requires source separation into multiple containers, both in drop-off and curbside programs.

Due to the rural nature of the region, most localities are unable to provide curbside collection for recyclables at this time. The only area providing such service is the City of Emporia.

Other localities in the region may elect to maximize the convenience of drop-off programs by setting up more recycling centers and locating them at more convenient locations, such as large employment centers, grocery stores, schools, shopping centers, etc. Drop-off centers are the least costly method of collecting recyclables.
Public Education

Public awareness of solid waste issues in general, and recycling in particular, seems to be at an all time high. However, there are large segments of the population who remain uninformed of the growing costs of solid waste disposal and the need to reduce the amount of waste going into landfills. Effective public education therefore will be an indispensable component of any meaningful recycling program.

Recycling starts with education. All citizens in the Region need to understand why recycling is important and how recycling can be done effectively. Everyone must realize that recycling is not always a “profit-maker”, but it is a “cost-saver”. Businesses, institutions, and households must be taught how to prepare their recyclables for collection. Local and regional waste management planners must understand that alternative uses and markets for solid waste and recyclable materials have to be developed.

The jurisdictions in the Southern Crater Region can join together to promote recycling. Some low-to-zero-cost solid waste management options, such as resource reduction, reuse, and home composting, can also be promoted jointly. These activities rely heavily on the success of public education. The education efforts may be coordinated with local school systems, local litter control and recycling coordinators, Virginia Cooperative Extension Service, civic groups and, in particular, with private businesses and industries.

Educational programs may include elements such as printed and audiovisual materials, presentations, and neighborhood coordinator programs to encourage voluntary waste reduction and recycling efforts.
VII. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

This section addresses the issues of source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, incineration, and landfilling. Each of these elements of the hierarchy represents a planning opportunity for the local governments responsible for waste management.

Source Reduction

Source reduction is considered a good measure to prevent and/or reduce waste generation before it becomes a problem. It applies to steps that reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated.

There are many reasons for local governments to investigate source reduction opportunities. Simple economics is one of the most persuasive justifications for establishing a source reduction program. A source reduction program can save a community’s limited financial resources by reducing waste disposal expenditures.

The focus of the resource reduction program is public education. The region can target commercial, industrial and other large waste generators in promoting reductions in the use of materials such as office paper. Other measures include waste audits and evaluations, purchasing and inventory controls, etc.

Reuse

“Reuse” is a waste reduction strategy by which a product is used for the same or new purpose without undergoing a physical change. For example, the use of grocery store paper bags as household garbage bags is an example of reuse. However, burning the bag and spreading the ashes in the garden is not reuse, as the bag had to undergo a physical change.

Many source reduction and recycling strategies include reuse. The reason for investigating reuse strategies are the same as those for source reduction. Like source reduction, simple economics is one of the most persuasive justifications for employing reuse strategies. Reuse techniques help conserve precious landfill space.

The focus of reuse programs, like resource reduction, is public education. The waste exchange program, reuse of yard waste and composting, and education regarding buying habits all should be promoted in the region.

Recycling

Because of its benefits to the environment, recycling is often cited as one of the most desirable alternatives for solid waste management. Recycling waste materials saves nonrenewable natural resources, requires less energy in the manufacturing process, and reduces the toxicity and total amount of waste going to incinerators or being deposited in landfills.
Recycling is a continuous system or cycle of purchase, consumption, separation, collection, return to the manufacturing process, new products, and purchase of the new products. Once the recyclable material reaches a market, new products will be created, which may or may not be the same as the original. For true recycling to occur, those products must be purchased and the cycle begun again.

Resource Recovery/Waste-to-Energy

Resource recovery, or as it is more popularly called, “waste-to-energy”, is a form of solid waste incineration, with the added advantage of doing more than simply reducing the volume of solid waste to be landfilled to ash. In the process, it also recovers energy in the form of steam, heat or electricity. Solid waste contains many combustibles which can be burned; the burning of paper, cloth, plastic, wood, and others can be used to produce energy.

Resource recovery facilities are extremely expensive to build and require high levels of technological expertise to operate and to maintain. They also require the assurance of a large, readily-available solid waste stream. Both the high cost of such facilities, and the requirement of the high volume of solid waste source make this technique or waste management unlikely in the Southern Crater Region.

Incineration

A central incineration operation can reduce substantially the volume of solid waste collected by the local governments. This volume reduction results from the disposal of the resulting ash, instead of the garbage, in landfills. Volume reduction is of greatest value to communities where space for landfill development is at a premium. This is usually the case in high density urban areas. However, like the waste-to-energy operation, an incinerator which is built according to state-of-the-art technological standards, and operated safely to meet environmental safety standards, is a very expensive proposition.

Landfilling

Landfilling is the only method that all of the jurisdictions in the region use to dispose of municipal solid waste. In recent years, findings conclude that a poorly operated landfill can pose significant health and environmental risks, especially as the result of leachate and gas releases. As a consequence, Virginia regulations have been tightened to govern the location, design, and operation of landfills. The need to meet tighter regulations, coupled with the scarcity of available land that is both technically suitable and reasonably accessible from the population centers, is greatly increasing the costs of landfills.

Given that the region is mostly rural, thereby resulting in both reduced land costs and reduced difficulty of landfill siting, there are few other choices, but landfills at this time.
VIII. THE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Southern Crater Regional solid waste management programs primarily consist of collection, recycling, and disposal. Based on the existing solid waste operation in the region, the local economies, the projected population growth and development, and the examinations of all waste management options, the following recommendations are presented as the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for the Southern Crater Region.

The Plan consists of recommended collection, recycling and landfilling programs. It also contains recommendations for joint efforts in public education to increase the awareness of recycling to maximize the effectiveness of recycling.

The possible impacts of the recommended solid waste management program on each of the following areas are discussed: environmental, land use, financial, and economical growth.

Waste Collection

The existing waste collection system in the region would continue to serve the localities during the planning years. The existing collection system incorporates curbside collection in six towns and the City of Emporia. The public “green box” maintenance system in Greensville County, and convenience centers and transfer station systems in the remainder of the region. These services would be evaluated and necessary changes would be made as new collection programs develop or new service needs arise.

Waste collection and transfer service can impact upon the environment. Collection services require trucks to be dispersed throughout the region. The exhaust emissions from the collection vehicles contribute to the degradation of the region’s air quality, although the degree of degradation is probably nominal. The level of air pollution would increase as waste and curbside recycling collection services were expanded.

Runoff from “green box” sites can also negatively impact surface and groundwater resources. The runoff can filter through the refuse collected at drop-off sites and produce leachate. The leachate could then flow into surface waters or leach into groundwater resources. Again, the extent and severity of this potential hazard is not known.

Land use impacts of the existing collection system are minimal. It would be best to site collection truck maintenance centers in industrial areas. It would be preferable to locate convenience centers or green boxes in either commercial or agricultural areas.
The economic growth benefits of the existing collection system would also be very minimal. The population, as well as employment in the region is projected to grow slightly in the next twenty years. No expansion of existing waste collection operations is recommended at this time.

Recycling

The existing recycling program in the region primarily consists of drop-off centers at various county convenience centers and the Greensville County landfill, a curbside collection program in Emporia, and limited collection of recyclables by private or civic groups. Dinwiddie, Greensville, Surry and Sussex Counties are encouraged to follow suit and provide additional drop-off centers in those counties for the collection of aluminum, glass, newspaper, plastic and metal cans.

Environmental impacts related to drop-off collection centers would be minimal. The centers are recommended to be located near schools, major employment centers and commercial centers for easy access.

Drop-off centers would be compatible land uses if located near commercial/retail or light industrial areas.

The implementation of recycling programs would have major impacts on the overall waste management system throughout the region. Recycling programs will reduce the area’s required landfill disposal capacity needs. This would, in turn, help to extend the useful life of each landfill in the region.

As far as the economic impact, the expansion of recycling programs would result in additional jobs and activities in the region. New jobs would have a multiplier effect on local economies.

Public Education

Waste management specialists testify that public education is vital for successful waste reduction. Studies indicate that education increases participation in recycling programs. Citizens who receive the facts about the benefits of recycling and waste reduction, and specific information about how to reduce waste and how and where to recycle, are more likely to choose to participate.

It is recommended that the jurisdictions in the region team up to promote the benefits of recycling. The program would be implemented in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Waste Management, local litter control and recycling coordinators, the extension service, businesses and civic groups.
The objectives of the program are to increase, on a voluntary basis, the number of households using drop-off and buy-back recycling centers, participation in the curbside recycling program, and participation in the composting/mulching program; increasing the number of households leaving grass clippings on lawns, and/or composting leaves and grass; changing consumer purchasing habits to focus on minimal packaging, and the purchase or exchange of reusable and used products, and those made from recycled or recycled materials; facilitating charity collection programs; and encouraging the recycling or proper disposal of special wastes.

The negative environmental impacts of public education on source reduction and reuse would be very minimal. Positive impacts would include a reduction in the increase of the solid waste stream and a reduction in the improper disposal of special waste. Energy and resources would also be conserved.

The land use impacts of public education on source reduction and recycling would be minimal. There may be an increase in yard and garage sales in residential areas, which may result in the need for regulations.

The cost of public education programs is difficult to estimate. It is anticipated that the educational program would result in the increased participation in recycling, which would achieve savings in avoided landfill expenditures. The educational functions might be carried out using those revenues saved at the landfill, and with additional assistance from other state, regional and local agencies.

The resource reduction and reuse activities would have a minimal impact on economic growth in the service area. Recycling activities would have a modest impact on economic growth.

Residential source reduction, reuse and recycling activities are first priorities of the state. The recommended program would divert waste from landfills. Energy and other natural resources would be conserved. Education is essential for increasing participation in waste reduction activities and increasing involvement in recycling. Avoided landfilling expenditures would be greater than estimated program costs.

Landfilling

Currently all jurisdictions in the region are dependent upon sanitary landfills for the disposal of solid waste. For the next twenty years, these jurisdictions will remain dependent on landfills for their waste disposal.

The Atlantic Waste Disposal Sanitary Landfill facility in Sussex County has a remaining capacity of 7,150,000 tons as of December 31, 2002, DEQ records. Wastes from the Counties of Dinwiddie, Surry and Sussex are currently being disposed of at this facility. The Atlantic Waste Disposal will continue to take care of the waste disposal needs of Dinwiddie, Surry and Sussex Counties for the next twenty year planning period.
Greensville County is procuring an engineering firm to assist in the development of the first of two Subtitle D Cells at the existing landfill. The second cell will be established in 2007. Each cell will be approximately four acres and will be built between the two currently operated cells. The waste will continue to piggyback on the slope of the existing cells until the year 2012. An engineering study has predicted this expansion will keep the Greensville County Landfill operational until 2017. After the year 2017, the County will consider other waste disposal options including private landfills. The Atlantic has enough capacity to accommodate Greensville County’s needs.
RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE REGIONAL
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE SOUTHERN CRATER SOLID WASTE PLANNING AREA

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Section 10.1-1411 of the Code of Virginia, the Southern Crater Solid Waste Planning Area was designated by the Virginia Department of Waste Management as a planning area on August 29, 1991; and

WHEREAS, the Southern Crater Solid Waste Planning Area is comprised of the following jurisdictions: City of Emporia and the Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Sussex and Surry; and

WHEREAS, Section 9 VAC 20-130-30 of the Code of Virginia requires that Solid Waste Planning Areas develop comprehensive and integrated solid waste management plans that at a minimum consider and address all components of the following hierarchy: source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery (waste to energy), incineration, and landfilling; and

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) requires the submittal of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for the Southern Crater Solid Waste Planning Area by July 1, 2004. The Plan has been prepared in accordance with DEQ guidelines and all required information is included as requested by member jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the Crater Planning District Commission advertised and sponsored a public hearing on the proposed Regional Solid Waste Management Plan in order to receive public input regarding the plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Crater Planning District Commission, on this 16th day of June, 2004, hereby approves the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for the Southern Crater Solid Waste Planning Area for submittal to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by July 1, 2004.

\[6-11-04\]
Date

\[6/16/04\]

Chairman

Executive Director
Minutes of the Public Hearing Meeting of the Southern Crater Regional Solid Waste Management Plan held on Wednesday, June 16, 2004, in the Sussex County Human Services Building at 20103 Princeton Road, Sussex County Courthouse.

Staff Present: Victor Liu, CPDC  
Ralph Anderson, City of Emporia

Citizens Present: None

The public hearing meeting started at 10:00 a.m. There were no citizens in attendance. The meeting was adjourned at 10:20 a.m.
Public Input Solicited for Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for Southern Crater Region

The Crater Planning District Commission (CPDC) is taking this opportunity to notify you about this project so that we may benefit from your input as we prepare the Plan. This is your opportunity to present preliminary information to CPDC. Your contribution at this time will greatly assist in making sure that the document is complete, well planned and incorporates the public’s opinions.

In the early 1990’s, the CPDC prepared a Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP), which has been utilized to coordinate solid waste activities among its 13 local jurisdictions in the Southern Crater Region for the past eleven years.

(Your locality) is a member of the Region. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) has requested all SWMPs in the Commonwealth of Virginia be prepared consistent with the new regulations governing Solid Waste Management. The Southern Crater region must provide a plan for solid waste management for the next 20 years, or through the year 2024.

The new Plan is to be submitted to the VDEQ by July 1, 2004. CPDC will work with (your locality) to prepare the submission of this Plan. A draft Plan is expected to be completed and available by March 15, 2004. This will allow for public review and public hearing in the spring of 2004.

To help us with the process of updating this plan, we encourage you

- To review the January 1992 Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for the Southern Crater Region. Copies are available at the CPDC office, 1964 Wakefield Street, Petersburg, Virginia 23805; and at (your local address).

- To review the Department of Environment Quality’s Waste Management website at www.deq.state.va.us/waste/planning.html, for more information about the solid waste management planning regulations.

- To make your comments concerning the preparation of the 2004 plan---- in person by placing a telephone call to (local contact, local telephone#), or in writing by sending a letter to (local contact, and address), or in writing by sending an e-mail to this address vliu@cpd.state.va.us.

The Southern Crater Region members include the City of Emporia, the Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Surry and Sussex, and the Towns of Claremont, Dendron, Jarratt, McKenney, Stony Creek, Surry, Wakefield, and Waverly.
Notice of Public Meeting and Public Comment

The Crater Planning District Commission seeks written and oral comments from interested parties on the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. A public hearing will be held June 16, 2004, at 10:00 a.m. in the Sussex County Human Services Building at 20103 Princeton Road, Sussex County Courthouse.

The Plan, developed as required by Amendment 1, 9VAC20-130-10 et seq., defines the integrated waste management objectives, strategies and implementation processes for the region over the next 20 years. Localities within the Crater Planning District covered by this Plan are the City of Emporia and the Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Sussex and Surry. A draft copy of the Plan is available for review at the Crater Planning District Commission office, 1964 Wakefield Street, Petersburg, Virginia. Questions should be addressed to Mr. Victor Liu, Crater PDC, Post Office Box 1808, Petersburg, Virginia 23805, telephone (804) 861-1666, or e-mail vliu@cpd.state.va.us.