ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS LOUDOUN COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

LOUDOUN COUNTY AD HOC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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Mr. Jim Burton, Supervisor, Former Mercer District

Ms. Eleanor Towe, Supervisor, Blue Ridge District

The Honorable Keith Reasoner, Mayor of Hamilton

The Honorable Steve Morgart, Mayor of Hillsboro

The Honorable Elaine Walker, Mayor of Lovettsville

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS LOUDOUN COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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The Charge

In July of 2002, I agreed to serve as Chair of the Ad Hoc Solid Waste Management Planning Committee (the Committee). The Committee's charge from the Board of Supervisors was to conduct a review of the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and to complete any and all revisions in time for a final approval by July 2003.

I soon realized that reviewing and revising the Solid Waste Management Plan was a multifaceted challenge. Solid waste management has technical, financial, environmental, legal, regulatory, political, policy, and marketplace dimensions. I also realized that, as a changing and growing County, the plan had to answer to many groups and individuals or stakeholders. These stakeholders included individual citizens, major solid waste customers and contract holders (Towns and HOA's), environmental advocacy groups, and the solid waste industry service providers who collect, transport, recycle and dispose of the solid waste generated in the nation's second fastest growing County. Participation from these stakeholders was very important in conducting a meaningful process and in creating a workable plan.

Satisfying Many Stakeholders

First of all, the plan had to meet the State regulations for solid waste management planning (9 VAC 20-130-10 *et seq.*). The regulations state that "every city, county, and town in the Commonwealth--singly or in conjunction with other jurisdictions as a planning district--must submit a completely revised solid waste management plan between July 1, 2003, and July 1, 2004."

Second, the plan had to address the solid waste management needs of the entire Loudoun County Solid Waste Management Planning District (LCSWMPD). The District includes the Towns of Hamilton, Hillsboro, Leesburg, Lovettsville, Middleburg, Purcellville, and Round Hill, as well as the unincorporated portions of the County. In addition to my Board colleagues, Supervisors Burton and Towe, I asked each Town to name an official representative to the Committee. I believe that I speak for each Committee member when I say that the cooperation between the County and the Towns has been most productive and gratifying in working together on this plan. It really WAS work and the Committee members were diligent in their attendance and in working through lengthy meetings full of complex discussions and decisions.

Finally, it was clear to me that the plan had to be developed through a process of collaboration with all the affected parties. An open and deliberative approach to the plan's development and review is not only required by State regulation, but has helped to ensure that the ideas and concerns of the varying individuals and constituent groups are served by the plan.

The Process

Prior to the first meeting, I sent background information to all members of the Board of Supervisors and to the Town representatives. The background information included the County's Solid Waste Ordinances, Summary reports on the activities and recommendations from previous solid waste citizens' committees, State regulations and requirements governing solid waste management planning, and the District's 1995 Solid Waste Management Plan.

I also sent letters of invitation and announcement of the planning process to approximately 150 organizations and individuals. The invitations went to permitted solid waste collectors, solid waste management facility operators, Large Homeowners' Associations (HOAs) and residential managers, leaders of Loudoun environmental groups, and respondents to the solid waste survey of businesses that had indicated an interest in the planning process. I encouraged these parties to attend meetings of the Ad Hoc SWMP Committee and advised them that more formal public input opportunities would be available.

The Committee met eight times between September 2002 and February 2003 with advance meeting notices placed on the public calendar; each meeting was open to the public for attendance. Copies of meeting packets and presentation materials were provided to the Committee in advance. The materials were also available at each meeting and available upon request. Members of the public who were in attendance often addressed the Committee to ask questions, provide information, or make comment. Each meeting had an agenda, a meeting summary from the previous meeting, records of straw votes from the previous meeting, and staff responses to requests for information or to the Committee's direction for action. In addition to meeting discussions, the Committee also received letters from interested parties and solid waste industry representatives. Copies of all letters and responses were provided to the Committee.

The first two meetings involved staff presentations on background information. By the second meeting and in several subsequent meetings, the Committee was considering a series of issues and options and began taking straw votes on issues regarding the District's solid waste management system. The votes on issues and options occurred through the October meetings with final resolution of outstanding issues decided in November. The Committee's decisions formed a series of Findings and Recommendations that were the subject of the January public input session and that ultimately became Chapter 5 of the plan.

Community Comments

The Committee responded to letters from members of the solid waste industry and initiated discussion on concerns for a lack of recycling infrastructure in the County, business interest in expanding into recycling operations, and a request to lower the tipping fees at the LCSWMF to foster competition, especially for independent solid waste collectors who do not have a facility in the County.

The Committee's findings reflect these discussions and recommend a public-private partnership to site, construct, and operate a recycling transfer station at the Loudoun County Landfill within a prescribed set of parameters. The Committee also spent considerable time on a particular company's request to lower the tipping fees at the LCSWMF to foster competition. This request to consider relief to small independent solid waste haulers led to the Committee's request for more information. The request also provided guidance to staff that two objectives should be considered in reviewing the tipping fees – conservation of landfill capacity and a more revenue neutral operation that would cover operational and perhaps capital costs.

The County's solid waste consultant completed a preliminary study describing four scenarios, each with a goal of capturing increased waste stream percentages and on a given pricing structure. Each scenario also provided estimates of revenue that would be generated and the projected amount of landfill capacity that would be consumed. The Committee's findings include a recommendation that would adjust tipping fees at the Landfill with the dual goals of conserving capacity and revenue neutrality.

A public input session initially scheduled for December was postponed until January due to weather conditions. I sent 247 invitations to the growing list of interested parties. The list included the Board, Town Councils and Mayors, the largest HOA's and property management companies, environmental and other interest groups, individuals or groups who asked to be included on the outreach list, and solid waste industry representatives from the County's regulated solid waste community of permitted solid waste collectors and facility operators.

McCaffery Associates conducted this session using the small group networking process to allow key citizens, government and industry representatives to learn of the Plan's key elements, to react to the Committee's proposals, and to propose additions, deletions or changes to the Plan before it was finalized. Staff made brief presentations on the topics of collection, disposal, recycling, environmental protection, and policy, planning and public information, followed by a small group discussion of the Committee's recommendations for activities or policies on each respective topic.

The Committee had an additional meeting to consider the comments from the public input session. At its February 12, 2003 meeting, the Committee decided to send the Draft SWMP to the Board of Supervisors, recommending a Public Hearing and consideration by the Board of Supervisors and each member Town.

Major Plan Elements

The SWMP's major elements are:

- Introduction and Goals for the Plan (Chapter 1)
- ◆ Description of the Types and Quantities of Waste Generated in the District (Chapter 2)

- Description of the District's Solid Waste Management System including collection, transportation, transfer and processing facilities, disposal facilities and analyses of the capacity of these components to sustain service; a description of roles of the Towns, the County and the private sector solid waste industry in solid waste services; recycling rates and how to sustain and improve recycling; and issues and service gaps in the District's solid waste management system (Chapter 3).
- ♦ Solid Waste Hierarchy of Waste Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, Waste-to-Energy, and Landfilling (Chapter 4)
- ◆ Committee Findings (Chapter 5)
- Objectives and Ways to Implement the Plan Objectives (Chapters 6 and 7)
- Current and Future Funding for the Solid Waste Management Plan Objectives (Chapter 8); and
- Description of public participation in the Plan's formation (Chapter 9).

Major Committee Findings Solid waste planning deficiencies:

- Regional planning agencies (MWCOG and/or NVPA) should conduct a study of construction and demolition waste to determine the quantity generated, the waste composition, the present disposition of the waste, and the capacity of the region to manage this waste for the next 20 years.
- The District should proactively plan and prepare for waste management services in natural and manmade disasters. Debris waste management permits and a protocol for provision of services, and reciprocal support agreements with other jurisdictions are key provisions of this effort.
- The District members will routinely review the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Plan and ensure that the solid waste management system is functioning as envisioned. The District members have committed to a formal biannual process that will assess the validity of the plan's assumptions on waste generation, facility capacity and external factors, and identify any revisions to the plan that may be appropriate.

The Committee recommends that the District's current reliance on private sector provision of solid waste collection services continue. Minimum service standards continue to be set by the Towns through contractual terms, and by the County through regulations.

Solid Waste Management Facilities:

- Facility capacity to process vegetative waste and construction and demolition waste is adequate to address all District needs during the 20 year planning period. No increases beyond those identified in the plan are needed or proposed.
- Facility capacity to process municipal solid waste is adequate to address the District's needs through the next 10 years. This finding will be closely monitored in the biennial review.

- The Committee recommended that the Board of Supervisors direct the County Administrator to develop and implement a plan that balances revenue neutrality with reasonable conservation of disposal capacity at the County's Solid Waste Management Facility.
- Lower tipping fees at the County facility respond to multiple private sector requests to foster competition in the collection segment of the industry.

Increase recycling and material reuse levels in the District to ensure compliance with State recycling mandates:

- Address the most critical deficit in rural recycling opportunities by immediately funding, constructing, and operating a Recycling Dropoff Center (DOC) in the Purcellville area.
- Provide DOCs as a routine part of capital facilities planning for every regional government facility.
- Pursue a private/public partnership to construct and operate a recycling depot at the County Solid Waste Management Facility to reduce or eliminate financial barriers to effective recycling currently faced by the providers of collection services.
- Rekindle the generic Recycling benefits message of the 1970s.
- Work to establish a waste exchange program that allows reuse of materials instead of disposal.

Environmental Protection initiatives:

- Increase the opportunity for Loudoun residents to dispose of household hazardous waste (HHW) by increasing the number of HHW collection events.
- Increase the opportunity for Loudoun residents to dispose of waste oil, antifreeze, and other special wastes by siting, construction, and operation of special waste collection centers in the eastern and western portions of the County.
- Increase the County regulatory oversight over processing and disposal of waste dirt, and burning of solid waste.

Implementation

The plan calls for scheduled annual reporting to the District and biennial review by the District. The annual report from Solid Waste Management Staff will keep District members apprised of the annual status of solid waste. The routine review of the District's solid waste management system every two years creates a system of accountability to determine if the system is working as anticipated or whether emerging conditions warrant a change. This feature of this Plan helps to guarantee the plan's viability over time by establishing an alert mechanism to signal a call for action.

Transmittal

I am grateful to the Committee and staff who have worked so diligently in developing this plan. I am especially grateful to the individual citizens, community group representatives, and members of the solid waste industry who spent their evenings at Committee meetings, even after a long day's work.

It is a privilege to submit this Solid Waste Management Plan for your consideration. I am confident that the Plan will guide our solid waste service providers in delivering services and will serve our citizens in providing safe and effective solid waste management practices.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sally R. Kurtz, Chair

Sally Kentz

Ad Hoc Solid Waste Management Planning Committee

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG): A non-residential waste generator of less than 100 kilograms per month (kg/m) (roughly 220 pounds or 25 gallons) of hazardous wastes, or less than 1 kg/m (roughly 2 pounds) of acutely hazardous waste and who never accumulates more than 1000 kg (roughly 5-55 gallon drums) of hazardous waste at any time. CESQG wastes are hazardous waste but are subject to reduced (exempted) hazardous waste management requirements under Federal Regulations and VHWMR 9 VAC 20-60-12 et seq.

Collector: A person or business who collects and transports solid waste or recyclables from residences or businesses for a fee. In Loudoun County, collectors are classified as Major or Minor.

Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D): Waste that is generated during the construction or demolition of buildings. C&D includes lumber, sheetrock, drywall, glass, pipes, concrete, bricks, etc. Trash generated at a construction site and paints are *not* C&D Waste.

Debris Waste: Waste that is generated from landclearing activities. Debris includes stumps, wood, brush, leaves, and soil.

Demolition Waste: Waste that is generated during the demolition of a building. Materials include those in C&D waste. In the Loudoun County Solid Waste Management Plan, Demolition Waste is discussed in conjunction with C&D waste.

Disposal: Disposal is the final destination of solid waste for the person currently possessing it. Legitimate methods of disposal include landfilling or incineration; other methods include illegal dumping into water or onto land, littering, illegal incineration, illegal burying of waste, and the leaking of waste due to improper handling.

Garbage: Garbage is a common term for municipal solid waste. It is composed of discarded materials and includes household trash.

Hazardous Waste: Hazardous wastes are wastes that, if not handled or disposed of properly, could cause injury or death, or damage or pollute land, air or water. Hazardous waste determinations are based on whether the waste is currently "listed" by the EPA or exhibits a "characteristic" of hazardous wastes. Listed wastes are waste that either exhibit one of the characteristics or contain any number of toxic constituents that have been show to be harmful to health and the environment. The EPA list includes over 400 hazardous wastes. Characteristics of hazardous waste are "Ignitable/Flammable", "Corrosive", "Reactive" or "Toxic".

Household Waste: Household waste is a term for garbage or trash generated in a residence.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW): Materials commonly found in households which, if handled or disposed of improperly, could cause damage to the home or the environment. HHWs include solvents, oil-based paint, insecticides, pesticides, herbicicdes, gasoline and other fuels, photographic chemicals, and swimming pool chemicals.

Integrated Solid Waste Management: A combination of techniques to economically and efficiently manage solid waste and incorporate source reduction, recycling and waste combustion and/or landfilling.

Industrial Waste: Waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes is not regulated as hazardous waste. Industrial waste does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

Institutional Waste: Waste generated by hospitals, nursing homes, schools, and other such institutions. Institutional waste can include several other types of waste, including municipal solid waste and medical waste.

Landfill: A solid waste management facility where waste is buried as the primary disposal method.

Loudoun County Solid Waste Management Facility (LCSWMF): A solid waste facility owned and operated by Loudoun County, located southeast of the Town of Leesburg. The LCSWMF features a sanitary landfill, a recycling dropoff center, a special waste dropoff center, and collection areas for scrap metal, waste tires, and vegetative waste.

Major Collector: A permitted collector that operates 4 or more vehicles and collects more than 2,000 tons of waste per year.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): A solid waste management facility that receives solid waste and then separates recyclable materials from non-recyclable wastes. The facility then markets the recyclable materials and disposes of the remaining waste.

Minor Collector: A permitted collector that operates fewer than 4 vehicles and collects less than 2,000 tons of waste per year.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Waste that is normally composed of residential, commercial, and institutional waste. MSW is also known commonly by the terms "refuse," "trash," or "garbage."

Nonhazardous Waste: Solid wastes not classified by listing or characteristic as hazardous waste.

Principal Recyclable Materials (PRMs): Includes paper, metal (except car bodies), plastic, glass, yard waste, wood, and textiles, or material as may be authorized by the Director of DEQ.

Recyclable Materials: Any material separated from the waste stream to be used in the manufacture of a new product.

Recycling: 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.

Recycling Dropoff Center (DOC): An approved site where recyclables are accepted from the public. A DOC does *not* feature any processing equipment.

Refuse: Refuse is a common term for municipal solid waste. It is composed of discarded materials and includes household trash. Refuse generally is solids, not liquids.

Residential Waste: Residential Waste is a term for garbage or trash generated in a residence.

Reuse: 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.

Rubbish: Rubbish is a common term referring to trash or garbage that is not generated *inside* a home. Rubbish includes trimmings from shrubs or trees, grass, rags, old printed matter, and other paper.

Sanitary Landfill: An engineered facility for the burial of solid waste. A Sanitary Landfill is located, designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain and isolate the buried waste and to minimize present or potential hazards to human health or the environment. The LCSWMF includes a sanitary landfill.

Solid Waste: Unwanted materials resulting from household disposal, commercial and industrial operations, agricultural operations, or community activities. Solid Waste includes garbage, refuse, sludge, or other discarded material. Solid Waste can be solids, liquids, semisolids, and gases. Solid Waste does not include materials found in sewage, materials found in irrigation return flows, or nuclear wastes and by-products.

Source Reduction: 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-separated Recyclables: Recyclable materials separated from the trash by the person that generated them. Recyclables placed in separate curbside containers by residents is an example of Source-separated Recyclables.

Supplemental Recyclable Materials: 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, or material as may be authorized by the Director of DEQ.

Trash: Trash is a common term for municipal solid waste. It is composed of discarded materials and includes household waste.

Vegetative Waste (VW): Decomposable materials generated by yard and lawn care or landclearing activities. Vegetative Waste includes leaves, grass, trimmings, shrub prunings, bar, limbs, roots, and stumps.

Vegetative Waste Management Facility (VWMF): A solid waste facility that collects, processes, and manages vegetative waste. Products from a VWMF include mulch and wood chips.

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.

Waste Transfer Station (WTS): A facility where solid waste is transferred from collection vehicles (e.g., trash trucks) to hauling vehicles (e.g., tractor trailers) for transport to another facility for disposal or resource recovery.

Yard Waste (YW): Materials generated by lawn and yard care. Yard waste includes leaves, grass, trimmings, and brush. Yard waste is a *kind* of vegetative waste; yard waste does *not* include roots or stumps larger than 6 inches in diameter.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAA: AAA Recycling and Trash Removal Services, Inc.

A&E: Architectural and Engineering

ARI: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute

BFI: Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc.

BOS: (Loudoun County) Board of Supervisors

C&D: Construction and Demolition

CESQG: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (of hazardous waste)

CFC: Chlorofluorocarbon

CIP: Capital Improvement Plan

CPG: Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines

CRT: Cathode Ray Tube

CSI: Con-Serv Industries, Inc.

CY: When "CY" *precedes* a year, it means "Calendar Year" (e.g., CY2003); when "CY" *follows* an expression of quantity, it means "Cubic Yards" (e.g., 5.000 CY).

DED: (Loudoun County) Department of Economic Development

DEQ: (Virginia) Department of Environmental Quality

DOC: Dropoff Center (Usually for recycling)

DOT: Department of Transportation

EPA: (United States) Environmental Protection Agency

FY: Fiscal Year; in Loudoun County, the Fiscal Year runs July 1 to June 30.

HCFC: Hydrochlorofluorocarbon

HH: Household

HOA: Homeowners' Association

HHW: Household Hazardous Waste

LCD: Land Clearing Debris

LCLF: Loudoun County Landfill

LCSWMF: Loudoun County Solid Waste Management Facility

LCSWMPD: Loudoun County Solid Waste Management Planning District

MARC: Maryland Rail Commuter Service

MRF: Materials Recovery Facility

MSW: Municipal Solid Waste

MWCOG: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

NGO: Non-governmental Organization

Ni-Cad: Nickel-Cadmium

NVRC: Northern Virginia Regional Commission

OSWM: (Loudoun County) Office of Solid Waste Management

P2: Pollution Prevention **PAYT:** Pay-As-You-Throw

PMSA: Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area; Loudoun County is part of the

Washington, DC, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

PRM: Principal Recyclable Material as defined by 9 VAC 20-130-10 et seq.

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RMW: Regulated Medical Waste

SRM: Supplemental Recyclable Material as defined by 9 VAC 20-130-10 et seq.

SWMF: Solid Waste Management Facility

SWMP: Solid Waste Management Plan

SWMPC: Ad Hoc Solid Waste Management Planning Committee

TS: Transfer Station

TSD: Treatment/Storage/Disposal Facility

UL: Underwriters Laboratories

UOFACMS: (Virginia) Used Oil, Filter, and Antifreeze Consumer Management

Study

VAC: Virginia Administrative Code.

VDOT: Virginia Department of Transportation

VW: Vegetative Waste

VWMF: Vegetative Waste Management Facility

WMX: Waste Management, Inc.

WRSWMF: Woods Road Solid Waste Management Facility

WTE: Waste-to-Energy

WTS: Waste Transfer Station