

**TEN YEAR MUNICIPAL
SOLID WASTE
REGIONAL PLAN**

**DICKSON COUNTY
SOLID WASTE REGION**

June, 1994

Prepared by

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PART I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region is a one county region. It was formed as a one county region because Dickson County:

1. has a balefill with a useful life of approximately 15 to 20 years.
2. has a baling operation and permitted balefill.
- ~~3. has seven existing manned convenience centers.~~
4. has a tire chopper site.
5. is already recycling.
6. has an excellent pick-up and landfill program.
7. Commissioners are of the opinion that the citizens of Dickson County prefer a single county Municipal Solid Waste Region.

The Region's needs include upgrading the existing "green box" collection system to an attended convenience center system with roll-off containers. The county is required to have a minimum of two convenience centers. The county currently has seven and is planning an eighth. Although there is a significant amount of industrial recycling in the county, there is a need for a more organized public recycling program. There is a need for a public information and education program as well as a method of collecting and properly disposing of household hazardous wastes. And finally, there is a need to allocate system costs more equitably.

The Region's goals and objectives are as follows:

GOALS

1. It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to make the region's citizens, commercial businesses, industries, and institutions active, participating partners in the reduction, recycling, reuse, management, collection, and disposal of the region's solid waste.
2. It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to reduce, reuse, and/or recycle as much of the region's waste as practical.
3. It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to dispose of the remaining solid waste in an environmentally safe manner as inexpensively as possible, considering all factors.

OBJECTIVES

1. It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to present information concerning our goals to the citizens of the region.

2. It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to educate our adults and children as to the importance of solid waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and the environmentally safe disposal of the remaining solid wastes.
 3. It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to assist our industries, commercial businesses, and institutions to reduce, reuse, and/or recycle their wastes as much as practical.
 4. ~~It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to inform the tax payers in our region of the costs of solid waste collection and disposal.~~
-

System elements will include an upgraded collection system consisting of eight attended convenience centers. The existing balefill will be upgraded with the required liner starting in 1996. The existing Class IV landfill and pit burner will greatly assist with the goal of reducing the volume disposed into the balefill by 25% on a per capita basis. The recycling program will consist of a recycling center, stationary and mobile bins, and a recycling coordinator. The coordinator will also spearhead the educational and public information program. An annual collection event will be used to collect household hazardous waste.

All new programs, services, and facilities will be coordinated with the existing system. The conversion from "green boxes" to convenience centers has already begun. The existing cardboard baler building will be converted to a recycling center. The existing landfill will be upgraded.

An implementation schedule is shown on Table 11-2, reproduced in this section.

This estimated 10 year system cost is shown on Table 11-10, reproduced in this section.

The responsibilities of the existing solid waste system rests with the county executive, county commission and solid waste manager and will continue to do so.

**TABLE 11-2
 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
 DICKSON COUNTY**

Task	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Submit 10 year plan	✓										
Landfill operator certified		✓									
Hire recycling/reduction/education coordinator		✓									
Educational program		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collection of household hazardous wastes, used auto fluids/oil and lead/acid batteries.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Industrial waste separation & reduction		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Establish advisory board		✓									
Establish speaker's bureau		✓									
Establish mobile collection bins for recycling						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Establish recycling center			✓								
Convert from green boxes to roll off containers with stationary compactors			✓	✓							
Establish eighth convenience center		✓									

TABLE 11-9
PROJECTED 10 YEAR BUDGET
DICKSON COUNTY

	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Base Budget ①	1,075,178	1,118,185	1,162,913	1,209,429	1,257,806	1,308,118	1,360,443	1,414,861	1,471,455	1,530,314
Eighth convenience center attendants ②		26,000	17,000	18,100	19,200	20,400	21,600	22,900	24,200	25,600
Recycling Coordinator ②		26,000	27,000	28,100	29,200	30,400	31,600	32,900	34,200	35,600
Prepare lined trench at landfill		—	—	500,000*	—	—	562,432*	—	—	632,600*
Recycling program (Table 6-7)		40,000	42,000	73,500	81,500	93,500	97,500	96,750	101,500	106,500
Education budget		10,000	10,400	10,800	11,250	11,700	12,200	12,700	13,200	13,700
Purchase roll-off containers and stationary compactors		50,000*	50,000*	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	—
Increased testing and quality assurance at balefill		—	—	11,000	11,400	11,900	12,400	12,900	13,400	13,900
Totals		1,270,185	1,309,313	1,850,929	1,410,356	1,476,018	2,098,175	1,643,011	1,657,955	2,358,214

① Base Budget is 1993-1994. Budget increased by 4% yearly. Additional items as required by the 1991 law and current regulations will be added. The Base Budget includes current collection, disposal, management, operation, and maintenance costs.

② Includes annual salary plus 30% fringe benefits.

* Indicates capital costs.

PART II

INTRODUCTION

The Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Region was formed to determine how best to deal with the solid waste needs of the region for the next 10 years. Part II of this plan examines all aspects of the region's waste problem.

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Chapter 1 Description of Municipal Solid Waste Region

General

The Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Region consists of Dickson County in north central Tennessee. See figure 1-1. The county covers an area of 491 square miles. The city of Charlotte is the county seat. Three cities within the county have populations exceeding 1,000, these being Burns, White Bluff and Dickson. The county is bisected by two major highways, US Highway 70, running east and west, and State Highway 48 running north and south. Interstate 40 also cuts across the southeast corner of the county.

Figure 1-2 shows the region including the major corporate limits, major highways and major geographical features of the area.

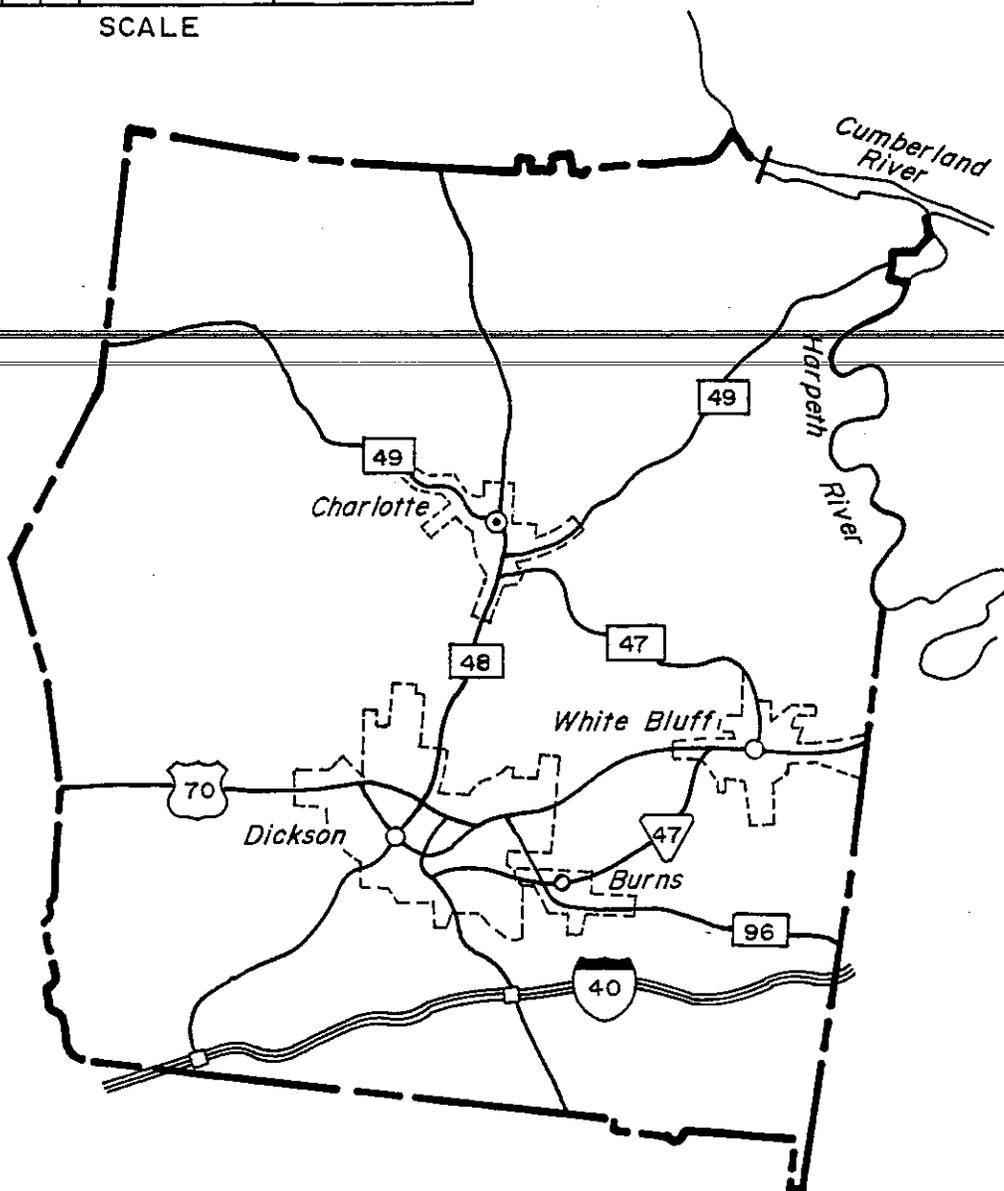
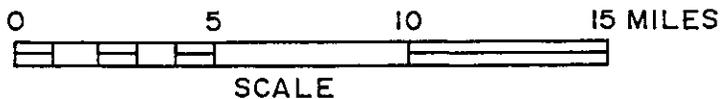
Regional Formation and Institutional Structure

In considering various regional options, the creation of the most efficient and practical region was the intention. Dickson County has a well established solid waste system which is capable of servicing the county's needs. For this reason, it was decided a single-county region would be the most simple and beneficial system to serve the needs of the county.

The Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Board consists of members from the county and major cities within the county. A list of these members is as follows:

Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Board

Name	Representing	Initial Terms (yrs)
Oscar Glenn Petty	Dickson County	2
James A. Wellons	Dickson County	2
Willis Gale Larkin	Dickson County	2
Gilbert Lankford	Dickson County	4
Thomas M. Nesbitt	Dickson County	4
Clayton Brazzell	Dickson County	4
Charles L. Bowen	Dickson County	6
Linda M. Hayes	Dickson County	6
Jewell Loggins	Dickson County	6
Mack Bennett	White Bluff	4
Alton Brown	Dickson	6
Billy Speight	Charlotte	4
Fred Albright	Vanleer	2
Linda Parker	Slayden	2
Mike Chandler	Burns	6



LEGEND

- ⊙ COUNTY SEAT
- CITY
- INTERSTATE ROUTE
- US ROUTE
- TN STATE PRIMARY
- CORPORATE LIMITS

FIGURE I-2

MAJOR CITIES AND HIGHWAYS
FOR
DICKSON COUNTY

This board is responsible for all planning and coordinating of the solid waste region and all proposals contained in this plan. In addition, this Board will be responsible for the required annual plan review. The general public is kept advised of the Board's progress through the local media.

Demographics

Dickson County has a population of 36,967 and a population density of 75.29 persons per square mile as determined by 1993 Census projections. Tables 1-1 through 1-6, included below, show the population distribution for the county as recorded in its Solid Waste Needs Assessment Plan as prepared by the Greater Nashville Regional Council.

The county is expected to undergo a period of moderate growth over the next ten years with the population increasing by 15% to 20%. This increase should cause a proportional increase in the solid waste generation for the region over the next decade.

**Table 1-1
 Population and Population Density In 1993**

Area (Sq. Miles)	Population	Population Density
491	36,967	75.29

** from Needs Assessment, Table 1-7*

**Table 1-2
 Regional Population by Urban and Rural Areas in 1991**

Urban		Rural	
Population	%	Population	%
23,570	66.0	12,119	34.0

** from Needs Assessment, Table 1-3*

**Table 1-3
 Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in 1990**

Age	Total	Male	%	Female	%
0-4	2,611	1,320	50.56	1,291	49.44
5-17	6,965	3,591	51.56	3,374	48.44
18-44	14,165	6,894	48.67	7,271	51.33
45-64	6,937	3,417	49.26	3,520	50.74
65+	4,383	1,803	41.14	2,580	58.86
Total	35,061	17,025	48.56	18,036	51.44

** from Needs Assessment, Table 1-4*

Table 1-4
Distribution of Population by Education
(Age 25 or Older)

	Number	%
Less than 9th Grade	4,115	27.24
High School (1-4)	8,311	55.03
College (1-4)	1,296	8.58
Post Graduate/Professional	741	4.91
Total	15,104	

** from Needs Assessment, Table 1-5*

Table 1-5
Distribution of Population by Type of Housing and Occupancy

	Total Units	Occupied	Owner	Rented
Single Family				
1, Detached	10,169	9,502	8,224	1,278
1, Attached	121	109	67	42
Multi-Family				
2	511	462	39	423
3-4	346	291	9	282
5-9	334	285	8	277
10-19	348	328	2	326
20-49	28	28	1	27
50 or more	0	0	0	0
Institutional	529	0	0	0
Mobile Home/Trailer	2,168	1,950	1,455	495
Other	124	114	84	30
Total	14,678	13,069	9,889	3,180

** from Needs Assessment, Table 1-6*

**Table 1-6
Population Projections**

Projected Year	Population
1993	36,967
1994	37,623
1995	38,291
1996	38,970
1997	39,661
1998	40,365
1999	41,081
2000	41,803
2001	42,474
2002	43,153
2003	43,840

** from Needs Assessment, Table 1-7*

Economic Activity

A region's economic characteristics generally have the greatest effect on the waste stream and its composition of any regional factor. Dickson County displays economic features which will have a significant effect on the waste stream over the next decade.

Dickson County has a large manufacturing base. These industries and their support industries contribute heavily to the waste stream. This, and the county's proximity to Metropolitan Nashville, are responsible for the steady economic growth of the region. This growth is expected to continue over the next ten years.

Tourism, associated with Nashville, Montgomery Bell State Park and the Harpeth River, also affects the waste stream through the restaurant and lodging facilities which support the industry.

These factors should continue to be major contributors to the waste stream. The stream is expected to grow along with these industries and the increase in population over the next decade.

Tables 1-7 through 1-14 show the major economic characteristics of the county as recorded in the county Solid Waste Needs Assessment Plan.

**Table 1-7
 Basic Economic Information in 1990**

Population	MSA County (Y/N)	Total Employment	Total Earnings	Per Capita Income	% Population Below Poverty Level
35,061	Y	16,049	107,470,000	6,700	15.4

** from Needs Assessment, Page II-3*

**Table 1-8
 Employment as a Percentage of the Total Employment**

Sector	Number Employed	%
Manufacturing	3,984	25.8
Construction	1,653	10.7
Trade	3,223	20.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	937	6.1
Services	3,988	25.9
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	564	3.7
Agricultural	338	2.2
Government	740	4.8

** from Needs Assessment, Table II-1*

**Table 1-9
 Number and Class of Major Waste Generators**

Industry	Number of Employees				
	25 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 - 499	500 +
Construction	3	0	0	0	0
Mining	1	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	5	1	5	2	1
Transportation Utilities	0	0	2	0	0
Wholesale Trade	7	1	0	0	0
Retail Trade	25	1	3	0	0
Finance	4	1	0	0	0
Services	6	3	3	1	0

** from Needs Assessment, Table II-2A & II-2B
 Quantities of solid waste generated are not available*

**Table 1-10
 Institutions Housing More Than 100 People**

NO SUCH FACILITIES EXISTS
 (Source: Needs Assessment, Table II-3)

**Table 1-11
 Major Health Care Facilities
 (> 50 Beds)**

Facility	Number of Beds	Infectious Waste Management		Est. Qty of Solid Waste Generated
		Onsite/Offsite	Type Treatment	
Goodlark Medical Center	176	Onsite	incineration	600 lb. ash/mo.
Green Valley Health Care Center	156	Offsite	incineration	included in above qty
Dickson County Nursing Home	120	Offsite	incineration	included in above qty

** from Needs Assessment, Table II -4*

**Table 1-12
 Solid Waste Revenues Utilized by the Region**

Property Tax	Local Sales Tax	Wheel Tax	Local Solid Waste Collection Fee	User Fee/ Tipping Fee	Other
yes	no	no	commercial, for dumpster only	yes, for some users	no

** from Needs Assessment, Page 2-8*

**Table 1-13
 Fiscal Information**

Total Assessed Property Value	Total Property Tax Revenue ¹	Total Sales Subject to Sales Tax	Total Local Sales Tax Revenue	Number of Registered Vehicles	Total Wheel Tax Revenue
267,234,377	5,468,000	121,520,234	4,628,000	32,500	975,000

** from Needs Assessment, Page 2-8*

1. A \$ 0.01 increase in property tax generates ~ \$ 28,152/yr in tax revenue

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Chapter 2 Analysis of the Current Solid Waste Management System

Waste Stream Characterization

The economic base and other area conditions can have significant effects on an area's waste generation. ~~The Dickson County Solid Waste Region possesses an economic base consisting mainly of manufacturing, retail services and tourism. This diversified economy should produce a relatively stable waste stream composition.~~

The economic factors may have some affect on the composition of waste stream as compared to national norms but the stream is not expected to deviate significantly in composition.

Waste Collection and Transportation Systems

In this section the existing solid waste collection and transportation systems of the region as a whole will be examined.

The existing Dickson County solid waste disposal system consists of green boxes, municipally operated and contracted door-to-door collection, county operated convenience centers and privately contracted household and commercial pick-ups. These systems work jointly to provide at least minimal service to the entire county.

Two municipalities provide collection within the corporate limits by contracting with private collection companies. These cities are White Bluff and Charlotte. White Bluff is served by Mash Trash Disposal Company which serves roughly 600 households and 15 businesses within the town. Charlotte is served by William Lewis Disposal Company. This service is available to roughly 200 households. The City of Dickson operates its owns door-to-door collection system which serves 3,500 households and 308 businesses. All waste from these cities is disposed of in the Dickson County Balefill.

Three companies contract county wide directly with households for waste collection. Waste Management serves approximately 15 businesses in the county. C & C Disposal contracts for private collection county wide and serves roughly 200 households. BFI also contracts for private collection but no numbers are available.

The county maintains nine green box sites containing roughly 29 boxes. These boxes serve households in rural parts of the county. These boxes are emptied at least once weekly and the waste disposed of in the Dickson County Balefill. The estimated waste collected in these boxes in 1991 was 3432 tons. The green box sites have experienced problems with litter, fires, scavenging, overloading and aesthetics and are currently being replaced with convenience centers.

The county now operates seven attended convenience centers throughout the county plus one fenced but unattended convenience center. One more attended center is planned to aid in the phase out of the green box sites. The existing centers are open six days a week and collect roughly 19,000 tons annually. All waste collected in the convenience centers is recycled or disposed of in the Dickson County Balefill. Class IV waste is disposed of at the Class IV Landfill.

Using the standard waste production figure of six pounds per person per day, it is estimated that roughly 700 tons of waste go uncollected each year within the county. According to the Needs Assessment, of the households with unmanaged waste, no households bury their waste on their own land but roughly 25 households burn the majority of their waste. Also approximately 2 tons of waste is discarded into the five illegal dump sites in the county.

Tables 2-1 through 2-5 show the solid waste characteristics of the region as reported in the Solid Waste Needs Assessment Plans as prepared by the development districts. Figures 2-1 and 2-2 contain regional maps showing the locations of these systems.

Table 2-1
Quantity of Solid Waste Received for Disposal/Incineration
In Calendar 1991*

County	Tons Disposed (Tons)	Population (1991)	Waste Disposed Per Capita	
			Tons/capita/yr	Pounds/capita/yr
Dickson	38,376	35,689	1.075	2,151

** from the Needs Assessment, Page III-1*

Table 2-2
Origin of Regional Solid Waste in 1991
(Tons per Year)*

Residential	Institutional/ Commercial	Non-Hazardous Industries	Special	Other
24,177	1,919	12,280	0	0

** from the Needs Assessment, Page III-1*

**Table 2-3
 Acceptance of Categorical Solid Waste for Disposal/Incineration
 (Tons / Year)**

Yard Waste (Clippings, leaves, grass)		Sewer Sludge		Construction & Demolition		Tires		White Goods	
y/n	Qty	y/n	Qty	y/n	Qty	y/n	Qty	y/n	Qty
Y	1,404	N	0	Y	290	Y	27	Y	145

** from the Needs Assessment, Table III-2*

**Table 2-4
 Description of Waste Stream by Materials**

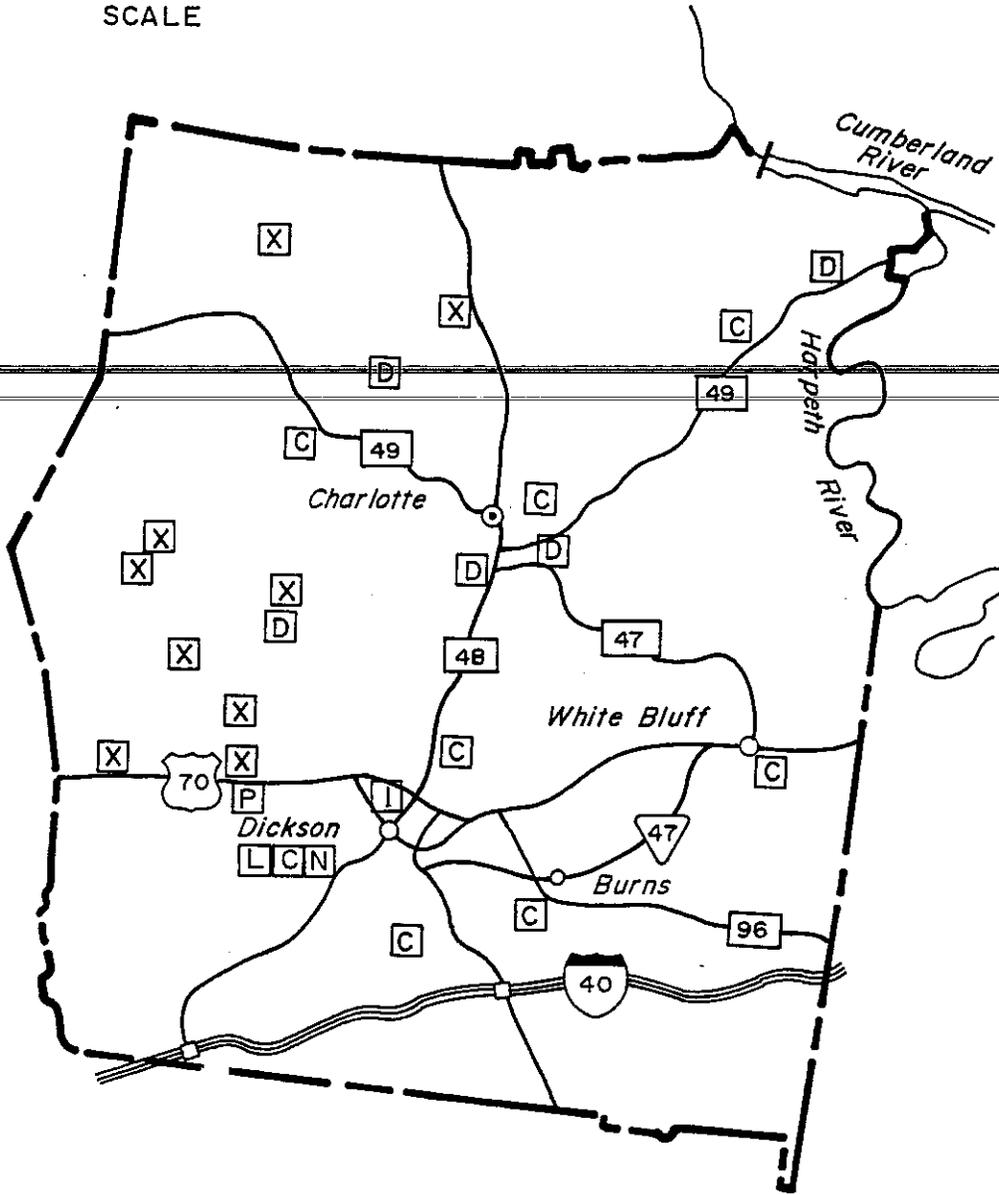
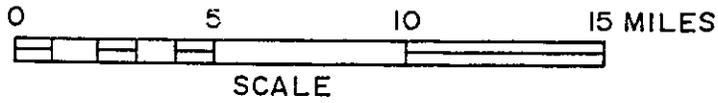
Waste Category	National %	Calculated Regional Tons
Paper & paperboards	40.0	15,350
Glass	7.0	2,686
Ferrous Metals	6.5	2,878
Aluminum	1.4	960
Other Non-Ferrous Metals	0.6	384
Plastics	8.0	2,955
Rubber & Leather	2.5	960
Textiles	2.1	806
Woods	3.6	2,878
Food Waste	7.4	2,840
Yard Waste	17.6	4,068
Misc Inorganic Waste	1.5	960
Other	1.7	652
Total Municipal Solid Waste	100.0	38,376

** from the Needs Assessment, Table III-3*

**Table 2-5
 Unmanaged Waste
 (Tons per Year)**

County	Potential Waste Generation 1991	Actual Waste Disposed 1991	Unmanaged Waste 1991	Percent of Potential Total
Dickson	39,079	38,376	703	1.8

** from the Needs Assessment, Table III-5*

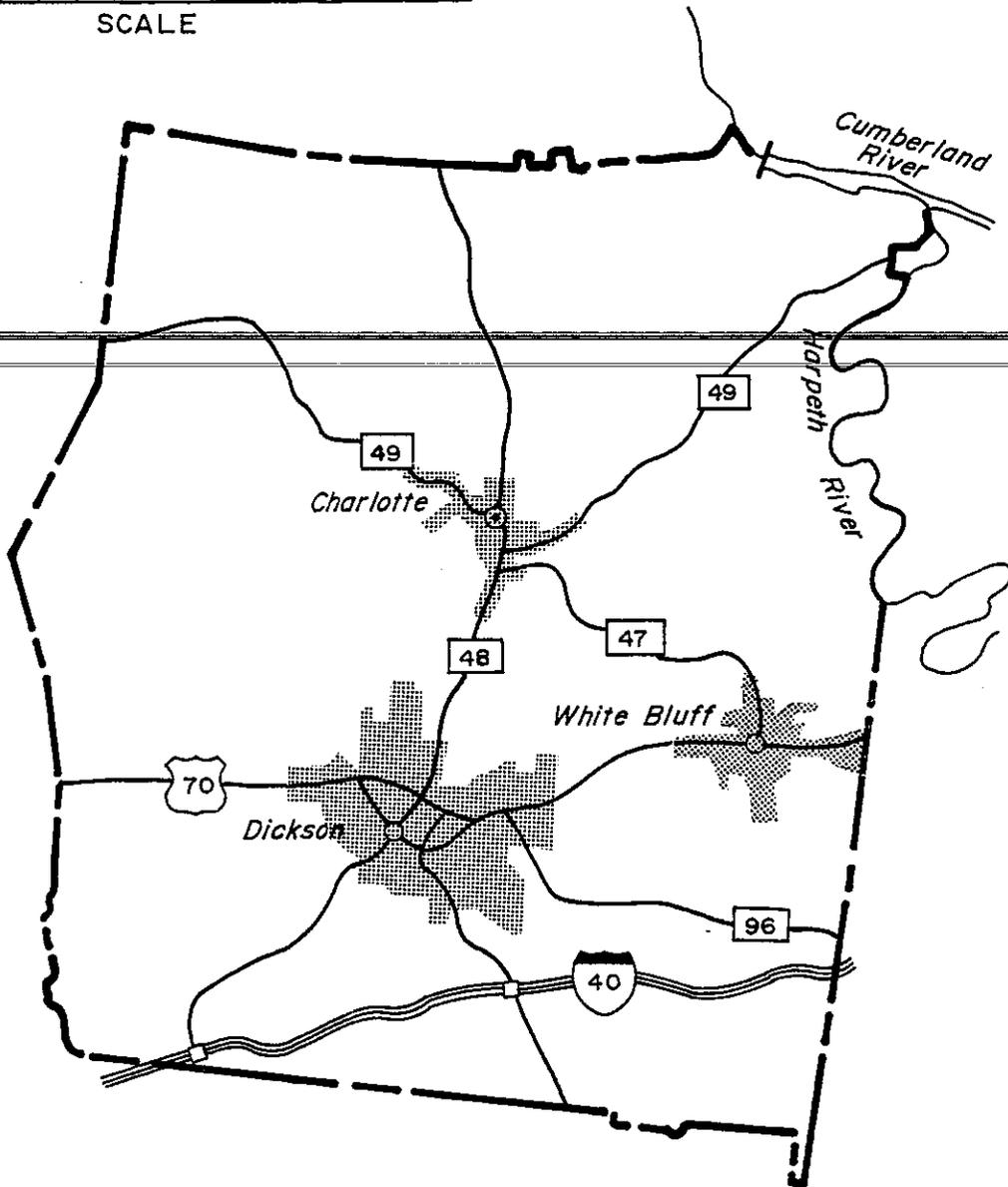
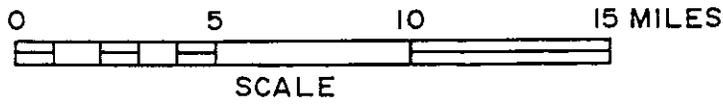


LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| ⊙ | COUNTY SEAT | L | CLASS I LANDFILL |
| ○ | CITY | N | CLASS IV LANDFILL |
| | INTERSTATE ROUTE | | |
| | US ROUTE | | |
| | TN STATE PRIMARY | | |
| D | ILLEGAL DUMP | | |
| X | GREEN BOXES | | |
| C | CONVENIENCE CENTER | | |
| I | INCINERATOR | | |

FIGURE 2-1

EXISTING SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
FOR
DICKSON COUNTY



LEGEND

- ⊙ COUNTY SEAT
- CITY
-  INTERSTATE ROUTE
-  US ROUTE
-  TN STATE PRIMARY
-  MUNICIPAL COLLECTION AREAS

FIGURE 2-2
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEMS
OF
DICKSON COUNTY

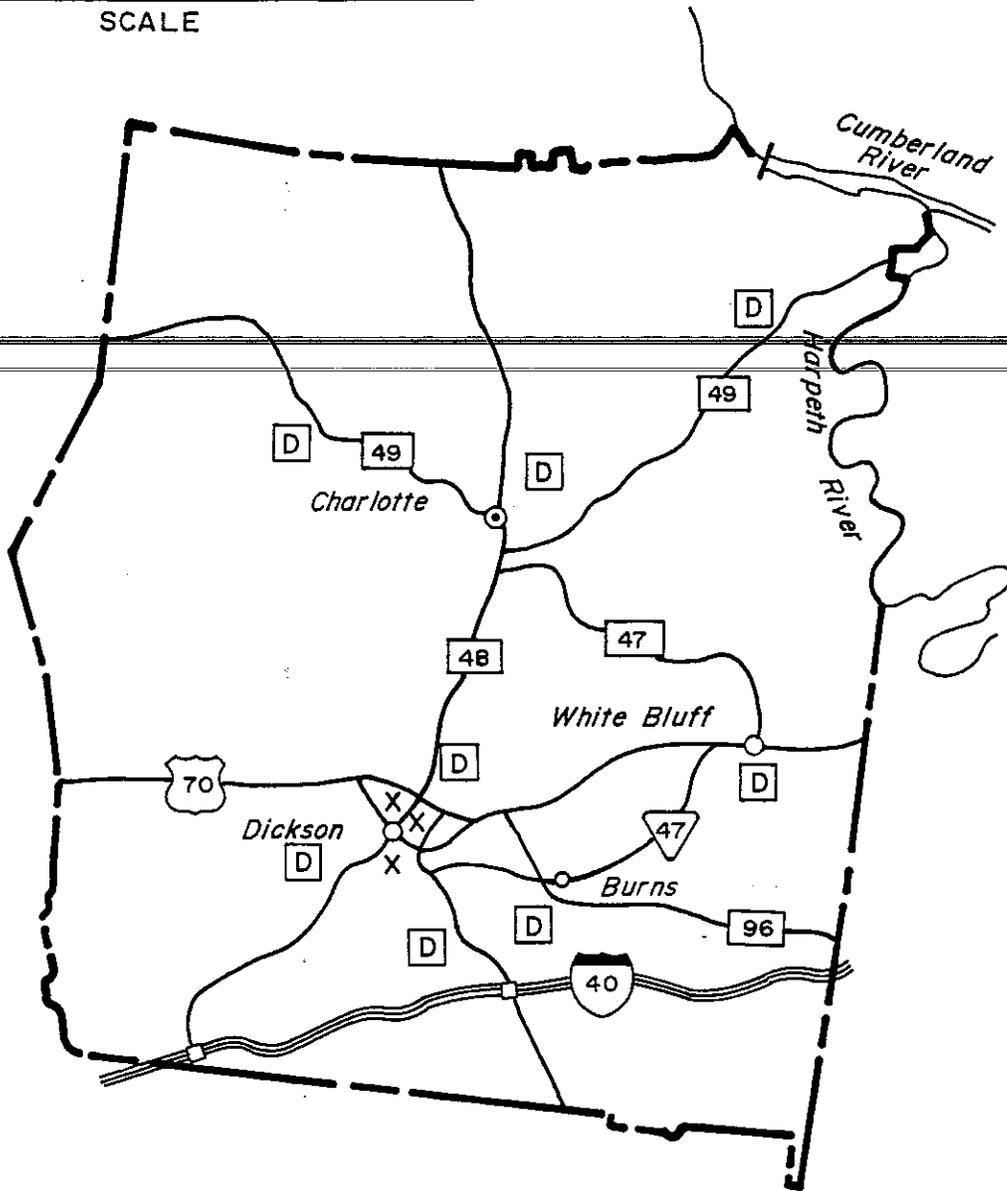
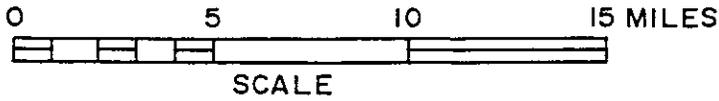
Source Reduction and Recycling Systems

The region's source reduction and recycling systems generally consist of a county drop-off, private for-profit collection companies and community and organizational recycling drives and bins.

Dickson County operates a drop-off point for recyclables at the county balefill and at convenience centers. This system collects roughly 170 tons of recyclables per year. These are made up of 55% cardboard and 45% white goods. These materials are baled, where possible, to reduce the volume before sale.

Buy back facilities within the county include Bruce Produce Co. of Dickson, which buys aluminum and non-ferrous and ferrous metals, Devandry's Unlimited of Dickson, which collects metals and white goods, and Wasbash Alloys of Dickson which also collects aluminum and non-ferrous metals.

The region as a whole has a modest recycling ability. Each city has plans to establish more recycling facilities, the majority of these being drop-off bins. These bins will be placed mainly at convenience centers. Regional coordination and cooperation could aid in collection and community education to boost recycling quantities. Community education and involvement will be critical to the project success. Therefore, regional programs, through area schools and civic organizations, are being implemented for this purpose. Figure 2-3 shows these facilities and their locations within the region.



LEGEND

- ⊙ COUNTY SEAT
- CITY
- ▭ INTERSTATE ROUTE
- ▭ US ROUTE
- ▭ TN STATE PRIMARY
- ▭ D DROP-OFF SITES
- X COMMERCIAL RECYCLERS

FIGURE 2-3

SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING FACILITIES
FOR
DICKSON COUNTY

Waste Processing, Composting and Incineration Systems

Only one such facility is located within the Dickson County Solid Waste Region. Goodlark Medical Center, in Dickson, operates a waste incinerator on its site. This facility is permitted at 225 pounds per hour of infectious waste. No other waste processing, composting or incineration facilities operate in the region. The County plans to request that the State add household biological waste, such as used needles, to the HHW collection event, otherwise, Goodlark Medical Center incinerator will be asked to dispose of these items in their incenerator.

Disposal Facilities

The region contains one Class I landfill. This Class I landfill is the Dickson County Balefill located in Dickson. There also exists a Class IV Demolition Fill at the site.

Table 2-6 lists these facilities, their current use and the remaining capacities of these facilities.

Table 2-6
Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in the Region

Name of Landfill	Location ¹	Acres	Waste Accepted (tons/day)	Remaining Capacity (years)
Dickson County Balefill	Dickson	17	100	15
Dickson County Demolition Fill	Dickson	8	30	10

1. The Dickson County Balefill and Demolition Fill are located on a Combined 41 acres

Costs of the Current System

Dickson County Expenditures

The Dickson County Solid Waste Budget for the 1993-1994 fiscal year is \$1,075,178. The following tables are itemized lists of these figures and the estimated expenditures for the major cities within the county.

Table 2-7
Dickson County Solid Waste Budget

Total Estimated 1993 - 1994 Expenditures	\$1,075,178
---	--------------------

Estimated Solid Waste Expenditures for the City of Charlotte

The City of Charlotte does not have a separate solid waste fund and appropriates the funds for solid waste collection and disposal from the City's general fund. The estimated expenditures for this year are \$ 10,000.

Estimated Expenditures for the City of Dickson

The City of Dickson does not have a separate solid waste fund. Salaries and vehicle operations and maintenance costs are considered part of the City's Street's and Sanitation Department. An estimated list of expenditures follows.

Table 2-8
Estimated Solid Waste Expenditures for the City of Dickson

Tipping Fees	36,610
Salaries	56,594
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	1,306
Other	490
Total Estimated Solid Waste Expenditures for the City of Dickson	95,000

Estimated Solid Waste Expenditures for the Town of White Bluff

The Town of White Bluff does not have a separate solid waste fund. All funds required for solid waste collection and disposal are appropriated from the Town's general fund. The Town contracts with a Mash Collection Service for collection within the Town. The estimated expenditures for this year are as follows.

Table 2-9

Estimated Solid Waste Expenditures for the Town of White Bluff

Contracted Services	29,900
Tipping Fees	5,000
Total Estimated Solid Waste Expenditures for the Town of White Bluff	34,900

Total Combined Expenditures for Dickson County and Its Corresponding Cities

Table 2-10

Total Combined Expenditures for Dickson County and Its Corresponding Cities

Total Expenditures for the City of Charlotte	10,000
Total Expenditures for the City of Dickson	95,000
Total Expenditures for the Town of White Bluff	34,900
Total Expenditures for Dickson County	1,075,178
Total Estimated Solid Waste Expenditures for Dickson County and Its Corresponding Cities	1,215,078

Revenues

Dickson County Estimated Revenues

The Dickson County Solid Waste Revenue Estimates for the 1993-1994 fiscal year are \$1,075,178. The following table is an itemized list of these figures.

**Table 2-11
 Dickson County Solid Waste Revenues**

Tipping Fees	125,000
Surcharge	30,000
Sale of Materials	8,000
Other Local Revenues	45,000
Contributions	30,000
Note Proceeds	30,000
Operating Transfers	704,028
Vending Machines	150
Solid Waste Grants	15,000
Total Estimated Revenues	1,075,178

Estimated Revenues for the City of Charlotte

The City of Charlotte does not charge for garbage collection within the City. It therefore has no solid waste revenue.

Estimated Revenues for the City of Dickson

The City of Dickson charges commercial customers for collection of solid waste. This is the only revenue for the City for these activities. These revenues are as follows.

**Table 2-12
 Estimated Solid Waste Revenues for the City of Dickson**

Commercial Collection	95,000
Total Solid Waste Revenues for the City of Dickson	95,000

Estimated Revenues for White Bluff

The Town of White Bluff does not charge for garbage collection within the Town. It therefore has no solid waste revenue.

Total Combined Revenues for Dickson County and Its Corresponding Cities

Table 2-13
Total Combined Revenues for Dickson County
and Its Corresponding Cities

Total Revenues for the City of Charlotte	0
Total Revenues for the City of Dickson	95,000
Total Revenues for the Town of White Bluff	0
Total Revenues for Dickson County	1,075,178
Total Estimated Solid Waste Revenues for Dickson County and Its Corresponding Cities	1,170,178

Public Information and Education Programs

The existing public information and education programs are very limited throughout the region. Posters and brochures are distributed throughout the county for public education. Area newspapers report on solid waste matters with varying frequency, though newspaper participation on reporting on the solid waste region has been consistently good.

It has been discussed that the area newspapers run a monthly article on the solid waste region and its progress. The matters discussed at each monthly board meeting will be reported and public input encouraged. Also, public service announcements have been considered for airplay on local radio stations. After completion of the 10 Year Solid Waste Regional Plan, a public relations program will be considered for need and viability.

Problem Waste

Problem waste within the region includes waste tires, waste oil, lead acid batteries and household hazardous waste. The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 bans the disposal of these in landfill after January 1, 1995. The Dickson County Solid Waste Region has no current method of disposal for these wastes except for landfilling. Chapter 10 of this plan discusses the proposed plans to deal with these wastes and the methods of encouraging public participation.

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Existing System

Currently the county and cities within the region act mainly as individual entities for solid waste collection and disposal. Some cooperation is required, such as the joint use of the municipal landfill, but teamwork has been minimal. This is the major weakness of the existing system of the region. This plan has been drafted with the intention of correcting this situation.

~~This region was formed to play upon the strengths of this area. With the coordination of county and local officials and help from area media, this region should be able to easily and efficiently meet the requirements of the Solid Waste Act. The small, close knit communities in the region make public involvement simpler. Local media has been very cooperative thus far and should help immensely in recycling and public information and education. Civic organizations have shown great enthusiasm in recycling drives and student collection drives have proven successful. The planned replacement of green boxes with convenience centers should also aid greatly in customer satisfaction in rural areas.~~

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Chapter 3

Growth Trends, Waste Projections and Preliminary System Structure

General

The goal of this section is to project the regional solid waste to be generated and compare the regional demand with the current and planned system supply to define the regional needs for the next decade.

Projected Regional Demand for Solid Waste Services

Tables 3-1 through 3-5 show the expected regional waste to be generated as adjusted for population, economic growth and various influencing factors. These figures will be used for determining regional needs for each projected year.

Table 3-1
Annual Per Capita Waste Generation
in 1993

Total Waste Disposed of in FY 1993	Projected Population in 1993	Annual Per Capita Generation (Ton/Year/Person)
31,814	36,967	0.90

Table 3-2
Quantity of Solid Waste Requiring Disposal
(adjusted for population) *

Year	Waste Requiring Disposal by County (Tons)
1994	33,861
1995	34,462
1996	35,073
1997	35,695
1998	36,329
1999	36,973
2000	37,623
2001	38,227
2002	38,838
2003	39,456

** estimated population times 0.90 ton/person/year*

Table 3-3
Quantity of Solid Waste Requiring Disposal
(adjusted for population and economic growth)*

Year	Waste Requiring Disposal by County (Tons)
1994	34,945
1995	35,565
1996	36,195
1997	36,837
1998	37,492
1999	38,156
2000	38,827
2001	39,450
2002	40,081
2003	40,719

** Table 3-2 with an estimated 3.2% annual economic growth*

Table 3-4
Quantity of Solid Waste Requiring Disposal
(adjusted for population, economic growth, waste reduction and recycling)*

Year	Waste Requiring Disposal by County (Tons)
1994	26,209
1995	26,674
1996	27,146
1997	27,628
1998	28,119
1999	28,617
2000	29,120
2001	29,588
2002	30,060
2003	30,539

** Table 3-3 with the 25% reduction goal*

Table 3-5
Annual Projections of Solid Waste Requiring Disposal
(Tons per Year) *

Year	Waste Requiring Disposal by County (Tons)
1994	26,209
1995	26,674
1996	27,146
1997	27,628
1998	28,119
1999	28,617
2000	29,120
2001	29,588
2002	30,060
2003	30,539

** from Table 3-4*

Preliminary System Design

The objective of a solid waste system is to handle and dispose of the waste in a cost effective and environmentally sound manner. This includes such components as collection and transfer of the waste, the proper handling of such items as yard waste, recyclables and household hazardous waste and, ultimately, disposal.

The current collection systems contain some areas served primarily by green box locations. The county has established that, in the future, all areas will be served by convenience centers as a minimum. This will require the establishment of such centers throughout the region. This number and location of these centers is discussed further in Chapter 5 of this plan.

The current disposal site for Dickson County is the Dickson County Balefill. This has ample capacity and will provide a viable disposal option for the county throughout the scope of this plan. Though other landfill exist in the surrounding areas, the use of the county balefill is the most efficient choice for county waste disposal. These options are thoroughly examined in Chapter 8 of this plan.

Recycling within the region currently ranges from house-to-house pick-up to nonexistent. The region has determined that the county will supply a minimum of one recyclable collection center to aid in recyclable collection. Cities within the region are encouraged to provide any services possible and house-to house collection will continue in areas where it currently exists for as long as it remains feasible. It is hoped that this will encourage citizen participation and aid in achieving the 25% reduction goal established by the State. The recycling capacities and reduction goals are discussed in Chapter 6 of this plan.

Problem waste include such items as waste automotive fluids, household chemicals, old medicines and litter. These items currently are not specifically addressed in the regional solid waste systems. As required by the State of Tennessee, a site for the collection of automotive fluids and lead acid batteries will be established within the county. A site and schedule for collection of other household hazardous wastes through the State program will also be established by each county. It is expected that public education will be a key factor in the collection of these items so a substantial public outreach program will also be implemented to aid in citizen participation. These items are discussed further in chapter 10 of this plan.

All portions of the regional solid waste systems will be thoroughly examined in the next seven chapters of this plan. The items discussed above are preliminary options. Final selection of system elements and configurations will be deferred until these evaluations have been completed.

Chapter 4 Waste Reduction

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Chapter 4 Waste Reduction

General

The goal as required by the State of Tennessee is to reduce the amount of solid waste on a per capita basis disposed of in municipal solid waste disposal facilities and incinerators by at least 25% by December 31, 1995. This chapter will establish the base year (1989) quantity, establish the waste reduction activities necessary to achieve at least the 25% reduction and outline how these activities are to be carried out in this Region.

Base Year Quantity

The base year is 1989. Table 4-1 presents the population and waste disposed of the county and the regional totals.

**Table 4-1
Population and Quantities of Waste Disposed of at Municipal Solid Waste Disposal
Facilities and Incinerators in 1989**

County	1989 Population	1989 Total Waste Disposed (tons)*
Dickson	35,600	31,964

* From "Needs Assessment", Greater Nashville Regional Council, September 30, 1992

The regional per capita waste disposal at municipal solid waste disposal facilities and incinerators in 1989 is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total Waste disposed of or incinerated}}{\text{Total regional population}} = \text{regional annual per capita waste disposal rate (tons/year)}$$

As required by the Regulations, 1989 must be used as the target year for calculating the waste reduction amount. Using the above quantity as a basis the target per capita quantity of waste to be disposed of is

0.90 tons per person per year or 0.68 tons per person per year (0.90 x 75%) in 1995. The Region will reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of at the landfill by 0.22 tons per person per year (0.90-0.68).

WASTE REDUCTION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

General

The region's goal is to reduce the quantity of waste reaching municipal solid waste disposal facilities and incinerators 25% by December 31, 1995. An industrial solid waste survey was performed to determine the level of recycling by industry. Table 4-2 presents the results of this survey.

**Table 4-2
 Industrial Solid Waste Survey Summary**

Industry	Tons/Year Recycled	No Response
A.H. Leathers Mfg. Co.	-	X
Browns Concrete & Block Co.	-	X
Burns Stone Co.	-	X
Ceco Entry Systems	-	X
Charles Hampton A-1 Signs, Inc.	-	X
Custom Marine	-	X
Dickson Machine & Tool, Inc.	0	
Dickson Paint Shop	-	X
Ebbtide Corp.	-	X
Eubank Asphalt Paving & Sealing	-	X
Fiberglass Works, Inc.	-	X
Fluid Machine, Inc.	-	X
General Printing Ink (Sun Chem.)	-	X
Goodman Lumber Company, Inc.	-	X
Hickory Steel	-	X
Interstate Packaging Company	-	X
K Mart	-	X
Kroger	-	X
Lexalite International Corp.	-	X
Mid America Dry Kilns, Inc.	0	
Milam & Stanfill Sawmill, Inc.	-	X
Printers Ink	-	X
Quebecor Printing, Inc.	-	X
Red Kap Industries	-	X
Roncor Industries	-	X
Spann Brothers Lumber Company	-	X
Stokes Steel & Construction, Inc.	-	X
Sumiden Wire Products, Inc.	-	X
T&D Tool Services, Inc.	0.2	
Teksid Aluminum Foundry	-	X
Tennessee Attachments	-	X
Tennessee Quality Foods	0	
Tennessee Tool Corp.	-	X
Tennsco Company	3,600	
Wabash Alloys, Inc.	-	X
Wal Mart	-	X
Western Lumber Company	-	X
White Bluff Products (Nashville Wire)	147	
Williams Apparel	-	X
Total	3,747	

The goals for 1994 and 1995 for various waste stream components are given in Table 4-3.

**Table 4-3
 Waste Reduction Goals by Material Type for 1994 and 1995**

Material	1994 Reduction Goal (tons)	1995 Reduction Goal (tons)
Glass	0	0
Paper	0	0
Yard Waste	1,400	1,400
Metals and Aluminum	3,810	3,957
Plastic	0	0
Demolition Waste	3,067 ¹	3,067 ¹
Total	8,277	8,424²

1. Includes 1,740 tons of waste burned in the existing air curtain destructor
2. 38,291 population x 0.22 tons/year/ person = 8,424

The goals for 1994 and 1995 by economic sector are given in Table 4-4.

**Table 4-4
 Waste Reduction Goals by Economic Sector for 1994 and 1995**

Economic Sector	1994 Waste Reduction Goal (tons)	1995 Waste Reduction Goal (tons)
Residential	3,625	3,742
Commercial	675	700
Institutional	230	235
Industrial	3,747	3,747
Total	8,277	8,424

The waste reduction goals by year is are presented in Table 4-5.

**Table 4-5
 Waste Reduction Goals by Year - 1994 through 2003**

Year	Waste Reduction Goal (tons) ¹
1994	8,277
1995	8,424
1996	8,573
1997	8,725
1998	8,880
1999	9,038
2000	9,197
2001	9,344
2002	9,494
2003	9,645

1. Population from Table 1-6 times 0.22 tons per capita per year

Quantities

Table 4-6 presents the estimated quantities of waste removed or diverted from the waste stream by year.

Table 4-6
Estimated Quantities of Waste Removed or Diverted
 (tons)

Year	Previous	Recovered	Diverted To	Economic	Other ²	Total ³
	Reductions	& Recycled	Alternative Disposal ¹	Incentives		
1985 to	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	3,747	2,853	0	1,400	8,000
1994	0	3,810	3,067	0	1,400	8,277
1995	0	3,957	3,067	0	1,400	8,424
1996	0	4,027	3,146	0	1,400	8,573
1997	0	4,098	3,227	0	1,400	8,725
1998	0	4,171	3,309	0	1,400	8,880
1999	0	4,245	3,393	0	1,400	9,038
2000	0	4,320	3,477	0	1,400	9,197
2001	0	4,389	3,555	0	1,400	9,344
2002	0	4,460	3,634	0	1,400	9,494
2003	0	4,531	3,714	0	1,400	9,645

1. Class IV Landfill and air curtain destructor.
2. Yard waste to be composted from Table 4-3.
3. from Table 4-5

Recovery Reuse and Recycle

Chapter 6 presents the details of the region's recovery, reuse and recycling plan.

Diverted to Alternate Disposal Methods

A Class IV landfill has been developed in the Region to receive the demolition wastes. Yard wastes will continue to be composted on private land and public property. The air curtain destructor at the Class IV site helps in the reduction of the amount of wood waste disposed of and will continue to be used.

Economic Incentives

Currently there are no plans to implement specific economic incentives to reduce the quantity of solid waste being disposed of in the Region, but the Region reserves the right to implement incentives in the future. Using experience with other public sector fee based services, such as water and sewer, as a basis, economic incentives may not be effective; when water and / or sewer rates go up, use decreases for a short while. After the public becomes accustomed to the new rates, the use climbs to pre increase levels.

Regulatory Bans

See Chapter 13, Flow Control and Permit Application Review.

Implementation Responsibility

See Chapter 11, Implementation: Schedule, Staffing and Funding.

Data Collection and Progress Reporting

The Region's Solid Waste Planning Committee consisting of representatives from the various regional entities will prepare an annual report in accordance with T.C.A. Sections 68-31-863(b) and 68-31-871. This report will be submitted no later than February 1 of each year and will cover the calendar year just completed.

Data will be submitted by each entity in the region. The submitted data will include the entities reduction amounts for the categories listed in Table 4-6. This data will be used to prepare the report.

Chapter 5 Waste Collection and Transportation

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Chapter 5

Waste Collection and Transportation

Existing Regional Collection System

The region has some areas that do not receive solid waste collection services; they must either pay a private contractor to collect their waste or haul it themselves to one of the green boxes or convenience centers located throughout the region. Table 5-1 presents the jurisdictions in the region that provide waste collection and transportation services.

**Table 5-1
 Door-to-Door Collection**

Location	No. People Served	Area Served (sq. mi.)
Dickson County		
City of Dickson	10,575	148
City of Charlotte	1,015	14
City of White Bluff	1,988	28
Total	13,578	190

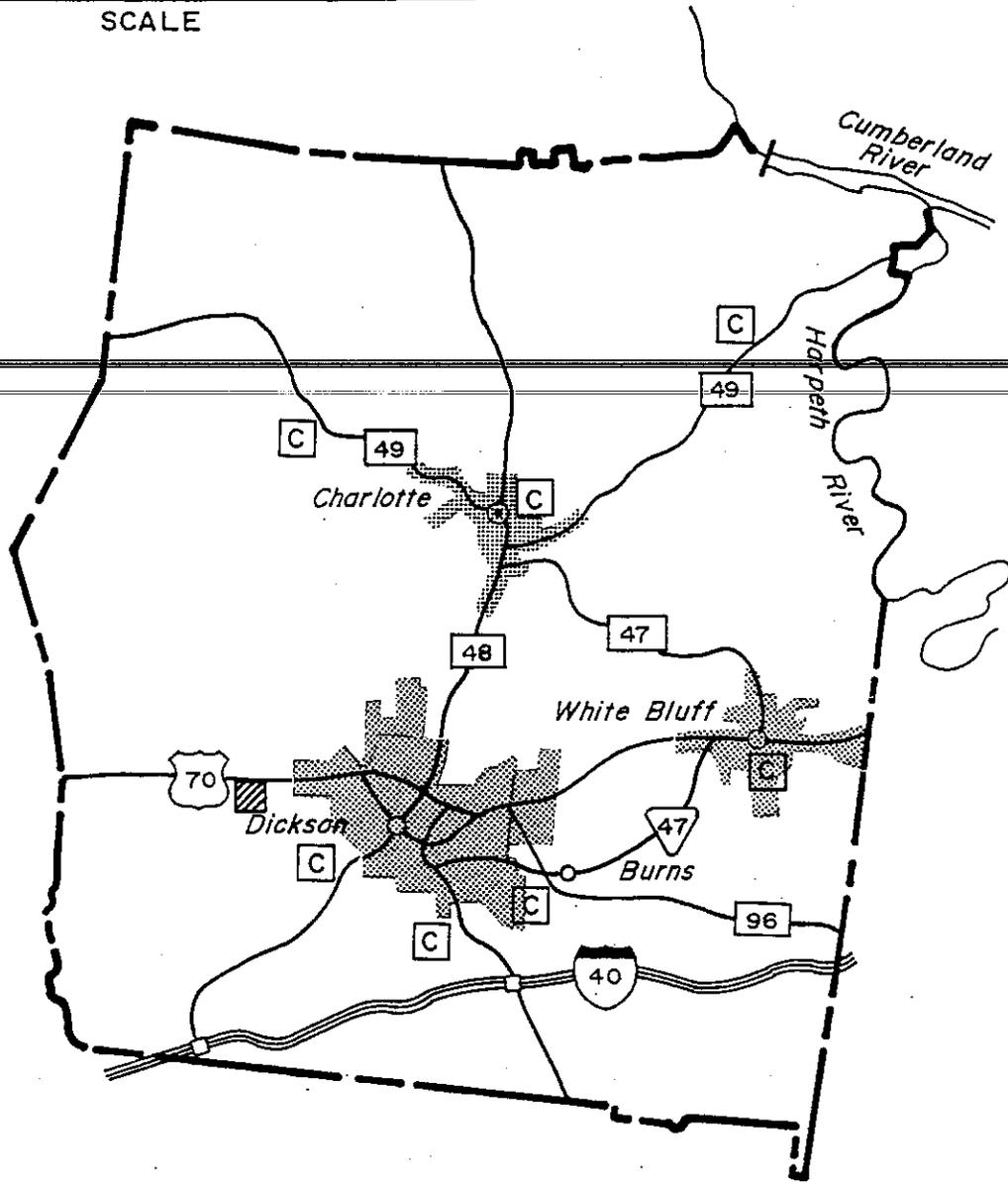
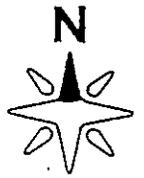
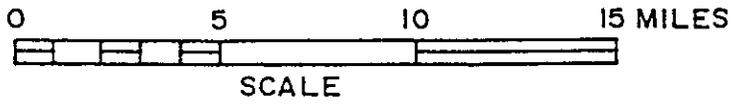
Figure 5-1 outlines the areas that do not receive collection services as well as the approximate locations of the Region's convenience centers.

Regional Collection Needs

Using T.C.A. § 68-31-851(b) as a basis, Table 5-2 presents the minimum number of convenience centers required in the region.

**Table 5-2
 Convenience Centers Required Under T.C.A. § 68-31-851(b)**

Total Population	36,967
Total Area	491
People Served by Door to Door Collection	13,578
Area Served by Door to Door Collection (sq. miles)	190
People not Served by Door to Door Collection	23,389
Area not Served by Door to Door Collection (sq. miles)	301
Minimum Number Convenience Centers Req'd. by Population	2
Minimum Number convenience Centers Required by Area	2

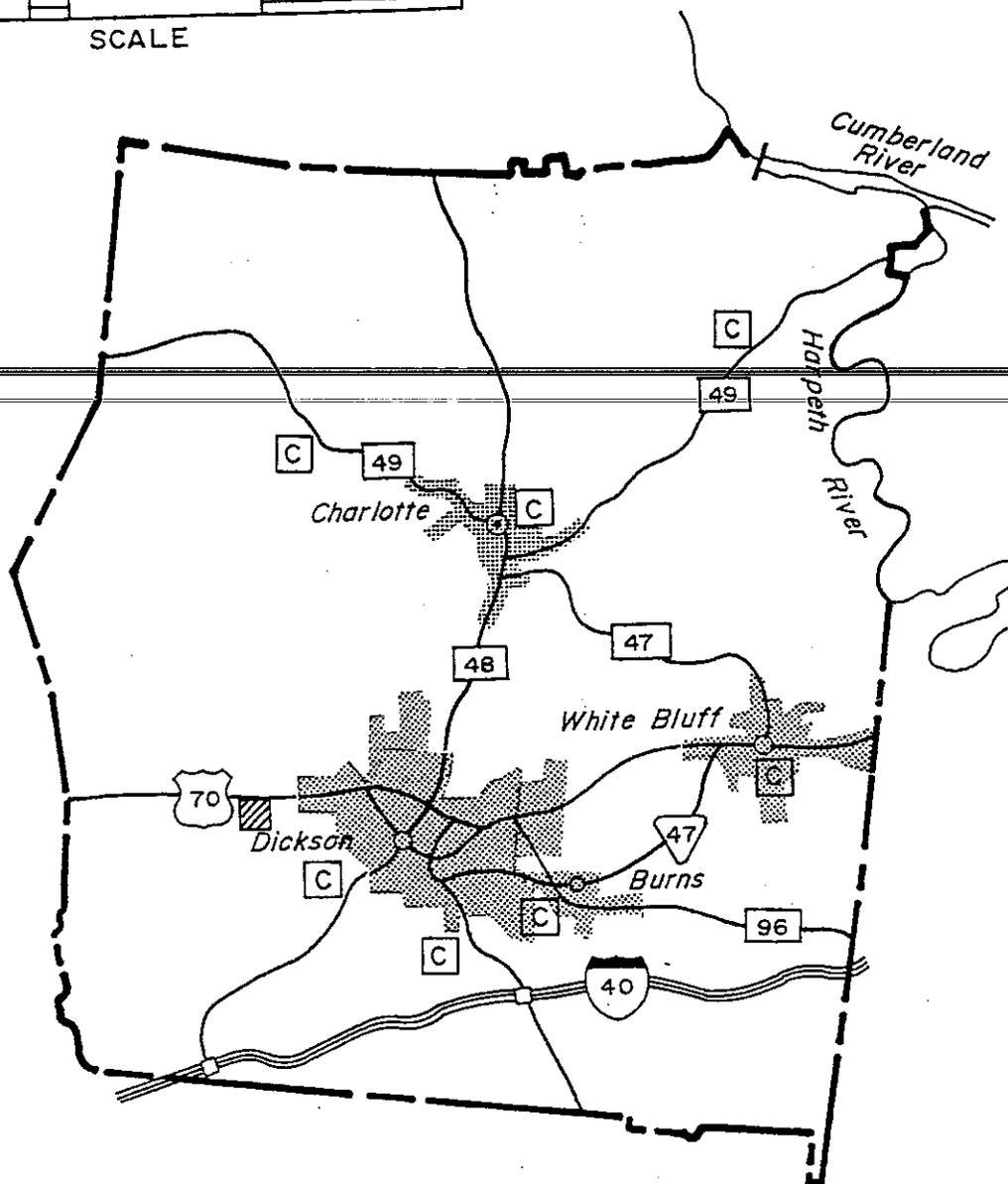
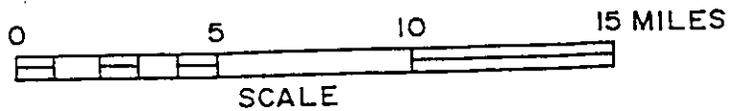


LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| ⊙ | COUNTY SEAT | □ C | CONVENIENCE CENTERS |
| ○ | CITY | ▨ | TAX BASED DOOR-TO-DOOR COLLECTION |
| ⬢ | INTERSTATE ROUTE | ▨ | PROPOSED CONVENIENCE CENTERS |
| ⬢ | US ROUTE | | |
| □ | TN STATE PRIMARY | | |
| □ | TN STATE SECONDARY | | |

FIGURE 5-1

**DOOR-TO-DOOR COLLECTION AREAS
AND CONVENIENCE CENTERS
FOR
DICKSON COUNTY**



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| ⊙ | COUNTY SEAT | ⊠ | CONVENIENCE CENTERS |
| ○ | CITY | ▨ | TAX BASED DOOR-TO-DOOR COLLECTION |
| ⬮ | INTERSTATE ROUTE | ▨ | PROPOSED CONVENIENCE CENTERS |
| ⬮ | US ROUTE | | |
| ⬮ | TN STATE PRIMARY | | |
| ⬮ | TN STATE SECONDARY | | |

FIGURE 5-1

DOOR-TO-DOOR COLLECTION AREAS
AND CONVENIENCE CENTERS
FOR
DICKSON COUNTY

If Figure 5-1 is compared to Table 5-2, it can be seen that additional convenience centers are not required under the regulations. Table 5-3 outlines the number of convenience centers provided versus the number required under the regulations.

Table 5-3
Number of Convenience Centers Required vs. Number Existing

Number Provided	Number Required	Number New Convenience Centers Needed Under Regulations
8	2	0

Implementation

Since the Region is already providing adequate collection service to the residents, there are no new collection services to implement, however, one more convenience center is planned.

Staffing and Training Needs

Chapter 11, Implementation: Scheduling, Staffing and Funding presents the additional staff required for the additional planned convenience center.

Budget

Chapter 11, Implementation: Scheduling, Staffing and Funding shows the projected budget requirements.

Chapter 6 Recycling

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Chapter 6 Recycling

General

Recycling is widely accepted by the general public and environmental groups alike as "the right thing to do." However, much misconception exists about the economic viability of recycling. First and foremost, under the current recyclables market, recycling will not pay for itself. A middle Tennessee county has one of the least expensive recycling programs in Tennessee costing approximately \$37 per ton of recycled waste excluding corrugated cardboard collection which boosts the cost to approximately \$77 per ton of recycled waste. These costs are net costs after revenues are considered. This County uses a system of drop off and curb side collection for residential recycling and a pick-up system for cardboard. Using this as a basis and taking a credit of \$25 per ton for landfilling cost savings, recycling still costs the county \$12 to \$52 per ton of recycled waste. This County recycles approximately 14% of the solid waste produced by the County.

The problems associated with recycling are many. Unmanned recycling bins become a collecting place for waste other than recyclables. If the bins are full, the recyclables are left on the ground. Once either one of these problems surface, the bins are no longer accepted by the public and no one wants one near their home or business.

The largest problem with recycling is the market for recyclables. Aluminum is the only fraction of the recyclables stream which has a strong steady market. It commands \$0.20 to \$0.35 per pound. The other fractions, newsprint, plastic bottles, glass and ferrous metals, have variable and widely fluctuating market value. News print, for instance, in May 1993 brought \$0.005 per pound. During certain times one must pay someone to take newsprint. Plastic prices are low (approximately \$0.005 per pound) but steady. Glass prices vary between \$0.0015 and \$0.004 per pound depending on the color (clear, brown, green and, just recently, blue). Ferrous (bi-metal) container prices vary between \$0.0035 and \$0.007 per pound. Using the above as a basis, the average ton of recyclables collected in this region is expected to bring \$35 per ton.

The State of Tennessee set up the Office of Cooperative Marketing to help generate, stabilize and locate markets for the recyclables collected in the state. Although this will help, it is not expected to be the sole answer to market problems. A local recycling person would go a long way toward locating, generating and stabilizing the areas' markets. In addition the State of Tennessee contains 58 solid waste planning regions. When all of these begin to recycle, the influence on the market may be to depress the prices even further.

Residential recycling is in it's infancy in the Region. Wal-Mart has discontinued it's drop off point collection system for recyclables because the public refused to take responsibility for leaving only recyclables at the unmanned collection points. Currently there are bins at seven of the convenience centers for collection of cardboard, aluminum and metals; the other recyclables are not being collected. White goods are accepted at two of the convenience centers and the landfill.

There is a commercial recycler in the County along with several scrap dealers. The County also has an aluminum foundry and smelter. The following companies accept certain recyclable materials. Bruce Produce, M. Cohen Iron and Metal, DeVandry's Unlimited Recycling, Hogan Wrecking, Demolition and Scrap Metals.

Regional Need

This area is required to reduce it's per capita solid waste contribution being placed in a Class I landfill and/or incinerator. Recycling is expected to be a significant part of this reduction. Depending on the alternative recycling plan adopted, recycling could reduce the per capita contribution a significant amount. The recycling needs of the Region will be investigated in two parts; residential recycling and industrial/commercial recycling.

Residential Recycling Alternatives

Recycling programs range from the least expensive drop-off collection point systems where the citizens bring their recyclables to a central collection point to a sophisticated curbside collection system where recyclables are collected at the "mailbox" of each home. Regardless, the most successful recycling systems share one common element; the recyclables are separated at the source from the solid waste stream. This requires that the public accept recycling as "the right thing to do."

A successful drop-off point recycling system in Tennessee has bins for recyclables at the county convenience centers. Several other drop-off points are located around the county. The convenience center collection points are manned by county personnel. The other collection points are manned by various civic and community groups in exchange for the revenue from the bins manned by that group. The County also has a very successful and active public education and awareness program headed by their Recycling Coordinator. The County's cost, after revenues and credit for landfilling savings, is approximately \$15 per ton of recycled waste. If \$25 per ton is used for an "average" landfilling cost, this would bring the cost to \$40 per ton of recycled waste. The recycling rate under this program is approximately 8% of the County's waste steam.

A middle Tennessee city conducted a year long pilot recycling program where 25% (3,323) of the homes in the city received curbside collection of recyclables. Each residence in the pilot area was provided a bin for collection of recyclables which was placed at the curb once per week for collection. This program collected, on the average, 30.74 tons per month of recyclables at a cost of \$3,954 per month, before credits for revenue, or approximately \$128 per ton of recycled waste. The average revenue for the pilot area was approximately \$14 per ton. When this program was bid to extend it to the entire community, the price increased to approximately \$28,500 per month or \$230 per ton of waste recycled. As a cost savings, the City also bid a bag collection system which was identical to the bin system described above except the homeowner would be required to purchase blue recyclables bags. ~~This system would have cost approximately \$17,000 per month or \$138 per ton of recycled waste.~~ The recycling rate under the pilot program was approximately 11% of the pilot area's waste stream..

A Tennessee based manufacturer of recycling technologies was contacted about the latest innovations in recycling technologies, mixed waste recycling systems (MWR). An MWR system would consist of a large building where all of the waste would be processed with specialized machinery to remove the recyclables. The balance of the waste (75%) would be landfilled. This cost was estimated by the manufacturer to be approximately \$25 per ton of waste (total waste stream) handled over a 20 year period; a large capital expenditure would be required up front for this system. Using a 25% recycling rate as claimed by the manufacturer as a basis, the actual cost would be \$100 per ton of waste recycled.

Using the above costs as a basis, Table 6-1 presents the per ton cost of recycling considered for the area.

Table 6-1
Recycling Alternatives

<u>Collection Method</u>	<u>Estimated Cost / Ton Recycled</u>
Curbside with bin system	\$230
Curbside with bag system	\$135
Drop-off point system	\$40
Mixed Refuse Handling	\$100

The average cost to dispose of solid waste in the County's Class I landfill in the area is estimated to be \$25.00 per ton.

Residential Recycling Recommendations

Because of the great difference between recycling and landfilling costs, it has been decided by the Region to continue the drop-off point recycling system consisting of recyclables bins for cardboard, aluminum and metals at the seven existing convenience centers. Recycling will be expanded at two centers by adding collection bins for "tin" cans, glass, plastic and perhaps news print. As the market for other recyclables and public demand dictate, bins will be added for additional recyclables at the other convenience centers. In addition, mobile bins may be purchased to facilitate efforts to increase recycling awareness and participation on a community by community basis.

Residential Recycling Program Specifics

The Region's ten year plan will be as outlined in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2
Residential Recycling Plan Summary and Schedule

Year	Education Program	Drop off point for Other Recyclable	Additional Drop Off Points	Mobile Collection Bins	Percent Reduction in Solid Waste
1994					0.6
1995					0.8
1996					0.8
1997					0.7
1998					0.8
1999					0.8
2000					0.8
2001					0.8
2002					0.8
2003					0.8

Industrial/Commercial Recycling Alternatives

The commercial and industrial sectors are fertile areas for recycling, however, their contribution, except in unusual cases, is a small part of the solid waste stream. Most commercial and many industrial solid waste generators waste streams contain large quantities of corrugated cardboard. However, unless encouraged and in some cases provided an incentive to recycle the corrugated cardboard, they may continue to dispose of it in the landfill. The only viable alternative available appears to be recycling of corrugated cardboard by source separation by local commercial and industrial establishments. In addition, at least one industry in the Region sells several hundred tons per year of metals to scrap yards.

Industrial/Commercial Recycling Recommendations

The Region should encourage the recycling of corrugated cardboard through education and the possible development of economic incentives. The public relations plan will address the education issue. Economic incentives could include a surcharge in the form of higher solid waste collection and / or disposal costs for establishments who do not recycle their cardboard. Industries which will likely generate scrap metals will be contacted on a yearly basis to determine how many tons of metals have been recycled.

Industrial/Commercial Recycling Program Specifics

Table 6-3 presents the specifics of the Industrial/Commercial recycling program.

Table 6-3
Industrial / Commercial Recycling Program Specifics

Year	Public Education Program	Contact Industries About Metal Recycling	Percent Reduction in Solid Waste
1994			10.7
1995			10.7
1996			10.7
1997			10.7
1998			10.7
1999			10.7
2000			10.7
2001			10.7
2002			10.7
2003			10.7

Recycling Program Size

The residential recycling program in the Region will begin small (in 1992 the current program accounted for only 0.16% of the waste stream) and grow as the public is educated and accepts the idea that recycling is the "right thing to do." Using the industrial solid waste survey completed as a part of this study as a basis, the Industrial/Commercial Recycling Program is already off to a good start with almost 3,747 (see Table 4-2) tons of recyclables collected and sold in 1992.

Table 6-4 presents the number of households and businesses expected to participate over the 10-year planning period.

Table 6-4
Area Recycling Program Participation Summary

Year	Estimated # Homes Served	Estimated % of Homes Served	Estimated # of Businesses Served
1994	200	1.5	10
1995	1,500	11.5	20
1996	1,600	12.3	30
1997	1,800	13.8	35
1998	2,000	12.4	45
1999	2,100	12.2	55
2000	2,300	17.7	60
2001	2,500	19.2	65
2002	2,700	20.8	70
2003	2,800	21.5	75

Quantity of Materials Recycled

Table 6-5 presents the estimated quantity of materials which will be recycled over the 10-year period.

Table 6-5
Estimated Quantities of Materials Recycled

Year	Tons / Year Recycled	% of Waste Stream Recycled ¹
1994	3,810	11.3
1995	3,957	11.5
1996	4,027	11.5
1997	4,098	11.4
1998	4,171	11.5
1999	4,245	11.5
2000	4,320	11.5
2001	4,389	11.5
2002	4,460	11.5
2003	4,531	11.5

1. Tons recycled divided by total waste stream population (Table 1-6) times 0.9 tons per person per year (from page 4-2).

Service Area and Location of Sites

The service area for recycling will be the entire region. Emphasis will be added in the incorporated urban areas, industries and commercial establishments. Recycling drop off points will continue to be at the seven existing convenience centers. A Recycling Center will be established.

Program Implementation and Operation

A regional recycling coordinator will be hired and a regional recycling center for recyclables storage and processing will be developed. As the program grows, additional personnel and storage area may be added. The regional recycling center will be developed by renovation of the existing prefabricated metal building adjacent to the landfill. This building currently houses a baler used to bale cardboard. It is estimated that this can be accomplished with a \$45,000 expenditure. It is assumed that this will be accomplished with a 15 year bond at 6% interest. This would require approximately \$4,500 per year in revenue from the participants.

The coordinator will work with the Office of Cooperative Marketing to establish viable markets for the recyclables recovered as a result of this program. This person or his / her staff will also actively promote recycling through public education programs carried out in the schools, civic organizations, Garden Clubs, Cub, Boy and Girl Scout groups, community clubs, county fairs and other community organizations and gatherings (see Chapter 9). When the recycling center is fully operational, additional recycling employees may be needed to operate and maintain the recycling center.

Table 6-6 presents the cost of the Recycling program for the first 10-year period.

Table 6-6
Recycling Program Support Cost

Year	No. Employees	Fringe Benefits and Salaries	Debt Service	Expenses	Total Cost
1994	1	\$20,000	0	\$12,500	\$32,500
1995	1	\$21,000	0	\$13,500	\$34,500
1996	2	\$32,500	\$4,500	\$29,000	\$66,000
1997	2	\$35,500	\$4,500	\$36,500	\$76,500
1998	2	\$41,000	\$4,500	\$38,000	\$83,500
1999	2	\$43,000	\$4,500	\$40,000	\$87,500
2000	2	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$42,250	\$91,750
2001	2	\$47,500	\$4,500	\$44,500	\$96,500
2002	2	\$50,000	\$4,500	\$47,000	\$101,500
2003	2	\$52,000	\$4,500	\$49,000	\$105,500

Currently a "green box" type collection box is provided at all seven convenience centers for collection of aluminum. Corrugated cardboard is currently collected in green boxes at the centers.

The County's "green boxes" will be phased out as they age and will be replaced with roll-off containers. This is in keeping with the county's current plans to replace all of the "green boxes" used at the centers as they wear out. A roll-off container will be placed at the centers receiving white goods in quantities large enough to warrant this expense. Otherwise, white goods would have to be carried to a center containing a roll-off container for that purpose. Two sets of mobile bins will be purchased and will be moved from location to location to aid in public awareness programs and community involvement. "Green Boxes" may be continued at selected locations. Table 6-7 outlines the anticipated capital costs for the purchase of the necessary collection bins and the recycling support cost. The same trucks used for the collection boxes at the convenience centers will also be used for moving the recyclables collection bins. Curb side collection, if implemented, would be through a collection contract for at least two years.

**Table 6-7
 Recycling Program Cost**

Year	Support Costs¹	Capital Cost	Total Cost
1994	\$32,500	\$7,500	\$40,000
1995	\$34,500	\$7,500	\$42,000
1996	\$66,000	\$7,500	\$73,500
1997	\$76,500	\$5,000	\$81,500
1998	\$83,500	\$10,000	\$93,500
1999	\$87,500	\$10,000	\$97,500
2000	\$91,750	\$5,000	\$96,750
2001	\$96,500	\$5,000	\$101,500
2002	\$101,500	\$5,000	\$106,500
2003	\$105,500	\$5,000	\$110,500

1. From Table 6-6

Funding Plan

The recycling program revenue will be a very small part of the funds necessary to operate and maintain the recycling in the counties. As a general rule, less than half of the revenue necessary to make recycling self supporting is generated; the balance must come from other sources. During a twelve month period during 1992 and 1993, the recycling program had an income of approximately \$5,000. Should a tax increase be chosen to fund the recycling program, Table 6-8 presents the tax rate necessary.

Table 6-8
Tax Rate Increase Necessary to
Fund Recycling

Year	Assessed Property Value ¹	Yearly Revenue Needed ²	Tax Rate Increase Necessary / \$100 ³
1994	\$267,234,377	\$40,000	\$0.014
1995	\$272,580,000	\$42,000	\$0.015
1996	\$278,000,000	\$73,500	\$0.026
1997	\$283,500,000	\$81,500	\$0.028
1998	\$289,260,000	\$93,500	\$0.032
1999	\$295,000,000	\$97,500	\$0.033
2000	\$301,000,000	\$96,750	\$0.032
2001	\$307,000,000	\$101,500	\$0.033
2002	\$313,000,000	\$106,500	\$0.034
2003	\$319,350,000	\$110,500	\$0.034

1. From needs assessment report for year 1 and inflated 2% per year for years 2 through 10
2. From Table 6-7
3. one cent on property taxes in 1993 would raise approximately \$28,152.

Chapter 7
Composting, Solid Waste Processing,
Waste-to-Energy and Incineration Capacity

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Chapter 7

Composting, Solid Waste Processing, Waste-to-Energy and Incineration Capacity

General

This chapter will examine the viability of various alternative methods of waste disposal and determine their suitability for implementation within the region. The region currently manages its waste efficiently, effectively and in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. ~~Composting, Waste Processing, Waste-to-Energy and Incineration were thoroughly examined in the compilation of this plan and none, with the exception of composting of yard wastes, were found~~ to be economically feasible or necessary for the future needs of the region. The solid waste generated is not of sufficient quantity or composition to warrant the development of such systems within the region.

Waste-to-Energy/Incineration

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region currently has no regionally owned or county owned or operated waste-to-energy or incineration facilities. The only applicable facility is the medical waste incinerator operated by Goodlark Medical Center in Dickson. This facility accepts no public waste and the waste processed does not approach its permitted capacity, nor is it expected to approach the permitted capacity over the next decade.

Chapter 3 indicates the region has no quantitative need for such facilities. There is no indication that future waste generation rates or current needs will change sufficiently to support such facilities. Also due to the sociological and environmental problems and high cost associated with waste to energy facilities, such a facility is not feasible for the region.

Composting

In an effort to better utilize its facilities and to aid in meeting the State mandated reduction goals, the county will spread on the landfill face all yard wastes received which were previously disposed of in the landfills. The public will also be encouraged to undertake composting on an individual basis. The region currently disposes of an estimated 1,400 tons of such waste annually. These wastes will be diverted from the stream and composted at suitable sites throughout the region. The preferred site for this composting will be at the County Balefill and at the planned Class IV landfill.

The region will prepare a flyer as part of its public outreach and education program outlining to the public the importance of home composting and explaining how to compost. This can be implemented at a minimal cost and scheduled along with the programs discussed in Chapter 9 of this plan.

Waste Processing Facilities

The Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Region currently has no regionally owned or operated waste processing facility. Chapter 3 indicates the region has no quantitative need for such facilities. There is no indication, under the current disposal plan, that future waste generation rates or current needs will change to support such facilities. Therefore, due to the cost incurred from the establishing of such a facility, none is planned in the future.

**Chapter 8
Disposal Capacity**

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Chapter 8 Disposal Capacity

Needs Versus Supply

Using Chapters 2 and 3 as a basis, Table 8-1 presents the disposal needs of Dickson County compared with the current supply for the 10-year study period.

Table 8-1
Disposal Needs Compared to the Supply for Dickson County

Year	Demand (tons) ¹	Supply (tons)	Surplus (+)	Shortfall (-)
1994	25,584	690,768	665,184	0
1995	26,038	665,184	639,146	0
1996	26,500	639,146	612,646	0
1997	26,969	612,646	585,677	0
1998	27,448	585,677	558,229	0
1999	27,935	558,229	530,294	0
2000	28,426	530,294	501,868	0
2001	28,882	501,868	472,986	0
2002	29,344	472,986	443,642	0
2003	29,811	443,642	413,831	0

1. Waste requiring disposal from population (Table 1-6) times 0.68 tons per person per year (from page 4-2).

From Table 8-1 it can be determined that the region has a 10-year disposal capacity surplus totaling 413,831 tons

Regional Goals and Objectives

Since the Dickson County landfill has adequate life remaining for the entire Region for the next 10 plus years, the Region will continue to use the Dickson County Landfill for its disposal needs.

Chapter 9
Public Information and Education

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Chapter 9

Public Information and Education

Regional Needs

~~As shown in Chapters 2 and 3, the population of the County is expected to be increase over the next 10 years. The county has established a recent momentum of increasing solid waste collection services, recycling efforts, and increased solid waste production. The increased solid waste production figures may actually be a result of the increased level of collection, in other words, perhaps actual production has not increased but a more accurate accounting of the production may be occurring and less illegal, unreported dumping may be occurring.~~

Increased levels of solid waste collection include an upgrade from the "green box" dumpster system to convenience centers. Recycling efforts have been in effect for several years. A baler was constructed several years ago, an expansion for the county's Class I Landfill was recently permitted, a new Class IV Landfill was recently permitted, and the existing Air Curtain Destructor should help the county to reduce its disposal costs and to aid in meeting the County's 25% reduction goal.

Counties and municipalities across the state are facing increased solid waste budgets and wondering how to fund them. The citizens in Dickson County are becoming more environmentally aware, demanding the safe collection and disposal of their wastes. They are also revolting against higher taxes and fees. Thus, municipal leaders are caught between "a rock and a hard spot." They wish to meet the public's request for upgraded, environmental sound collection and disposal methods but the same public is demanding no tax increases.

The County's citizens and businesses have shown a willingness to comply with reasonable requests if they understand (and agree) with the purposes and objectives. Thus there is a need for an effective and truthful public education and information program. The County needs public support for the plan and its objectives for several reasons:

- The goal of reducing solid waste production by 25% cannot be met without public, commercial, industrial, and institutional support.
- The disposal cost per ton of solid waste will increase due to increased regulatory requirements.
- Overwhelming voluntary participation and cooperation is vital, we can not station "trash police" on every corner.
- Our tax dollars are needed elsewhere.
- Reducing solid waste production, recycling, protecting our environment, and saving tax money is the right thing to do.

We have recently witnessed the emergence of public consciousness of environmental issues. In our collective conscious there is much less cognizance of the many effects that our day to day behavior has on the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink, and most important, the ways in which we produce, consume, and dispose of the materials of daily living. The connection between the products we use and the environment we share does not come naturally to American consumers. We grew up as a "consuming" society. We must translate environmentally sound goals into actual behaviors. Voluntary social action is more desirable than mandatory governmental regulation, it costs less and has a longer lasting effect.

Public Information and Education Steps

1. Regional Goals and Objectives

a. Goals

- 1) It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to make the County's citizens, commercial businesses, industries, and institutions active, participating partners in the reduction, recycling, reuse, management, collection, and disposal of the County's solid waste.
- 2) It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to reduce, reuse, and/or recycle as much of the County's waste as practical.
- 3) It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to dispose of the remaining solid waste in an environmentally safe manner as inexpensively as possible, considering all factors.

b. Objectives

- 1) It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to present information concerning our goals to the citizens of the County.
- 2) It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to educate both adults and children to the importance of solid waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and the environmentally safe disposal of the remaining solid wastes.
- 3) It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to assist our industries, commercial businesses, and institutions to reduce, reuse, and/or recycle their wastes as much as practical.
- 4) It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to inform the tax payers in the County of the costs of solid waste collection and disposal.

2. Target Groups and Audiences

The County's target groups and audiences will be:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. All schools in the county; at the end of this chapter is a list of each school in the county, its address, and principal. | |
| b. Dickson County Chamber of Commerce | i. Civitan |
| c. Boy Scout Groups | j. Community Clubs |
| d. Girl Scout Groups | k. Lions Club |
| e. Rotary Clubs | l. Special Interest Groups |
| f. Newspapers | m. 4-H |
| g. Radio Stations | n. Churches |
| h. Kiwanis | o. PTO |

3. Amount and Kind of Information To Be Provided

Information to the target groups will be a combination of written, electronic, and verbal material. Written handouts will either be developed or commercially available handouts and brochures will be purchased. Some samples of commercially available handouts are in the back of this chapter.

One company that provides such materials is:

Educational Development Specialists
Think Earth Environmental Education Program
5505 East Carson Street, Suite 250
Lakewood, CA 90713-3093
(310) 420-6814

An organization that offers educational material is:

Keep America Beautiful, Inc.
9 West Broad Street
Stamford, CT 06902
(203) 323-8987

An organization that can offer direction and advise on educational programs is:

Clean Tennessee Program
Edith Beaty Heller, State Coordinator
Suite 113, Building One
Memphis State University
Memphis, TN 38152
(901) 678-4101

Some material supplied by Keep America Beautiful and the Clean Tennessee Program are included at the end of this chapter.

There is now a commercially available (currently at no cost) interactive, Macintosh computer software, including a slide show, workbook materials, a teacher's guide, and supplementary materials available for grades 6-8 about integrated solid waste management. It is available from Integrated Waste Services Association and is funded by the U.S. Department of Energy. Sample materials are at the end of this chapter.

The contact person is:

Integrated Waste Services Association

Margaret Ann Charles, Director

State Programs and Policy

Two Lafayette Center

1133 21st Street NW, Suite 205

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 467-6240

In addition, a speakers list will be developed by the County. These speakers will make themselves available at no cost to speak regarding solid waste matters on a suitability and availability basis.

4. Methods To Be Utilized

a. School Based Instruction

School based instruction will include presentations from members of the speakers bureau. In addition, each principal will be made aware of the free computer interactive material offered by the Integrated Waste Services Association and encouraged to use it. Educational Development specialists offers materials targeted to specific grades, this information will also be made available to the principals. The schools will also be encouraged to schedule field trips to the convenience centers, recycling facilities, and area landfills.

b. Workshop, Conferences, and Training Courses

Workshops, conferences, and training courses are scheduled only short periods ahead of time. Thus it is impossible for this plan to contain a list of future courses that may become available. The National Recycling Coalition held its 12th Annual Congress and Exposition in Nashville on October 11-14, 1993. It is hoped that this event will continue in the future. The coalition's address is:

National Recycling Coalition

1101 30th Street NW

Suite 305

Washington, DC 20007

Perhaps the best way to stay current in solid waste issues is to subscribe to national trade publications such as *Waste Age Magazine* and to join professional societies such as Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA).

Waste Age Magazine
P.O. Box 420183
Palm Coast, FL 32142-9964

SWANA
8750 Georgia Avenue, Suite E 140
Silver Springs, MD 20910-3603
(301) 585-2898

c. Audio-visual Materials, Slides, and Videos

Audio-visual materials are currently available from Integrated Waste Services Association, Educational Development Specialists, SWANA, as well as many equipment vendors and commercial solid waste companies such as Browning Farris Industries (BFI) and Waste Management, Inc. Some equipment vendors that offer videos are:

Gundle Lining Systems
19103 Gundle Road
Houston, Texas 77073
(800) 435-2008

Phillips Fibers
P.O. Box 66
Greenville, SC 29602

Caterpillar, Inc.
100 NE Adams
Kewanee, IL 61443
(309) 853-1002

Lindemann Recycling Equipment, Inc.
500 Fifth Ave.
Suite 1234
New York, NY 10110
(212) 382-0630

Holt Specialty Equipment, Inc.
Highway 41A
Box 99
Eagleville, Tennessee 37060
(615) 274-6660

Slides are also available from many of the commercial vendors listed above, many times at no cost. In addition, slides of actual locations in the County are very effective in presentations.

d. Publications

Publications are excellent sources of recent developments and current information in the solid waste field as well as sources of current information. Waste Age magazine offers free subscriptions at the present time. Their address was given previously.

e. Contests and Awards

Contests and awards are excellent vehicles to generate public support, provide education, and publicity. Typically contests and awards are directed at school age children but they can also be directed at adult organizations. The United Way has demonstrated that the competitive fever is in all of us. Contests can be organized to:

1. Name various solid waste facilities
2. ~~Develop the best recycling slogan~~
3. Develop the best logo/posture
4. Collect the most cans/newspapers/bottles etc.
5. Pick up the most road side litter

Awards can consist of a rotating trophy, ribbons, buttons, shirts, caps, pencils, picture in the paper, day off from school, or almost any other appropriate award. Commercial sources of these type of items are in the end of this chapter.

f. Speaker's Bureau

A speaker's bureau will be organized to give presentations to schools and groups as they are requested. The County is currently developing a list of speakers.

g. Other

Any other method or technique, original or borrowed, that can be used to educate and inform the public of the County's goals and objectives should be utilized.

5. Staff and Budget Needs

Projected staff and budget needs are shown in Chapter 11, "Implementation: Schedule, Staffing and Funding."

6. A Funding Plan

A suggested funding plan is shown in Chapter 11, "Implementation: Schedule, Staffing and Funding."

7. Evaluation and Reporting

The Recycling/Reduction/Education Coordinator (see Chapter 11) will report to the Planning Board on an annual basis. Included in the report will be a summary of presentations given, the amount of solid waste reduced, reused, and/or recycled, funds expended, and projections for the following year.

Implementation Schedule

A suggested implementation schedule is shown in Chapter 11, "Implementation: Schedule, Staffing, and Funding."

Allocation of Educational Responsibility

A suggested allocation of educational responsibilities is shown in Chapter 11, "Implementation: Schedule, Staffing, and Funding."

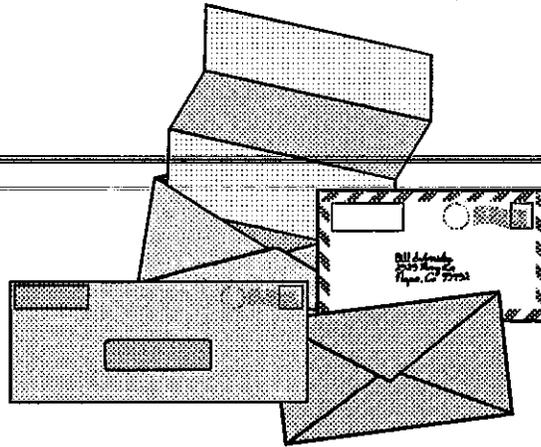
**TABLE 9-1
 DICKSON COUNTY SCHOOLS, PRINCIPALS, AND ADDRESSES
 1992-1993**

<p>Charlotte Elementary School Vivian McCord, Principal 4000 Highway 48 North PO Box 70 Charlotte, TN 37036 789-5232</p> <p>Grades: K-6</p>	<p>Charlotte Junior High School William Caldwell, Principal 250 Humphreys Street PO Box 40 Charlotte, TN 37036 789-4138</p> <p>Grades: 7-9</p>
<p>Stuart-Burns Elementary School Kenneth Fussell, Principal 3201 Highway 96 Burns, TN 37029 446-2791</p> <p>Grades: K-6</p>	<p>JES Elementary School Gary Burnett, Principal 507 Henslee Drive Dickson, TN 37055 446-4025</p> <p>Grades: K-6</p>
<p>Dickson County High School Hugh Price, Principal 509 Henslee Drive Dickson, TN 37055 446-9003</p> <p>Grades: 10-12</p>	<p>Vanleer Elementary School Andrea Albright, Principal 4908 Highway 49 West Vanleer, TN 37181 763-2285</p> <p>Grades: K-6</p>
<p>William James Junior High School Louise Buchanan, Principal 3030 Trace Creek Road PO Box 169 White Bluff, TN 37187 797-3201</p> <p>Grades: 7-9</p>	<p>White Bluff Elementary School Kenneth Kerns, Principal 377 School Road PO Box A White Bluff, TN 37187 797-3971</p> <p>Grades: K-6</p>
<p>Dickson Elementary School Donnie Spann, Principal 120 West Broad Street Dickson, TN 37055 446-2376</p> <p>Grades: K-6</p>	<p>Dickson Junior High School Reed Evans, Principal 401 East College Street Dickson, TN 37055 446-2273</p> <p>Grades: 7-9</p>
<p>Oakmont Elementary School Janey Thomas, Principal 630 Highway 46 South Dickson, TN 37055 446-2435</p> <p>Grades: K-6</p>	<p>United Christian Academy 784 Highway 46 South Dickson, TN 37055 446-0322</p> <p>Grades: 1-8</p>

SELECTED MATERIAL

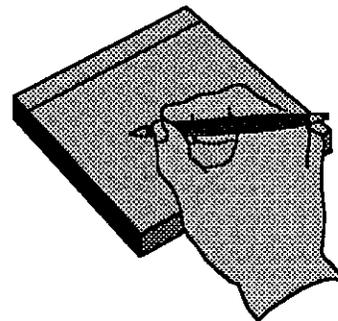
CHAPTER 9

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

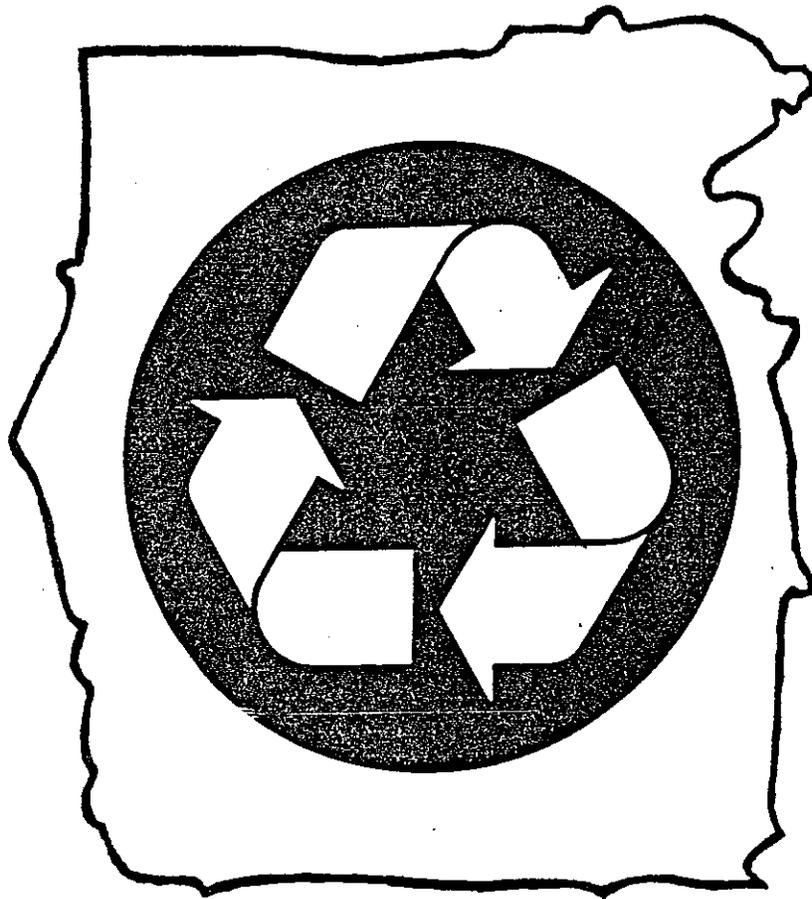


Tired of junk mail? Write to the Mail Preference Service asking them to stop giving your name and address to mailing list companies. Simply mail your name (and any variations) and address to:

Mail Preference Service
Direct Marketing Association
11 West 42nd Street
P.O. Box 3861
New York, NY 10163-3861



**WE
RECYCLE!**



**for a better
DICKSON
COUNTY**

sponsored by
DICKSON COUNTY LITTER ABATEMENT PROGRAM

Federal Sources of Information

SOURCE	PHONE NUMBER
Center for Environmental Research Information	(513) 569-7562
Solid and Hazardous Waste (RCRA) and Superfund (CERCLA) Hotline	(800) 424-9346
Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Hotline	(800) 535-0810 or 800-535-0202
Air Control Technology (Clean Air Act)	(919) 541-0800
Stratospheric Ozone Protection (CFCs - Clean Air Act)	(800) 296-1996
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) & Asbestos Information/Referral	(202) 554-1404
Acid Rain (Emissions Trading, Auctions, General Information)	(617) 674-7377
Storm Water NPDES Permitting Hotline	(703) 821-4823
Wetland Information	(800) 832-7828
National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (spill handling, disposal, clean up, health effects)	(800) 858-7378
National Response Center (reporting oil spills or hazardous substance releases)	(800) 424-8802
Information Exchange-Hazardous Materials (transportation of hazardous materials)	(800) 752-6367
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	(404) 639-3535
Solid Waste Assistance Program	(800) 677-9424
National Fire Protection Association	(617) 770-3000
National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)	(513) 533-8236
National Safety Council	(708) 285-1121
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	(202) 366-4220
Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA), Health Standards	(202) 523-6091
US Department of Transportation (DOT)	(202) 366-4000
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	(202) 260-2090
New England Solid Waste Research Library	(617) 573-9687
Rural Information Center (USDA)	(301) 344-2547
USEPA Procurement Hotline	(703) 941-4452



**Clean Tennessee
Program**

**EDITH BEATY HELLER
STATE COORDINATOR**

Suite 113, Building One
MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
Memphis, TN 38152

901/678-4101

Citizen's Advisory Committee

★ Speaker's Bureau

Partner with Litter Grant Program

★ Public education requirement

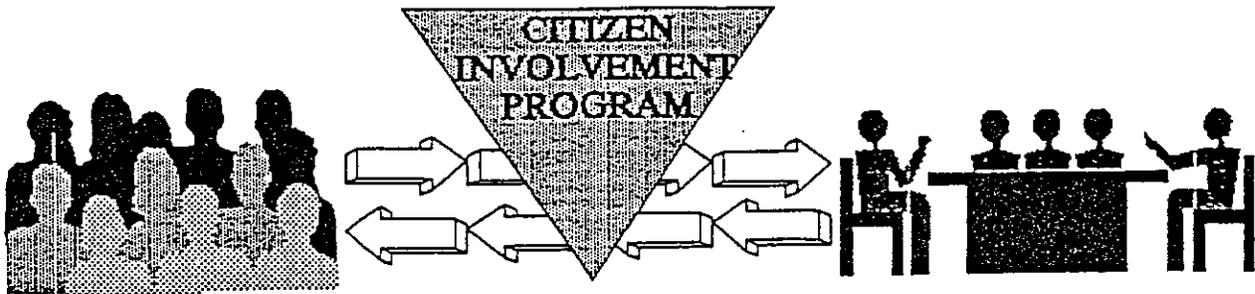
Partner with Chamber of Commerce

★ Industry education

Keep America Beautiful System

★ Comprehensive education

★ Regional model



Citizens

*Solid Waste Management
Infrastructure*

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES

"Educate The Public" ???

Site a Landfill or Incinerator

"Sell" a Technology or System

Increase Recycling Participation

Support Comprehensive Solid Waste Management



YOUR COMMUNITY AND THE KAB SYSTEM

Services, Benefits, and Advantages

THE KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL SYSTEM

Keep America Beautiful's Systematic Approach—In 1976, following three years of research and field-testing in three cities, the KAB System was introduced nationwide, and today over 480 community-based affiliates are demonstrating the effectiveness of KAB's unique program to address littering and solid waste handling practices.

- ★ **The Attitude Change Process**—The KAB System is a long term, results-oriented approach targeting the behavioral root of the litter and solid waste issue. The KAB System first identifies the underlying, individual attitudes which cause littered conditions. The "Attitude Change Process" is KAB's proven, 5-step management approach to change negative attitudes and positively reinforce new, learned behaviors to promote proper waste handling.
- ★ **Community Organizational Structure** ensures broad-based representation and stresses sustained involvement of all sectors of the community. A community-owned and implemented program provides the vital structural basis for developing a renewed sense of ownership among citizens. The involvement stresses "learning by doing," which not only emphasizes volunteer action but, importantly, sustains the involvement to bring improvements in community appearance and sound solutions to solid waste issues.
- ★ **Measured Results: the Photometric Index**—This photographic measurement technique objectively examines the amount of litter generated at the 7 major sources. Armed with the facts, KAB affiliates establish priorities and design a proactive program strategy. After 3 years, the average litter reduction reported by KAB affiliate communities is 58%, with many communities reporting reductions as high as 80% to 90%.
- ★ **Measured Results: The Cost/Benefit Analysis**—This annual study further demonstrates the cost effectiveness of the KAB System. In 1992, for every \$1 of city, county or state government monies invested in local activities, KAB affiliates report returning an average of \$7.19 in benefits—measured in volunteer time, donated goods and services, avoided costs, and reduction in cleanup costs.

EDUCATING TEACHERS AND THEIR STUDENTS

School Education Activities and Curriculum Guides—KAB's official curriculum guides, *Waste-In-Place* for K-6th graders and *Waste: A Hidden Resource* for 7th through 12th grade students, are provided to KAB affiliates at a reduced cost when correlated with your state's education learning goals. Thousands of teachers and educators have attended "Master Teacher Training" workshops using the curricula, and graded them A+ for the interdisciplinary approach and the ease in which the lessons can be implemented in the classroom. To supplement classroom activities, other school materials are provided at little or no cost including: *180 Million Tons of Trash* poster, *Plastics Recycling by the Numbers*, and *Pollution Pointers for Elementary Students*. *Mister Rogers Recycles* video is also available from KAB for \$19.95 with accompanying activity book for just \$1.50.

**AFFILIATE
NETWORK
SERVICES**

12 Monthly Issues of Network—This publication is sent exclusively to KAB affiliates, and highlights useful and interesting program and project ideas from around the country, new education and resource materials and contacts, and other information to further local affiliate programming.

Field Counseling Services and Guidance—Quarterly contacts are made by KAB staff and team of 40 National Representatives and Trainers. These calls ensure local program needs are being met and provide support to our affiliates on all aspects of application of the KAB System approach. In some cases, field service site visits are authorized where the National Representative provides training and counseling for the affiliate's board of directors and program coordinator.

Communications Support Services—Free media kits are provided to affiliates to support their local press relations and increase their public exposure. These kits include written press releases designed for affiliates' tie-in stories, and collateral materials, such as camera-ready art.

Special Complimentary Mailings—KAB, Inc., its member companies, and National Advisory Council representatives provide publications and informational mailings useful to local affiliates in furthering their activities. Past mailings include Tennessee Valley Authority's *Organizing and Conducting a Cleanup* booklet, American Paper Institute's recycling video, Anheuser-Busch's brochure, entitled *Starting at Home: Recycling to Protect Our Environment*, and *Recycleman* coloring books from Steel Can Recycling Institute.

Coordinators Advisory Council—Local KAB affiliate coordinators are selected from seven regions of the country to serve on the Coordinators Advisory Council. These regional representatives meet quarterly to discuss affiliate needs within their respective regions and provide KAB staff and its committees with valuable feedback on program development.

National Awards Program—Recognition and positive reinforcement are vital to sustaining the necessary involvement to bring about a lasting change in community pride and appearance. Over 80 prestigious awards are given by KAB each year to recognize outstanding KAB Systems, civic and youth groups, schools, businesses and individuals.

Keep America Beautiful, Inc. is a national, non-profit, public education organization, with over 480 local affiliates nationwide, dedicated to improving waste handling practices in American communities.



Keep America Beautiful, Inc.
9 West Broad Street
Stamford, Connecticut 06902
203-323-8987

SOLID WASTE FACTS AND EDUCATION

The Most Up-To-Date Information on Solid Waste Management—Guided by KAB's Solid Waste Committee and Recycling Subcommittee, comprised of representatives in the solid waste management field from both the public and private sectors, KAB makes available numerous education pieces to equip affiliates with up-to-date information to address solid waste issues locally. These materials include:

- * Quarterly issues of *Focus* highlighting important waste disposal issues, from the need for sanitary landfills to the misconceptions of degradability;
- * *Waste In The Workplace*, a small business' guide for auditing commercial waste, identifying recyclables, minimizing waste, and managing disposal costs;
- * *Overview: Solid Waste Disposal Alternatives*, a 26 page booklet, and a 22 minute video presentation, describes the components of an integrated approach to solid waste handling;
- * *Recycling Realities*, a 16 page educational booklet, detailing the facts, myths and choices involved in recycling, and;
- * Other solid waste education materials, including: *Waste-to-Energy: Issues of Public Health* video, *Multi-Material Recycling Manual*, and *180 Million Tons of Trash* student education poster with hands-on activities.

TRAINING WORKSHOPS AND SERVICES

Training Workshops, Seminars, and Program Materials—KAB develops and presents training opportunities for our affiliates covering a variety of topics, including: "Master Teacher Training," "New Coordinator Training," "Building Better Board Relationships," "Managing Today's Volunteers," "Recycling Realities," "Waste In The Workplace," and more. Education and training materials supplement every workshop, and are designed to reinforce the participants' understanding of the issues and facilitate implementation at the local level of the training concepts learned at the workshop.

Regional Conferences—Regional conferences are organized each year to reach as many program coordinators and local leaders as possible—in effect, taking KAB to the grassroots. The conference agendas include training sessions, presentations on successful and unique projects that have worked in other communities, seminars which discuss developing trends in litter prevention, and solid waste education focusing regionally on KAB affiliate needs. Importantly, opportunities for KAB program coordinators and local leadership to effectively network and exchange program ideas are integrated into all conferences.

Annual Meeting of KAB Coordinators—Affiliate coordinators, board members, and industry representatives gather each year in Washington, DC to be informed on national trends and issues which can effect their local programs. Presentations, panel discussions by national experts, networking opportunities, and idea exchange are valuable services provided at this conference.

National Programs and Special Projects—Exciting programs are offered by KAB's Corporate and National Advisory Council members to local affiliates. In 1992, these included:

**NATIONAL
PROGRAMS
AND
SPECIAL
PROJECTS**

- * *GLAD Bag-A-Thon*, the nation's largest cleanup, sponsored by First Brands Corporation
- * RJ Reynolds portable ashtray program, and production of KAB litter prevention film
- * Procter & Gamble consumer education program
- * James River Corporation's *Team Up for the Environment* Little League program
- * Lever Brothers' *WISK Power Scoop Up*

- * Steel Can Recycling Institute's *Steel Can Recycling Award*
- * America's Clean Water Foundation's *Year of Clean Water* education and awards program
- * Girl and Boy Scout Patch programs
- * Public Lands Stewardship program
- * General Federation of Women's Clubs solid waste public education program

Some programs and special projects offered in previous years include Kmart teacher kits, Amoco Foam's *Plastics Recycling by the Numbers* activity booklet, and the *Let's Not Waste the 90's* videoconference on solid waste issues.

<u>Population</u>	<u>Annual Network Service Fee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Annual Network Service Fee</u>
0 - 1,999	\$50	175,000 - 249,999	\$450
2,000 - 7,499	\$85	250,000 - 324,999	\$500
7,500 - 9,999	\$100	325,000 - 399,999	\$550
10,000 - 14,999	\$150	400,000 - 474,999	\$600
15,000 - 29,999	\$200	475,000 - 599,999	\$650
30,000 - 49,999	\$250	600,000 - 699,999	\$700
50,000 - 74,999	\$300	700,000 - 849,999	\$750
75,000 - 99,999	\$350	850,000 - 1 million +	\$1,000
100,000 - 174,999	\$400		

**ANNUAL
NETWORK
SERVICE
FEES**

The Network Service Fee, paid annually by KAB certified community affiliates, helps defray growing costs of network services (see next page). Communities wishing to be certified should write to KAB and request an Application for Certification.

To become an affiliate, each new community pays a one-time Certification Fee, based on population, to support the initial development and certification of the local KAB System. The Certification Fee is submitted with an Application for Certification to cover the training of your selected representatives at an Organizational Team Training Workshop to learn the fundamentals of implementing a KAB System locally, and, once the certification requirements are completed, the training of the newly-formed organization's board of directors and staff to guide them in establishing the first year's program goals.

REGIONAL KAB SYSTEM

1. APPLICATION PROCESS



Commitment from area government, business, and civic bodies for application, fees and selection of Founding Team.

2. PRE-CERTIFICATION PROCESS



Founding Team sets up budget, office and hires Coordinator.

3. TRAINING

Coordinator trained for administrative, management, and technical tasks. Founding Team trained to establish organization and recruit volunteers.



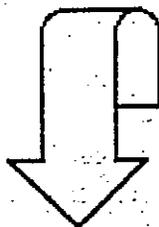
4. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Completions of Photometric Index, Litter/Solid Waste Survey, and Governing Board appointed. Board attends two training sessions.



5. CERTIFICATION

Celebration ceremony and "public" announcement of Regional KAB System.



6. ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS

Governing Board and Committees, Staff Coordinator, Budget, Payment of Annual Service Fee, Photometric Index Follow-up, Annual Cost/Benefit Analysis, and Bi-annual Reports.

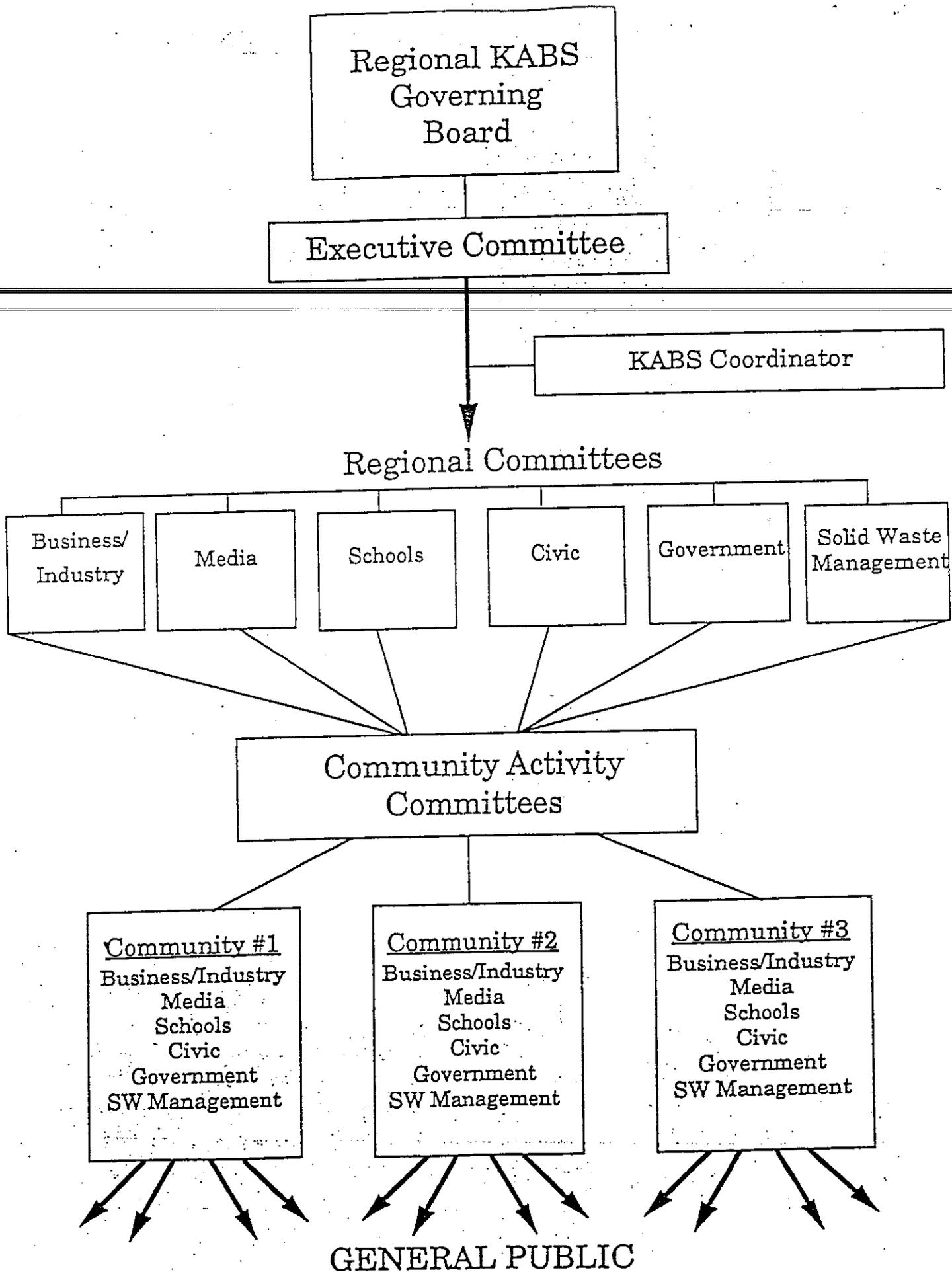


TABLE 6-1. PUBLIC INFORMATION TECHNIQUES

Technique	Features	Advantages	Disadvantages
Briefings	Personal visit or phone call to key officials or group leaders to announce a decision, provide background information, or answer questions.	Provide background information. Determine reactions before an issue "goes public." Alert key people to issues that may affect them.	Requires time.
Feature stories	In-depth story about the siting study in newspapers or on radio and television.	Provide detailed information to stimulate interest in the siting study, particularly at key junctures such as evaluating alternative sites or selecting a preferred site. Often used prior to public meetings to stimulate interest.	Newspaper will present the story as editor sees fit—project proponent has no control over how the story is presented, except to provide full information.
Mailing out key technical reports or environmental documents	Mailing technical studies or environmental reports to other agencies and leaders of organized groups or interests.	Provides full and detailed information to people who are most interested. Often increases credibility of studies because they are fully visible.	Costs money to print and mail. Some people may not even read the reports.
News conferences	Brief presentation to reporters, followed by question-and-answer period, often accompanied by handouts of presenter's comments.	Stimulate media interest in a story. Direct quotes often appear in television/radio. Might draw attention to an announcement or generate interest in public meetings.	Reporters will only come if the announcement/presentation is newsworthy. Cannot control how the story is presented, although some direct quotes are likely.
Newsletters	Brief description of what is going on in the siting study, usually issued at key intervals for all people who have shown an interest in the study.	Provide more information than can be presented through the media to those people who are most interested. Often used to provide information prior to public meetings or key decision points. Also maintain visibility during extended technical studies.	Require staff time and cost money to prepare, print, and mail. Stories must be objective and credible or people will react to newsletters as if they were propaganda.

CONTINUED

TABLE 6-1. PUBLIC INFORMATION TECHNIQUES (continued)

Technique	Features	Advantages	Disadvantages
Newspaper inserts	Much like a newsletter, but distributed as an insert in a newspaper.	Reach the entire community with important information such as project need and alternative sites being considered. Is one of the few mechanisms for reaching everyone in the community through which you can tell the story your way.	Requires staff time to prepare insert, and distribution costs money. Must be prepared to newspaper's layout specifications. Potential negative reaction to use of public funds for this purpose exists.
News releases	A short announcement or news story issued to the media to get interest in media coverage of the story.	May stimulate interest from the media. Useful for announcing meetings or major decisions or as background material for future media stories.	May be ignored or not read. Cannot control how the information is used.
Paid advertisements	Advertising space purchased in newspapers or on radio or television.	Effective for announcing meetings or key decisions. Story presented the way you want.	Advertising space can be costly. Radio and television may entail expensive production costs to prepare the ad. Potential negative reaction to use of public funds for this purpose exists.
Presentations to civic and technical groups	Deliver presentations, enhanced with slides or viewgraphs, to key community groups	Stimulates communication with key community groups. Can also provide in-depth feedback.	Few disadvantages except some groups may be hostile.
Press kits	A packet of information distributed to reporters.	Stimulates media interest in the story. Provides background information which reporters use for future stories.	Has few disadvantages, except may be ignored. Cannot control how the information is used.
Public service announcements	Short announcement provided free of charge by radio and television stations as part of their public service obligations.	Useful for making announcements such as for public meetings.	Many organizations compete for the same space. Story may not be aired or may be aired at hours when there are few listeners.

TABLE 6-2. PARTICIPATION TECHNIQUES

Technique	Features	Advantages	Disadvantages
Advisory groups/task forces	A group of representatives of key interested parties is established. May be a policy, technical, or citizen advisory group.	Provide oversight to the siting process. Promote communication between key constituencies. Anticipate public reaction to publications or decisions. Provide a forum for reaching consensus.	Potential for controversy exists if "advisory" recommendations are not followed. Requires substantial commitment of staff time to provide support to committees.
Focus groups	Small discussion groups established to give "typical" reactions of the public. Conducted by professional facilitator. Several sessions may be conducted with different groups.	Provide in-depth reaction to publications, ideas, or decisions. Good for predicting emotional reactions.	Get reactions, but no knowledge of how many people share those reactions. Might be perceived as an effort to manipulate the public.
Hotline	Widely advertised phone number to handle questions or provide centralized source of information about the siting.	Gives people a sense that they know whom to call. Provides a one-step service of information. Can handle two-way communication.	Is only as effective as the person answering the hotline phone.
Interviews	Face-to-face interviews with key officials, interest group leaders, or key individuals.	Can be used to anticipate issues or anticipate the reactions of groups to a decision. Can also be used to assess "how are we doing."	Requires extensive staff time.
Hearings	Formal meetings where people present formal speeches and presentations.	May be used as a "wrap-up meeting" prior to final decision. Useful in preparing a formal public record for legal purposes.	Exaggerates differences. Does not permit dialogue. Requires time to organize and conduct.
Meetings	Less formal meetings for people to present positions, ask questions, and so forth.	Highly legitimate form for the public to be heard on issues. May be structured to permit small group interaction—anyone can speak.	Unless small-group discussion format is used, permits only limited dialogue. May get exaggerated positions or grandstanding. Requires staff time to prepare for meeting.

CONTINUED

TABLE 6-2. PARTICIPATION TECHNIQUES (continued)

Technique	Features	Advantages	Disadvantages
Workshops	Smaller meetings designed to complete a task.	Very useful for tasks such as identifying siting criteria or evaluating sites. Permits maximum use of dialogue, good for consensus-building.	Limitations on size may require several workshops in different locations. Is inappropriate for large audiences. Requires staff time for multiple meetings.
Plebiscite	Citywide election to decide where or whether a facility should be built.	Provides a definite, and usually binding, decision on where or whether a facility should be built.	"Campaign" is expensive and time-consuming. General public may be susceptible to uninformed emotional arguments.
Polls	Carefully designed questions are asked of a portion of the public selected as representative of public opinion.	Provides a quantitative estimate of general public opinion.	Provides a "snapshot" of public opinion at a point in time—opinion may change. Assumes all viewpoints count equally in decision. Costs money and must be professionally designed.



INTEGRATED
WASTE SERVICES
ASSOCIATION

August 12, 1993

Mr. William E. Griggs, P.E.
Principal, Griggs & Maloney Inc.
P.O. Box 2968
Murfreesboro, TN 37133-2968

Dear Mr. Griggs:

Thank you for your request for information on WasteWorld, the solid waste management and energy curriculum guide that we are providing at no cost right now to 500 middle schools nationwide. This is a National Pilot Study underwritten by the U.S. Department of Energy. Upon reviewing the results of the Pilot Study in December, the DOE will evaluate whether to provide additional funds for a broader distribution of WasteWorld in 1994. I have enclosed this information for you in hopes that your municipal clients may know of teachers that are interested in participating in the Pilot Study.

The WasteWorld program was designed to teach 6-8th graders about integrated solid waste management and the energy implications involved. The program includes an interactive computer software program based on Macintosh software, a slide show, workbook materials, a teacher's guide, and supplementary materials. In addition to learning about substantive environmental issues, the students also learn valuable decision-making and research skills, as well as how to exchange their views in a group setting. Depending on how a teacher incorporates these materials into existing coursework, the teacher could plan for anywhere from 2 to 6 weeks for WasteWorld.

Thank you for reviewing these materials. Please let me know if you are aware of any teachers that may be interested in participating as a pilot site.

Best regards,

Margaret Ann Charles, Director
State Programs and Policy



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
ORDER FORM
 Effective February 1, 1993

• Telephone: (310) 420-6814 • FAX: (310) 420-1485
 MAIL TO: EDS, 5505 East Carson Street, Suite 250, Lakewood, CA 90713-3093

Order Placed By: _____ (Name) _____ (Telephone) _____ (Date)

BILL TO: _____ SHIP TO: (Street address please) _____

Purchase Order No.: _____

Imprinting: YES NO

COMPLETE UNITS

(See other side for materials included in each unit.)

UNIT	MAJOR THEME	PRICE	NUMBER ORDERED	EXTENDED PRICE
Kindergarten	<i>Conserving Trees & Other Resources</i>	\$40.00		
Grade 1	<i>Conserving Natural Resources</i>	\$40.00		
Grade 2	<i>The 3 R's — Reduce, Reuse, Recycle</i>	\$40.00		
Grade 3	<i>Creating Less Pollution</i>	\$40.00		
Grade 4	<i>Reducing Solid and Liquid Waste</i>	\$40.00		
Grade 5	<i>Pollution Solutions</i>	\$40.00		
Grade 6	<i>Sustaining Natural Resources</i>	\$40.00		

SCHOOL PACKS

K - 3	Includes four units—one each for grades K-3— and one <i>Think Earth</i> video	\$120.00		
4 - 6	Includes three units—one each for grades 4-6— and one "e" video	\$95.00		

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Units Without Video	___ K ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6	\$25.00		
Videos	___ <i>Think Earth</i> for K-3 ___ "e" for 4-6	\$25.00		
Badges	Set of 50	\$10.00		
Watches	___ Men's ___ Women's	\$29.95		
T-Shirts	___ Youth Large ___ Adult Large ___ Adult X-Large	\$14.95		
Tote-Bag		\$7.50		
Regular Tree Water		\$.99		
Mini Tree Water		\$.49		

Quantity Discounts

Select your discount on total number of units purchased.
 50 - 249 units.....5%
 250 - 499 units.....10%
 500 units or more.....15%

Now Available!

- Spanish Translations (family activity sheets and stories) for grades K-3
- Blackline Masters reproduced in sets of 35 for each unit

Subtotal \$ _____
 Quantity Discount — \$ _____
 Materials Total \$ _____

Note: The costs for shipping, and, if applicable, imprinting and sales tax (California only) will be added when invoiced.

<p>KINDERGARTEN <i>Conserving Trees & Other Resources</i></p> <p>THINK EARTH Video</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Teacher guide ◆ Poster, <i>THINK EARTH</i> ◆ Poster, <i>The Environment</i> ◆ Story cards, <i>Jay's Tree</i> ◆ Story cards, <i>The Tree-house Party</i> 	<p>GRADE 1 <i>Conserving Natural Resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ THINK EARTH Video ◆ Teacher guide ◆ Poster, <i>THINK EARTH</i> ◆ Poster, <i>Everything Comes From The Environment</i> ◆ Story cards, <i>Bye, Bye, Bernie</i> 	<p>GRADE 2 <i>The 3 R's—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ THINK EARTH Video ◆ Teacher guide ◆ Poster, <i>THINK EARTH</i> ◆ Poster, <i>Reduce, Reuse, Recycle</i> ◆ Story cards, <i>The Rascals</i> ◆ Story cards, <i>The 3 R's</i> 	<p>GRADE 3 <i>Conserving Natural Resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ THINK EARTH Video ◆ Teacher guide ◆ Poster, <i>THINK EARTH</i> ◆ Poster, <i>Our Community</i> ◆ Story cards, <i>Trashbot</i> ◆ Story cards, <i>A Little Means a Lot</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blackline masters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice exercises • Family activity sheet • Mini-poster • Hanging badge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Story cards, <i>Bernie is Back</i> ◆ Natural resources and products cards ◆ Blackline masters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretest • Posttest • Practice exercises • Family activity sheet • Mini-poster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Trash/resource cards ◆ Blackline masters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretest • Posttest • Practice exercises • Family activity sheet • Mini-poster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blackline masters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretest • Posttest • Practice exercises • Family activity sheet • Mini-poster
<p>GRADE 4 <i>Reducing Solid and Liquid Waste</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ "e" Video ◆ Teacher guide ◆ Poster, <i>Trash: Where Does It Go?</i> ◆ Poster, <i>Water: Where Does It Go?</i> ◆ Poster, <i>Ways To Help Think Earth</i> ◆ Hazardous and solid waste cards ◆ Blackline masters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretest • Posttest • Practice exercises • Take-home exercises • Family activity sheet • Mini-posters 	<p>GRADE 5 <i>Pollution Solutions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ "e" Video ◆ Teacher guide ◆ Poster, <i>What Causes Pollution?</i> ◆ Poster, <i>Ways to Help Think Earth</i> ◆ Blackline masters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretest • Posttest • Handouts • Practice exercises • Family activity sheet • Mini-posters 	<p>GRADE 6 <i>Sustaining Natural Resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ "e" Video ◆ Teacher guide ◆ Poster, <i>Nature to Neighborhoods</i> ◆ Poster, <i>Ways to Help Think Earth</i> ◆ Blackline masters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretest • Posttest • Handouts • Practice exercises • Family activity sheet • Mini-posters 	<p>THINK EARTH VIDEO (VHS) <i>THINK EARTH</i> is an animated video that introduces children to the environment and to the need for all of us to conserve natural resources, reduce waste, and minimize pollution.</p> <hr/> <p>"e" VIDEO (VHS) "e" is a live-action video incorporating computer graphics, animation, and environmental footage. Part one introduces students to the environmental problems of overusing natural resources, creating too much waste, and polluting the environment. In part two, students learn what they can do to help the environment.</p>

THINK EARTH

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM



ORDERING INFORMATION



Our most valued acknowledgments are those we receive from the students, teachers, parents, and sponsors - like you.

- ◆ "What a great program - easy to teach - I like the family involvement." (teacher)
- ★ "The video held the student's attention as they walked this field in rocky with our new line adapted social studies curriculum. Thank you!" (teacher)
- ◆ "The children were surprised to see how little they know. They averaged only 25% on the packet. Thank you averaged 84% on the packet!" (teacher)
- ★ "I liked going home and discussing the Think Earth program with my mother. We have decided to do many things to help." (student)
- ★ "Thanks so much for sharing the Think Earth curriculum with our kids. My son came home and explained what environment meant. Others wanted their parents to walk to work. And I am constantly reminded not to waste water." (parent letter to sponsor)
- ◆ "My agency could never have produced such a program. We're getting exposure to an educational area that we could never have achieved by ourselves." (sponsor)
- ◆ "I will turn off the lights when I leave the room, and when I grow up I'll make a solar-powered car." (student)

The Think Earth Environmental Education Program has been developed to be environmentally-conscious and cost-effective. Materials are printed on recycled paper, and blackline masters are provided to allow teachers to reproduce just the number of student handouts they need. Providing reproducible masters also keeps your costs down since no resupply is needed. Teachers will use the Think Earth program year after year at a one-time cost to you.

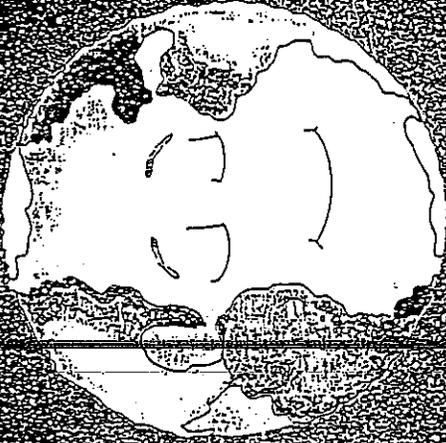
Educational Development Specialists can provide you with a variety of personal services to help you implement the Think Earth program in your community, including:

- ✓ Free teacher brochures
- ✓ Imprinting
- ✓ Promotional items
- ✓ And much more!

For ordering and other information, write or call:
Educational Development Specialists
5505 E. Carson Street, Suite 250
Lakewood, CA 90713

(310) 420-6814 • Fax (310) 420-1485

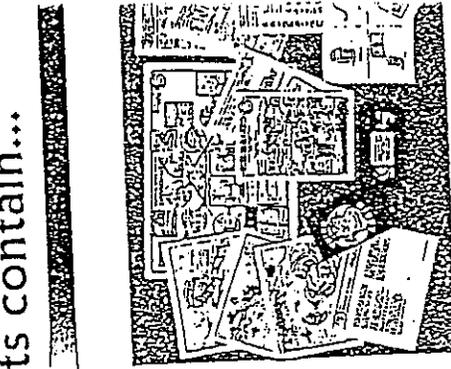
Printed on Recycled Paper





Grades K-3

Think Earth Units contain...



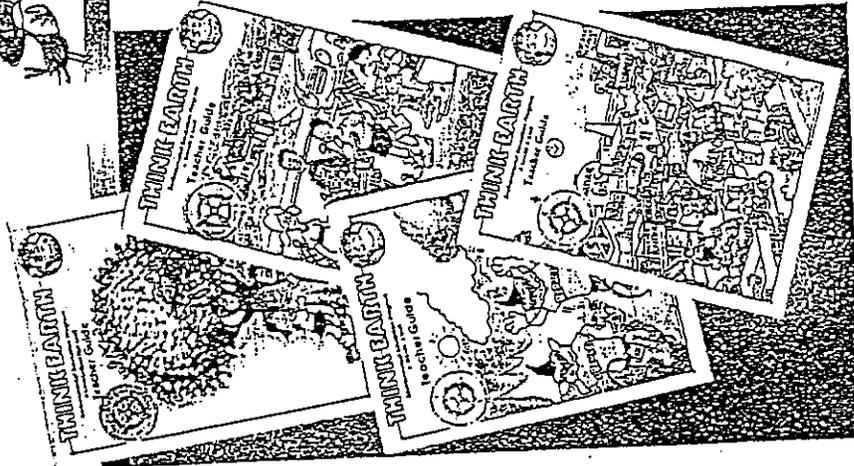
- ✓ Teacher guide, with procedures for 58 lessons
- ✓ hands-on enrichment activities
- ✓ background information on children's literature list
- ✓ additional sources for information & materials
- ✓ 2-3 full-color posters
- ✓ Story cards
- ✓ Resource / Product / Trash cards
- ✓ Reproducible masters list:
 - Primer and pattern
 - Student handouts
 - Practice exercises
 - Mini-poster
 - Family activity sheet
- ✓ Video

The Kindergarten Unit focuses on conserving trees and other resources. Students learn that trees provide us with many benefits, including fresh air, wood, and paper, and they learn the importance of using paper, water, electricity, and other resources wisely.

The Grade 1 Unit focuses on conserving natural resources. Students learn that everything comes from the environment. They discover that recycling, along with using water, paper, electricity, and natural gas wisely, are important ways to conserve natural resources.

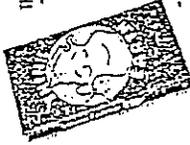
The Grade 2 Unit focuses on the 3 R's—reduce, reuse, and recycle. Students learn that by practicing the 3 R's, we not only reduce the amount of solid waste that we bury in landfills, but we also conserve natural resources, save energy, and reduce pollution.

The Grade 3 Unit focuses on creating less pollution. Students learn that waste from producing, distributing, consuming, and disposing of products can pollute our land, water, and air. They discover what they can do to help control pollution and improve the quality of our environment.



K-3 Video

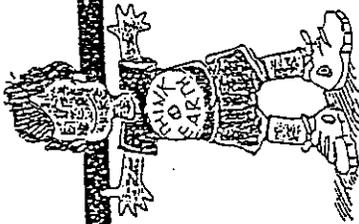
The video for grades K-3, entitled "Think Earth," is an animated presentation that introduces children to how we use natural resources from the environment and how what we control do to help the environment. The videotape contains two 7-minute versions of "Think Earth." The first version is narrated. The second version is presented without words to that children, both English speaking and non-English speaking, can supply their own narration.



4-6 Video

The video for grades 4-6, entitled "e," is a 27-minute, live-action presentation that incorporates computer graphics, animation, and environmental footage. In part 1, "e," a surrealistic character who magically appears through a computer, presents several environmental problems. In part 2, possible solutions to these problems are explored. Students learn that if everyone helps in time, the environment will be helped a

OPPOSE...



all of the children in your community began to:

- ✓ recycle papers, bottles, and cans
- ✓ dispose of wastes properly
- ✓ walk, bike, or carpool whenever possible
- ✓ use electricity, water, natural gas, paper, and other resources wisely



Students in your community can learn these and other responsible environmental behaviors with the Think Earth Environmental Education Program. By providing Think Earth to the schools in your area, you can show your commitment to the community, to education, and to the environment, while also teaching a lot of kids and their families to "think earth."

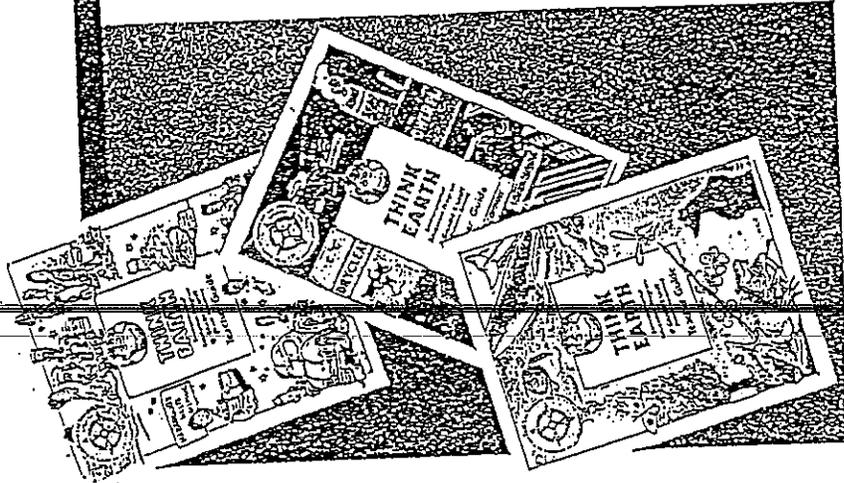


Think Earth is a comprehensive environmental education program for children in kindergarten through grade 6. The program addresses all elements of the environment—air, land, water, and energy. Students learn the importance of a clean, healthy environment and learn what they can do to conserve natural resources, reduce waste, and minimize pollution.



An instructional unit is provided for each grade level of the Think Earth program. Each unit interrelates all elements of the environment, while emphasizing a specific theme.

Grades 4-6

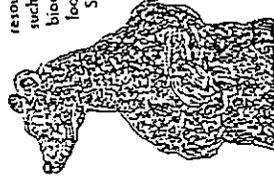


The Grade 4 Unit focuses on reducing solid and liquid waste. Students learn where our trash and wastewater come from and where they go. They discover ways to reduce the amount of solid waste, hazardous waste, and wastewater we produce, which will help conserve natural resources, limit pollution, and keep the environment clean.

The Grade 5 Unit focuses on pollution solutions. Students learn about the causes and effects of smog, global warming, ozone depletion, acid rain, ground-water and soil pollution, and surface water and ocean pollution. They identify ways that everyone can help minimize pollution.

The Grade 6 Unit focuses on sustaining natural resources. Students learn about the benefits of the natural environment and learn that overuse of our natural resources can cause problems, such as loss of habitat, loss of biodiversity, pollution, and food and water shortages.

Students discover many ways to conserve natural resources and use them in sustainable ways.



AW

The Think Earth has been honored number of awards among these hon-

- The President's Merit and Challenge Award (nation's top environmental honor)

- The Excellence for K-12 Curriculum for the Solid Waste of North America

- The Clean Air Excellence in Education on Quality Issues South Coast Air Management I

- A Top 10 Think Earth environmental environmental Association of Education

Chapter 10 Problem Wastes

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Chapter 10 Problem Wastes

General

The Solid Waste Management Act discusses four areas of problem wastes which must be addressed. Some of these wastes are banned from disposal in Class I landfills and others are simply acknowledged as items in need of evaluation. This section will examine these waste and the regions options as to their handling and disposal.

Household Hazardous Waste

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) are those wastes discarded from homes which are listed by the EPA as hazardous or displaying hazardous characteristics. These include paints, aerosol sprays, medicines, pesticides batteries, etc. These wastes pose serious problems to the environment when improperly discarded. Class I landfills are not designed to address the unique problems presented by these wastes. It is estimated that each household in Tennessee generates 15 pounds of HHW annually. Table 10-1 shows the estimated annually generation rates for the region.

**Table 10-1
Household Hazardous Waste Generated**

Number of Households	HHW Generated Annually (Tons)
13,069	98

To help in the proper disposal of HHW, the State of Tennessee has established a mobile collection and disposal program. This program allows each county in the state to schedule a HHW collection event at which the mobile collection contractor will accept these wastes for transportation and disposal at a licensed facility. It is the county's responsibility to schedule and advertise these events.

Dickson County will schedule such events at least annually for the duration of the program. Should public response warrant, these events will be scheduled more frequently. The county will select and provide a site at which the collection event can be held. This site will be located at the county balefill or at a convenience center with adequate space for the event. The county will provide a single man, the recycling coordinator if available, to aid in security, traffic control and emergency response. Area volunteers may also be requested if it is deemed necessary. It is expected that this system will be sufficient for initial collection events. Collection events will be evaluated and scheduling revised as necessary following each event.

Table 10-2 lists the types of wastes acceptable for the State Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events.

Table 10-2
List of Acceptable Household Hazardous Wastes
Household Hazardous Waste Mobile Collection and Disposal Program

Household Cleaners	Drain Openers Oven Cleaners Wood and Metal Cleaners and Polishers Toilet Bowl Cleaners Disinfectants
Automotive Products	Oil and Fuel Additives Grease and Rust Solvents Carburetor and Fuel Injector Cleaners Air Conditioning Refrigerants Starter Fluids Body Putty Anti-Freeze/Coolant Waste Oil
Home Maintenance and Improvement Products	Paint Thinners Paint Strippers and Removers Adhesives Paint
Lawn and Garden Products	Herbicides Pesticides/Rodenticides Fungicides/Wood Preservatives
Miscellaneous	Batteries Fingernail Polish Remover Pool Chemicals Photo Processing Chemicals Low-level Radioactive Compounds Medicines/Drugs Reactives (aerosols/compressed gas)

The initial collection events should be relatively inexpensive with the major cost being for the education and advertising needed to inform the citizens of the event and its purpose. It is expected that such events can be held for under \$1,000 for the duration of the State Program. At the termination of the State program, the response to and expense of such services will be examined and continued as needed.

As a means of reducing the HHW disposed of at Class I landfills, an extensive public outreach program is planned. It is expected that this education and public outreach program will begin at ~~the commencement of the school year. County and city schools will be used as a major source of~~ public communication. Area media will be used to disseminate information as the collection date approaches and newspapers will announce the event throughout the month preceding the event.

An implementation schedule follows:

Commencement of School Based Education	Fall 1994
Begin Radio and Newspaper Advertisements	Fall 1994
Announce Collection Date	Fall 1994
Collection Date	Fall 1994

This schedule will be revised as the program progresses and at the discretion of the county officials.

Waste Tires

Waste tires are no longer allowed to be disposed of in Class I landfills unless they have been chopped prior to disposal. The county currently accepts and quarters waste tires for regular disposal at the balefill.

Waste Oil

Waste oil is currently not accepted through the existing collection systems within the region. Many private industries accept waste oil for reprocessing, though none are located within the region.

As mandated by T.C.A. 68-31-866, Dickson County will provide a single site to collect these fluids and store them until transfer is possible. This site will be located at a centrally located convenience center or at the balefill and will accept all items mandated by the above statute. The facility will comply with all applicable regulations for do-it-yourselfer used oil collection centers. The site is expected to be operational in late 1994.

Lead Acid Batteries

Lead acid batteries are currently accepted at the county landfill and hauled off-site for reprocessing. The county possesses private industries which buy back such batteries for recycling. These include most facilities which sell these batteries within the region. This system efficiently handles the batteries in the region and the disposal through these facilities will be encouraged by the county.

In addition, as mandated by T.C.A. § 68-31-866, each county will provide a single site to collect these items and store them at the recycling center until transfer is possible. The facility will comply with all applicable regulations for lead acid battery collection centers. The site is expected to be operational in late 1994.

Litter

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region has an estimated unmanaged waste amount of 703 tons of waste annually (Table 2-5). According to the Needs Assessment, roughly 2 tons of this is litter ~~in illegal dumps and along highways. The county has an Adopt-A-Highway program and~~ participates in the State litter program to aid in cleaning up major highways. The establishment of regional convenience centers is also expected to greatly reduce illegal dumping and eliminate the litter problems associated with the green box locations currently in use.

Chapter 11 Implementation: Schedule, Staffing, and Funding

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Chapter 11

Implementation: Schedule, Staffing, and Funding

System Definition

1. Region's Components and Structure
2. Region's Goals, Objectives, and Strategy
 - a. Goals
 - 1) It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to make the region's citizens, commercial businesses, industries, and institutions active, participating partners in the reduction, recycling, reuse, management, collection, and disposal of the region's solid waste.
 - 2) It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to reduce, reuse, and/or recycle as much of the region's waste as practical.
 - 3) It is the goal of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to dispose of the remaining solid waste in an environmentally safe manner as inexpensively as possible, considering all factors.
 - b. Objectives
 - 1) It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to present information concerning our goals to the citizens of the region.
 - 2) It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to educate our adults and children as to the importance of solid waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and the environmentally safe disposal of the remaining solid wastes.
 - 3) It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to assist our industries, commercial businesses, and institutions to reduce, reuse, and/or recycle their wastes as much as practical.
 - 4) It is the objective of the Dickson County Solid Waste Region to inform the tax payers in our region of the costs of solid waste collection and disposal.

c. Strategy

The Region will achieve its goals and objectives by launching and maintaining an effective education system to obtain the voluntary social action of our citizens. We will also operate our recycling and collection services in a cost effective, market and customer responsive manner. We will also secure the least expensive, but environmentally sound, method of disposal of our remaining wastes.

3. Projected Solid Waste Generation to be Collected and Managed

TABLE 11-1
SOLID WASTE TO BE COLLECTED AND MANAGED AFTER 25% REDUCTION

Year	Tons*
1993	25,138
1994	25,584
1995	26,038
1996	26,500
1997	26,969
1998	27,448
1999	27,935
2000	28,426
2001	28,882
2002	29,344
2003	29,811

*Population from Table 1-6 times 0.68 tons per capita per year.

As shown in Chapter 8 (Table 8-1), Dickson County has adequate, existing disposal capacity for the projected solid waste volumes for the next 10 years.

4. Proportional Flow Diagram

Figure 11-1 shows a proportional flow diagram.

5. Composite Map

Since Dickson is a one county region, a composite map of the Regional Solid Waste System is not included.

6. Institutional Structure for Plan Implementation

Dickson County has established a Solid Waste Planning Board. This board is and will continue to advise the existing solid waste committee of the county commission. The county commission along with the county executive and county employees currently has the authority and responsibility for all solid waste matters and will continue to have such responsibilities. One of these responsibilities will be the implementation of this 10 year plan.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones

1 Regional Implementation Schedules and Milestones

a. Years 1994 to 1998

July 1, 1994

- 1) Have 10 year plan submitted.
- 2) Hire recycle/reduction/education coordinator.
- 3) Prepare educational program to begin in Fall, 1994 (see Chapter 9).
- 4) Begin preparation for advertisement of collection of household hazardous waste (see Chapter 10).
- 5) Begin program of contacting industries regarding waste separation and reduction; coordinate with the University of Tennessee.
- 6) Establish Citizen's Advisory Committee.
- 7) Establish Speakers Bureau.

December 31, 1994

- 1) Since tires are currently cut and disposed of in the balefill, a waste tire storage facility is not needed; and since a collection system and a disposal system are already in place, the State deadline concerning whole waste tires and solid waste collection and disposal system are already met.

- 2) Set up a collection site (either county owned or a commercial location) to accept used automotive fluids/oil, and lead-acid batteries.
- 3) Establish eighth convenience center.
- 4) Begin recycling program and education program.
- 5) Begin green box replacement with roll off containers.

July 1, 1995

- 1) Establish recycling center near landfill.
- 2) Determine if waste reduction goal of previous year met.

July 1, 1996

- 1) Determine if waste reduction goal of previous year met.
- 2) Complete green box replacement with roll off containers.

July 1, 1997

- 1) Determine if waste reduction of previous year met goal.

July 1, 1998

- 1) Determine if waste reduction goal of previous year met.
- 2) Establish mobile collection bins for recycling.

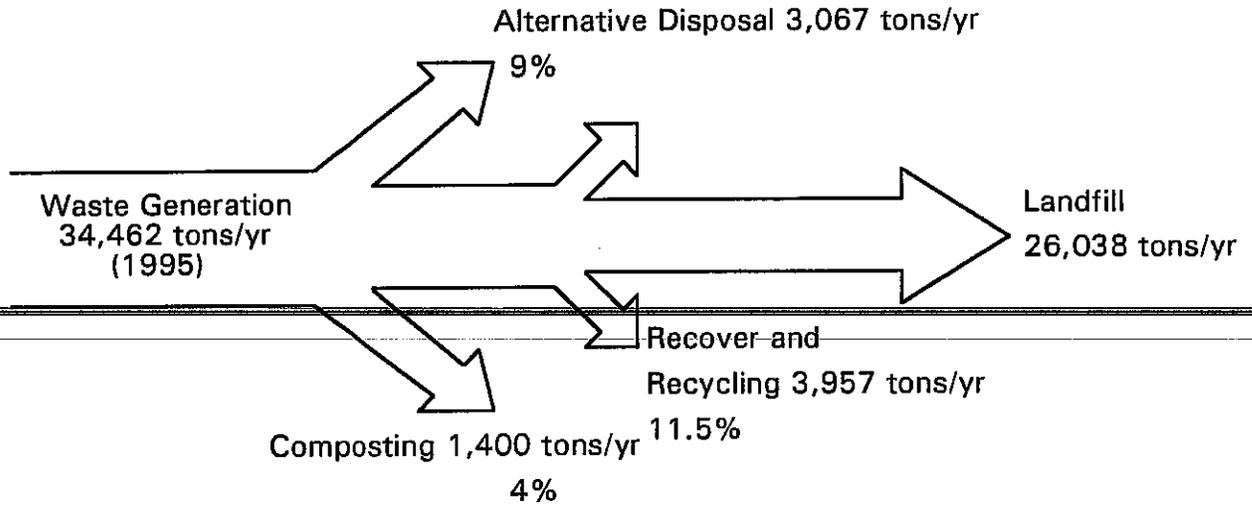
b. Years 1999 to 2003

July 1, 1999 — July 1, 2003

- 1) Determine if waste reduction goals of previous year were met.

**TABLE 11-2
 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
 DICKSON COUNTY**

Task	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Submit 10 year plan	✓										
Landfill operator certified		✓									
Hire recycling/reduction/education coordinator		✓									
Educational program		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collection of household hazardous wastes, used auto fluids/oil and lead/acid batteries.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Industrial waste separation & reduction		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Establish Citizen's Advisory Committee		✓									
Establish speaker's bureau		✓									
Establish mobile collection bins for recycling								✓	✓	✓	✓
Establish recycling center			✓								
Convert from green boxes to roll off containers with stationary compactors			✓	✓							
Establish eighth convenience center		✓									



Waste Generation = 1995 population from Table 1-6 x 0.90 ton/person/year from page 4-2

Alternative Disposal From Table 4-6

Recover and Recycling From Table 4-6

Composting From Table 4-6

GRIGGS & MALONEY
INCORPORATED
Engineering & Environmental Consulting
PO Box 2968 • Murfreesboro, TN 37133
(615) 895-8221 • (615) 895-0632 FAX

Figure 11-1
Dickson County Solid Waste Region
Proportional Flow Diagram
1995

Staffing And Training Requirements

1. Management Positions

a. Recycling/Reduction/Education Coordinator

The county should appoint a Recycling/Reduction/Education Coordinator.

This can be either a paid or a volunteer position. The coordinator's duties should include:

- Publicity of the location and operating hours of the permanent and traveling recycling drop off points.
- Education of the advantages and requirements of recycling. Only recyclables should be placed in the recycling containers.
- Working with the local industries, commercial establishments, and institutions on solid waste reduction. This will include coordination with the programs offered by the University of Tennessee.
- Working with the schools and other groups to encourage recycling contests.
- Determining markets for the recycled materials. This will include coordination with the State's Office of Cooperative Marketing For Recyclables.
- Assist with preparing annual budgets.

This person should be a "people" person. They will need to be able to communicate and present programs to an entire range of populace. They will be expected to present a recycling program to a kindergarten class in the morning, speak to a group of business leaders at lunch, and drive home a hard bargain for the sale of recyclable in the afternoon. Most of all, they have to believe in recycling and reduction and be enthusiastic.

Ideally, their training will be primarily in public speaking and they should be able to have some dealings with math and financial matters.

b. Landfill Operator

The Class I landfill and baler should be managed by a Class I landfill operator. The operator would be responsible for supervising all aspects of the baler and landfill including:

- All personnel.
- Preparing trenches to receive solid waste.
- ~~Leachate collection and management.~~
- Groundwater monitoring.
- Providing daily, intermediate, and final cover.
- Maintaining all roads.
- Establishing traffic patterns.
- And all other items necessary to operate the baler and landfill in the proper manner.
- Supervision of collection crews.
- Management of Class IV Landfill.

This person should possess management skills, be able to deal with the public, be able to assist with the preparation of budgets, and be familiar with the operation and care of each piece of equipment.

The landfill operator or solid waste director will be required to obtain certification as a landfill operator.

c. Solid Waste Director

The County should have a solid waste director to be responsible for all aspects of the county's solid waste and supervise the recycling/reduction coordinator, landfill operator, and be responsible for the collection system.

Collection system duties will include the supervision of the convenience center attendants and truck drivers, and such duties as:

- Overseeing any collection contracts.
- Preparing an annual budget.
- Recruitment and hiring of personnel.
- Working with the public.

This person's training should include personnel management, planning, dealing with finances and budgets, and equipment maintenance.

d. Convenience Center Attendants

Convenience Center attendants provide the contact that most people have with the solid waste management system; therefore, they should be people who can present a good appearance to the general public.

They are also the first line of defense against inappropriate items and material being placed in the landfill. Therefore they should be aware of what the public places in the collection boxes and recycle containers and not hesitate to reject such items and materials.

Their duties will include directing traffic while parking and unloading, operating the compactor, dealing with the public, encouraging recycling, and keeping the center in a neat and pleasing appearance.

Many counties have found that retired people make excellent convenience center attendants.

2. The current authorized solid waste management position is that of solid waste director. Currently, all other employees report to the director including the baler operator, truck drivers, equipment operators, existing convenience center attendants, and laborers. The director currently serves as the landfill operator of record. If a designated landfill operator is not hired, then the director will be required to be certified under the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991.
3. It is projected that the additional staff requirements will consist of a recycling/reduction/ education coordinator, a landfill operator, and convenience center attendants for the eighth convenience center. As the green box collection system is phased into a roll off container system, employees who are currently driving front end loader trucks will become available for other duties such as assisting at the recycling center or assisting with the convenience centers.

The coordinator will not require certification and his/her training can be "on the job" training. The proposed landfill operator can be either trained by the current solid waste director or attend a State sponsored training program, if one is developed. The landfill operator will be required to be certified under the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991. The additional convenience center attendants will need training but not certification.

It is anticipated that the operator's position will be filled by July 1, 1994, and that the coordinator's position will be filled by July 1, 1994.

**TABLE 11-3
 STAFFING PLAN - 1994
 DICKSON COUNTY**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Recycling/Reduction/Education Coordinator						✓
Eighth convenience center						✓*

* 3 employees at 70 hr/wk total

Existing Budget

**TABLE 11-4
 1993-1994 REVENUE SOURCE
 Dickson County***

Special Revenue Fund Budget	\$404,101.00
Enterprise Fund Budget	<u>\$671,077.00</u>
Total:	1,075,178.00

* From Dickson County Solid Waste Director.

**TABLE 11-5
 1993-1994 REVENUE ESTIMATES
 DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Item	92-93 Original Estimate	92-93 Amended Estimate	93-94 Estimates
Tipping Fee	85,000	124,000	125,000
Surcharge	20,000	24,000	30,000
Sale of Materials	7,000	7,000	8,000
Other local revenues	38,000	38,000	45,000
Contributions	20,000	20,400	30,000
Note Proceeds	235,000	235,000	118,000
Operating Transfers	635,559	635,559	704,028
Vending Machines		151	150
Solid Waste Grants		<u>30,137</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Total Estimated Revenues 92-93		1,114,247	
Total Estimated Revenues for Fiscal Year 93-94			<u>1,075,178</u>

TABLE 11-6
DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE BUDGET 1993-1994
ENTERPRISE FUND

Item	1993-1994
Supervisor/Director	14,198.00
Foreman	9,924.00
Mechanic	10,021.50
Equipment Operators	103,142.50
Laborers	36,582.00
Secretary's	17,941.00
Social Security	14,463.00
Life Insurance	520.00
Medical Insurance	16,946.00
Unemployment Compensation	608.00
Communication	4,125.00
Freight Expense	500.00
Maintenance Agreement	500.00
Maint./Repair Service Equip "Off Road"	65,000.00
Postal Charges	650.00
Diesel Fuel	12,500.00
Electricity	21,600.00
Gasoline	2,000.00
Lubricants	4,800.00
Natural Gas	10,000.00
Small Tools	720.00
Tires & Tubes	7,000.00
Uniforms & Safety Equipment	2,160.00
Water & Sewer	2,000.00
Other Supplies & Materials	30,000.00
Building & Contents Insurance	700.00
Liability Insurance	2,700.00
Premiums on Corporate Security Bonds	50.00
Trustees Commission	2,700.00
Vehicle and Equip. Insurance	9,606.00
Workman Compensation Insurance	11,400.00
Surcharge	30,000.00
Other Charges	2,000.00
Site Preparation	134,000.00
Other Equipment	15,000.00
Depreciation of Equipment	75,077.00
Total	\$ 671,077.00

TABLE 11-7
DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
ENTERPRISE FUND
1993-1994 REVENUE ESTIMATES

<u>Item</u>	<u>1993-1994</u>
Tipping Fee	125,000.00
Surcharge	30,000.00
Sale of Material	4,000.00
Contributions	30,000.00
Note Proceeds	100,000.00
Operating Transfers	381,927.00
Vending Machines	150.00
	<hr/> \$ 671,077.00

TABLE 11-8
DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE BUDGET 1993-1994
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

Item	1993-1994
Supervisor/Director	14,198.00
Foreman	9,924.00
Mechanic	10,021.50
Equipment Operators	61,885.5
Laborers	85,358.00
Secretaries	5,941.00
Social Security	14,463.00
Life Insurance	780.00
Medical Insurance	27,649.00
Unemployment Compensation	992.00
Communication	1,375.00
Manta /Repair Service Equip. "On Road"	45,000.00
Postal Charges	650.00
Tow-in Services	500.00
Diesel Fuel	12,500.00
Electricity	5,400.00
Gasoline	2,000.00
Lubricants	3,200.00
Small Tools	80.00
Tires & Tubes	18,000.00
Uniforms & Safety Equipment	540.00
Water & Sewer	700.00
Other Supplies & Materials	2,500.00
Building & Contents Insurance	700.00
Liability Insurance	2,700.00
Premiums on Corporate Security Bonds	50.00
Vehicle and Equip. Insurance	4,894.00
Workman Compensation Insurance	18,600.00
Other Charges	15,500.00
Site Preparation	18,000.00
Other Equipment	20,000.00
Total	\$404,101.00

TABLE 11-9
DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
ENTERPRISE FUND
1993-1994 REVENUE ESTIMATES

<u>Item</u>	<u>1993-1994</u>
Sale of Material	4,000.00
Other Local Revenues	45,000.00
Note Proceeds	18,000.00
Operating Transfers	322,101.00
Solid Waste Grants	15,000.00
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$ 404,101.00

**TABLE 11-10
 PROJECTED 10 YEAR BUDGET
 DICKSON COUNTY**

	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Base Budget ☐	1,075,178	1,118,185	1,162,913	1,209,429	1,257,806	1,308,118	1,360,443	1,414,861	1,471,455	1,530,314
Eighth convenience center attendants ,	26,000	26,000	17,000	18,100	19,200	20,400	21,600	22,900	24,200	25,600
Recycling Coordinator ,	—	—	27,000	28,100	29,200	30,400	31,600	32,900	34,200	35,600
Prepare lined trench at landfill	—	—	—	500,000*	—	—	562,432	—	—	632,600*
Recycling program (Table 6-7)	40,000	40,000	42,000	73,500	81,500	93,500	97,500	96,750	101,500	106,500
Education budget	10,000	10,000	10,400	10,800	11,250	11,700	12,200	12,700	13,200	13,700
Purchase roll-off containers and stationary compactors	50,000*	50,000*	50,000*	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	—
Increased testing and quality assurance at balefill	—	—	—	11,000	11,400	11,900	12,400	12,900	13,400	13,900
Totals	1,270,185	1,309,313	1,309,313	1,850,929	1,410,356	1,476,018	2,098,175	1,643,011	1,657,955	2,358,214

☐ Base Budget is 1993-1994. Budget increased by 4% yearly. Additional items as required by the 1991 law and current regulations will be added. The Base Budget includes current collection, disposal, management, operation, and maintenance costs.

, Includes annual salary plus 30% fringe benefits.

* Indicates capital costs.

Funding

The total Dickson County solid waste budget for 1992-1993 is \$1,075,178. With this budget, the county owns and operates 7 convenience centers, collection trucks (front end loaders), a 30 ton per hour solid waste baler, a cardboard baler, a Class I landfill, a Class IV landfill, tire cutter, scales, air curtain destructor and office. With this budget the county handled 32,000 tons of solid waste. This volume is expected to decrease when reduction measures are implemented.

A study by CTAS entitled *Guidelines for Decision Makers: Solid Waste Management*, November, 1991, page 48, estimates the cost per ton to operate a balefill. At 32,000 tons per year, the estimated cost is \$80 per ton. In this case that would total over \$2.5 million. The existing Dickson County landfill does not contain a liner. A liner will be installed in 1996 (Table 11-10). If a liner and increased quality control were implemented in 1993, the 1993 budget would become (from Table 11-10):

Base budget	\$1,075,178
Prepare lined trench	500,00
Increased quality control	11,000
Total w/liner	<u>\$1,586,178</u>

Apparently, the existing baler and balefill are being efficiently operated and the cost per ton is less than \$80. The current budget breakdown (Table 11-6 and 11-8) make it difficult to separate the collection costs from the disposal costs.

If it is assumed that the current baler and unlined balefill are costing \$20 per ton, then (\$20/ton x 32,000 tons/yr) \$640,000 is being spent on disposal and (\$1,075,178 - \$640,000) \$435,178 is being spent on the green boxes and the eight convenience centers.

Information provided by the solid waste manager reveals the source of the solid waste as shown in Table 11-11.

The solid waste system is currently funded mainly from the tax base with some revenues from tipping fees (see Table 11-5). The proposed funding scheme is a combination of tipping fees, collection fees and tax revenues (see Table 11-14). The proposed system of fees would offer basic residential service funded entirely out of tax revenues.

TABLE 11-11
SOURCE OF SOLID WASTE
1993

Source	Tons/yr	% of Total
Commercial / Industrial		
City of Dickson	7,049	
County	1,946	
BFI	180	
Waste Management	<u>2,280</u>	
subtotal	13,955	36.0 %
Residential		
City of Dickson	2,431	
County	<u>5,378</u>	
subtotal	7,809	24.5 %
Governmental		
Schools	4,158	
Nursing Home	<u>4,326</u>	
subtotal	8,484	13.8 %
Private vehicles		
	<u>8,174</u>	<u>25.7 %</u>
Total	31,814	100.0 %

There are an infinite number of funding plans to select from. One would be to impose a tipping fee based on tonnage to fund the operation of the landfill. Thus, the larger producers would pay more, the smaller producers would pay less. This would be coupled with a collection fee. For the purpose of setting initial rates, the recycling program would be assumed to produce the same revenues that it did last year. The fees would be reviewed and adjusted up or down yearly.

Tables 11-12 and 11-13 presents a method of funding the solid waste program in the Region.

**TABLE 11-12
 PROPOSED DISPOSAL FEES**

Year	Class	%	Estimated tons after reduction	\$/ton	Total Revenues
1994-1995	Commercial/Industrial	36.0	9,210	25.00	230,250
	Residential	24.5	6,268	See Note 2	156,700
	Private Vehicles	25.7	6,576	25.00	164,400
	Governmental	13.8	3,530	See Note 2	88,250
	Total	100.0	25,584		\$639,600
1995-1996	Commercial/Industrial	36.0	9,374	25.00	234,350
	Residential	24.5	6,379	See Note 2	159,475
	Private Vehicles	25.7	6,691	25.00	167,294
	Governmental	13.8	3,593	See Note 2	89,825
	Total	100.0	26,037		\$650,944
1996-1997	Commercial/Industrial	36.0	9,540	32.50 ¹	310,050
	Residential	24.5	6,492	See Note 2	211,006
	Private Vehicles	25.7	6,811	32.50 ¹	221,358
	Governmental	13.8	3,657	See Note 2	118,852
	Total	100.0	26,500		\$861,266
1997-1998	Commercial/Industrial	36.0	9,709	33.00	320,397
	Residential	24.5	6,607	See Note 2	218,031
	Private Vehicles	25.7	6,931	33.00	228,723
	Governmental	13.8	3,722	See Note 2	122,826
	Total	100.0	26,969		\$889,977

¹ In 1996-1997, an additional \$187,000 per year (\$500,000 amortized for 3 years at 6%), plus \$11,000 per year will be necessary due to a trench liner. For 26,500 tons, this equals an extra \$7.50 per ton. The new tipping fee would \$25.00 + \$7.50 = \$32.50.

2. Proposed to be taken from tax revenue.

**TABLE 11-13
 PROPOSED COLLECTION FEES**

Year	Class	Pickups per year ^①	\$ per Pickup	Total Revenues
1994-1995	Commercial/Industrial	9,880	\$6.30 ^①	62,244
	Residential/Governmental	—	—	445,341 ^②
	Total			\$507,585
1995-1996	Commercial/Industrial	10,055	\$6.30 ^①	63,346
	Residential/Governmental	—	—	472,023 ^②
	Total			\$535,369
1996-1997	Commercial/Industrial	10,233	\$6.30	64,468
	Residential/Governmental	—	—	489,195 ^②
	Total			\$553,663
1997-1998	Commercial/Industrial	11,839	\$6.30	65,608
	Residential/Governmental	—	—	518,771 ^②
	Total			\$584,379

① Based on the estimated tons times 4 cubic yards per ton divided by 6 cubic yards per trip.

② Proposed to be taken from tax revenue.

Table 11-14 summarizes the proposed funding scheme.

**TABLE 11-14
 ESTIMATED YEARLY REVENUES FROM PROPOSED FUNDING SOURCES**

Year	Disposal Fees ¹	Collection Fees ²	Tax Revenue ³	Note Proceeds ⁴	Recycling Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Budget
1994-1995	\$394,650	\$62,224	\$690,291	\$118,000	\$5,000	\$1,275,185	\$1,270,185 ⁵
1995-1996	401,644	63,346	721,323	118,000	5,000	1,314,313	1,309,313 ⁵
1996-1997	531,408	64,468	819,053	118,000	5,000	1,542,929	1,537,929 ⁶
1997-1998	549,120	65,608	859,628	118,000	5,000	1,602,356	1,597,356 ⁷

1. Commercial / Industrial plus Private vehicle revenues from Table 11-12
2. Commercial / Industrial trip fees from Table 11-13
3. Residential plus governmental fees from Tables 11-12 and 11-13.
4. From Tables 11-7 and 11-9
5. From Table 11-10
6. From Table 11-10 minus \$500,000 liner cost plus \$500,000 liner cost amortized for 3 years at 6% (factor = 0.374).
7. From Table 11-10 plus \$500,000 liner cost amortized for 3 years at 6%.

Chapter 12

Allocation Of Implementation Responsibilities: Plan Adoption and Submission

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Chapter 12

Allocation Of Implementation Responsibilities: Plan Adoption and Submission

Adoption

1. Solid Waste Region Committee

The Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Region is a one-county region. The solid waste region committee adopted this 10 year plan on November 8, 1993.

2. County Commission

The Dickson County Commission adopted this 10 year plan on December 20, 1993.

Forming an Authority

Dickson County will form an advisory committee, but the responsibility for implementing this plan will remain with the County Commission. The implementation schedule is shown in Chapter 11, Section B.

Local Planning Commission Review

This 10 year plan was adopted by the Dickson County Planning Commission on January 13, 1994.

Chapter 13
Flow Control and Permit Application Review

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Plans Review for New Solid Waste Facilities	3

Chapter 13 Flow Control and Permit Application Review

General

The following is from the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991:

"A region or solid waste authority may not impair the obligations of contracts entered into before the date of approval of the region's plan in violation of Article I, Section 20, of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.

"A region or solid waste authority may not restrict the movement of recovered materials into, out of, or within the region."

Out of Region Ban

Out of region bans are permitted by the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 in order to permit a region to carefully shepherd the capacity of its solid waste management facilities. There may be a legal question as to the validity of an out of region ban applied to a private facility. The following is from the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991:

The region or authority may restrict access to any landfills and incinerators which dispose of municipal solid waste by excluding waste originating with persons or entities outside the region in order to effectuate the plan. If a facility within a region has accepted waste from a specific source outside the region prior to July 1, 1991, the region may not prohibit that facility from continuing to accept waste from that source, unless the facility's acceptance of that waste significantly impairs the region's ability to effectuate its plan.

At this time, the Dickson Solid Waste Planning Region elects to impose an out of county region ban on solid waste that originates from outside the region. However, the region reserves the right to not impose an out of region ban in the future.

Intra-region Flow Control

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 permits a region to exercise intra-region flow control in order to address public health and safety, and transportation management concerns in a coordinated manner, and to permit regions to guarantee a flow of waste as a revenue stream for financing bonds for municipal solid waste facilities. Obviously, this is a significant issue if the region constructs regional facilities such as landfills, incinerators, balers, or other facilities that require large capital outlays.

The following is from the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991:

(b)(1)(A) If the director of the state planning office approves the plan, the region or solid waste authority, by resolution and subsequent adoption of ordinances by counties and municipalities in the region, may also regulate the flow of collected municipal solid waste generated within the region. Prior to the adoption of any resolution declaring the necessity of requiring mandatory flow of municipal solid waste, the region or authority, following one or more public hearing, shall demonstrate in writing to the Director of the State planning office that it has considered the utilization of any municipal solid waste management facility in existence within the region of the effective date of this act which meets the proposed or final federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D regulations.

At this time, the Dickson Solid Waste Planning Region elects not to impose intra-region flow control on solid waste from private industries or private commercial businesses or municipal solid waste. The region reserves the right to modify this position in the future.

If in the future, the county or a municipality chooses to fund, construct, operate or impose a host fee on a solid waste facility, the county or municipality may impose intra-region flow on the public waste generated within its jurisdiction if it so chooses.

Plans Review for New Solid Waste Facilities

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 *requires* a region with an approved plan, or an authority formed by the region, to review plans for a new solid waste disposal facility or incinerator to determine whether the proposed facility is consistent with the regional plan.

The following is taken from the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991:

"After the plan is approved, the region must approve any application for a permit for a solid waste disposal facility or incinerator within the region as consistent with the region's disposal needs before any permit is issued by the commissioner pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 68, Chapter 31.

"An applicant for a permit for construction or expansion of a solid waste disposal facility or incinerator shall submit a copy of the application to the region at or before the time the application is submitted to the commissioner. The region shall review the application for compliance with the provisions of the section, and shall conduct a public hearing after public notice has been given in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated, title 8, chapter 44, prior to making the determination provided for in this subdivision. The hearing shall afford all interested persons an opportunity to submit written and oral comments, and the proceeding shall be recorded and transcribed. The region shall render a decision on the application within

ninety (90) days after receipt of a complete application. The region shall immediately notify the commissioner of its acceptance or rejection of an application.

“(B) The region may reject an application for a new solid waste disposal facility or incinerator or expansion of an existing solid waste disposal facility or incinerator within the region only upon determining that the application is inconsistent with the solid waste management plan adopted by the county or region and approved by the state planning office and the region shall document in writing the specific grounds on which the application is inconsistent with such plan.

“(C) Where a region rejects an application, the commissioner shall not issue the permit unless the commissioner finds that the decision of the region is arbitrary and capricious and unsupported in the record developed before the region.

“(D) Appeal of final actions of the region, including any determination under subsection (b)(2)(B) of this section, shall be taken by an aggrieved person within thirty (30) days to the Davidson County Chancery Court. The court shall exercise the same review as it would in a case arising under Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4, Chapter 5. For the purposes of this section, an ‘aggrieved person’ shall be limited to persons applying for permits, persons who own property or live within a three (3) mile radius of the facility or site that is proposed for permitting, or cities and counties in which the proposed facility is located.

“If the region has formed a solid waste authority pursuant to this act, then the authority shall approve any such permit applications as provided for in this section instead of the region.

“(C) Appeal of final actions of the region or authority, including any determinations under subdivision (b)(1), shall be taken by an aggrieved person within thirty (30) days to any chancery court in the region or authority which took such final action.”

An applicant for a permit for construction or expansion of a solid waste disposal facility or incinerator shall submit a complete copy of the Part I and Part II application to the chairman of the region (or subsequent authority) at the time the application is submitted to the commissioner. The chairman shall call a meeting of the region members within 30 days of receipt of the copy of the application and set a date for a public hearing. The public hearing is to be held within 60 days after receipt of the copy of the application (either Part I or Part II).

The region shall review and determine if the facility is consistent with the region's solid waste plan within 90 days after receipt of a complete Part II application. The region will immediately notify the commissioner of its acceptance or rejection of the application. If the application is rejected, the region will document in writing to the commission the specific grounds on which the application is inconsistent with the solid waste plan.

In addition, the application must be reviewed by the Dickson County legislative body. County approval or rejection must take place within 120 days after receipt by the region of a complete Part II. Appeal of final actions of the host county shall be as prescribed in the same manner as the region's final actions.

APPENDIX A

PART I

~~To demonstrate that the Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Region was established and is~~
operating in accordance with T.C.A. Section 68-31-813, the following exhibits are provided:

- Exhibit 1 - Certified copy of the Resolution establishing the Region.
- Exhibit 2 - A list of the Regional Solid Waste Planning Committee members, including the current officers and jurisdiction of each representative and their terms of office.
- Exhibit 3 - A list of the Regional Municipal Advisory Committee, , including the current officers and jurisdiction of each representative and their terms of office.
- Exhibit 4 - A copy of the resolutions/appointment letters for each Regional Solid Waste Planning Committee member.
 - 4a,b - Dickson County
 - 4c - Town of Burns
 - 4d - City of Charlotte
 - 4e - City of Dickson
 - 4f - City of Slayden
 - 4g - Town of Vanleer
 - 4h - Town of White Bluff

Exhibit 1

RESOLUTION NO. 11-1992-1

A RESOLUTION
CREATING Dickson COUNTY'S MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION

WHEREAS, the adoption of the Subtitle D landfill regulations by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and companion regulations adopted by the Tennessee Solid Waste Control Board will impact on both the cost and method of disposal of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, at the urging and support of a coalition of local government, environmental, commercial, and industrial leaders, the 97th Tennessee General Assembly enacted T.C.A. §68-211-801 et seq. titles "Solid Waste Management Act of 1991"; and

WHEREAS, with the view that better planning for solid waste will help control the additional costs that will be imposed by the new landfill regulations, help protect the environment, provide an improved solid waste management system, better utilize our natural resources, and promote the education of the citizens of Tennessee in the areas of solid waste management including the need for and desirability of reduction and minimization of solid waste, local governments in Tennessee supported and work for the passage of this Act; and

WHEREAS, one of the stated public policies of this Act is to institute and maintain a comprehensive, integrated, statewide program for solid waste management; and

WHEREAS, as per T.C.A. §68-211-811, the nine development districts in the State of Tennessee have completed a district needs assessment which are inventories of the solid waste systems in Tennessee; and

WHEREAS, Dickson County's Board of County Commissioners has given consideration to the needs assessment prepared by the development district of which it is a member; and,

WHEREAS, T.C.A. §68-211-813, requires that counties in the State of Tennessee form municipal solid waste regions no later than December 12, 1992; and

WHEREAS, the Act's stated preference is the formation of multi-county regions with counties having the option of forming single or multi-county municipal solid waste regions; and

WHEREAS, the State of Tennessee will provide grant monies of varying amounts to single county, two county, and three or more county municipal solid waste regions to assist these regions in developing their municipal solid waste region plans; and

WHEREAS, the primary and prevailing purpose of the municipal solid waste regions are the preparation of municipal solid waste regional plans which among other requirements must identify how each region will reduce its solid waste disposal per capita by twenty-five percent (25%) by December 31, 1995, and a planned capacity assurance of its disposal for a ten (10) year period; and

WHEREAS, the development of a municipal solid waste regional plan that results in the most cost effective and efficient management of municipal solid waste is in the best interest of the citizens of Dickson County.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of County Commissioners of Dickson County, Tennessee, acting pursuant to T.C.A. §68-211-801 et seq. that there is hereby established a Municipal Solid Waste Region for and by Dickson County, Tennessee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813 (a) (2) that the Board of County Commissioners of Dickson County, Tennessee finds and determines that Dickson County shall be and shall constitute a Single County Municipal Solid Waste Region due to the following:

1. Dickson County Landfill has life of approximately 15 to 20 years.
2. Dickson County has a baling operation and a permitted Balefill.
3. Dickson County already has six manned convenience sites.
4. Dickson County has a tire chopper site.
5. Dickson County is already recycling.
6. Dickson County has an excellent pick-up and Landfill program.
7. Dickson County Commissioners are of the opinion that the citizens of Dickson County prefer a Single County Municipal Solid Waste Region.

~~BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813 (b) (1), a Municipal Solid Waste Region Board is hereby established to administer the activities of this Region; and,~~

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall be composed of fifteen members; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813 (b) (1) nine Board members shall be appointed by the County Executive and approved by this Board of County Commissioners and, due to the fact that the cities of Burns, Charlotte, Dickson, Slayden, Vanleer and White Bluff collect or provide disposal services through its own initiative or by contract, the cities of Burns, Charlotte, Dickson, Slayden, Vanleer and White Bluff shall each have a member appointed by the Mayor of each city and approved by the governing body of each city:

Dickson County	-	Nine members
Burns	-	One member
Charlotte	-	One member
Dickson	-	One member
Slayden	-	One member
Vanleer	-	One member
White Bluff	-	One member

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that members of the Board of the Municipal Solid Waste Region shall serve a six (6) year term. The initial terms of office shall be as follows:

Two year terms	-	3 appointed by Dickson County
		1 appointed by Slayden
		1 appointed by Vanleer
Four year terms	-	3 appointed by Dickson County
		1 appointed by White Bluff
		1 appointed by Charlotte
Six year terms	-	3 appointed by Dickson County
		1 appointed by Burns
		1 appointed by Dickson

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall have all powers and duties as granted it by T.C.A. 68-211-813 et seq. and in addition, in the performance of its duty to produce a municipal solid waste region plan, it shall be empowered to utilize existing Dickson County governmental personnel, to employ or contract with persons, private consulting firms, and/or governmental, quasi-governmental, and public entities and agencies and to utilize Dickson County's services, facilities and records in completing this task; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that at the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board's initial organizational meeting it shall select from its members a chair, vice-chair, and secretary and shall cause the establishment of a municipal solid waste advisory committee whose membership shall be chosen by the Board and whose duties are to assist and advise the Board; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board, in the furtherance of its duty to produce a municipal solid waste region plan, is authorized to apply for and receive funds from the State of Tennessee, the federal government, Dickson County, the cities of Burns, Charlotte, Dickson, Slayden, Vanleer, White Bluff, and to apply for and receive donations and grants from private corporations and foundations; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Dickson County shall receive, disburse, and act as the fiscal agent for the administration of the funds of the Municipal Solid Waste Region and the Region's Board; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the passage of this Resolution and at no later date than December 31, 1992, the County Clerk of Dickson County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Tennessee State Planning Office.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DICKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, this 16th day of November, 1992, the welfare of the citizens of Dickson County requiring it.

VOTES: Aye 20

Nay 1

Approved:

William D. Felt

County Executive

Attest:

Phil Simons

County Clerk

STATE OF TENNESSEE
COUNTY OF DICKSON

I, Phil Simons, Clerk of the County Court for Dickson County, Tennessee, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and exact copy of Monthly Comm. as the same appears of record in meeting minutes Book No. 16 Page 526 in my office at Charlotte, Tenn. Witness my hand and official seal, the 21st day of December 1992.

Phil Simons
County Clerk

Exhibit 2

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD

Name	Representing	Initial Terms (yrs)
Oscar Glenn Petty	Dickson County	2
James A. Wellons	Dickson County	2
Willis Gale Larkin	Dickson County	2
Gilbert Lankford	Dickson County	4
Thomas M. Nesbitt	Dickson County	4
Clayton Brazzell	Dickson County	4
Charles L. Bowen	Dickson County	6
Linda M. Hayes	Dickson County	6
Jewell Loggins	Dickson County	6
Mack Bennett	White Bluff	4
Alton Brown	Dickson	6
Billy Speight	Charlotte	4
Fred Albright	Vanleer	2
Linda Parker	Slayden	2
Mike Chandler	Burns	6

Officers: Charles L. Bowen Chairman
James A. Wellons Vice Chairman
Linda M. Hayes Secretary

Note: Subsequent appointments will be for six year terms.

Exhibit 3

Dickson County Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Name	Concern Represented	Organization
Charles Bowen - Chairman		Planning Committee
James Wellons - Vice Chairman		Planning Committee
Linda Hayes - Secretary		Planning Committee
Tom Nesbitt		Planning Committee
Fred Albright		Planning Committee
Gilbert Lankford		Planning Committee
Donald DeVandry	Recycling	DeVandry Recycling Center
James Bruce	Recycling	Bruce Produce Company
Tony Speer	Business/Industry	Ceco Entry Systems
Paul Garmay	Business/Industry	Wabash Alloys
L. D. Richardson	Business/Industry	ENSCO, Inc.
Keith Hood	Business/Industry	Quebecor Printing
Janet Cordell	Education/Environment	County Agricultural Ext. Serv.
Glen Sullivan	Education	County Board of Education
Bill Leach	Environment	County Health Dept.
Debbie Brazzell	Media	The Dickson Herald
Jim Lunn		County Solid Waste Director
Warren Medley	Media	WDKN/WYYB Radio
Robert Rial	Citizen at Large	

Mission Statement:

The Dickson County Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee is formed to aid in the education the public in the areas of the Dickson County 10 - Year Municipal, Solid Waste Plan and its implementation. These areas will include recycling, household hazardous waste disposal, used oil collection, waste tire disposal and all other matters as covered herein. This committee is also invited to all Planning Committee meeting and public hearings in hopes that the varying perspectives and input will aid in the betterment of this plan and thereby the betterment of the Region.

Summary of Activities During Plan Development:

Since its inception, committee members have attended meetings on and reviewed the plan presented comments. Pursuant to its stated mission, public information as to the plan has begun to be spread throughout the County with committee members available to answer questions and address comments by the general population.

Exhibit 4a

MINUTES OF THE DICKSON COUNTY COMMISSION

JANUARY 19, 1993

CHARLOTTE, TENNESSEE

1. The Dickson County Commission met in regular session on January 19, 1993 at 7:00 PM in the Dickson County Courthouse. County Executive William D. Field presided with Commissioner Joe Greer conducting the devotion.

2. ~~County Clerk Phil Simons conducted roll call:~~

Present: Dan Eubank	Ann Sensing	Ray L. McElhiney
Glenn Petty	Billy Averitte	Bobby Joe Stokes
Tim Harris	James Wellons	Maurice Stuart
Gale Larkins	Bobby Chandler	William Lankford
Joe Greer	Gilbert Lankford	Judy Wilson
Thomas Nesbitt	Clayton Brazzell	Richard Greer
Charles Bowen	Buford Reed	Linda Hayes
Edward Moore	Jewell Loggins	Wayne Sanders

3. The minutes of the December 21, 1992 County Commission meeting were approved by a unanimous aye voice vote following a motion by Commissioner Buford Reed, seconded by Commissioner James Wellons.
4. Second Reading - Rezoning Request - Don Hixon A-1 to C-2

This request is to rezone 1.34 acres from A-1 to C-2 to bring the property into compliance with current zoning regulations. This property is known as Catfish Kitchen located at 3069 Hwy 70 E. Dickson, Tenn. The "First Reading" on this request was held on November 21, 1992 being approved by a 21 aye roll call vote. A motion was made by Commissioner Jewell Loggins, seconded by Commissioner Buford Reed to accept on "Second Reading". The measure passed by a unanimous aye voice vote!

5. QUARTERLY REPORTS!

A. County General B. Schools C. Solid Waste

Commissioner Buford Reed, Budget Committee Chairman, reviewed the activities of the Committee relative to these three areas. The reports were unanimously approved by the Committee with a recommendation and motion by Commissioner Reed seconded by Commissioner Maurice Stuart that they be accepted by the full Commission. The measure was adopted by a unanimous aye voice vote.

D. Highway Dept.

The Highway Dept Quarterly Report was reviewed individually out of Committee. A motion was made by Commissioner Gale Larkins, seconded by Commissioner Richard Greer to accept the Report. The measure was approved by a unanimous aye voice vote.

E. Health Dept. - Mr. Bill Leach

RESOLUTION
1-1993-1

RESOLUTION - HEATING FURNACE FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Mr. Bill Leach addressed the Commission concerning the heating furnace at the Health Dept becoming inoperable as of 1-15-93. The furnace was installed approximately 40 to 50 years ago and is beyond repair. A motion was made by Commissioner Ann Sensing, seconded by Commissioner Gale Larkins to suspend the rules to consider this matter. The rule suspension measure passed by a unanimous aye voice vote. Mr. Leach further indicated that an estimated replacement cost would be about \$5,000.00. Commissioner Dan Eubank made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Maurice Stuart requesting and authorizing the County Executive to get three bids for a replacement unit to include a maintenance contract and award the job to the lowest bidder. The motion was adopted by a 24 aye roll call vote.

F. County Extension Office- Janet Cordell

Written Report provided all Commissioners.

G. Sheriff's Department

Presented in full detail by Sheriff Don Martin.

A motion was made by Commissioner Joe Greer, seconded by Commissioner Bobby Joe Stokes to accept the Report. The measure was approved by a unanimous aye voice vote.

H. Ambulance Service

Presented in full detail by Director Steve Manley.

6. Introduction of School Board Members

Mr. Ray Edgin introduced the School Board members to the Commission with a brief of various duties and committee assignments. Of the Board members listed below, * eight were elected in August 1992.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| *1st District Kimberly Ledbetter | 2nd District | Randall Lamastus |
| 3rd District Ray Edgin | 4th District | James Travis |
| 5th District Dwight Ragsdale | *6th District | Henry Norman |
| *7th District Joy James | *8th District | Jerry Tidwell |
| *9th District Tommy Woodall | *10th District | Nancy Menke |
| *11th District Larry Hillis | *12th District | Ester Robinson |

7. Election of one member to Sheriff's Civil Service Board

Nominations were requested for this one position on the Board with one name being submitted and other candidates in process but not ready for nomination at this time. A motion was made by Commissioner Buford Reed, seconded by Commissioner Richard Greer to defer the election until February 1992 meeting. The measure passed by a unanimous aye voice vote.

8. COMMITTEE REPORTS!

A. Occupational Safety, Health & Sanitation Committee
Chairman- Charles Bowen

Commissioner Bowen briefed the Commission on the activities of the Committee with specific interest on the possible purchase of a burner for the demolition waste area and the hook-up of the landfill area to the City of Dickson Sewer System. Also Mr. Virgil Bellar, Solid Waste Director, gave a detailed report of activities at the landfill.

A.1 Approval of nine County Commission Members to the Dickson County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region - Reference Resolution 11-1992-1

County Executive William Field made reference to Resolution 11-1992-1 authorizing the County Executive to appoint a nine person group, upon approval by the County Commission to serve on the Dickson County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region. The persons selected to serve are Commissioners Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Thomas Nesbitt, Jewell Loggins, Gale Larkins, Glenn Petty, James Wellons, Joe Greer and Linda Hayes. These persons along with a selectee from each major city in Dickson County will comprise the (15) member Planning Region. A motion was made by Commissioner Tim Harris, seconded by Commissioner Ray McElhiney to accept the selected individuals. The measure passed by a unanimous aye voice vote.

B. Nursing Home Review Committee- Chairman Ann Sensing

Commissioner Sensing reported on the activities of the Committee stating that a sizeable sum of money had been willed to the Nursing Home for use as it would best benefit patients over the long term. (Van, Chapel, etc).

RESOLUTION
1-1993-2

RESOLUTION - TILE FLOOR AT DICKSON COUNTY NURSING HOME

Commissioner Sensing stated that there is a current need to do concrete floor repair and replace floor tile in residents rooms in the two older wings at the Dickson County Nursing Home. A motion was made by Commissioner Ann Sensing, seconded by Commissioner Maurice Stuart to authorize the County Executive to take bid for floor repair. The motion was approved by a unanimous aye voice vote.

C. Road Committee - Chairman Dan Eubank

Commissioner Eubank briefed the Commission on a request to change Gum Branch Road back to Lime Kiln Road in Burns. The Highway Commission reviewed the request recommending it remain Gum Branch Road therefore the Road Committee had no further action on the request. It remains Gum Branch Road.

D. Budget Committee - Chairman Buford Reed

RESOLUTION
1-1993-3

RESOLUTION - BOND ISSUANCE FOR COUNTY JAIL

REFERENCE: RESOLUTION 12-1992-2 CONSTRUCTION OF NEW JAIL
AND RESOLUTION 12-1992-3 INITIAL RESOLUTION - NEW JAIL BONDS

County Executive William Field reviewed the terms of the Bond Resolution for new jail construction indicating that the 15 year Bonds would be 12¢ additional on the property tax rate based on a principal amount of \$3,280,000.00 bearing interest of not to exceed 7½ % per annum. A motion was made by Commissioner Joe Greer, seconded by Commissioner William Lankford to adopt the Resolution. The measure passed by a 23 aye, 1 nay roll call vote.

RESOLUTION
1-1993-4

RESOLUTION - ADDITIONAL HELP FOR COUNTY EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE

This request had been reviewed by the Budget Committee and now recommends its approval by the full Commission. Due to increased workload an additional \$2500.00 is requested changing the position to full time and increasing the salary to \$6,000.00 total. A motion was made by Commissioner Buford Reed, seconded by Commissioner Charles Bowen to approve the request. The measure passed by a 24 aye roll call vote.

RESOLUTION
1-1993-5

RESOLUTION - AMENDMENTS TO SCHOOL BUDGET

The Budget Committee had reviewed the School Report and in regards to the indicated amendments, recommended the approval of the full Commission. Commissioner Hayes recited the conflict of interest statement prior to voting. A motion was made by Commissioner Jewell Loggins, seconded by Commissioner Buford Reed to adopt the Resolution. The motion passed by a 21 aye 3 pass roll call vote.

RESOLUTION
1-1993-6

RESOLUTION - URGE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO EXTEND ½¢ STATE SALES TAX

The Budget Committee recommends the adoption of this Resolution which urges the General Assembly to extend the ½¢ sales tax set to expire on June 30, 1993 and to continue earmarking those funds generated to local education. A motion was made by Commissioner Buford Reed, seconded by Commissioner Thomas Nesbitt to accept the Resolution. The motion was approved by a 23 aye 1 nay roll call vote.

RESOLUTION
1-1993-7

RESOLUTION - TAX REFUNDS

9. This request by certain taxpayers, by reason of reappraisals and re-assessment, erroneously paying more taxes than the actual assessment.

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Tony Greer	1990	\$ 67.34
Tony Greer	1991	90.28

A motion was made by Commissioner Buford Reed, seconded by Commissioner Wayne Sanders to approve the refund request. The measure passed by a 24 aye roll call vote.

RESOLUTION
1-1993-8

RESOLUTION - USDA OFFICE REMAINING IN DICKSON COUNTY

10. Recently a recommendation was made by the USDA to consolidate Dickson, Humphreys and Houston County ASC offices and relocate the one office representing these three Counties to Humphreys County. A motion was made by Commissioner Bobby Joe Stokes, seconded by Commissioner James Wellons to suspend the rules to consider this matter. The motion was approved by a unanimous

aye voice vote. Following a briefing by Commissioner Buford Reed, a motion was made by Commissioner Reed, seconded by Commissioner Bobby Joe Stokes to prepare a Resolution commending the consolidation of the Counties and further recommending the area ASC Office be located in Dickson County. The measure was approved by a 24 aye roll call vote.

11. ELECTION OF NOTARIES!

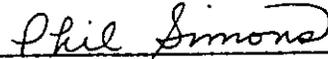
The following Notary Public applications were submitted to the Commission by County Clerk Phil Simons for their consideration:

Darlene Choate	Recommended by	Commissioner Clayton Brazzell
Kim E. Allen	Recommended by	Commissioner William E. Lankford
Leanne Eaton	Recommended by	Commissioner Linda Hayes
Orena Lynn Lewis	Recommended by	Commissioner Gilbert Lankford
Susan Faye Lyle	Recommended by	Commissioner Bobby Chandler

All applications were approved following a motion by Commissioner Buford Reed seconded by Commissioner Gilbert Lankford by a unanimous aye voice vote.

Meeting ajourned at 8:40 P.M.

Respectfully submitted:



Phil Simons, County Clerk

Exhibit 4b

MINUTES OF THE DICKSON COUNTY COMMISSION

SEPTEMBER 20, 1993

CHARLOTTE, TENNESSEE

1. The Dickson County Commission met on September 20, 1993, in the Dickson County Courthouse in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:30 p.m. County Executive William Field presided with

Commissioner James Wellons conducting the devotion.

2. The attendance roll call was conducted by County Clerk Phil Simons.

Present: Dan Eubank Ann Sensing Ray L. McElhiney
Billy Averitte Bobby Joe Stokes Tim Harris
James Wellons Maurice Stuart Gale Larkins
Bobby Chandler Glenn Petty Thomas Nesbitt
Gilbert Lankford Judy Wilson Charles Bowen
Clayton Brazzell Richard Greer Edward Moore
Buford Reed Linda Hayes Jewell Loggins
Wayne Sanders Joe Greer

Absent: William Lankford

3. The minutes of the August 23, 1993, County Commission meeting were approved by a unanimous aye voice vote following a motion by Commissioner Maurice Stuart, seconded by Commissioner Buford Reed.

4. County Executive William Field recognized in the audience, Esther Robinson, who is the new Chairman of the Dickson County School Board.

5. **Elections**

- A. Judicial Commissioners - General Sessions Court
Mack Adams and Barbara Spann were elected as Judicial Commissioners for the Dickson County General Sessions Court by a unanimous aye voice vote.

- B. Member to the Dickson County Solid Waste Regional Planning Board

On motion of Commissioner Buford Reed and seconded by Commissioner Edward Moore, Commissioner Gilbert Lankford was elected to serve as a member of the Dickson County Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. Action was approved by a unanimous aye voice vote.

- C. Commissioners to Attend the Tennessee County Services Association Fall Conference

Upon a motion by Commissioner James Wellons, seconded

Services Association Fall Conference to be held in Chattanooga from October 12th through October 15th. The suspension of rules was approved by a unanimous aye voice vote. Commissioners nominated to attend the conference were Ann Sensing, Glenn Petty and Judy Wilson. A motion was made by Commissioner Tim Harris, seconded by Commissioner Jewell Loggins to pay full expenses for two Commissioners and to pay for registration fees for any Commissioner who attends the fall conference. This measure passed by a 22 aye, 1 nay roll call vote.

D. School Board Member in 8th District to replace Jerry Tidwell

County Attorney Allan D. Kerns reported to the Commission that the nomination of Pamela Adams by the 8th District Commissioners, would be ineligible to the school board position due to her being employed as a substitute teacher in the school system. Commissioner Thomas Nesbitt and Commissioner Judy Wilson said they would come back with another nomination for the October meeting.

6. Committee Reports

A. Law Enforcement and Courts Committee

Chairman Joe Greer reported that the Sheriff's Department had decided to use a credit card for fuel purchases and that the capacity at the new jail had been changed to 125 beds.

Upon a motion by Commissioner Tim Harris, seconded by Commissioner Maurice Stuart, the requirement of a quarterly report containing funding and expenditures is to be submitted by the Dickson County Rescue Squad. This measure was approved by a 22 aye, 1 pass roll call vote.

B. Water Study Committee

RESOLUTION
-1993-1

RESOLUTION ~ CDBG FUNDS FOR HARPETH UTILITY DISTRICT
CDBG FUNDS FOR TURNBULL UTILITY DISTRICT

7. Chairman Charles Bowen informed the Commission that the Water Study Committee had met and heard requests from both Turnbull Utility District and Harpeth Utility District for the County's sponsorship in their applications for

sponsor one request for grants at a time. On a motion by Commissioner Maurice Stuart, seconded by Commissioner James Wellons, this resolution was deferred until the October meeting by a unanimous aye voice vote.

C. Budget Committee

RESOLUTION
1993-2

RESOLUTION - FOURTH QUARTER REPORTS

8. Chairman Buford Reed reported that the Budget Committee

had reviewed and approved for entry the fourth quarter reports. Upon a motion by Commissioner Buford Reed, seconded by Commissioner Joe Greer, the fourth quarter quarterly reports were approved by a unanimous aye voice vote.

D. Nursing Home Review Committee

Chairman Ann Sensing reported to the Commission concerning the need for a new washing machine at the Dickson County Nursing Home and that a new 85 pound commercial machine would cost the County approximately \$10,900.00. No voting action was taken on this matter.

RESOLUTION
1993-3

RESOLUTION - TIIP FUNDS FOR LEXALITE

9. This resolution represents approval of an application for funding from the Tennessee Industrial Infrastructure Program to assist Lexalite Corporation with the cost of hooking on to sewer for the planned expansion at its Gum Branch Road plant. This application will be filed for funds in the amount of Seventy-two Thousand, Five Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$72,520.00) and that local funds in the amount of Twenty-Five Thousand, Four Hundred Eighty Dollars (\$25,480.00) will be provided by Dickson County and the City of Dickson, as project match. This resolution was approved by a 23 aye roll call vote.

10. Election of Notaries

The following Notary Public applications were submitted for consideration by County Clerk Phil Simons:

- Faye Lunn (N) Recommended by Comm. Buford Reed
- Amy D. Hammer (N) Recommended by Comm. Linda Hayes
- Sarah Hooper (N) Recommended by Comm. Edward Moore
- Melissa A. Clement (N) Recommended by Comm. Edward Moore
- Johnny Loveless (N) Recommended by Comm. Richard K. Greer
- Nancy Kimbro (R) Recommended by Comm. Joe Greer
- Sheila S. Chance (R) Recommended by Comm. Edward Moore

by Commissioner Bobby Joe Stokes, seconded by Commissioner Tim Harris, by a unanimous aye voice vote.

11. County Attorney Allan D. Kerns requested an executive session of the County Commission to discuss a planning and zoning board request.

Meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Phil Simons

Phil Simons, County Clerk

Exhibit 4c

DICKSON COUNTY

Town of Burns

P.O. BOX 36
BURNS, TENNESSEE 37029

March 2, 1993

MAR 3 1993

William D. Field
County Executive
Dickson County
Charlotte, Tn 37036

Dear County Executive Field

Reference your letter of February 10, 1993

Councilman Michael A. Chandler has been appointed to the Dickson County Solid Waste Region Board.

Please address all correspondence to:

Michael A. Chandler
344 College St.
Burns, Tn 37029

Thanks,

Ed Grove
ED GROVE
Mayor

cc:

Michael A. Chandler

Exhibit 4d

CITY OF CHARLOTTE

P. O. Box 129
23 Court Square
Charlotte, Tennessee 37036-0129
~~(615) 789-4184~~

July 12, 1993

William D. Field
County Executive
Dickson County
Charlotte, TN 37036

Dear Mr. Field:

I would like to appoint Billy Speight, 3025 Vanleer Hwy, Charlotte, TN 37036, Ph. 789 - 5654 to serve on the Dickson County Solid Waste Board. If you have any question, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Bill Davis
Bill Davis, Mayor
City of Charlotte

Exhibit 4e

**CITY OF DICKSON
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
202 SOUTH MAIN STREET
DICKSON, TENNESSEE 37055
TELEPHONE 615-441-9508**

TOM H. WAYCHOFF, MAYOR

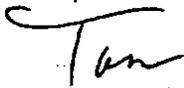
November 19, 1993

Honorable William D. Field
County Executive
Dickson County Courthouse Annex
Court Square
Charlotte, Tennessee 37036

Bill:

During the Council Meeting of November 1, 1993, the Council appointed Mr. Alton Brown to the Dickson County Solid Waste Regional Board to replace Mr. Henry Garrett. Any information should be sent to him at 202 South Main Street, Dickson, TN 37055 and he can be reached by calling the Mayor's Office.

Sincerely,



**Tom H. Waychoff
Mayor**

THW: ljf

Exhibit 4f

CITY OF SLAYDEN
P.O. Box 44
Slayden, TN 37165

March 4, 1994

Dear Mr. Bowen,

This letter is to inform you that Mrs. Linda Parker was appointed, by the City of Slayden, to serve on the Dickson County Solid Waste Board. She was appointed in February of 1993.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael L. Davenport".

Michael L. Davenport
Mayor of Slayden

Exhibit 4g

Town of Vanleer

**P.O. Box 97
Vanleer, TN 37181
(615) 763-2843**

March 3, 1994

TO: William D. Field

RE: Dickson County Solid Waste Regional Planning Board

Mr. Fred Albright is to be the representative of the Town of Vanleer for the Dickson County Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. He was appointed under the last administration and continues to serve in his capacity on this board.

Sincerely

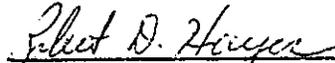

Robert D. Hayes
Mayor of Vanleer

Exhibit 4h

REGULAR TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
Tuesday, February 2, 1993
7:00 p.m. Bibb-Larkins Building

Call to order by Mayor Vance Smith.

Councilmembers present: Mack Bennett
Blaine Cole
Richard Deal
Keith Hill
Johnnie Reed

Minutes of January 5, 1993 Regular meeting approved on motion of Vice-Mayor Bennett; second by Hill; carried 5-0.

Minutes of January 5, 1993 Beer Board meeting approved on motion of Councilman Reed; second by Deal; carried 5-0.

Grievances From Citizens:
No grievances.

BUDGET AND FINANCE

December financial report approved on motion of Councilman Deal; second by Hill; carried 5-0.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

Discussion with David Powell, his attorney, Stan Reynolds, and Peter Smith of Nashville Wire Products. Mr. Powell wishes to temporarily close the short section of Maple Street which runs parallel to the railroad; and open the alley behind Servistar to connect with the section of Maple Street which crosses the railroad. No council action taken. Mr. Powell to obtain estimates for making the alley serviceable for a period of two years. There is to be no expense to the Town.

CODES AND PERMITS

Monthly report from Codes Administrator Clayton England.

Monthly report from Planning Commission Chairman Martin Brown.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Monthly report from Police Chief Dean Hester.

Monthly report from City Judge William Hamilton.

Monthly report from Fireman Eric Deal.

No monthly report from First Respond Team.

Discussion reducing salary of City Judge from \$300 to \$150 monthly due to reduction of caseload. Motion for same by Councilman Deal; second by Hill; carried with voting as follows: aye - Deal, Hill, Bennett; naye - Cole; abstain - Reed.

SEWER AND SANITATION

Motion for Town to donate a sewer tap to the Headstart program by Councilman Cole; second by Reed; carried 5-0.

Discussion concerning request from Mayor Smith to amend Ordinance #112 by adding Martin Luther King Day to the paid holidays for Town employees. No action taken.

The following bids were received for trash collection in the city limits for a period of 17 months:

Public Trash Service	\$42,358.39
--------------------------------	-------------

Old Business:
No business.

New Business:
Discussion Second Annual White Bluff Fiddlers Contest to be held July 3, 1993. Motion by Vice-Mayor Bennett, second by Deal, to approve holding the contest and to allow a loan of up to \$5000 from General Fund for organizational expenses; carried 5-0.

Mayor Smith announced the appointment of Vice-Mayor Mack Bennett to the Dickson County Solid Waste Board.

Mayor Smith announced the formation of a Community Center Committee to be chaired by Councilman Johnnie Reed with Vice-Mayor Mack Bennett and Councilman Richard Deal serving as members. The committee is to meet February 16 with members of the Little League.

Motion by Councilman Reed, second by Hill, to allow the American Legion to rent the big ballfield for March 30 to hold a circus. Motion amended by Councilman Reed, second by Hill to require the circus to provide proof of insurance; motion and amendment carried 5-0.

Motion by Councilman Reed to allow Randy Parchman to hold ball tournaments on the big ballfield March 13 and March 20 for \$75 a day with the understanding that if necessary for play to continue the following days, there will no additional charge; second by Deal; carried 5-0.

Motion by Councilman Cole, second by Hill, to rent the Community Center to Vickey Wilson for clogging classes Tuesday and Thursday nights through April for \$25 per night; carried with 4 aye votes and Bennett abstaining.

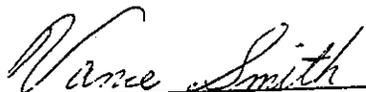
Motion by Vice-Mayor Bennett to authorize Mayor Smith to purchase a used dump truck from state salvage; second by Cole; carried 5-0.

Lengthy discussion with Little League members concerning their use of the Community Center. No action taken.

First reading Ordinance #132 To Provide For Community Center Bank Account. Motion to adopt same by Councilman Cole; second by Hill; carried 5-0.

First reading Ordinance #133 To Amend And Clarify Ordinance #117 Closing Maples Street. Motion to adopt same by Vice-Mayor Bennett; second by Cole; carried 5-0.

Motion to adjourn by Councilman Cole; second by Reed; carried 5-0. Adjournment at 9:55 p.m.



MAYOR



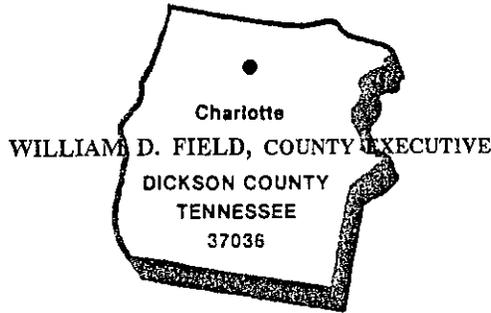
CITY RECORDER

PART II

To demonstrate that the Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Region and its inclusive municipalities are complying with the Solid Waste Act of 1991, T.C.A. 68-211-874, the following exhibits are provided:

- Exhibit 5 - A letter signed by the County Executive certifying such and stating the name of the special revenue fund established by the County.
-
- Exhibit 6 - A letter signed by the Mayor of the City of Dickson certifying such and stating the name of the special revenue fund established by the City.
- Exhibit 7 - A letter signed by the Mayor of the City of Charlotte certifying such and stating the name of the special revenue fund established by the City.
- Exhibit 8 - A letter signed by the Mayor of the Town of White Bluff certifying such and stating the name of the special revenue fund established by the Town.

Exhibit 5



March 5, 1994

To Whom It May Concern:

In compliance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, Dickson County has established an enterprise fund expressly for the purpose of the management of solid waste within the county. Also a separate enterprise fund has also been established to account for activities specifically related to the operation of the Dickson County Balefill. These funds shall be managed using a uniform solid waste accounting system and chart of accounts developed by the comptroller of the treasury and conforming to generally accepted accounting principals as required by T.C.A. 68-211-874(a). The names of these funds are Special Revenue Fund (Trash Pick-up) and Operation of Landfill Fund.

By William D. Field

County Executive

Title

March 5, 1994

Date

Exhibit 6

CITY OF DICKSON
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
202 SOUTH MAIN STREET
DICKSON, TENNESSEE 37055

DON L. WEISS, JR., MAYOR

TEL: (615) 441-9508
FAX: (615) 446-4806

March 11, 1994

Mr. Charles L. Bowen
Dickson County Solid Waste
Planning Committee
108 Lake Valley Road
Dickson, Tennessee 37055

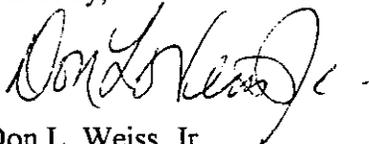
Re: Solid Waste Management Act of 1991

Dear Mr. Bowen:

In accordance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, the City of Dickson will establish a Special Revenue Fund expressly for the management of solid waste. This fund will be managed using the uniform solid waste accounting system and chart of accounts developed by the Comptroller of the Treasury and will conform to generally accepted accounting principles as required by T.C.A. 68-211-874(a).

The fund will be effective on July 1, 1994 and will be known as the Sanitation Department Fund.

Sincerely,



Don L. Weiss, Jr.
Mayor

DLW: ljf

Exhibit 7

CITY OF CHARLOTTE

P. O. Box 129
23 Court Square
Charlotte, Tennessee 37036-0129
(615) 789-4184

March 21, 1994

To Whom It May Concern:

In compliance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, the City of Charlotte will establish a fund expressly for the purpose of the management of solid waste within the City. This fund shall be managed using uniform solid waste accounting system and chart of accounts developed by the comptroller of the treasury and conforming to generally accepted accounting principles as required by T.C.A. 68-211-874(a). The name of this fund Solid Waste Collection Fund.

Bill Davis

MAYOR
Title

3-22-94
Date

Exhibit 8

TOWN OF WHITE BLUFF
1020 TAYLOR TOWN ROAD
P.O. BOX 83
WHITE BLUFF, TN 37187-0083

To Whom It May Concern:

~~In compliance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, the Town of~~ White Bluff ~~has~~
established an enterprise fund expressly for the purpose of the management of solid waste within
the Town. This fund shall be managed using a uniform solid waste accounting system and chart
of accounts developed by the comptroller of the treasury and conforming to generally accepted
accounting principles as required by T.C.A. 68-211-874(a). The name of this fund is Solid
Waste Collection Fund.

By Wanda Smith

Mayor
Title

3-15-94
Date

APPENDIX B

There were no adjustments to the base year generation.

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

GENERAL

The Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Committee has met in open meetings since February 8, 1993, to develop the 10-year solid waste plan. These meetings were open to the public and various citizens have attended from time to time. Following is a list of the meetings that representatives of the engineering firm of Griggs & Maloney, Inc., have attended regarding the development of the plan. Also included are the minutes of each of the board meetings.

INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS

Representatives of the engineering firm of Griggs & Maloney, Inc., met with the county commission before the plan was finalized to brief them on the process and summarize the work to that point.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

A public hearing was held to explain in detail to the public the process, the contents of the plan, and the approval procedure.

FINAL APPROVAL

Representatives of the engineering firm of Griggs & Maloney, Inc., met with the county commission to present the plan in detail before the county commission voted to adopt the plan.

Dickson County Meetings 10-Year Solid Waste Plan

1993

1. May 13 Griggs, Robinson, and Pegel met with Planning Committee
2. June 10 Robinson met with Committee
3. June 23 Griggs met with Jim Lunn and Virgil Bellar
4. July 8 Griggs and Pegel met with Committee
5. Aug 10 Griggs met with Jim Lunn

6. Aug 12 Pegel met with Committee
7. Aug 12 Robinson presented plan to Dickson City Council
8. Aug 16 Griggs updates County Commission on status of plan
9. Sept 7 Griggs met with Committee
10. Sept 9 Griggs met with Committee
11. Sept 16 Griggs met with Jim Lunn and Charlie Bowen
12. Sept 20 Pegel presented plan to City of Vanleer
13. Oct 11 Robinson met with Committee
14. Nov 1 Robinson conducted public hearing
15. Nov 3 Griggs met with Jim Lunn and Charlie Bowen
16. Nov 8 Robinson met with Committee
17. Nov 15 Robinson presented plan to County Commission
18. Dec 20 Robinson presented plan to County Commission; plan approved

1994

19. Jan 3 Pegel met with Committee
20. Mar 14 Planning Committee met

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD

Organizational Meeting

March 1, 1993

An organizational meeting of the Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Board was held in the Courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:00 p.m. on March 1, 1993. County Executive William Field was unable to be present, and upon his request, the meeting was conducted by Charles Bowen, Chairman of the county's Occupational Safety, Health, & Sanitation Committee.

All nine members representing Dickson County - Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Gale Larkins, Jewell Loggins, Tom Nesbitt, Glenn Petty, Jim Wellons, Joe Greer, and Linda Hayes - were present. Others in attendance were Henry Garrett, Mack Bennett, and Linda Parker, representing Dickson, White Bluff, and Slayden, respectively. Also present was Phil Armour of the Greater Nashville Regional Development District.

Charles Bowen explained why and how this Board was created and brought together. Mr. Armour then gave an overview of the organizational requirements, responsibilities, and goals expected of this Board. It was pointed out that the Board's duties are in the area of planning for the long range management of solid waste, and not in the daily operation of a county department or its facilities. Priorities he listed were the requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 - achieve 25% reduction in disposable waste, assure ten-year capacity for waste disposal, adhere to minimum collection standards, and provide public education pertaining to recycling and solid waste disposal.

Mr. Armour also discussed the preparation of a long-range waste disposal plan to be submitted to the state by December 31, 1993. He passed out literature

and made suggestions pertaining to the procurement of professional help in preparing this plan. He also offered his assistance and that of the Greater Nashville Development District. He suggested that the appointment of an advisory committee be delayed until this Board was more familiar with the areas in which advisory assistance is most needed.

~~An election of officers was conducted, and the following were selected~~

unanimously - Charles Bowen, Chairman; Jim Wellons, Vice Chairman; and Linda Hayes, Secretary.

A motion by Mr. Loggins that Virgil Bellar be requested to conduct a qualifications review and present a list of ten possible consultants to the Board at its next meeting was seconded by Mr. Nesbitt. Motion was approved unanimously.

It was agreed that the next meeting date will be arranged by the Chairman and the County Executive, and members will be notified by mail.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
2ND MEETING
MARCH 23, 1993

The Dickson Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its second meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:00 p.m. on March 23, 1993. County Executive William Field was sick and unable to attend. The meeting was conducted by Chairman Charles Bowen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Motion was made by James Wellons and seconded by Tom Nesbitt.

Eight of the nine Dickson County representatives were present: Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Joe Greer, Linda Hayes, Jewell Loggins, Tom Nesbitt, Glenn Petty, and Jim Wellons. Gale Larkins was absent. City representatives present were Henry Garrett from Dickson and Linda Parker from Slayden. Representatives from the cities of Burns, Charlotte, Vanleer, and White Bluff were absent.

Virgil Bellar, Director of Solid Waste Management, and Jim Lunn from the Solid Management office were present in addition to board members.

Brochures from several potential consultants were made available for members to review. These brochures were from the consultants who responded to Mr. Bellar's original letter. Board members discussed the size of the companies, location of their headquarters, and their previous experience (some of which involves our county). Mr. Bellar cited that two of the companies, Gardner Company and Griggs and Malone Company have done excellent work for our county in the past.

A motion was made by Jewell Loggins and seconded by Linda Hayes to authorize Mr. Bellar to contact three of the companies by letter to invite them to make 20-minute presentations to the Board on Tuesday, April 13, 1993. After the 20-minute presentations, which should include cost estimates, each company will then be given a 10-minute period to answer questions posed by board members. The motion was approved unanimously by those members present.

The three companies selected are:

- Gardner Engineering
- Griggs and Maloney, Inc.
- CES Patrick Engineering, Inc.

The board agreed to leave open the option to invite additional companies to make presentations if the first three prove unacceptable.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:40 p.m.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
3RD MEETING
APRIL 13, 1993

The Dickson Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its 3rd meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:00 p.m. on April 13, 1993. The meeting was conducted by Chairman Charles Bowen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Motion was made by James Wellons and seconded by Glenn Petty.

Eight of the nine Dickson County representatives were present: Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Linda Hayes, Gale Larkins, Jewell Loggins, Tom Nesbitt, Glenn Petty, and James Wellons. Joe Greer was absent. City representatives present were Mike Chandler from Burns, Henry Garrett from Dickson, Linda Parker from Slayden, and Fred Albright from Vanleer. Representatives from the cities of Charlotte and White Bluff were absent.

Virgil Bellar, Director of Solid Waste Management, was present in addition to board members.

Prior to the meeting, all board members had received written copies of each company's proposal and bid. All three companies sent representatives to the meeting. The order of presentation was determined by random drawing. All three representatives emphasized that they were professional engineers, that they had expertise in the solid waste industry, that the educational section of the program is of utmost importance to assure the participation of all citizens and industry, and that monthly billings are the accepted practice. All three also assured us that their fees included providing a document that would meet state guidelines and that all revision work required by the state would be done as part of the original price. Mr. Griggs of Griggs and Maloney, Inc. did add that if the revision work required by the state ^{were} to change something he had not recommended or had advised against, then he would charge for those revision services.

Questions from board members were answered courteously and professionally by all representatives. All presentations were excellent.

During the presentations, we learned that a \$15,000.00 federal grant could be applied for and that other grants may possibly be available through the FHA. The board agreed to apply for all grants available at the appropriate times.

After all representatives had left, discussion was conducted among board members. Discussion centered on the vast discrepancy in cost estimates among the three companies:

CES PATRICK ENGINEERING, INC. (CLARKSVILLE)	-	\$34,596.00
GARDNER ENGINEERING (DICKSON)	-	\$29,500.00
GRIGGS AND MALONEY, INC. (MURFREESBORO)	-	\$13,000.00

Board members were in agreement almost immediately that they preferred working with either Gardner Engineering or Griggs and Maloney, Inc. because

of past congenial working relationships and excellent performance; however, price was the final determining factor.

Gale Larkins made the motion (seconded by Henry Garrett) that we accept the Griggs and Maloney, Inc. bid of \$13,000.00 with the understanding that if Mr. Griggs is required to attend more than the 14 scheduled meetings in Dickson County, he will be paid \$85.00 per hour plus mileage one way for each extra meeting called by the Dickson County Solid Waste Region Planning Board.

The motion passed 11-1. The following members voted yes: Albright, Bowen, Brazzell, Chandler, Garrett, Larkins, Loggins, Nesbitt, Parker, Petty, and Wellons. Hayes voted no.

Virgil Bellar was instructed to send written notice of the board's decision to the three companies who made presentations.

It was agreed that the next meeting date will be arranged by the Chairman and the County Executive when needed. Members will be notified by mail.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:40 p.m.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
4th MEETING
MAY 13, 1993

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its 4th meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:30 p.m. on May 13, 1993. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Charles Bowen, and the following members were recorded as present - Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Gale Larkins, Joe Greer, Tom Nesbitt, Glenn Petty, Henry Garrett, Mack Bennett, and James Wellons. Jewell Loggins, Linda Hayes, Linda Parker, Bill Davis, Michael Chandler, and Fred Albright were absent. After noting that nine members were present, the chairman declared a quorum present. Also in attendance were William Griggs, ~~Charlie Robinson, and Tony Pegel, representing the consulting firm of Griggs and Maloney, Inc., of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.~~

In the absence of the secretary, Linda Hayes, Vice-Chairman James Wellons read the minutes of the April 13 meeting, and they were approved unanimously.

The chairman advised that the contract with Griggs and Maloney had been executed and distributed the following schedule of dates for the Board to meet with the consultant for planning purposes:

June 10, 1993

July 8, 1993

August 12, 1993

September 9, 1993

Mr. Griggs then addressed the Board and explained his plan and time schedule for exchanging ideas and information with the Board during the plan preparation. The state Guidelines for Preparation is divided into chapters. His proposal would be for discussion of one or two chapters at each of the above scheduled meetings and arrive at a preferred plan for each chapter as time progresses, and thus avoid the necessity of making many decisions near the end of the planning time available. Monthly topics will be as follows:

May - Recycling and Composting

June - Waste and Collection

July - Disposal and Responsibilities of County and Cities

August- Public Education and Problem Wastes

The months of September, October, and November will be for review, comments, and approval by the Board and County Commission.

Mr. Griggs reminded the Board that there was \$2,000.00 difference in his bid and the \$15,000.00 planning grant available from the state and suggested that the grant application include \$500.00 for communications and supplies, \$1,000.00 for labor done by county employees, and \$500.00 for extra meetings with the consultant. After appropriate discussion, Wellons made such a motion, which was seconded by Larkins. The motion passed with all members present voting "Aye."

DICKSON MAY 13, 1993

The Griggs and Maloney representatives discussed recycling and composting, and the upper and lower limits of activity to which each may be pursued. They handed out literature pertaining to the various methods of collecting recyclables and their respective costs and benefits. Members will review and study the discussions and literature and provide input pertaining to these topics at the June meeting.

After a motion duly made, seconded, and voted unanimously, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 9:15 p.m.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
5th MEETING
JUNE 10, 1993

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its 5th meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:30 p.m. on June 10, 1993. Chairman Charles Bowen called the meeting to order promptly, and the following members were recorded as present - Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Gale Larkins, Tom Nesbitt, Glenn Petty, James Wellons, Henry Garrett, Mack Bennett, and Fred Albright. Those absent were Jewell Loggins, Joe Greer, Linda Hayes, Linda Parker, Bill Davis, and Michael Chandler. Also present were Jim Lunn of the Dickson County Solid Waste Department and Charlie Robinson of the consulting firm of Griggs and Maloney, Inc., of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. ~~A quorum was declared, and the meeting proceeded as follows.~~

Mr. Robinson reminded the Board that at its last meeting, the \$2,000.00 difference in the planning grant available from the State and Griggs and Maloney's contract charge for preparing the plan was designated for communications and supplies (\$500.00), labor done by county employees (\$1,000), and possible extra meetings with the consultant (\$500.00). He also advised that management of the Dickson County Solid Waste Department had requested that this be changed to - materials and supplies (\$500.00), communications (\$1,000.00), and extra meetings (\$500.00). Mr. Lunn confirmed this request, and several Board members agreed that maximum effort must be devoted to education and agreed that this request was logical. Larkins' motion for approval was seconded by Wellons, and all members present voted "Aye." The motion was declared passed.

The Board and Mr. Robinson reviewed last month's discussion on recycling and the first draft of the recycling plan for the next ten years. Two major errors were noted. The proposed plan implied that initially only one drop-off point for recyclables would be provided at a convenience center. The county already provides recycling bins at six convenience centers. The other inaccuracy was in the calculation of the tax rate increase required to fund the estimated cost of recycling in the event that this method of funding becomes necessary. Assessed property values had been indicated as appraised values, resulting in an excessive tax rate estimate. There was general agreement that due to the uncertain conditions surrounding the recyclable market and other disposition methods, the plan should contain the lowest possible dependence on recycling to accomplish an overall 25% reduction in solid waste disposal.

Mr. Robinson also discussed other areas of waste disposal reduction and presented preliminary estimates of overall tonnages that will be needed to meet the 1995 reduction goal. He also presented a questionnaire being mailed to commercial and industrial organizations seeking information pertaining to their waste generation and for their help in reducing these amounts. Questions and suggestions from the Board will be addressed at the next meeting.

A motion was duly made and seconded, and the meeting was declared adjourned at 9:05 p.m.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
6th MEETING
JULY 8, 1993

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its 6th meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:30 p.m. on July 8, 1993. When Chairman Charles Bowen called the meeting to order, the following members were present - Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Gale Larkins, Tom Nesbitt, Glenn Petty, Jim Wellons, Mack Bennett, Henry Garrett, and Fred Albright. Linda Hayes, Jewell Loggins, Joe Greer, Linda Parker, Bill Davis, and Michael Chandler were absent. Jim Lunn of the Dickson County Solid Waste Department and William Griggs and Tony Pegel of the consulting firm of Griggs and Maloney, Inc., of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, were also present. A quorum was declared, and the following business was conducted.

In the absence of the secretary, the chairman read the minutes of the May 13 and June 10, 1993, meetings. After a motion by Wellons and a second by Nesbitt, both sets of minutes were approved by a voice vote.

Mr. Griggs was then called upon to lead the night's discussion, which pertained to waste disposal planning and responsibilities for implementing the ultimate plan. He pointed out that, although Dickson County appeared to have landfill space, facilities and methods in place that will largely satisfy the requirements for the forthcoming plan, it will be necessary to obtain costs of disposal at other facilities in order to justify our proposed plan.

He also advised that he had met with Ruth Neff of the State Planning Office and received the following clarifications concerning the Tennessee Solid Waste Act of 1991:

- A. It is permissible for elected county and city officials to serve on regional planning boards.
- B. The deadline for submitting 10-year plans has been extended from December 31, 1993, to July 1, 1994.
- C. An approved cost accounting method must be in place by July 1, 1994.
- D. Diversion of suitable materials to Class III and Class IV landfills can be counted toward the waste reduction goal.
- E. Disposition of problem waste (hazardous materials, etc.) will be done by the State. The region must provide suitable storage pending pick-up by the State.
- F. Convenience center guidelines will be available from the State about the middle of August.

Mr. Griggs also asked for any assistance the members of the Board could provide in arranging meetings with the governing bodies of the county and cities and suggested that each member give some thought to the following items prior to the next meeting:

- A. Duties of a recycling coordinator
- B. The placing of responsibility for accomplishing the required waste reduction

July 8, 1993

DICKSON

Page 2

C. Responsibility for implementation of the plan

D. Funding plan

Preliminary drafts of Chapters I and II of the plan were distributed.

Upon a motion duly made, seconded, and voted unanimously, the meeting was adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD

7TH MEETING

AUGUST 12, 1993

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its 7th meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:30 p.m. on August 12, 1993. The following members from the county were present: Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Linda Hayes, Gale Larkins, Tom Nesbitt, and James Wellons. ~~Only one city representative was present, Billy Speight, the new appointee from Charlotte.~~ Absent were the following members: Joe Greer, Jewell Loggins, and Glenn Petty from the county and Mike Chandler from Burns, Linda Parker from Slayden, Fred Albright from Vanleer, Mack Bennett from White Bluff, and a representative from the city of Dickson to replace Henry Garrett who retired last month.

Additional persons in attendance were Jim Lunn from the Dickson County Solid Waste Department, Phil Armour from the Greater Nashville Regional Development District, and Tony Pegel from Griggs, and Maloney, Inc.

The secretary read the minutes of the July 8th meeting, and they were approved unanimously.

Chairman Bowen announced that Dickson County would apply for the remaining \$2000 state grant money to be used as follows (after an adjustment recommended by the state):

\$ 500.00	-	materials and supplies
1500.00	-	communications

This request is still awaiting approval.

Chairman Bowen asked the board to begin giving serious consideration to the creation of an Advisory Committee in Dickson County, which is required by the state. Although no deadline has been set, he stressed that we should begin thinking of qualified candidates to be named so that we can contact these people to consider appointment. Five areas must be satisfied with no maximum number of total appointees. Also, one person can fulfill more than one category. The areas that must be represented are as follows:

1. business and industry
2. environmental concerns
3. education
4. recycling
5. member at large

Once these minimum areas are satisfied, other people can be appointed. Several individuals were suggested as possible candidates for Advisory Committee membership, and plans were made to contact them to see if they will serve. Also, all members of the board were urged to continue thinking of others to suggest for the Advisory Committee and to have those names ready at the September meeting.

DICKSON

August 12, 1993

Mr. Armour stressed that membership on the Advisory Committee should be based on the needs of Dickson County and suggested that the group include classroom teachers, civic club members and members of the local press. He also commended Dickson County as follows:

1 - The Dickson County landfill is in "good shape" and does not have to seek a new location.

2 - Dickson County already has a convenience center plan in place.

3 - More emphasis should be placed on recycling education within the county in the future.

4 - The public must be educated to understand that we are meeting federal requirements in dealing with solid waste, not merely state regulations.

5 - The public must be educated to expect future cost increases if we are to be successful in the long term.

Corrections to the draft of Chapters One and Two of the plan were made by the board. Mr. Pegel thanked the board for spending the time to proof these first two chapters. He re-emphasized the importance of educating the public--especially through the schools--and distributed sample brochures that can be used in an educational program.

Mr. Pegel also discussed several problem waste areas, including an odd state plan to pick up household hazardous waste once a year at a single location within the county. Members commented that a one-time, one-location pickup was totally unworkable and impractical. Mr. Pegel agreed but emphasized that by merely listing that pickup procedure as part of our local plan, we could satisfy the state requirement. He also pointed out that citizens could not be forced to comply physically with this particular pickup plan.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Bill

**Dickson County Solid Waste Meeting
August 12, 1993**

The meeting was attended by Phil Armor of the Greater Nashville Regional Planning Committee who began the meeting with a discussion on the establishing of the required advisory board. It was recommended that, since this board has no stipulated function, that it be used as an education board with members used to communicate with sectors of the business, industrial and the general public. The planning board then suggested various persons to contact in this capacity.

Draft Chapters 1 and 2 were then reviewed and all revisions and corrections found conveyed.

The subjects of Education and Problem wastes were then discussed. It was the general consensus that the once a year pick up was unworkable and for the county to store such hazardous materials was unacceptable. Waste oil disposal could also pose a problem but lead acid batteries are very marketable and should pose no problem with disposal.

Funding for the propose systems was discussed last and no clear consensus as to a fair and equitable system which would be acceptable to the general public was found. This will be a very important topic at future meeting.

Meeting was adjourned.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
8TH MEETING
September 9, 1993

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its 8th meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, at 7:30 p.m. on September 9, 1993. The following members from the county were present: ~~Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Linda Hayes, Gale Larkins, Tom Nesbitt,~~ Glenn Petty, and James Wellons. Two city representatives were present, Fred Albright from Vanleer and Mac Bennett from White Bluff. Absent were the following members: Joe Greer and Jewell Loggins from the county and Mike Chandler from Burns, Billy Speight from Charlotte, Linda Parker from Slayden, and a representative from the city of Dickson.

Additional persons in attendance were Jim Lunn from the Dickson County Solid Waste Department, Phil Armour from the Greater Nashville Regional Development District, and Bill Griggs from Griggs and Maloney, Inc.

The secretary read the minutes of the August 12th meeting, and they were approved unanimously.

Chairman Bowen announced that the state has approved Dickson County's request for a \$15,000 state grant.

Chairman Bowen announced that the following people have been contacted and have agreed to serve on the Advisory Committee in Dickson County:

- Don Devandry and Jimmy Bruce to represent recycling groups
- Bill Leech to represent environmental concerns
- Glen Sullivan to represent the school system (recommended by Superintendent David Peeler)
- Janet Cordell and her staff
- Chris Norman and/or Debbie Brazzell from the Dickson Herald
- Warren Medley from the "Know Your County" radio program
- Keith Hood from Quebecor
- Tony Spears from Eco Doors to represent business and
- Paul Gamery from Wabash Alloys industry
- L. D. Richardson from Ensco
- Bob Rial to serve as citizen-at-large representative

The Advisory Committee, which will be involved in educating the public to be aware of the solid waste plan and its implementation in Dickson County, will be invited to a meeting with the Executive Committee of the Solid Waste Region Planning Board to learn of the board's plan thus far. All members of the board will have the option of attending that meeting which will be held within 45-60 days of the September 9th meeting. Phil Armour will address the group.

Mr. Griggs presented draft copies of the Dickson County Solid Waste Plan and reviewed several chapters, receiving recommended changes from board members and answering members' questions. He also emphasized that

DICKSON

SEPT 9, 1993

any part of the plan can be amended at any time, and he urged us to study the plan more thoroughly before the October meeting.

In particular, Mr. Griggs discussed Chapter 13 (concerning out-of-county and in-county waste pickup and handling procedures), Chapter 9 (goals of the plan and school listings), Chapter 11 (recycling and re-education), and Chapter 12 (approval procedures from various groups that will be required for the plan).

Mr. Griggs stated that the budget will be discussed at the October meeting of the Solid Waste Region Planning Board.

Plans were made for several meetings during the remainder of the year as follows:

- 1 - regular monthly meetings in October, November, and December on the 2nd Monday of the month
- 2 - The Advisory Committee meeting will be scheduled prior to the public meeting
- 3 - The public meeting will be scheduled prior to the November County Commission meeting
- 4 - The plan will be presented to the Dickson County Commission on November 15, 1993 at its regular meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 9:20 p.m.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
9th MEETING
OCTOBER 11, 1993

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its 9th meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, on October 11, 1993. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. with the following members present - Charles Bowen, Gilbert Lankford, Tom Nesbitt, Jim Wellons, and Fred Albright. Billy Speight, the board member from Charlotte, was absent but was represented by Charlotte city councilman Norris Allen. Other members absent were Clayton Brazzell, Gale Larkins, Glenn Petty, Jewell Loggins, Linda Hayes, Mack Bennett, Linda Parker, and Michael Chandler. Others present were Jim Lunn, Dickson County Solid Waste Director, and Charlie Robinson of Griggs and Maloney, Inc., of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Chairman Bowen reported that a meeting with prospective members of an advisory committee, as discussed at the September 9th meeting, was held on October 5th. All of those invited were present or had previously advised that they had previous commitments but were interested and would serve.

Bowen also advised that he and Jim Lunn had met with Bill Griggs of Griggs and Maloney to review the 10-year plan draft presented at the September 9th meeting. Changes suggested at that meeting were incorporated, and grammatical and statistical corrections were made.

The following meeting schedule for the remainder of 1993 was announced:

October 11, 1993 - Board Meeting
November 1, 1993 - Public Hearing
November 8, 1993 - Board Meeting
December 13, 1993 - Board Meeting

Charlie Robinson presented a revised plan Chapter 13, Flow Control and Permit Application, to replace that included in the plan draft presented last month. He also presented samples of handouts suggested for use at the public hearing and discussed with the Board the procedure for conducting the hearing.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
10th MEETING
NOVEMBER 8, 1993

The Dickson County Solid Waste Region Planning Board held its 10th meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, Tennessee, on November 8, 1993. The meeting was called to order promptly at seven o'clock. The following members were present - Charles Bowen, Clayton Brazzell, Thomas Nesbitt, James Wellons, Gale Larkins, Billy Speight, Gilbert Lankford, and Glenn Petty. Those absent were Jewell Loggins, Linda Hayes, Mack Bennett, Linda Parker, Michael Chandler, and Fred Albright. Jim Lunn, Dickson County Solid Waste Director, and Charlie Robinson of the consulting firm of Griggs and Maloney were also present. A quorum was declared, and the following business was conducted.

The minutes of the October 11th meeting were read and approved.

Chairman Bowen reported that he and Jim Lunn had met with representatives of Griggs and Maloney and made several minor corrections in the plan draft submitted last month. Revised pages from Chapter 11 pertaining to funding were distributed to those present. In order to cover the increased cost of operation due to increases in the solid waste stream, inflation, and requirements of the Solid Waste Act of 1991, the proposal included an increased tipping fee to be applicable to all commercial and industrial establishments and to operators of private vehicles delivering waste to the landfill. Collection costs, other than for pick-ups from privately owned containers, and disposal costs for residential waste would continue to be funded by tax revenues. After a period of discussion, a motion to recommend the plan for approval in its present form by the County Commission was made by Lankford and seconded by Petty. A roll call showed all members present voting "Aye," and the motion was declared passed.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 8:15 p.m.

Tracy H. ...

DICKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE REGION PLANNING BOARD
11th MEETING
MARCH 14, 1994

The Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Board held its 11th meeting in the courthouse annex in Charlotte, TN, on March 14, 1994, with the meeting being called to order at 7:00 p.m. Members present included Charles Bowen, Gale Larkins, Tom Nesbitt, James Wellons, Mack Bennett, Billy Speight, Alton Brown, and Fred Albright. Those absent were Clayton Brazzell, Jewell Loggins, Glenn Petty, Linda Hayes, Linda Parker, Michael Chandler, and Gilbert Lankford. It was noted that a quorum was present, and the following business was conducted.

Chairman Bowen stated that this meeting was called to bring the Board up to date on activities concerning the 10-year solid waste plan since the last meeting on November 8, 1993. He reminded the Board that the proposed plan had been approved by the County Commission on December 13, 1993. He also advised that since that date, considerable time has been spent accumulating supporting papers to be submitted to the State as part of the plan document. These included a certified copy of the resolution by the County Commission establishing the planning region, verification of appointment of Board members, an advisory committee list with the concern each represents, certified copy of resolution by County Commission adopting the plan, minutes of an advisory meeting with the Dickson County Planning Commission, and letters from the County Executive and the Mayors of Dickson, Charlotte, and White Bluff, certifying that financial accounting requirements will be met. Bowen told the Board that all of the above had been obtained except financial accounting letters from Charlotte and White Bluff.

The last item of business was relative to the annual progress report which the 1991 Solid Waste Act requires to be submitted in March of each year beginning in 1994, showing the region's progress in implementing its plan. Since the deadline for submitting plans has been extended beyond March, 1994, a one-page report is being required showing progress toward submitting a plan as of December 31, 1994. Bowen suggested that the report indicate 90% completion on that date and give a submission date of not later than June 1, 1994. Larkins made a motion that the Chairman be authorized to submit the report including the above recommendations, and the motion was seconded by Nesbitt. The "Aye" vote was unanimous among those present, and the motion was declared passed.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:00 p.m.

*Dickson County Solid Waste Public Hearing
10 Year Solid Waste Plan*

*November 1, 1993
7:00pm*

Dickson County Courthouse

Agenda

Introduction

Formation of Planning Region

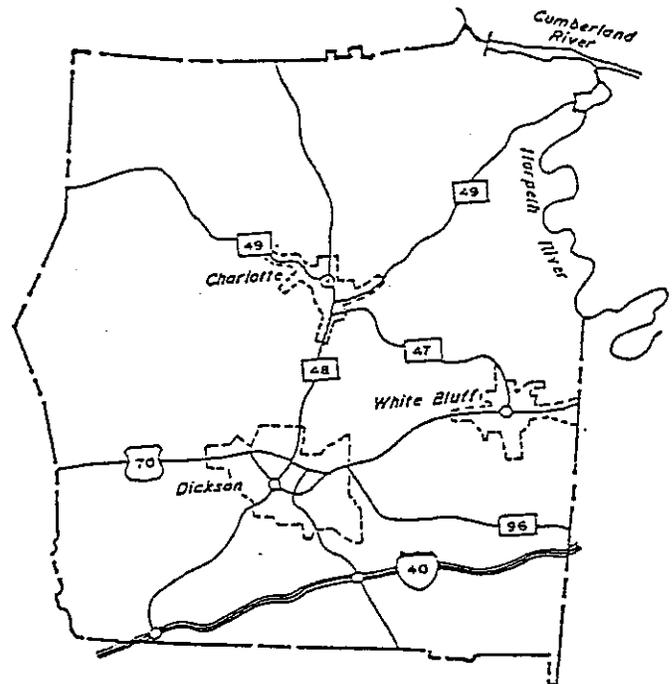
Planning Committee and Actions to Date

Contents of 10 Year Plan

- ☐ Collection
- ☐ Disposal
- ☐ 25% Reduction
- ☐ Public Information
- ☐ Funding
- ☐ Flow Control

10 minute break

Question and Answer Period



Dickson County Solid Waste Region

Planning Committee

Mr. Virgil Bellar

~~Mr. Mack Bennett~~

Mr. Charlie L. Bowen

Mr. Clayton Brazzell

Mr. Mike Chandler

Mr. Bill Davis

Mr. Henry Garrett

Mr. Joe Greer

Ms. Linda M. Hayes

~~Mr. Willis Gale Larkins~~

Mr. Jewell Loggins

Mr. Jim Lunn

Mr. Tom M. Nesbitt

Ms. Linda Parker

Mr. Oscar Glenn Petty

Mr. James A. Wellons

County Execution

Mr. William Field

Development District

Greater Nashville Regional Council

Mr. Phil Armor

Engineers

GRIGGS & MALONEY, INC.

Bill Griggs

Charlie Robinson

Tony Pegel

**Deadlines for Implementing the Requirements
of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991**

December 12, 1992	Solid Waste Regions must be established
July 1, 1993*	Accurate records of amounts of solid waste must be kept
March 19, 1994	Certification of landfill operators must be implemented
July 1, 1994	Solid Waste Region plans are due
December 31, 1994	Whole waste tires will no longer be accepted for landfilling
January 1, 1995	Site to accept and store whole waste tires, used automotive fluids/oils, and lead-acid batteries must be established
January 1, 1995	Solid waste collection and disposal system must be available in each county
March 1, 1995	Annual Progress Reports from regions are due
December 31, 1995	Requirements for 25% waste reduction becomes effective
January 1, 1996	Collection sites for recyclable materials must be established
June 30, 1996	Tipping fee surcharge expires

** This does not apply to municipal solid waste disposal facilities that will be permanently closed on or before March 18, 1994.*

DICKSON COUNTY 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE PLAN

Name PUBLIC HEARING
Nov 1, 1993 Address

JAMIE G. JAMES	132 REDBUD DICKSON
PAUL GAMARY	114 PAYNE SPRING DICKSON
EDON DeVANDRY	240 Skyline Dr. "
Janet Cordell	104 Village Circle, Dickson
Phil Armor	GNRC Nashville, TN
Charlie Robinson	CRIGGS AND MALONEY, INC.
Linda P. Hayes	P.O. Box 582 - Dickson, TN 37056
James O. Wellons	1515 Greenwood Rd Charlotte TN
Larry Speer	111 Robin Hood Rd
C.L. Bowen	108 Lake Valley Rd - Dickson

Dickson County Solid Waste Region

Dickson County is preparing a solid waste management plan. The purpose of this plan is to prepare this county to cope with the rapidly escalating costs of solid waste disposal into the next century. ***We want your comments and questions!*** If you have a question or a comment concerning solid waste or solid waste planning for Dickson County, please write it below. There will be a brief ~~intermission in the program during which these forms will be collected.~~ Your comments and questions will then be addressed at the end of the program. If you wish to submit written comments or suggestions please mail them to the address below before November 8, 1993.

Thank you

Education is an important component of this plan. The UT Agricultural Extension Service ~~is~~ is committed to do its part to educate the public regarding improvements in Solid Waste Management in Dickson County.

I personally would like to see efforts in the area of "marketing" our recyclables! I believe that people are willing to recycle, but there must be a place to "get rid of them"!

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Thank you

~~IS ANY OPTION UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR SEPARATION, HANDLING OF HOUSEHOLD~~

~~HAZARDOUS WASTE?~~ ANSWERED

~~IF CONSTRUCTION WASTE IS SIGNIFICANT, ANY THOUGHT TO PERMITTING A CLASS III (TV?)~~

~~LANDFILL?~~ ANSWERED

WHAT IS THE TIME SPAN ON 25% REDUCTION? IS THERE A BASE YEAR?

HAVE YOU CHECKED INTO STATE GRANTS?

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Thank you

- DOES ANY PORTION OF THE TIPPING FEES GO TOWARDS CLOSURE. HOW IS HANDLED IF SO.
- WILL THE COUNTY BE ABLE TO SUB-CONTRACT TO PRIVATE LANDFILLS TO COMPLY WITH 25% REDUCTION IF NEEDED
- WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR BEING IN VIOLATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ACT

APPENDIX D

There are no known exports or imports.

APPENDIX E

To demonstrate that the Dickson County 10 -Year Solid Waste Plan has been submitted and reviewed by the Dickson County Regional Planning Committee, a copy of the minutes from this meeting follows.

DICKSON COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

January 13, 1994

The Dickson County Regional Planning Commission met in regular session on January 13, 1994 at the Dickson County Courthouse Annex in Charlotte, Tennessee.

Meeting was called to order at 7:00 P. M. by Chairman Larry Robertson with the following members present: Larry Robertson, Jimmy Duke, R. E. Caldwell, Darrell James, Marvin Corlew, Harry Mallory, Freddy Pendergrass, David Steele, Michael Tummins and Sue Davis.

Staff members present were Burton Sesler and Don Masters.

Devotion was led by Marvin Corlew.

Visitors present were Henderson Phillips, Richard Goddard, Anthony Pagel, Jim Lunn, Debbie Brazzell, Phil Armor and Charles Bowen.

The first item of business was to approve the previous minutes for December 9, 1993. A motion was made by R. E. Caldwell to approve, seconded by Marvin Corlew. A voice vote was taken with an unanimous approval.

Next Chairman recognized we had visitors he stated we would get to them as we get to their individual projects.

The next item of business was a Rezoning Request by Mr. Henderson Phillips. The property is located at 4872 Highway 70 West, Dickson, Tennessee. It is found on tax map 106, parcel 1.14, part of, containing 00.51 acre more or less by survey of J. S. Brenner, R.L.S. #980 dated 1-13-94. Mr. Phillips told the Commission a business had been there for 16 years and he wished to have it zoned for that use in order to be in compliance with the Dickson County Zoning Resolution. After some discussion by the Commission, a motion was made by Michael Tummins to approve the request and send it on to the County Commission for further action. The motion was seconded by Harry Mallory. A voice vote was taken with an unanimous approval.

Lutheran Subdivision , Final Plat was withdrawn by surveyor Henry Walp.

The next item of business was to consider a Final Plat of Woodson Place located on Myatt Loop, Burns, Tennessee. The property is found on tax map 101, parcel 40.01, part of, containing 6.5 acres with six (6) lots. The property is currently zoned R-1. The developers are Glenn and Connie Buffington. Since the developers were not present to represent the request, the Planning Commission chose not to take any action until Mrs. Buffington could be contacted by phone and asked if she could come to the meeting.

The next item of consideration was a Preliminary Plat of Lauren Park Subdivision. The property is located on Beechwood Drive, Burns, Tennessee. The property contains 37.6 acres currently zoned A-1. The request is for 29 lots all being one (1) acre or larger. The developer is Mr. Richard Goodard. The surveyor is J. S. Brenner. The property is found on tax map 119, parcel 87.00. After some discussion, a motion was made by David Steele to approve the Preliminary Plat of Lauren Park Subdivision. the motion was seconded by Darrell James. A voice vote was taken with an unanimous approval.

The next item for consideration was a Preliminary Plat of Wildcat Estates located on Wildcat Road, Dickson, Tennessee. The property contains 10.57 acres with nine (9) lots proposed. The property is found on tax map 104, parcel 30, part of, currently zoned A-1. The developer is Mr. J. E. Corlew. The surveyor is Mr. Jack Brenner. After much discussion, a motion was made by Sue Davis to approve the preliminary plat. The motion was seconded by R. E. Caldwell. A voice vote was taken with an unanimous approval.

The next item to consider was the appointment of Planning Commission members Michael Tummins, Jimmy Duke and Harry Mallory. The three members were asked if they would serve another term and all three agreed to do so. A motion was made by Freddy Pendergrass to present these nominations to the Dickson County Commission for further consideration. The motion was seconded by R. E. Caldwell. A voice vote was taken with an unanimous approval.

The next item was to elect officers to the Planning Commission which is required each January. A motion was made by Harry Mallory to elect the same officers for 1994. The motion was seconded by David Steele. A voice vote was taken with an unanimous approval.

~~The next item on the agenda was a presentation and review of the Dickson County Solid Waste Regional 10 Year Plan.~~ The presentation was given by Dickson County Commissioner Charles Bowen. Commissioner Bowen is Chairman of the Dickson County Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. Commissioner Bowen informed the Planning Commission the State Legislature in 1991 passed what is known as the Tennessee Solid Waste Act of 1991. Commissioner Bowen explained one of the requirements was the counties of the State would establish a group of planning regions that could be either a single county or multiple counties as they saw fit and that Board would be responsible for preparing a 10 Year Solid Waste Plan for that region according to the provisions of the 1991 Act and the guidelines that were drawn up to govern the preparation of the plan. Mr. Bowen explained some of the major requirements of the act was that each region would create a 10 Year Plan which would (A) provide at least a 10 year capacity for solid waste disposal, (B) provide a collection system in accordance with the state guidelines, (C) adequate educational provisions for educating the public to the provisions of the act and (D) each region would be responsible for 25% reduction on solid waste disposal that went into a Class I Landfill. Mr. Bowen said after reviewing the major

requirements they found that Dickson County was in pretty good shape on most of those. They have found the landfill capacity to accommodate 10 years and more, possibly 15. The collection system exceeds the requirements stating Dickson County would be required to have two manned collection sites. Dickson County, at this time has eight planned, seven in operation at this time. He said on education we are not doing as much as we probably could have been doing in the past but we have incorporated it in the 10 Year Plan and met with a number of people who have agreed to serve on an advisory committee for education. Commissioner Bowen said he felt they were in a good position to meet the 25% required reduction, emphasizing three of the major concerns was to reduce, recycle and reuse. Commissioner Bowen explained the structure of the Board as being composed of nine members from the county and six members from the towns within the county. He explained the Board held public hearings, met with the City Councils and the County Commission at various times and ran numerous articles in the local paper. He said the Board adopted the plan in November, 1993 and presented it to the County Commission who passed it in December, 1993. Commissioner Bowen inferred the Plan would not increase property taxes but the tipping fee rate would go up. He said he and Phil Armor were here tonight to tell you this and not to ask for any action on the Planning Commission part. It is required the Planning Commission be made aware of what is happening and what has happened because down the road at some point in time the Planning Commission will become involved, saying sooner or later a new landfill will have to be permitted.

Mr. Tony Pagel spoke to the Commission answering several questions from members of the Commission. He stated he felt Dickson County has done an excellent job with the Plan.

Jim Lunn spoke to the Commission and answered many questions concerning his operation of the landfill as it relates to recycling.

Mr. Phil Armor with the Greater Nashville Regional Council spoke to the Commission saying you probably wonder why they were before the Planning Commission tonight since no building of any kind was required at this time. He said it was required by the document from the State which tells the regions what they have to do to submit the Plan. One of them is they have to provide the minutes of the Planning Commission meeting to prove that it has been submitted to make sure the Solid Waste Plan meets all the Zoning Ordinance and things like that.

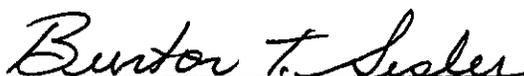
No action was taken by the Planning Commission at this time.

The next item was to bring back the Final Plat of Woodson Place since Mrs. Buffington had arrived at the meeting. A motion was made by Freddy Pendergrass to approve the final plat. The motion was seconded by Harry Mallory. A voice vote was taken with an unanimous approval.

The next item on the agenda was a request from the County Commission to consider recommending all lots in an R-1 District be a minimum of one acre. After much discussion, a motion was made by David Steele for the Planning Commission to go on record as being opposed to changing the minimum lot size in an R-1 District to no less than one acre. Included in the motion was a request for State Planner, Don Masters, to research the possibility of having smaller than one (1) acre lots in an A-1, farmland, District. The motion was seconded by Harry Mallory. A voice vote was taken with an unanimous approval.

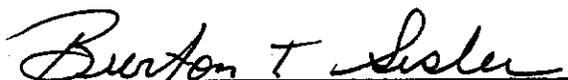
The next item for discussion was the possibility of recommending the amendment of the Zoning Resolution to include the definitions of Private Recreation, Public Recreation and Commercial Recreation as suggested by the Dickson County Building Official. Mr. Sesler informed the Planning Commission this request comes from the Dickson County Board of Zoning Appeals who had recently approved the definitions and asked the Planning Commission to consider and take appropriate action. After much discussion, a motion was made by Freddy Pendergrass to approve these definitions and send it on to the County Commission for further action. The motion was seconded by Harry Mallory. A voice vote was taken with nine yes and 1 abstention.

With no other business, the meeting adjourned.



Burton T. Sesler, Secretary

I, Burton T. Sesler, Secretary of the Dickson County Regional Planning Commission, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and exact copy of Planning Commission minutes for Dickson County, Tennessee as the same which appears in my office in the minute book of the Dickson County Regional Planning Commission, Charlotte, Tennessee.



Burton T. Sesler, Secretary
DICKSON COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING
COMMISSION

My Commission expired 1-26-98

APPENDIX F

The Resolution by the Dickson County Board of County Commissioners ratifying the Region's
~~Municipal Solid Waste Plan is herein provided.~~

RESOLUTION NO. 12-1993-3

A RESOLUTION
RATIFYING THE DICKSON COUNTY
PLANNING REGION'S MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLAN

WHEREAS, Tennessee Code Annotated 68-211-801 et. seq. requires that each county in the State of Tennessee form solid waste planning regions, and

WHEREAS, said regions are responsible for developing a ten (10) year plan for the management of solid waste, and

WHEREAS, by resolution, the Dickson County Board of County Commissioners created the Dickson County Solid Waste Planning Region, and

WHEREAS, the resolution creating the Dickson County Planning Region also established a Board with the responsibility of developing, administering and updating the Region's plan as per the requirements of T.C.A. 68-211-801 et. seq., and

WHEREAS, this Board has developed a ten (10) year municipal solid waste plan based upon and following the guidelines for such plans as promulgated by the Tennessee State Planning Office and T.C.A. 68-211-801 et. seq., and

WHEREAS, the guidelines promulgated by the Tennessee State Planning Office require that the municipal solid waste plan prepared by the Dickson County Planning Region be ratified by the Board of County Commissioners of the County composing said Region.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Dickson County Board of County Commissioners that it hereby ratifies the Dickson County Planning Region's solid waste plan and acknowledges Dickson County's participation and responsibilities under this plan.

RESOLVED, this 20th day of December, 1993, the welfare of the citizens of Dickson County, Tennessee requiring it.

ATTEST:

Philip Simons
Philip Simons, County Clerk

Charles L. Bowen
Sponsor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Allan D. Kerns
Allan D. Kerns, County Attorney

William D. Field
William D. Field, County Executive

STATE OF TENNESSEE
COUNTY OF DICKSON

I, Phil Simons, Clerk of the County Court for Dickson County, Tennessee, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and exact copy of *this Resolution* as the same appears of record in *Dec. Monthly Commission Minutes* ~~7/11/93~~ ~~1/11/94~~ in my office at Charlotte, Tenn.

Witness my hand and official seal, the 24 day of January 19 94.

Phil Simons
County Clerk