

Regional Solid Waste Management Plan: Data Worksheet

Instructions: Please complete this worksheet with the requested information for your jurisdiction. This information is needed to fulfill the requirements defined in VA Code Section 20-130-120. Planning requirements.

This data will be aggregated to inform the regional Solid Waste Management Plan. Please provide detailed, quantitative data where applicable, and attach additional documentation as needed.

1. Population information and projections

Review the current population and future growth trends in the accompanying document and provide any additional data or context needed to best describe your jurisdiction.

2. Urban concentrations, geographic conditions, economic growth and development, transportation conditions, and related factors

Review the analysis in the accompanying document and provide any additional data or context needed to best describe local conditions related to solid waste management.

3. Reuse and recycling markets

Review the section on reuse and recycling markets from the prior plan. Describe the existing local markets in your jurisdiction that support material reuse and recycling, using the following table for reference.

Item/Sector	Examples of Reuse Markets
Clothing & Textiles	Thrift stores, consignment shops, online resale platforms (e.g., ThredUp, Poshmark), clothing swaps.
Furniture & Household Goods	Garage sales, flea markets, antique shops, Habitat for Humanity ReStores, community free exchange sites.
Building Materials	Architectural salvage yards, deconstruction companies, businesses that clean and resell old bricks (like those saving old bricks from demolition).
Packaging	Deposit-return systems for bottles and cans, reusable food containers in restaurants, subscription services with durable, returnable shipping containers.
Tools & Equipment	Tool libraries where residents can borrow items, businesses that refurbish and resell broken appliances.
Electronics & Devices	Companies that refurbish and resell used cell phones, computers, and tablets; repair services.
Material	Examples of Recycling Markets
Paper & Cardboard	Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), paper mills, brokers, commercial recycling processors.
Metals (Aluminum & Steel)	Scrap metal dealers, foundries, manufacturers (end-users), brokers.
Plastics (e.g., PET #1, HDPE #2)	Plastic recycling facilities, processors that create pellets/flakes, manufacturers.
Glass	Glass processors, bottle manufacturers, road construction companies.
E-Waste (Electronics)	Specialized electronics recyclers, asset recovery businesses.
Tires	Tire recycling facilities, rubber processors.

Reuse Markets	
Recycling Markets	

4. All known solid waste disposal sites

This list of existing and planned solid waste facilities is compiled from the last plan update and DEQ Solid Waste Permits. Please review the table below:

- **Provide Missing Data:** If you know any missing information (Status, Address, Facility Type, Permit Year, Capacity, Lifespan), input it into the table and highlight the entry.
- **Add Facilities:** If you are aware of any additional facilities, add their name and associated details below the chart.

Jurisdiction	Status	Facility Name	Address	Facility Type	Permit Year	Capacity	Expected Life
Albemarle		Darden Towe Park Debris Site					
		Mint Springs Valley Park Debris Site					
	Closed	Keene Sanitary Landfill		Sanitary Landfill	1974		
	Active	Panorama Paydirt	398 Panorama Rd	Compost			
Charlottesville	Active	Ivy Solid Waste and Recycling Center (RSWA)	4576 Dick Woods Rd	Transfer Station	1997		
	Active	University of Virginia Health System	1215 Lee Street				
	Closed	University of Virginia	575 Alderman Road				
	Closed	Virginia Ambulatory Surgery Center	337 15th Street Southwest				
	Closed	Martha Jefferson Hospital	459 Locust Ave	RMW Incineration			
	Closed	Ivy Sanitary Landfill	4576 Dick Woods Road				
	Closed	Eldercare Gardens Nursing Home	1150 Northwest Dr				
	Closed	Ivy Sanitary Landfill	4576 Dick Woods Road		1997		
		Avon Street Debris Site	1525 Avon Street				

		Melbourne Road Shop Debris Site					
		Pen Park Shop Debris Site					
		Chris Greene Lake Park	4450 Chris Greene Lake Rd				
		Avon Landfill	Intersection of Interstate 64 Along Avon Street Ex				
		Arboristry - Organic Matters	2392 Clements Hollow Lane				
	Closed	HCMF Heritage Hall-Charlottesville					
Fluvanna	Inactive	Dominion Energy Virginia – Bremono Power Station	1038 Bremono Road				
	N/A	Dominion Energy Virginia – Bremono Power Station	1038 Bremono Road				
	Closed	Fluvanna County of - Sanitary Landfill	11206 West River Rd				
	Post Closure	Fluvanna County of - Sanitary Landfill	11206 West River Rd				
	Active	Zion Crossroads Recycling Park Inc	73 Hunters Branch Rd				
	Active	Troy Transfer	5498 Richmond Road				
	Active	BFI Fluvanna Transcycling	131 Hunters Branch Rd				
	Closed	Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women	144 Prison Ln				
Greene		Greene County- Emergency Permit					
	Active	Greene County Transfer Station	386 Mays Rd				
	Clean Closed	Greene County Transfer Station	386 Mays Rd				

	Closed	Greene County Transfer Station	386 Mays Rd				
	Post Closure	Greene County Transfer Station/Sanitary Landfill	386 Mays Rd				

5. Waste management programs

Describe the existing solid waste management programs within your jurisdiction, organized by the following categories.

Category	Description
Source Reduction	
Reuse	
Recycling	
Resource Recovery	
Incineration	
Storage	
Treatment	
Disposal	
Litter Control	

6. Outreach programs

Provide a description of your jurisdiction's existing outreach programs and education strategies, organized by the following categories:

Category	Description
Waste Exchange	
Public Education	
Public Participation	
Source Reduction	
Reuse	
Recycling	

7. Procedures for and results of evaluating solid waste collection, including transfer stations

<p>Data Reporting Procedures: Describe your jurisdiction's processes and data sources for calculating the waste management figures submitted to the TJPDC for the regional annual recycling and municipal solid waste report to DEQ. <i>(Reference TJPDC's data collection procedures in the accompanying document.)</i></p>	
<p>Data Quality and Limitations: Does the reported data represent your jurisdiction's overall municipal solid waste management</p>	

landscape? Please identify any known data gaps or limitations.	
System Evaluation: Describe the procedures and results used to evaluate your solid waste collection system, including the operation and performance of any associated transfer stations.	
Additional Information	

8. 20-year needs assessment

Review the assessment of all current and predicted needs for solid waste management for a period of 20 years (in the accompanying document). Describe any specific actions to be taken to meet those needs.

9. Meeting the Minimum Recycling Rate (25%)

Describe how your jurisdiction will meet or exceed the minimum recycling rate of 25% for total municipal solid waste as specified in § 10.1-1411 of the Code of Virginia. (If duplicative, this section can reference your locally specific implementation plan.)

10. Goal Setting

Review state requirements for implementation planning and the current Solid Waste Management Plan (2021- 2026) Goals. The regional goals will be used to guide the rest of the implementation planning process beginning at our January TAC meeting. That process will result in locally specific objectives that incorporate the remaining basic planning elements seen in the chart below.

VA SWMP Implementation Planning Requirements
A. Basic planning elements:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objectives for solid waste management within the planning unit; 2. A discussion as to how the plan will be implemented and tracked, consisting of an integrated waste management strategy to support and promote the hierarchy set forth at 9VAC20-130-30; and giving preference to alternatives in the following order of priority: source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, incineration, and landfilling; 3. Definition of incremental stages of progress toward the objectives and schedule for their implementation, including, for compliance with 9VAC20-81-450, specific solid waste management facility names, facility capacities, and life based on 20-year need; 4. Strategy for the provision of necessary funds and resources; 5. Descriptions of the funding and resources necessary, including consideration of fees dedicated to future facility development; 6. Strategy for public education and information on source reduction, reuse, and recycling; and 7. Consideration of public and private sector partnerships and private sector participation in execution of the plan. Existing private sector recycling operations should be incorporated in the plan, and the expansion of such operations should be encouraged.
<p>Source: https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title9/agency20/chapter130/section120/</p>

Current Plan (2021 - 2026) Goals
Planning Goal 1: Maintain an efficient and effective solid waste management system.
Planning Goal 2: Source Reduction and Reuse Goal: To reduce the quantity of waste generated through source reduction, reuse, and other waste reduction techniques.
Recycling Goal 1: Continually improve recycling rate to meet the state-mandated rate and maintain a regional rate that is competitive with the national rate.
Recycling Goal 2: Stimulate demand for a circular economy.
Resource Recovery and Waste Goal 1: Provide environmentally sound solid waste collection facilities that are convenient to the region’s residents.
Resource and Recovery Waste Goal 2: Comply with Federal and State regulations Goal.

Are these goals still the right targets for the next 20 years? Is anything missing from the existing goal structure (Planning, Recycling, and Resource & Recovery Waste Goals)? Are there any goals that need to be rephrased or added to better reflect current priorities?

Glossary

Agricultural Waste: solid waste produced from farming operations, or related commercial preparation of farm products for marketing.

Commingled: refers to the collection of recyclable materials in a manner so that the producer does not have to separate the materials by type; this is done after collection.

Commercial Waste: solid waste generated by establishments engaged in business operations other than manufacturing or construction. This category includes, but is not limited to, stores, markets, offices buildings, restaurants, and shopping centers.

Compost: a stabilized organic product produced by the controlled aerobic decomposition of organic material so that the product can be handled, stored and applied to the land. Compost can be utilized in a number of different applications, allowing for the beneficial reuse of organic wastes.

Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD): solid waste produced during construction, remodeling, repair or destruction of pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. CDD includes, but is not limited to, lumber, wire, sheetrock, broken brick, shingles, glass, pipes, concrete, paving materials, and metals and plastics if they are part of the construction material or empty containers for such materials. Paints, coatings, solvents, asbestos-containing material, any liquid, compressed gases, or semisolids and garbage are not CDD.

Debris Waste: waste resulting from land clearing operations, including, but not limited to, stumps, wood, brush, leaves, soils and road spoils.

Domestic (or Household/Residential) Waste: any waste material, including garbage, trash and refuse from households, such as single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels.

Disposal: discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or any constituent of it may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters.

Hazardous Waste: is defined by the Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulation, 9VAC20-60-12 et seq.

Incineration: controlled combustion of solid waste for disposal.

Industrial Waste: any solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a regulated hazardous waste, including waste from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agriculture chemicals; food and related by-products; inorganic chemicals' iron and steel manufacturing; nonferrous metals/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins; pulp and paper manufacturing; rubber; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. Industrial waste does not include mining waste or oil or gas waste.

Inert Waste: solid waste that is physically, chemically, and biologically stable, including dirt, concrete, and rock, which are not regulated. Metal, construction debris, stumps, logs, and scrap lumber are regulated as of 1994 and must be disposed in a single-lined cell.

Integrated Solid Waste Management: the practice of managing solid waste using several complementary components, including source reduction, reuse, recycling, resource recovery, and incineration.

Landfill: an area of land where solid waste is buried. **Leachate:** the liquid resulting from precipitation percolating through landfills and containing soluble or suspended degradation products of waste. **Litter:** all non-biodegradable material discarded illegally on public or private land.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): a solid waste facility for the collection, processing and recovery of material such as metals from solid waste or for the production of fuel from solid waste.

Monitoring Well: a well point below the ground surface at a landfill site used for obtaining periodic water samples from groundwater for analysis.

Mulch: woody waste consisting of stumps, trees, limbs, branches, bark, leaves and other clean wood waste that has undergone size reduction by grinding, shredding, or chipping.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): waste that is normally composed of residential, commercial and institutional solid waste and residues derived from the combustion of these wastes.

Non-Regulated Landfill: a landfill accepting certain inert materials not regulated by the state, including rubble, concrete, broken bricks, and bricks and blocks.

Principal Recycled Material (PRM): paper, metal (except automobile bodies), plastic, glass, yard waste, wood, and textiles. This does not include large diameter tree stumps.

Recycling: 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. Recycling does not include processes that only involve size reduction.

Resource Recovery: the creation of usable energy from solid waste through the burning of solid waste to produce steam or electricity or other fuels.

Re-use: the practice of repeating use of a material rather than disposing of or recycling it.

Sanitary Landfill: an engineered land burial facility for the disposal of solid waste which is so located, designed, constructed and operated to contain and isolate the solid waste so that it does not pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment.

Septage/Sludge: Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste with similar characteristics and effects generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, air pollution control facility, or any other waste producing facility.

Solid Waste: any garbage, refuse, sludge, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but not including (i) solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, (ii) solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or in industrial discharges which are sources subject to 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.

Solid Waste Management: Systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source reduction, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste or resource recovery.

Source Reduction: reducing the amount of waste generated by an activity at the point of creation. This may occur through the design, manufacture, and sale of products and packaging with minimal volume and toxicity and longer lifetimes.

Source Separation: the segregation of various materials from the waste stream at the point of generation for recycling. For example, household glass and newsprint collection apart from trash.

Supplemental Recyclable Material (SRM): waste tires, used oil, used oil filters, used antifreeze, automobile bodies, construction waste, demolition waste, debris waste, batteries, ash, sludge or large diameter tree stumps.

Tipping Fee: a fee levied in the disposal of solid waste, generally at a landfill. The fee is usually on a per ton basis.

Transfer Station: any solid waste storage or collection facility at which solid waste is transferred from collection vehicles to haulage vehicles for transportation to a central solid waste management facility for disposal, incineration, or resource recovery.

Treatment: Process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological nature or composition of any waste to render it more stable, safer for transport, or more amenable to use, reuse, reclamation, or recovery.

Vegetative Waste: decomposable materials generated by yard and lawn care or land-clearing activities and including, but not limited to, leaves, grass trimmings, and woody wastes such shrub and tree prunings, bark, limbs, roots, and stumps.

Waste Hierarchy: The EPA and State regulatory ranking of methods for handling solid waste in order of preference. The top of the hierarchy is source reduction and reuse, followed by recycling, with waste combustion and/or landfilling at the bottom, or at least preferred, on the hierarchy.

White Goods: stoves, refrigerators, water heaters, and other large appliances.

Yard Waste: decomposable waste materials generated by yard and lawn care and including leaves, grass trimmings, brush, wood chips, and shrub and tree trimmings. Yard waste is a kind of vegetative waste; yard waste shall not include roots or stumps that exceed six inches in diameter.