

# *Jackson County, Tennessee Solid Waste Planning Region*



## *Solid Waste Needs Assessment*

Prepared by:  
The Upper Cumberland County Development District, and  
Jackson County, Tennessee  
January 2011

as required by The Solid Waste Management Act (T.C.A. §68-211-811).

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION  
Division of Solid Waste Management  
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**SECTION 1:** Provide a table and chart of the region's population during the past ten (10) years with a projection for the next five (5) years. Provide a breakdown by sub-table and sub-chart, or some similar method to detail county and municipality populations. Considering the trends, discuss the affect on the solid waste infrastructure needs over the next five (5) years.

**Jackson County, Demographics, Statistics and General Information:**

Jackson County is located in the Upper Cumberland Region of Tennessee and covers 309 sq. miles. Gainesboro, the county seat, is located 80 miles East of Nashville, 127 miles West of Knoxville, 120 miles Northwest of Chattanooga, and 20 miles North of Cookeville.

**TABLE 1.1 Jackson County Historic and Projected Population Trends (2000 thru 2015)**

Year	Unincorporated	Gainesboro		Jackson County
2000	10,151	880		11,031
2001	10,239	875		11,114
2002	10,222	867		11,089
2003	10,214	861		11,075
2004	10,207	859		11,066
2005	10,125	853		10,978
2006	9,976	842		10,818
2007	9,948	841		10,789
2008	10,002	845		10,847
2009	10,050	850		10,900
2010	10,150	850		11,000
2011	10,250	850		11,100
2012	10,350	850		11,200
2013	10,450	850		11,300
2014	10,550	850		11,400
2015	10,650	850		11,500

Sources: Historic data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Projections are based on data from the University of Tennessee CBER Data compiled by the Upper Cumberland Development District, 2010.

Jackson County's population has been declining slightly for the past several years. This is primarily due to the large manufacturing job losses over several years. The Town of Gainesboro also continues to experience little or no growth.

#### **Economic Impact of Increasing Retiree Population:**

Jackson County does not expect a significant economic impact to be realized by the retiree population. The county has identified tourism as an important component of their economic development plans. The county established an economic growth management program in partnership with their Chamber of Commerce to address the goals and objectives that will lead to sustained growth in the county. The key component to their plan is the expansion of their port on the Cumberland River and tourism development. Although tourism has been identified as a key component in their economic development plan in the future, for many years tourism was not identified as such.

With the well organized groups in the Granville area of the county, a small increase in the influx of retirees could materialize over the next few years. Along with tourist attractions and a bucolic environment, the community is receptive to new real estate development. Even with this potential influx of residents, no additional facilities are planned. With the proper equipment, the existing facility should be able to handle additional material.

#### **Tourism Industry in Jackson County**

In 2009, tourism in Jackson County generated \$2 million in direct tourist spending; it produced \$300,000.00 in worker income and created \$260,000.00 in local tax revenues. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Tourism Institute, 2010)

Jackson County has a variety of activities, historic sites and recreational offerings for all ages and interests. Downtown Gainesboro is listed as a National Historic District and offers visitors an opportunity to visit historic and cultural museums, travel historic Avery Trace, and experience reenactments of a Mule Wagon Train. Historic Granville offers many artistic activities, along with the well known Sutton Store. Outdoors activities abound in Jackson County, with Cordell Hull Lake, the Cumberland River, canoeing on the Roaring River and camping at Salt Lick Creek.

The project that is being developed that will have a positive impact on future tourism in Jackson County is the opening of a replica of Fort Blount. This historically significant site would also feature an interpretive Native American village. If this project comes to fruition it will attract a cross section of tourist, including heritage tourist.

Currently a Sustainably Tourism Assessment is being conducted for Jackson, Overton and Putnam counties. This assessment will help develop the future infrastructure needs to sustain an increase in tourist to each county.

### **Trends and Infrastructure Needs:**

With the slight decline of the population in Jackson County, the key when addressing the solid waste needs is to focus on the current system and address its shortfalls. The current system, with the addition of updated equipment and two new convenience centers could meet the community's needs along with sustaining measurable growth in diversion. Without the replacement of antiquated or nonexistent equipment, the county will continue to realize the same level of recycling and most likely will not significantly increase diversion.

The addition of two new convenience centers, one on Haydenburg Road and the other on State Hwy 262, would address the issue of the roadside dumping believed to be caused by the lack of an available center.

The Granville community, with its influx of tourists and potential retirees, should be the focus of the county in terms of recycling education and equipment. The many festivals, activities and involved citizens could be a conduit for increased awareness of the recycling program.

**SECTION 2:**

Provide a table and chart showing the region's economic profile for the county and its municipalities for the last ten (10) years with a projection for the next five (5) years. This can be accomplished by using the following economic indicators: Taxable sales, property tax generation, and per capita income, Evaluation by break down of each economic sector, County or municipal budgeting information, and other commonly accepted economic indicators

Item # 2

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PROJECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Year	Labor Force Data				Non-farm Wage and Salary Employment								Per Capita Income (\$'s)	Property Tax Collections (\$000's)	Taxable Sales (\$000's)	Total Bank Deposits (\$000's)	
	Total	Emp	Unemployed		Total	Goods Producing			Service Producing								
			Total	Rate(%)		Total	Mfg	Other	Total	Trade	Health	Gvt					Other
2000	5,110	4,780	330	6.5	2,150	850	750	100	1,300	170	170	650	310	18,472	2,532,383	26,620	108,601
2001	5,030	4,730	300	6.0	2,120	820	720	100	1,300	170	150	640	340	19,787	2,574,830	26,714	107,042
2002	5,080	4,720	360	7.1	2,200	860	760	100	1,340	200	150	650	340	21,076	2,669,906	27,223	102,387
2003	5,210	4,790	420	8.1	2,180	800	710	90	1,380	240	160	640	340	22,138	2,871,285	29,555	104,991
2004	5,220	4,870	350	6.7	2,350	920	830	90	1,420	280	150	620	370	22,545	2,490,734	33,603	107,584
2005	5,220	4,770	450	8.6	1,860	510	430	80	1,350	280	140	590	340	23,157	3,325,801	29,229	108,920
2006	5,050	4,700	350	6.9	1,810	530	440	90	1,280	240	140	570	330	23,973	3,410,259	28,826	117,958
2007	4,930	4,580	350	7.1	1,720	510	420	90	1,210	190	140	560	320	25,332	3,325,942	30,811	126,478
2008	4,980	4,540	440	8.8	1,620	450	370	80	1,170	190	140	550	290	26,010	4,057,705	32,720	125,225
2009	5,000	4,310	690	13.8	1,460	310	250	60	1,160	180	130	560	290	26,880	4,123,618	32,785	121,246
2010	5,100	4,650	450	8.8	1,450	300	270	30	1,200	230	140	560	270	27,760	4,221,180	33,372	126,800
2011	5,200	4,750	450	8.7	1,450	300	270	30	1,250	240	150	550	310	28,630	4,424,303	33,591	129,280
2012	5,300	4,850	450	8.5	1,450	300	270	30	1,300	250	160	560	330	29,510	4,627,426	34,174	131,760
2013	5,400	4,950	450	8.3	1,450	300	270	30	1,350	260	170	570	350	30,380	4,830,550	34,758	134,240
2014	5,500	5,050	450	8.2	1,450	300	270	30	1,400	270	180	580	370	31,260	5,033,673	35,341	136,730
2015	5,600	5,150	450	8.0	1,450	300	270	30	1,450	280	190	590	390	32,130	5,236,796	35,925	139,210

Note: Labor force data are based on county of residence. Non-farm wage and salary data are based on county of employment.

Sources: Historic employment data are from the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, per capita income data are from the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, retail data are from Tennessee Department of Revenue, and bank deposits are from the FDIC. All projections are by the UCDD staff.

As the data in Item #2 shows, the Jackson County economy has been and remains relatively weak in recent years. The county lost a large number of manufacturing jobs, but many residents commute to nearby Putnam County for employment and shopping. Retail sales and bank deposit growth have been sluggish lately and fiscal capacity growth of area governments has been limited.

**SECTION 3:**

*Elaborate on the region's solid waste stream. Compare the current waste stream with trend anticipated over the next five (5) years, and discuss how this new total will be handled. Include in this discussion how problem wastes like waste tires, used oil, latex paint, electronics and other problem wastes are currently handled and are projected to be handled in the next five (5) years. What other waste types generated in this region require special attention? Discuss disposal options and management of these waste streams as well as how these waste streams will be handled in the future. Include in this discussion how commercial and industrial wastes are managed. Also, provide an analysis of any wastes entering or leaving the region, noting the source and amounts of such wastes.*

**Regional Solid Waste Stream**

The estimated percentages of the total material placed into the waste stream are:

Residential: 100%  
Commercial: 0%  
Institutional: 0%

Although local businesses do divert material from the landfill, Jackson County did not collect the data to include in their 2009 annual report. It was an oversight on their part and was not caught by the UCDD staff.

Site Name(s)	Annual Tons Disposed by Jackson County Region, 2009	Current Landfill Capacity (daily throughput)	Maximum Capacity	Projected Life of Facility
Upper Cumberland Solid Waste Management Inc 671 Smith Rd Moss, Tennessee 38575-6324	4,747.0	Less than 100 tons	n/a	15 to 20 years

**Recycling Tonnage by Name, Sector, Source, 2009**

Material Name	Residential All Programs	Commercial All Programs	Industrial All Programs	Other All Programs	Total
Corrugated	3.00	0	0	0	3.00
Misc. Paper	2.00				2.00
Electronics	15.50				15.50
Lead-Acid Batteries	1.50				1.50
Mixed #1 and #2 plastic	14.00				14.00
Other mixed plastic	.60				.60
Mixed Metals	105.13				105.13
Oil Filters	.50				.50
Tires	114.64				114.64
Antifreeze	.27				.27
Transmission Fluid	.18				.18
Used Oil	1.46				1.46
<b>Totals</b>	<b>258.78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>258.78</b>

As the above chart indicates, Jackson County Solid Waste Department did not collect commercial or industrial recycling data for their region.

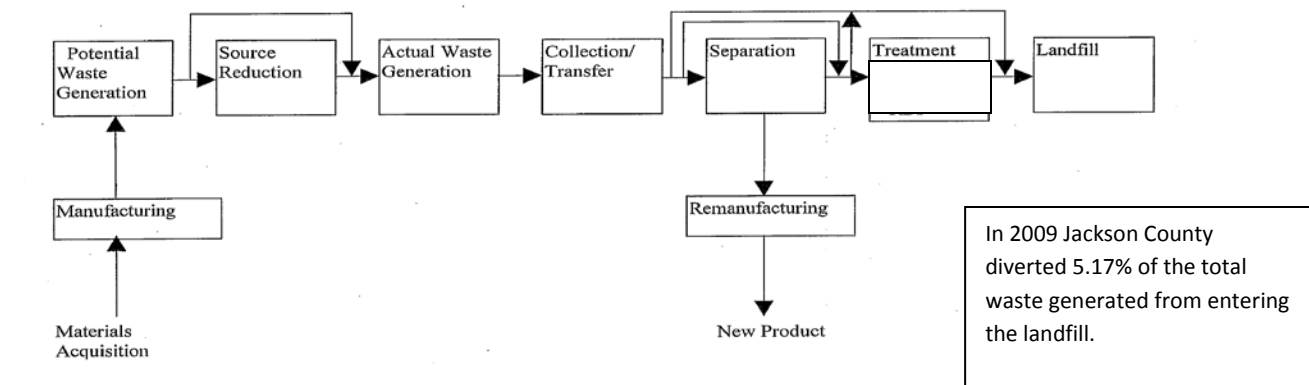
Solid Waste Program	Existing Regional Solid Waste Programs	Future Regional Solid Waste Programs	Tennessee Mandated Plan
<b>Residential Solid Waste Collection</b>	Jackson County provides six (6) Convenient Centers to residents.	Maximize the efficiency of collection of waste from each collection site and maintain existing antiquated equipment. Find funding for additional equipment.	County to provide CC Sites for residents according to population or service area, maintain required design and operational standards.
<b>Recycling</b>	Paper, plastic, metals, batteries	Increase business and school recyclables collection. Expand operations to include cardboard.	County to provide two convenience centers.
<b>Waste Reduction</b>	.in 2009 the diversion rate was 5.17%.	The county solid waste staff understands the need to reassess its existing plans and develop a new plan that will enable them to meet the 25% reduction rate.	Achieving 25% waste reduction goal each year.
<b>Problem Waste Management</b>	Waste tires continue to be a drain on the resources of the solid waste department. A special handling area has been set up at the Baugh Hollow Road site.	At this time the County does not require a tipping fee for tires, but this issue must be addressed and a plan must be implemented. The county does not accept glass, but are currently working with a marketing group to see if class that is collected can be transported to a recycler.	County has restrictions related to disposal of tires, paint cans, refrigerators, freezer, fluids, and batteries.  County to provide HHW collection events, when state scheduling is provided.
<b>Public Education &amp; Information</b>	Currently the county has had very little educational programs for its citizens.	The county plans to develop a new program that will promote recycling and a better awareness of the solid waste issues in their community.	Region to develop and implement solid waste management action plan for adults and children.
<b>Disposal</b>	The Jackson SW department transports waste to the Upper Cumberland Landfill in Moss, TN.	The Jackson Co. SW department will continue to dispose of waste at the Upper Cumberland Class I Landfill	Region to assure 10-year disposal capacity.
<b>Planning</b>	The Jackson County SW department maintains good records and conforms to all mandatory rules concerning required reports and updates	The new County Executive is a former chairman of the Solid Waste Planning Board and plans to review all reports and develop new plans for the department.	Region to provide Annual Progress Reports, 5-Year Plan Updates, other reporting requirements as needed.

#### SECTION 4:

Provide a detailed description of the waste collection system in the county and each municipality, including a narrative of the life cycle of solid waste from the moment it becomes waste (loses value) until it ceases to be a waste by becoming a useful product, residual landfill material or an emission to air or water. Label all major steps in this cycle noting all locations where wastes are collected, stored or processed, along with the name of operators and transporters for these sites.

Theoretically, the life-cycle of waste generation in the region follows the management model illustrated below. Jackson County strives to better refine the process and at the same time increase their diversion rate.

Although this needs assessment reflects the life-cycle of the waste generation for the county over the last few years, this will change with the discontinuation of the city of Gainesboro's curbside trash pickup in 2010. This change may impact the community in the following ways; increase in material at the convenience centers and increase in private haulers.



Potential waste generation can be reduced at the source through measures, such as educating citizens about the three R's (reduce, reuse, recycle). Education has been identified as the number one (#1) factor in increasing diversion rates in communities around the world. Along with reduction measures from citizens, the commercial and manufacturing sector can also reduce residual waste by modifying internal operations to efficiently manage the waste.

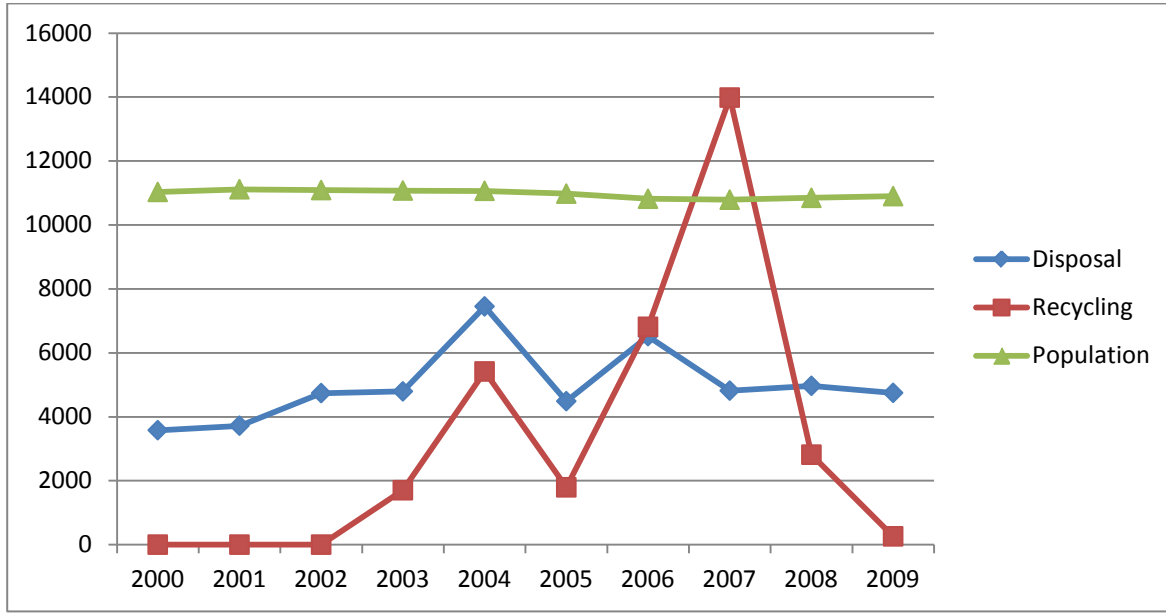
According to the graph below Jackson County has implemented effective diversion measures over the years. Between 2005 and 2008 they diverted more than the state mandated percentage. However, in recent years the partnership with commercial and industrial sectors has not been maintained to a degree that affects an increase in the diversion rate.

The county has six sites where waste is accepted, one of which acts as a transfer station. These sites also accept recyclables, allowing the county to have a centralized process of accepting waste. The county also has a separate recycling center, where material is taken to be separated, processed and baled and stored until it is delivered to the commodity buyers. The companies that purchase the material from the county sell their refined material to manufactures to be used in new products, thus to begin the process again.

The county has four employees that transport recyclables from the convenience centers to the recycling center. The recycling is collected in box trailers at each convenience center. These same employees work at the tire barn on Baugh Hollow Road half a day each.

The transportation of material from the convenience centers to the transfer station and then on to the landfill is conducted by a county employee, utilizing a front end loading dump truck. This employee can haul 10 tons of waste per load to the landfill. The county pays \$35.00 per ton as a tipping fee at the Upper Cumberland Landfill in Moss, Tennessee.





**The extreme fluctuation in recycling indicates the addition of commercial and industrial recycling data collected.** There has not been a system in place to collect the recycling data. The county will need to have written instructions for the solid waste department to ensure that non-reporting of data does not happen in the future.

**Convenience Centers and Roadside Dumps**

<p>Fairview Convenience Center Site #1 2230 York Hwy., Gainesboro, TN 38562 931-268-4955, Lloyd Allen Monday, Wednesday, Friday &amp; Saturday 8:00am – 6:00pm ccc-44-107-0258, <b>not</b> a transfer station Recyclables: Paper, Plastic, Metals, Batteries</p>	<p>Shiloh Convenience Center Site #2 811 P. Brewington Road. Cookeville, TN 38501 931-268-4954, David Haney Monday, Wednesday, Friday &amp; Saturday 8:00am – 6:00pm ccc-44-107-0257, <b>not</b> a transfer station Recyclables: Paper, Plastic, Metals, Batteries</p>
<p>Fairgrounds Convenience Center Site #3 1010 Gladdice Hwy., Gainesboro, TN 38562 931-268-4952, Charles Scott Monday, Wednesday, Friday &amp; Saturday 8:00am – 6:00pm 111-44-107-0258, <b>not</b> a transfer station Recyclables: Paper, Plastic, Metals, Batteries</p>	<p>Dodson Branch Convenience Center site #4 16146 Dodson Branch Hwy. Cookeville, TN 38501 931-268-4951, Aaron Mayberry Monday, Wednesday, Friday &amp; Saturday 8:00am – 6:00pm CCC-44-107-0255, <b>not</b> a transfer station Recyclables: Paper, Plastic, Metals, Batteries</p>
<p>Jennings Creek Convenience Center Site #5 1400 Jennings Creek Hwy., Gainesboro, TN 38562 931-268-4956, Kevin Jackson Monday, Wednesday, Friday &amp; Saturday 8:00am – 6:00pm CCC-44-107-0256, <b>acts as a transfer station</b> Recyclables: Paper, Plastic, Metals, Batteries</p>	<p>Granville Convenience Center #6 6026 Granville Highway Granville, TN 38564 931-653-4522, Joe McDowell Monday, Wednesday, Friday &amp; Saturday 7:00am – 5:00pm, <b>not</b> a transfer station Recyclables: Metal and Plastic</p>

\*The Jackson County Solid Waste Department employs four individuals who work three days a week picking up recyclables and one half a day a week working at the Tire Barn.

Jackson County Recycling Center, 931-268-4020  
133 BORDEN ST, GAINESBORO, TN 3856  
7:00am – 3:30pm  
does not accept material from residents at this location

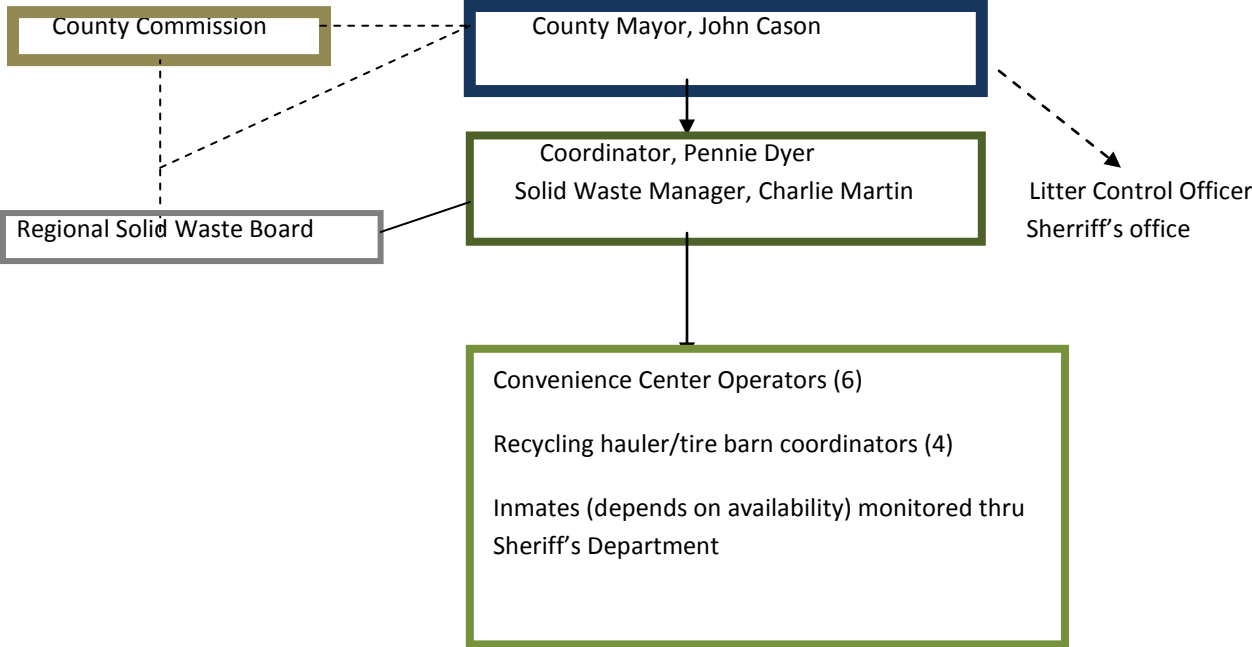
**ROADSIDE DUMPS:**

Haydenburg Road, removed 4 tons of household debris  
McCoinsville Road, removed almost one half of a ton of discarded waste.

**SECTION 5:**

Provide organizational charts of each county and municipality's solid waste program and staff arrangement. Identify needed positions, facilities, and equipment that a fully integrated solid waste system would have to provide at a full level of service. Provide a scale county level map indicating location of all facilities including convenience centers, transfer stations, recycling centers, waste tire drop-off sites, used oil collection sites, paint recycling centers, all landfills, etc. Identify any short comings in service and note what might be needed to fill this need.

**Regional Solid Waste Organizational Structure**



The Jackson County Solid Waste Department is currently fully staffed and at this time does not expect to add any additional positions. Any adjustments to the operations of the county collection sites will be assessed by the County Mayor, County Commission and the Solid Waste Board to discuss any variables that affect the waste collection.

The county would like to find funding to open two new convenience centers in the county, which would require additional staff and equipment.

**SECTION 6:**

*Describe current attitudes of the region and its citizens towards recycling, waste diversion, and waste disposal in general. Where recycling is provided, discuss participation within the region. Indicate current and ongoing education measures to curb apathy or negative attitude towards waste reduction. Are additional measures needed to change citizen's behaviors? If so, what specific behaviors need to be targeted and by what means?*

As part of an overall Appalachian culture, the people of the Upper Cumberland region of Tennessee have a long tradition of self-sufficiency in the reuse of material resources, from building materials to household goods. The geographical and cultural isolation of the region necessitated the need to use and reuse all material resources in a self-sustaining manner. The county should take this tradition into consideration when designing a new educational program for its citizens.

Currently the county provides some educational programs at the schools, civic groups and the senior citizen center. With budget constraints, these programs have not been with any consistency.

The biggest asset to the future educational plans for the county is the new County Executive, who served as the chairperson for the Solid Waste Committee. Mr. Cason has both the knowledge and the desire to bring new and innovative ideas to the development of an environmental educational program for the citizens of Jackson County. Mr. Cason plans to have a planning meeting with his solid waste department employees to discuss efforts to increase recycling and improvements in the solid waste system. He will solicit ideas and develop a plan that will help to increase the diversion rate in Jackson County.

**SECTION 7:**

*The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 requires all regions to reduce the amount of waste going into Class I landfills by 25%. Amendments to the Act allow for consideration of economic growth, and a "qualitative" method in which the reduction rate is compared on a yearly basis with the amount of Class I disposal. Provide a table showing the reduction rate by each of these goal calculation methodologies. Discuss how the region made the goal by each methodology, or why it did not. If the Region did not meet the 25% waste reduction goal, what steps or infrastructure improvements should be taken to attain the goal, and to sustain this goal into the future.*

**TABLE 7.1 Measurement of Regional Waste Reduction Goal**

County	Waste Reduction Goal Calculation Method			
	Compared to Base Year	Population Ratio	Economic-Population Ratio	Qualitative- Real Time
Jackson	7%	7%	-17%	5.17%

The region did not meet the 25% mandated reduction in solid waste in 2009, but in the past they have implemented programs that enabled them to meet the goal. There are several factors that led to the county's inability to meet their goal. One major factor is that the staff did not include commercial and industrial recycling in their annual report. Businesses like Safe Way and Eaton do have waste reduction programs, but the county did not request their numbers. The reason that the county did not attempt to contact their local businesses to collect their recycling totals was lack of knowledge to do so. To ensure that this does not happen again, the county is placing a note in the manual for solid waste employees.

Another factor is the lack of a strong environmental education program that takes into consideration all socio-economic aspects of the population in Jackson County. Another important key to building a strong recycling program is the expansion of the existing list of items accepted at the convenience centers for recycling.

**SECTION 8:**

**TABLE 8.1:**

Site Name(s)	Annual Tons Disposed by Jackson County Region, 2009	Current Landfill Capacity (daily throughput)	Maximum Capacity	Projected Life of Facility
Upper Cumberland Solid Waste Management Inc 671 Smith Rd Moss, Tennessee 38575-6324	4,747.0	Less than 100 tons	n/a	15 to 20 years

**TABLE 8.2**

Provider of Service	Service Area	Available Service for 2009 Population Total	Frequency of Service (Weekly, Bi-weekly, on call, etc.)	Estimated Annual Tons Collected	Type Service (Curbside, Convenience Center, Green Box) or Door to Door
Fairview Convenience Center Site #1	Gainesboro	2100	n/a	*	Drop-off
Shiloh Convenience Center Site #2	Cookeville	1650	n/a	*	Drop-off
Fairgrounds Convenience Center #3	Gainesboro	1200	n/a	*	Drop-off
Dodson Branch Convenience Center site #4	Cookeville	1950	n/a	*	Drop-off
Jennings Creek Convenience Center Site #5	Gainesboro	1050	n/a	*	Drop-off
Granville Convenience Center #6	Granville	900	n/a	*	Drop-off
Jackson County Recycling Center	County Wide	10900	n/a	258.78	No drop-off allowed

\*assessment is made by the workers at each convenience center on the need for a pick-up by the county employees.

Jackson County faces many challenges in accurately calculating the amount of waste transported to the Landfill. Waste generated from businesses like the boat dock marinas could easily be disposed at the convenience centers, but due to governmental policies banning commercial waste these businesses must utilize private haulers. These private haulers operate throughout the plateau region, including Kentucky and this creates a potential in inaccurate “origin of disposal” reports.

**SECTION 9:**

Complete the following chart and discuss unmet financial needs to maintain current level of service. Provide a cost summary for current year expenditures and projected increased costs for unmet needs.

**TABLE 9:1**

Expenditures			
Description	Present Need \$/year	Unmet Needs \$/year	Total Needs (Present + Unmet) \$/year
Salary and Benefits			
Transportation/hauling			
Collection and Disposal Systems	249,114.00		8,369.00
Equipment			
Sites			
Convenience Center	178,964.00		
Transfer Station			
Recycling Center			
MRF			
Landfills			
Site			
Operation			
Closure			
Post Closure Care			
Administration (supplies, communication costs, etc.)			
Education			
Public			
Continuing Ed.			
Capital Projects	208,891.00		
REVENUE			
Host agreement fee			
Tipping fees			
Property taxes	412,675.00		
Sales tax			
Surcharges			
Disposal Fees			
Collection charges			
Industrial or Commercial charges			
Residential charges			
Convenience Centers charges			
Transfer Station charges			
Sale of recyclables	8,000.00		
Other sources: grant	2,500.00		

**SECTION 10:**

*Identify all current revenue sources by county and municipality that are used for materials and solid waste management. Project future revenue needs from these categories and discuss how this need will be met in the future. Use Chart 9 as an example to present data.*

Property Taxes:	\$412,675.00
Sale of Recyclables:	\$ 8,000.00
Grant:	\$ 2,500.00

The county utilized property tax dollars to fund the solid waste department. In the last four years there has not been an increase in the solid waste department budget. This has caused a slow decline in services, due to equipment breakdown, no additional staff positions added and not additional facilities being built.

In 2009, there was a shortfall of \$8,369.00 in the budget and funds were transferred from the general account.

The county utilizes a front end loading garbage truck to pick up solid waste from each of the six convenience centers and the recycling center. In 2010 the county replaced its non-functioning truck with a newer model. This emergency purchase was made utilizing a loan of \$208, 891.00.

After assessing the financial data of the Jackson County Solid Waste Department, it is our suggestion that they find the revenue to purchase a cardboard baler to help increase their diversion rate. This purchase will free up the current baler that is set up for plastic recycling and it will help with the efficiency and morale of the department. During every conversation between the staff of UCDD and the solid waste department staff, the purchase of an additional baler was discussed.

**SECTION 11:**

*Discuss this region's plan for managing its solid waste system during the next five (5) years. Identify any deficiencies and suggest recommendations to eliminate deficiencies and provide sustainability of the system for the next five (5) years. Show how the region's plan supports the Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan.*

Jackson County has been greatly affected by the nation's economic slump; the current unemployment rate is close to 9% and over the last ten years they have lost half of their annual nonfarm employment. As they redefine their goals and objects in order to build a strong economy and quality of life for their citizens, the issue of solid waste management will be an integral part of their plans.

With the discontinuation of trash pick-up by the City of Gainesboro in October 2010, the county will need to reassess the solid waste system. The county needs to establish a forum with the City of Gainesboro to discuss solid waste needs for its citizens. The Gainesboro Mayor, John Fox believes that his citizens would be receptive to increasing their recycling if the convenience centers were equipped to handle the recycling.

With the limits in quantity of each product, the county does not have the leverage to market their material as effectively as a larger region. A suggestion would be to set up the Dodson Valley convenience center as a "Hub" with Putnam County. This collaboration would allow a smaller community to benefit from the market rates in a larger region.

The Upper Cumberland Development District believes that with a recommitment to recycling education an increase in diversion will be realized. Along with education, an analysis of the current program and its successes and shortfalls is needed to improve the program. It is the belief of the UCDD staff that Jackson County is more than capable of achieving the mandated 25% diversion rate, while meeting all rules and regulation for solid waste management.