

# **LAUDERDALE COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION**

## **Solid Waste Needs Assessment**

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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## **INTRODUCTION**

In an effort to coordinate and plan for safe, efficient solid waste disposal in the state, the Tennessee General Assembly enacted several pieces of legislation, which are compiled in Title 68, Chapter 211 of the *Tennessee Code Annotated*. To comply with the requirements of this chapter, all local governments must engage in specified planning and organizational activities (See the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, T.C.A. §§ 68-211-801 through 68-211-874).

### **Regional Solid Waste Management Planning**

To begin implementation of the Solid Waste Management Act, counties were instructed to form solid waste regions (single or multi-county) and establish a solid waste board. Each region was required to formulate a 10-year plan for collection and disposal of solid waste in the area and submit this plan to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Each municipal solid waste region must submit an annual progress report and 5-Year Plan Update (T.C.A. § 68-211-814). The plan, and any revised plan, submitted by each region must be consistent with the state solid waste plan and with all relevant state laws and regulations.

At a minimum, each plan must contain the following items:

- Demographic information and projections;
- Analysis of economic activity in the Region;
- Characterization of the waste stream;
- Projection of solid waste generation;
- Evaluation of collection systems within the Region;
- Current system analysis of waste streams, collection capability, disposal capability, costs, and revenues;
- Description of waste reduction activities designed to attain the required 25 percent reduction in solid waste;
- Description of education initiatives designed to achieve the goals stated in the statute; and
- Any other information the commissioner of the Department of Environment and Conservation deems relevant.

In order that the regional planning effort is implemented on a solid foundation of relevant and objective knowledge of local conditions, the Act requires the Development Districts to coordinate, conduct and maintain a Needs Assessment for each solid waste region. This Assessment shall be revised every five years.

## **SECTION 1:**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND PROJECTION**

*Provide a table and chart showing the region's population for the last 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 all county and municipality populations. Discuss projected trends and how it will affect solid waste infrastructure needs over the next five (5) years.*

#### **Population Trends in Lauderdale County**

Lauderdale County's population has remained stable since 1998. In 1998, the county population was 27,298, and the current estimated population is 25,717, showing a decrease of less than 5.8%. As shown in Table 1.1 below, projections for the next five years reflect decreases in population due to the loss of manufacturing jobs in the county. This population decline can result in a declining property tax base and loss of sales tax revenues.

**TABLE 1.1 Historic and Projected Population Trends (1999 thru 2015)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>County Population</b>	<b>Gates</b>	<b>Halls</b>	<b>Henning</b>	<b>Ripley</b>	<b>Unincorporated</b>
1999	27,206	909	2,329	904	7,870	15,194
2000	27,101	901	2,311	970	7,844	15,075
2001	26,996	893	2,293	1,036	7,818	14,956
2002	26,891	885	2,275	1,102	7,793	14,837
2003	26,786	877	2,256	1,167	7,767	14,718
2004	26,681	869	2,238	1,233	7,742	14,599
2005	26,576	861	2,220	1,299	7,716	14,480
2006	26,511	863	2,212	1,298	7,715	14,423
2007	26,446	866	2,203	1,296	7,714	14,366
2008	26,380	868	2,195	1,295	7,714	14,309
2009	26,315	871	2,186	1,293	7,713	14,252
2010	26,250	873	2,178	1,292	7,712	14,195
2011	25,983	869	2,156	1,283	7,655	14,021
2012	25,717	866	2,134	1,273	7,598	13,846
2013	25,450	862	2,112	1,264	7,540	13,672
2014	25,184	859	2,090	1,254	7,483	13,497
2015	24,917	855	2,068	1,245	7,426	13,323

Sources: Historic data and projections are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Based on the latest U. S. Census Bureau statistics, 12.8% of Lauderdale County's population is sixty-five years of age or older. Having this many retirees in the county could possibly increase the tax base and the county's ability to fund governmental infrastructure and services.

The Lauderdale County Regional Solid Waste Board has had many discussions to increase the recycling efforts within the county. There has been talk to construct an annex to transfer station

to serve as a recycle center. No capital funds have been placed in the budget to carry out such plans or to purchase the needed equipment for the endeavor. The County Mayor has authorized Solid Waste Director Clinton Holmes to look into the project and gather information.

Currently, many people take their recyclables to local commercial recycling center. The Lauderdale County Convenience Center/Transfer Station is only set up to take waste tires. More effort should be made by the county to decrease solid waste from being deposited in the landfill by hopefully supporting a joint city/county recycling program that will provide for other waste reduction services for residents to drop-off their household recyclable materials.

## **SECTION 2:**

### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WITHIN THE REGION**

Provide a table and chart showing the region's economic profile for all county and 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
- Other commonly accepted economic indicators

#### **Economic Profile of Lauderdale County**

As shown in Table 2.2 on the following page, the Lauderdale County economy is very weak when compared to the state and national averages. Unemployment rates have ranged from a low of 6.62% in 2007 to a high of 18.8% in 2009.

The current unemployment rate in Lauderdale County is 15.92% as of May 2010. This is a slight decrease over the previous year. Luckily Lauderdale County has been able to maintain many of its manufacturing companies, with a turn down of operational work force at those facilities. Hopefully, this unemployment rate will decrease once the nation's economy improves.

The average total wages in all industries in Lauderdale County was \$30,802.29, which is significantly lower than the state average of \$36,146. The average industry wage is also less than the industry average in the nation of \$40,259.

The top eight county manufacturers are listed in the following table:

**TABLE 2.1 Lauderdale County Top 8 County Manufacturers**

<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b># Employed</b>
West TN State Penitentiary	Apparel, Dairy product, Auto Tags	693
Marvin Windows & Doors	Wood Windows and Doors	533
SRG Global	Plated Auto Assembly & components	356
Komatsu America Corp.	Parts Distribution of Large machinery	344
VF Imagewear	Uniform Distribution Center	175
American Greeting Corp.	Lithography of Seasonal greeting cards	115
Sanders Trucking Inc	Transportation	57
Hutcherson Metals Inc.	Scrap recycler	55

The numbers of manufacturing jobs in Lauderdale County are down slightly in 2009. Hopefully the job situation will improve with some evidence of improvement along with the nation's economy improvement.



**TABLE 2.2 Lauderdale County Historic and Projected Economic Indicators**

<u>Labor Force Data</u>					<u>Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment</u>									<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Total Retail Sales</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Emp.</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>		<u>Goods Producing</u>				<u>Service Producing</u>						
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mfg</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Other</u>		
1999	10,281	9,569	712	6.93%	5,766	3,169	2,975	194	2,597	814	277	1,067	439	\$26,435.58	\$133,731,750.00
2000	11,539	10,936	603	5.23%	5,754	3,024	2,819	205	2,730	838	310	1,094	488	\$26,717.82	\$136,866,206.00
2001	11,174	10,302	872	7.80%	5,740	2,877	2,662	215	2,863	861	344	1,120	538	\$27,000.07	\$146,961,149.00
2002	10,841	10,005	836	7.71%	5,815	2,698	2,463	235	3,117	940	378	1,171	628	\$27,835.86	\$152,326,308.00
2003	10,536	9,453	1,083	10.28%	5,772	2,633	2,399	234	3,139	927	412	1,198	602	\$27,429.54	\$131,634,512.00
2004	10,095	9,121	974	9.65%	5,786	2,542	2,295	247	3,244	939	446	1,213	646	\$28,265.33	\$148,952,242.00
2005	9,809	8,946	863	8.80%	5,715	2,365	2,102	263	3,350	953	480	1,201	716	\$28,615.08	\$159,911,805.00
2006	10,059	9,175	884	8.79%	5,793	2,260	1,976	284	3,533	938	542	1,247	806	\$29,296.58	\$148,911,313.00
2007	10,381	9,694	687	6.62%	5,760	2,043	1,743	300	3,717	1,029	581	1,247	860	\$29,846.91	\$173,723,163.00
2008	10,507	9,281	1,226	11.67%	5,608	1,811	1,563	248	3,797	1,026	582	1,303	886	\$28,977.69	\$188,797,091.00
2009	10,480	8,510	1,970	18.80%	5,518	1,644	1,419	225	3,874	1,073	585	1,327	889	\$29,989.00	\$185,092,156.00
2010	10,179	8,558	1,621	15.92%	5,592	1,644	1,419	225	3,948	1,120	593	1,349	886	\$30,802.29	\$161,367,334.00
2011	10,186	8,578	1,608	15.79%	5,709	1,684	1,453	231	4,025	1,167	602	1,373	883	\$32,299.65	\$163,516,901.08
2012	10,193	8,584	1,609	15.79%	5,783	1,684	1,453	231	4,099	1,214	610	1,395	880	\$33,326.40	\$166,383,019.01
2013	10,201	8,605	1,596	15.65%	5,895	1,718	1,461	257	4,177	1,262	619	1,419	877	\$34,128.12	\$168,532,586.08
2014	10,208	8,625	1,583	15.51%	5,996	1,744	1,483	261	4,252	1,309	628	1,441	874	\$32,165.28	\$172,115,233.50
2015	10,215	8,733	1,482	14.51%	6,109	1,772	1,503	269	4,337	1,367	637	1,461	872	\$33,296.40	\$173,215,383.50
2016	10,222	8,770	1,452	14.20%	6,182	1,795	1,521	274	4,387	1,389	646	1,482	870	\$34,112.12	\$174,285,233.50

Sources: Historic employment data are from the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, per capita income data is from the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and retail data is from the Tennessee Department of revenue. All projections are by the UT-CTAS staff. **(Note all calculations are rounded)**

**TABLE 2.3 City of Gates Historic and Projected Economic Indicators**

Year	Labor Force Data				Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment										Per Capita Income	Total Retail Sales
	Total	Emp.	Unemployed Total	Unemployed Rate(%)	Goods Producing Total	Goods Producing Mfg	Goods Producing Other	Service Producing Total	Service Producing Trade	Service Producing Health	Govt	Other				
1999	342	319	23	6.63%	192	105	99	6	86	27	9	35	15	\$26,435.58	\$10,019,316.44	
2000	384	365	19	4.97%	191	101	94	7	91	28	10	36	16	\$26,717.82	\$10,254,153.02	
2001	371	344	28	7.53%	191	96	89	7	95	29	11	37	18	\$27,000.07	\$11,010,476.24	
2002	360	334	27	7.43%	193	90	82	8	104	31	13	39	21	\$27,835.86	\$11,412,439.32	
2003	350	315	35	9.99%	192	88	80	8	104	31	14	40	20	\$27,429.54	\$9,862,189.27	
2004	336	304	31	9.35%	192	85	76	8	108	31	15	40	21	\$28,265.33	\$11,159,650.92	
2005	326	298	28	8.49%	190	79	70	9	111	32	16	40	24	\$28,615.08	\$11,980,752.34	
2006	334	306	28	8.49%	193	75	66	9	117	31	18	41	27	\$29,296.58	\$11,156,584.48	
2007	345	323	22	6.33%	191	68	58	10	124	34	19	41	29	\$29,846.91	\$13,015,513.10	
2008	349	310	40	11.38%	186	60	52	8	126	34	19	43	29	\$28,977.69	\$14,144,866.85	
2009	348	284	64	18.51%	183	55	47	7	129	36	19	44	30	\$29,989.00	\$13,867,289.42	
2010	338	286	53	15.63%	186	55	47	7	131	37	20	45	29	\$30,802.29	\$12,089,802.03	
2011	339	286	52	15.49%	190	56	48	8	134	39	20	46	29	\$32,299.65	\$12,250,849.75	
2012	339	286	52	15.49%	192	56	48	8	136	40	20	46	29	\$33,326.40	\$12,465,582.17	
2013	339	287	52	15.35%	196	57	49	9	139	42	21	47	29	\$34,128.12	\$12,626,629.88	
2014	339	288	52	15.21%	199	58	49	9	141	44	21	48	29	\$32,165.28	\$12,895,045.41	
2015	340	291	48	14.21%	203	59	50	9	144	45	21	49	29	\$33,296.40	\$12,977,469.75	
2016	340	293	47	13.91%	206	60	51	9	146	46	21	49	29	\$34,112.12	\$13,057,623.98	

Sources: Historic employment data are from the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, per capita income data is from the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and retail data is from the Tennessee Department of revenue. All projections are by the UT-CTAS staff (**Note all calculations are rounded**)

**TABLE 2.4 City of Halls Historic and Projected Economic Indicators**

<u>Labor Force Data</u>					<u>Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment</u>										<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Total Retail Sales</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Emp.</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>		<u>Goods Producing</u>				<u>Service Producing</u>							
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mfg</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Other</u>			
1999	877	816	60	6.81%	492	270	254	17	221	69	24	91	37	\$26,435.58	\$25,698,829.20	
2000	984	933	50	5.12%	191	258	240	17	233	71	26	93	42	\$26,717.82	\$26,301,168.21	
2001	953	878	73	7.70%	191	245	227	18	244	73	29	96	46	\$27,000.07	\$28,241,083.12	
2002	924	853	70	7.60%	193	230	210	20	266	80	32	100	54	\$27,835.86	\$29,272,089.63	
2003	898	806	91	10.17%	192	225	205	20	268	79	35	102	51	\$27,429.54	\$25,295,809.27	
2004	861	778	82	9.53%	192	217	196	21	277	80	38	103	55	\$28,265.33	\$28,623,705.49	
2005	836	763	73	8.68%	190	202	179	22	286	81	41	102	61	\$28,615.08	\$30,729,771.83	
2006	858	782	74	8.67%	193	193	169	24	301	80	46	106	69	\$29,296.58	\$28,615,840.29	
2007	885	827	58	6.50%	191	174	149	26	317	88	50	106	73	\$29,846.91	\$33,383,859.06	
2008	896	791	104	11.56%	186	154	133	21	324	87	50	111	76	\$28,977.69	\$36,280,570.59	
2009	894	726	167	18.69%	183	140	121	19	330	91	50	113	76	\$29,989.00	\$35,568,604.34	
2010	868	730	137	15.81%	186	140	121	19	337	96	51	115	76	\$30,802.29	\$31,009,476.47	
2011	869	731	136	15.67%	190	144	124	20	343	100	51	117	75	\$32,299.65	\$31,422,552.33	
2012	869	732	136	15.67%	192	144	124	20	350	104	52	119	75	\$33,326.40	\$31,973,325.61	
2013	870	734	135	15.53%	196	147	125	22	356	108	53	121	75	\$34,128.12	\$32,386,401.47	
2014	870	735	134	15.39%	199	149	126	22	363	112	54	123	75	\$32,165.28	\$33,074,868.08	
2015	871	745	125	14.39%	203	151	128	23	370	117	54	125	74	\$33,296.40	\$33,286,280.60	
2016	872	748	123	14.09%	206	153	130	23	374	118	55	126	74	\$34,112.12	\$33,491,870.47	

Sources: Historic employment data are from the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, per capita income data is from the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and retail data is from the Tennessee Department of revenue. All projections are by the UT-CTAS staff (**Note all calculations are rounded**)

**TABLE 2.5 City of Henning Historic and Projected Economic Indicators**

<u>Labor Force Data</u>					<u>Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment</u>										<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Total Retail Sales</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Emp.</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>		<u>Goods Producing</u>				<u>Service Producing</u>							
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mfg</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Other</u>			
1999	368	342	24	6.65%	206	113	106	7	93	29	10	38	16	\$26,435.58	\$10,786,669.22	
2000	413	391	21	4.98%	191	108	101	7	98	30	11	39	17	\$26,717.82	\$11,039,491.31	
2001	400	369	30	7.55%	191	103	95	8	102	31	12	40	19	\$27,000.07	\$11,853,739.32	
2002	388	358	29	7.45%	193	97	88	8	112	34	14	42	22	\$27,835.86	\$12,286,487.68	
2003	377	338	38	10.01%	192	94	86	8	112	33	15	43	22	\$27,429.54	\$10,617,508.10	
2004	361	326	34	9.37%	192	91	82	9	116	34	16	43	23	\$28,265.33	\$12,014,338.89	
2005	351	320	30	8.51%	190	85	75	9	120	34	17	43	26	\$28,615.08	\$12,898,326.28	
2006	360	328	31	8.51%	193	81	71	10	126	34	19	45	29	\$29,296.58	\$12,011,037.60	
2007	372	347	24	6.35%	191	73	62	11	133	37	21	45	31	\$29,846.91	\$14,012,336.60	
2008	376	332	43	11.40%	186	65	56	9	136	37	21	47	32	\$28,977.69	\$15,228,184.56	
2009	375	305	70	18.53%	183	59	51	8	139	38	21	47	32	\$29,989.00	\$14,929,348.21	
2010	364	306	57	15.65%	186	59	51	8	141	40	21	48	32	\$30,802.29	\$13,015,727.79	
2011	365	307	57	15.51%	190	60	52	8	144	42	22	49	32	\$32,299.65	\$13,189,109.72	
2012	365	307	57	15.51%	192	60	52	8	147	43	22	50	31	\$33,326.40	\$13,420,287.93	
2013	365	308	56	15.37%	196	61	52	9	150	45	22	51	31	\$34,128.12	\$13,593,669.86	
2014	365	309	56	15.23%	199	62	53	9	152	47	22	52	31	\$32,165.28	\$13,882,642.62	
2015	366	313	52	14.23%	203	63	54	10	155	49	23	52	31	\$33,296.40	\$13,971,379.62	
2016	366	314	51	13.93%	206	64	54	10	157	50	23	53	31	\$34,112.12	\$14,057,672.65	

Sources: Historic employment data are from the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, per capita income data is from the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and retail data is from the Tennessee Department of revenue. All projections are by the UT-CTAS staff (**Note all calculations are rounded**)

**TABLE 2.6 City of Ripley Historic and Projected Economic Indicators**

<u>Labor Force Data</u>					<u>Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment</u>									<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Total Retail Sales</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Emp.</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>		<u>Goods Producing</u>				<u>Service Producing</u>						
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mfg</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Other</u>		
1999	2976	2770	203	6.82%	1,669	917	861	56	752	236	80	309	127	\$26,435.58	\$87,226,935.13
2000	3340	3165	172	5.14%	191	875	816	59	790	243	90	317	141	\$26,717.82	\$89,271,393.46
2001	3234	2982	249	7.71%	191	833	770	62	829	249	100	324	156	\$27,000.07	\$95,855,850.32
2002	3138	2896	239	7.62%	193	781	713	68	902	272	109	339	182	\$27,835.86	\$99,355,291.37
2003	3049	2736	310	10.18%	192	762	694	68	909	268	119	347	174	\$27,429.54	\$85,859,005.36
2004	2922	2640	279	9.55%	192	736	664	71	939	272	129	351	187	\$28,265.33	\$97,154,546.70
2005	2839	2589	247	8.69%	190	685	608	76	970	276	139	348	207	\$28,615.08	\$104,302,954.55
2006	2911	2656	253	8.69%	193	654	572	82	1,023	271	157	361	233	\$29,296.58	\$97,127,850.64
2007	3005	2806	196	6.52%	191	591	504	87	1,076	298	168	361	249	\$29,846.91	\$113,311,454.24
2008	3041	2686	352	11.57%	186	524	452	72	1,099	297	168	377	256	\$28,977.69	\$123,143,469.00
2009	3033	2463	567	18.70%	183	476	411	65	1,121	311	169	384	257	\$29,989.00	\$120,726,914.03
2010	2946	2477	466	15.82%	186	476	411	65	1,143	324	172	390	256	\$30,802.29	\$105,252,327.70
2011	2948	2483	462	15.68%	190	487	421	67	1,165	338	174	397	256	\$32,299.65	\$106,654,389.28
2012	2950	2485	463	15.68%	192	487	421	67	1,186	351	177	404	255	\$33,326.40	\$108,523,823.30
2013	2953	2491	459	15.54%	196	497	423	74	1,209	365	179	411	254	\$34,128.12	\$109,925,884.87
2014	2955	2496	455	15.41%	199	505	429	76	1,231	379	182	417	253	\$32,165.28	\$112,262,677.40
2015	2957	2528	426	14.41%	203	513	435	78	1,255	396	184	423	252	\$33,296.40	\$112,980,253.53
2016	2959	2538	417	14.10%	206	520	440	79	1,270	402	187	429	252	\$34,112.12	\$113,678,066.41

Sources: Historic employment data are from the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, per capita income data is from the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and retail data is from the Tennessee Department of revenue. All projections are by the UT-CTAS staff (**Note all calculations are rounded**)

## **SECTION 3:**

### **SOLID WASTE STREAM CHARACTERIZATION**

*Elaborate on the entire region's solid waste stream. Compare today's waste stream with anticipated waste stream over the next five (5) years. How will the total waste stream be handled in the next five (5) years? 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 or industrial wastes are managed. Also provide an analysis noting source and amounts of any wastes entering or leaving out of the region.*

#### **Current MSW Stream**

In the most recent Lauderdale County Solid Waste Annual Progress Report (2009), the total MSW stream was reported as 32,464.5 tons. This amount consisted of 14,228.53 tons being disposed in Class I landfills, and 18,236 tons being recycled.

Lauderdale County's Class I disposal numbers have been consistent since the 1995 base year with the exception of the year 2006. The current disposal number of 14,228 tons is the lowest it has been since 1995.

A large portion of the MSW stream is due to the residents of Lauderdale County. It is estimated that the citizens make up 54% of the MSW stream. The remaining MSW stream is estimated to be 24% commercial, 6% institutional and 16% industrial.

**TABLE 3.1 Regional Solid Waste Stream Disposal for 2009 – 2014**

<b>Class I Disposal Site</b>	<b>Reported Year (APR 2008)</b>	<b>Projected Year</b>					
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
MSW disposed in NW TN Disposal Corp. Class I Landfill located in Obion County	14,228	14,674	14,820	14,974	15,125	15,275	15,429
<b>Total Regional Waste Disposal</b>	<b>14,228</b>	<b>14,674</b>	<b>14,820</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>15,275</b>	<b>15,429</b>

The five-year projections for waste disposal in Lauderdale County are provided in the table above. These estimates are based on a 1% annual increase to coincide with the population increases that were projected in Section 1 of this assessment, but include projection on increases from construction support industries.

Lauderdale County will continue to offer recycling at the Convenience Center/Transfer Station. Though not yet set up as a recycling center more than 260 tons of recyclables were collected at the Lauderdale County Convenience Center/Transfer Station in 2009. This does not include 245 tons of waste tires. There are also several other private recycling facilities in the county that

takes recyclables. 11,037 tons of recyclables were reported by these facilities in 2009. Over 6,000 tons of recyclables were reported by industries.

### Regional Solid Waste Management

The table on the next page describes how the region's total waste stream is managed currently and how it will be managed in the next 5 years. Lauderdale County and its municipalities and the businesses are all listed separately.

**TABLE 3.2 Waste Stream Management**

Jurisdiction or Sector	Solid Waste Stream Collection	Solid Waste Disposal Options	Present Problem Waste Handling	Future Problem Waste Handling 2009-2014	Other Problem Waste Types
<b>Lauderdale County</b>	County Convenience Center/Transfer Station Available to all residents of the County  <b>Local businesses</b> Are permitted to use the Transfer Station	Northwest TN Disposal Corp., Inc. Class I Landfill located in Obion County as primary waste disposal facility for unincorporated residents of Lauderdale County and local businesses	<b>Waste tires:</b> Waste tire contract <b>Used oil:</b> Recycle Center <b>Automobile fluids:</b> Recycle Center <b>Latex paint:</b> HHW Event <b>Electronics:</b> Recycle Center	<b>Waste tires:</b> Waste tire contract <b>Used oil:</b> Recycle Center <b>Used oil filters:</b> Recycle Center <b>Automobile fluids:</b> Recycle Center <b>Latex paint:</b> HHW Event <b>Electronics:</b> Recycle Center	HHW collected at mobile collection events. Due to limited statewide mobile collection site scheduling, no regional approach has been developed to handle HHW. Planned programs have been discussed.
<b>Ripley</b>	Solid waste curbside collection fee service for city residents.	Northwest TN Disposal Corp., Inc. Class I Landfill located in Obion County as primary waste disposal facility for residents of Ripley and local businesses	Provided by Lauderdale County	Provided by Lauderdale County	Provided by Lauderdale County
<b>Halls</b>	Solid waste curbside collection fee service for city residents.	Northwest TN Disposal Corp., Inc. Class I Landfill located in Obion County as primary waste disposal facility for residents of Halls and local businesses	Provided by Lauderdale County	Provided by Lauderdale County	Provided by Lauderdale County
<b>Gates</b>	Solid waste curbside collection fee service for city residents.	Northwest TN Disposal Corp., Inc. Class I Landfill located in Obion County as primary waste disposal facility for residents of Gates and local businesses	Provided by Lauderdale County	Provided by Lauderdale County	Provided by Lauderdale County
<b>Henning</b>	Solid waste curbside collection fee service for city residents.	West Camden Class I Landfill located in Camden as primary waste disposal facility for residents of Henning and local businesses	Provided by Lauderdale County	Provided by Lauderdale County	Provided by Lauderdale County

### Wastes Entering or Leaving the County

Lauderdale County operates a transfer station just outside the Ripley city limits just off of Highway 51. In 2009, the transfer station collected almost 14,000 tons of MSW from Lauderdale County Area and does not accept waste from out of county. The table below shows the amount of MSW brought into the transfer station.

**TABLE 3.3 Waste Entering Lauderdale County Transfer Station**

<b>County</b>	<b>Tonnage</b>
Lauderdale County	14,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,228</b>

Source: Northwest TN Disposal Corp., March 2009

Lauderdale County does not operate nor own a Class I landfill. All of the county's MSW is sent out of the county. In 2009, a total of 14,228 tons of MSW was sent to a Class I landfill. The table below illustrates where the MSW was disbursed.

**TABLE 3.4 Waste Leaving Lauderdale County**

<b>Class I Landfill</b>	<b>County Location</b>	<b>Tonnage</b>
Northwest TN Disposal Corp.	Obion County	14,228
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,228</b>

Source: TDEC 2009 Solid Waste Origin Report

## **SECTION 4:**

### **REGIONAL COLLECTION SYSTEMS**

*Describe in detail the waste collection system of the region and every county and municipality. Provide 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.*

County and city government throughout the United States are struggling to develop efficient and cost-effective plans for managing their MSW. Lauderdale County has an excellent system in place and plans to continue this system into the future.

#### **Lauderdale County**

Lauderdale County has convenience center site and provides by contract door-to-door waste pick up through Republic. The Lauderdale County residents have available to them this service at \$22.20, if service within the county were mandatory the savings would be significant.

As stated in the previous section, Lauderdale County, operates a transfer station in for the County. The MSW is brought in from county residents, business and industry then transferred to the Class I Landfill. The Lauderdale County Transfer Station and Convenience Center is available to all residents of the county. All residents are encouraged to bring their recyclables to the center. The operating hours of the center are 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. There are also several other private recyclers that operate within Lauderdale County.

#### **Municipalities**

There are four municipalities in Lauderdale County. Two of the municipalities contract with Republic with the other two providing its own door-to-door solid waste collection for their residents. The fees each municipality charges vary from a low of \$10.00 per month to a high of \$18.00 per month. There are no public recycling options offered by any of the municipalities.

The table below illustrates all locations where wastes are collected and stored along with the name of operators and transporters for these sites.

**TABLE 4.1 Regional Collection Systems**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Transporter</b>	<b>Class I Landfill</b>
Lauderdale County	Republic, Inc.	Northwest TN Disposal Corp.
Ripley	City of Ripley	Northwest TN Disposal Corp.
Gates	City of Gates	Northwest TN Disposal Corp.
Henning	Republic, Inc.	Northwest TN Disposal Corp.
Halls	Republic, Inc.	Northwest TN Disposal Corp.

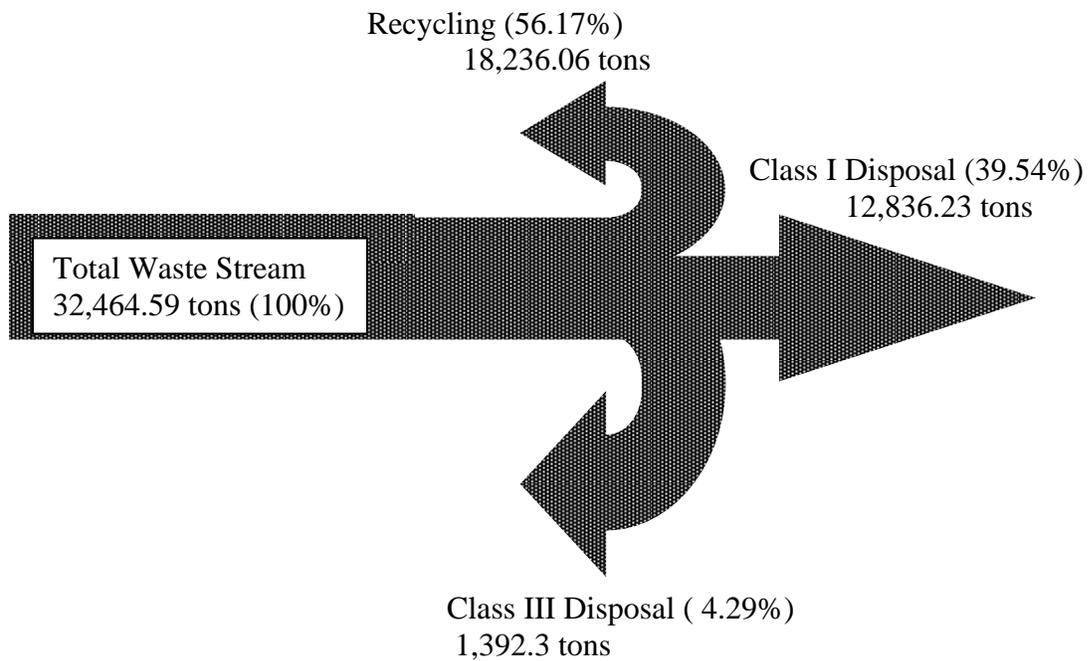
Lauderdale County tries to recycle many different commodities. The table below shows these commodities and what processors are utilized.

**TABLE 4.2 Lauderdale County Commodities and Processors**

Commodities	Processor	Location
Cardboard	Southeast Recycling Fiber →	Jackson, TN
Newspaper	Southeast Recycling Fiber →	Jackson, TN
Mixed Metals	Wright’s Auto Salvage	Gate, TN
Tires	MAC	Saltillo, MS
Auto Batteries	Wright’s Auto Salvage	Gate, TN
E-Waste	Southeast Recycling Fiber →	Jackson, TN

**Flow Diagram of Lauderdale County Total Annual Regional Waste Stream**

The figures shown in the flow diagram below were taken from the 2009 Lauderdale County Solid Waste Annual Progress Report.



## **SECTION 5:**

### **REGIONAL SOLID WASTE REDUCTION GOAL**

*The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 states that all regions must 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 reduction rate by each goal calculation methodology. Discuss how the region made the goal by each methodology or why they 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 5.1 Measurement of Regional Waste Reduction Goal**

County	Waste Reduction Goal Calculation Method			
	Compared to Base Year	Population Ratio	Economic-Population Ratio	Qualitative - Real Time
Lauderdale County	52.8%	35.8%	26.6%	56.17%
<b>25% Waste Reduction Goal Achieved</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: TDEC, Division of Solid Waste Management, Division of Solid Waste Assistance Program.

### **Variables Affecting Regional Waste Reduction Efforts**

Lauderdale County has met all of the above waste reduction goal calculation methods. The main reason the county has met all of the above methods is because the county has high input for recycling with local businesses, industry and manufacturing. The Solid Waste Director has implemented a well-organized solid waste data collection program. He has utilized funds and programs that are available and has worked hand-in-hand with local and state departments to benefit Lauderdale County.

### **Future Regional Waste Reduction Program**

Major changes need to be made for this program to continue to be successful. The Recycle Center needs to have improved and larger baling systems along with support equipment for the management of recycling on the floor and for the handing of baled materials.

A warehouse will need to be built in or around five years to meet the demand of the public for recycling. This warehouse is needed to store increased recycled materials. This need is current but funding is not available at the current time.

The current equipment being used is showing wear and tear and will need to be replaced in the near future. Lauderdale County will apply for solid waste grants as they become available.

**SECTION 6:**

**SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY**

*Provide a chart indicating current collection and disposal capacity by facility site and the maximum capacity the current infrastructure can handle at maximum through put. Provide this for both Class I and Class III/IV disposal and recycled materials. Identify and discuss any potential shortfalls in materials management capacity whether these are at the collection or processor level.*

**TABLE 6.1 10-Years Regional Disposal Assurance in Lauderdale County in 2009/10**

Site Name(s)	Annual Tons Disposed by Lauderdale County*	Solid Waste Permit #	Current Disposal (daily throughput)	Maximum Disposal Capacity (daily throughput)	Projected Life of Facility
NW Tennessee Disposal Corporation located in Obion Co.	12,836.23	SNL 66-0143	2,200 tons per day	5,000 tons per day	25+ years remaining life
Lauderdale County Landfill Class III/IV	1,392.30 Tons		8.87 tons per day	35 tons per day	12+ years remaining life

Source: NW Tennessee Disposal Corp., June 2010

\*Note: Annual tonnage disposed includes Municipalities and Businesses

No potential shortfalls in materials management capacity at the collection or processor level are foreseen. Lauderdale County utilizes its own Class III/IV landfills.

*Provide a chart or other graphical representation showing public and private collection service provider area coverage within the county and municipalities. Include provider's name, area of service, frequency of collection, yearly tons collected, and the type of service provided.*

**TABLE 6.2 Public and Private Collection Service in Lauderdale County in 2009**

Service Provider	Service Area*	Frequency of Service (Weekly, Bi-weekly, on call, etc.)	Estimated Average Annual Tons Collected*	Type Service (Curbside, Convenience Center, Green Box)
<b>Lauderdale County</b>	Entire county	Weekly	7140.19	Residential curbside Local business subscription
<b>Ripley</b>	City residents Local business subscription	Weekly	3715.27	Residential curbside Local business subscription
<b>Halls</b>	City residents Local business subscription	Weekly	1094.59	Residential curbside Local business subscription
<b>Gates</b>	City residents Local business subscription	Weekly	426.75	Residential curbside Local business subscription
<b>Henning</b>	City residents Local business subscription	Weekly	459.43	Residential curbside Local business subscription
<b>Total</b>			<b>12836.23</b>	



**SECTION 7:****UNMET FINANCIAL NEEDS**

Complete the chart below 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 7.1 Expenditures and Revenues for Lauderdale County for 2008/09**

<b>Expenditures</b>	
Description	Amount
Landfill and Transfer Station Operation	\$ 504,570
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 504,570</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	
Local Taxes	\$ 98,570
Tipping Fees	385,000
Solid Waste Grant	11,000
Sale of Recycled Materials	10,000
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 504,570</b>

Lauderdale County operates on a budget that funds both transfer station operation and Class III/IV Landfill Operation. During FY2009, the market for recyclable materials dramatically dropped. Thus, the revenue was much less on recycled materials. Also, mentioned here but not noted in the figures in Table 7.1 the county loses money on the Waste Tire Grant if the manifests are not approved because of a possible conflict with DOR records or any other reason.

**TABLE 7.2 Expenditures and Revenues for the Town of Ripley for 2009/10**

<b>Expenditures</b>	
Description	Amount
Waste Collection & Disposal	\$695,720
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$695,728</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	
Collection Charges	\$695,728
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$695,728</b>

Ripley provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 7844 residents. The Town of Ripley charges the citizens \$17 per month for weekly waste collection and disposal performed by the City.

**TABLE 7.3 Expenditures and Revenues for the Town of Halls for 2009/10**

<b>Expenditures</b>	
Description	Amount
Waste Collection & Disposal	\$ 93,443
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 93,443</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	
Collection Charges	\$ 93,443
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 93,443</b>

The Town of Halls provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 2,311 residents. Halls charges the citizens \$18 per month for weekly waste collection and disposal performed by the City.

**TABLE 7.4 Expenditures and Revenues for the Town of Gates for 2009/10**

Description	Amount
Waste Collection & Disposal	\$ 11739
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 11739</b>
Collection Charges	\$ 11739
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 11739</b>

Gates provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 901 residents. The Town of Gates charges the citizens \$10.00 per month for weekly waste collection and contracts with Republic, Inc. for waste disposal.

**TABLE 7.5 Expenditures and Revenues for the Town of Henning for 2009/10**

Description	Amount
Waste Collection & Disposal	\$ 106,434
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 106,434</b>
Collection Charges	\$ 106,434
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 106,434</b>

Henning provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 970 residents. The Town of Henning charges the citizens \$17.00 per month for weekly waste collection and contracts with Republic, Inc. for waste disposal.

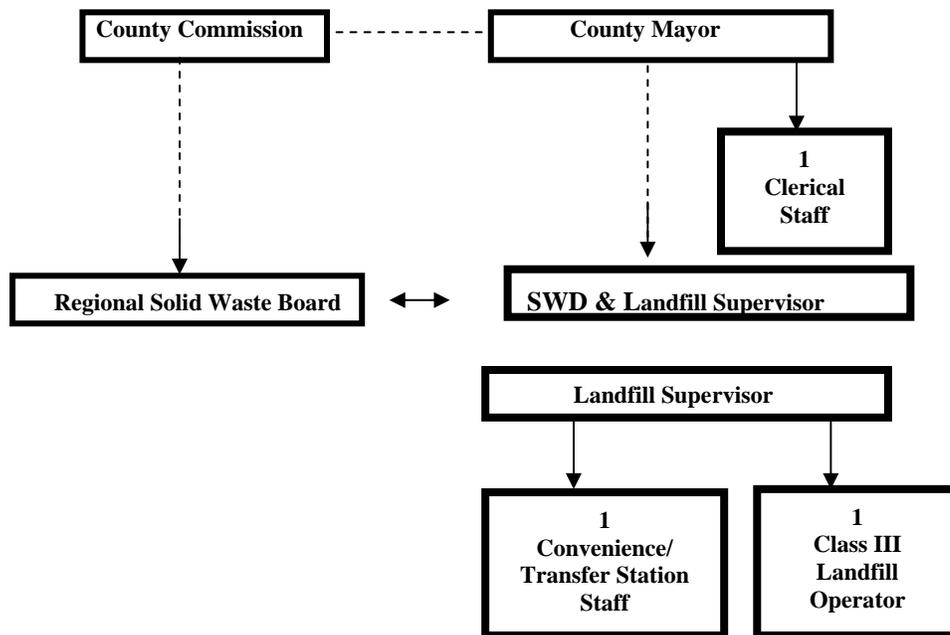
## SECTION 8:

### SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Provide organizational charts of each county and municipality's solid waste program and staff arrangement. Provide a scale county level map indicating location of all existing facilities including convenience centers, transfer stations, recycling centers, waste tire drop-off sites, used oil collection sites, paint recycling centers, all landfills, etc. Identify all current revenue sources by county and municipality that are used for materials and solid waste management. Identify needed positions, facilities, and equipment that a fully integrated solid waste system would have to provide at a full level of service. Project future revenue needs from these categories and discuss how this need will be met in the future.

#### Lauderdale County

An organizational chart is provided below for operations of the Lauderdale County Solid Waste Department.



#### Future Solid Waste Infrastructure Development Needs

The Lauderdale County Recycle Center needs extensive upgrading to be able to meet the needs of the county and to be efficient and safer.

In or around five years, a warehouse will need to be constructed in order to store increased volumes of paper, e-waste, etc. This need is current but the funding is not available at this time.

Current equipment is 8 – 9 years old and is showing wear and tear. More equipment will be needed in the near future. The county will utilize grants for this equipment.

The table listed below provides a list of the future needs for Lauderdale County to continue to operate an integrated solid waste management program. The costs listed below are estimates only and should be considered a baseline for future planning.

TABLE 8.1 Future Solid Waste Needs

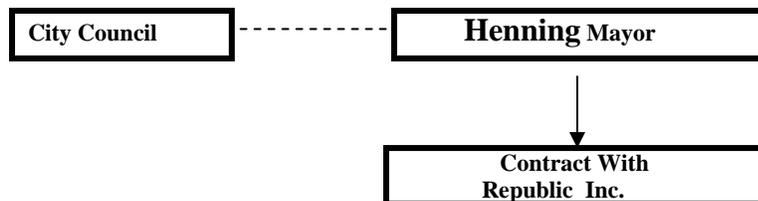
Need	Estimated Cost	Potential Revenue Source
Rolloff Truck	\$ 130,000	Grants
Disposal Containers & recycling bins	\$ 60,000	Grants
Recycling Trailers	\$ 40,000	Grants
Recycling Equipment	\$ 125,000	Grants
Trailers	\$ 22,000	Grants
Compactors for Landfill	\$ 450,000	Grants
Recycling Building 100 x 70 Warehouse	\$ 250,000	Grants
60 x 60 Warehouse	\$150,000	County Appropriation

### Municipalities

Two municipalities contracts directly for door-door collection they are Henning and Halls with Republic, Inc, Ripley and Gates provide their own door-door collection. Since none of the municipalities in Lauderdale County are required by Tennessee statute to provide a fully integrated solid waste system, no recycling efforts are conducted by any of the municipalities.

### Henning

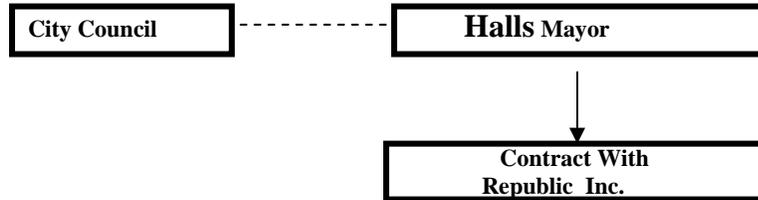
The City of Henning provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 100 customers. The city does not provide recycling collection services. An organizational chart for the City of Henning is provided below.



One positions are funded out of the Henning Solid Waste Budget. The city contracts directly with Republic Inc. for waste disposal. Henning residents pay \$17 per month for collection service and the commercial rates vary.

### Halls

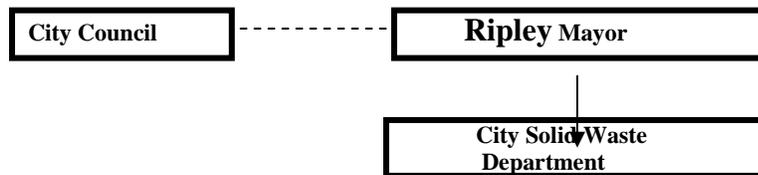
The City of Halls provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 440 customers. The city does not provide recycling collection services. An organizational chart for the City of Halls is provided below.



One position is funded out of the Halls Solid Waste Budget. The city contracts directly with Republic Inc. for waste disposal. Halls residents pay \$18 per month for collection service and the commercial rates vary.

### Ripley

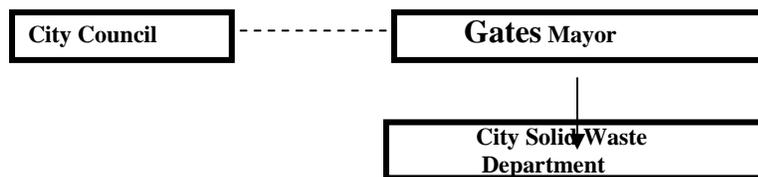
The City of Ripley provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 3425 customers. The city does not provide recycling collection services. An organizational chart for the City of Ripley is provided below.



Six positions are funded out of the Ripley Solid Waste Budget. The city performs their own door-to-door collect and contracts with county transfer station for waste disposal. Ripley residents pay \$17 per month for collection service and the commercial rates vary.

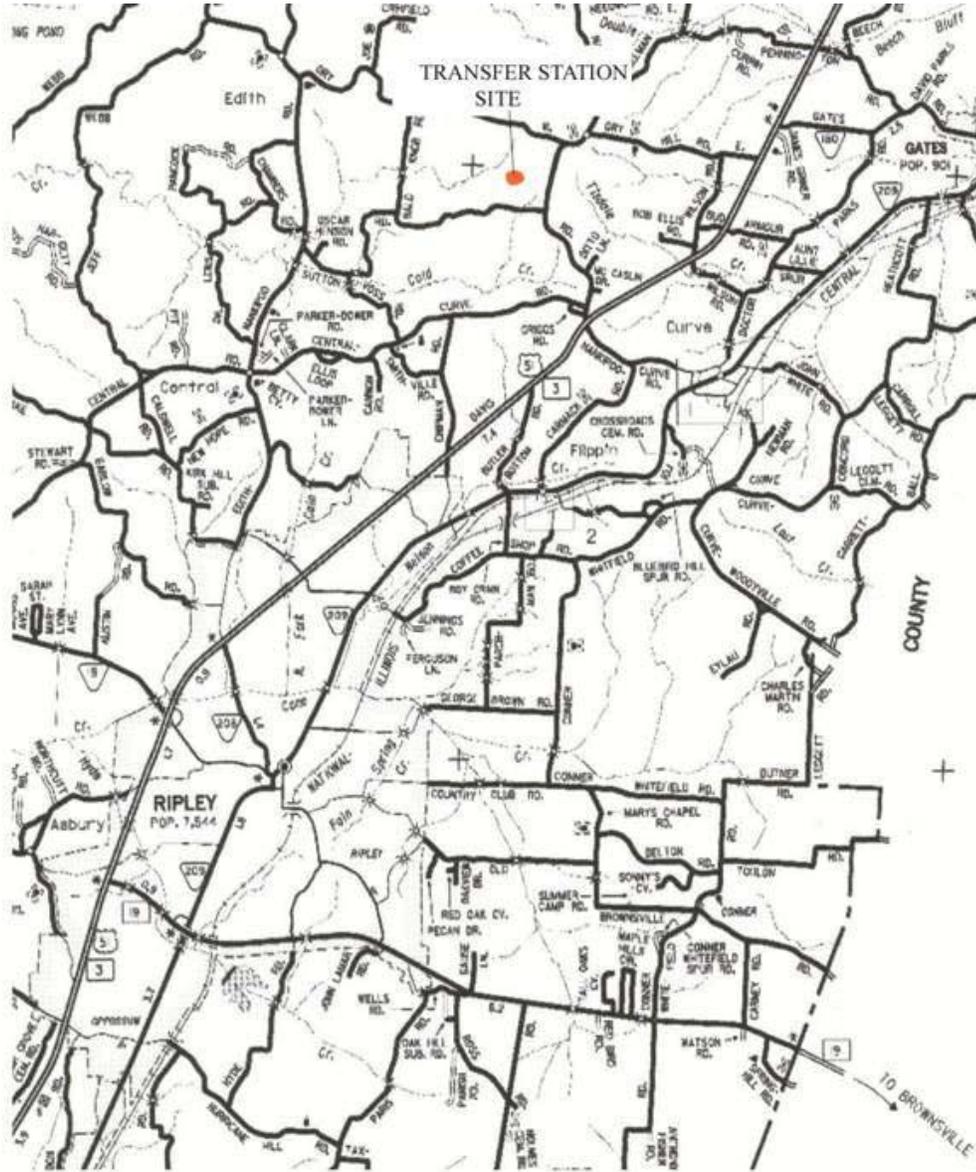
### Gates

The City of Gates provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 97 customers. The city does not provide recycling collection services. An organizational chart for the City of Gates is provided below.



Two positions are funded out of the Gates Solid Waste Budget. The city performs their own door-to-door collect and contracts with county transfer station for waste disposal. Gates residents pay \$10 per month for collection service and the commercial rates vary.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY TRANSFER STATION/ RECYCLING CENTER



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF  
LAUDERDALE COUNTY  
TRANSFER STATION/RECYCLING CENTER  
3231 CURVE-NAKIPOO ROAD  
RIPLEY, TENNESSEE

## **SECTION 9:**

### **CURRENT REVENUE SOURCES**

*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.*

#### **Lauderdale County**

The current Lauderdale County Solid Waste/Sanitation Fund has several sources of revenue. These sources are: Tipping Fees, Sale of Recycled Materials, Waste Tire Grant, and the Litter Program Grant.

Due to the current recession, unemployment rates are expected to increase and local option sales tax to decrease. Monies are very tight within the county at the present time.

The only revenue sources for the county to utilize in these hard economic times are grants for solid waste management and/or waste diversion. Hopefully, if these grants are offered, Lauderdale County will continue to be able to fund a fully integrated solid waste program.

The county is having difficulties implementing the Waste Tire Grant. Due to lack of timely information from the DOR, hopefully this will improve with Re-Trac, at present the tire dealers tires are processed before county is informed the dealers are not paying the required fee. Also, the tire grant operates by fiscal year and the fees are paid by calendar year. This causes discrepancies between the DOR and TDEC. In order for the waste tire program to be functional, only residential tires need to be collected and manifested by the county.

#### **Henning**

The City of Henning provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 100 customers. The City of Henning charges the citizens \$17 per month for weekly waste collection and contracts with Republic, Inc. for waste disposal. The only revenue sources are the fees the city collects from the residents.

#### **Halls**

The City of Halls provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 440 customers. The City of Halls charges the citizens \$18 per month for weekly waste collection and contracts with Republic, Inc. for waste disposal. The only revenue sources are the fees the city collects from the residents.

#### **Ripley**

The City of Ripley provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 3425 customers. The City of Ripley charges the citizens \$17 per month for weekly waste collection. The city performs their own door-to-door collect and contracts with county transfer station for waste disposal. The only revenue sources are the fees the city collects from the residents.

**Gates**

The City of Gates provides residential curbside collection and commercial subscription service for approximately 97 customers. The City of Gates charges the citizens \$10 per month for weekly waste collection. The city performs their own door-to-door collect and contracts with county transfer station for waste disposal. The only revenue sources are the fees the city collects from the residents.

## **SECTION 10:**

### **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

*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 on-going 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?*

#### **Current Attitudes Concerning Recycling, Waste Diversion, and Waste Disposal**

Trends are continuing to improve through education on solid waste, recycling, and environmental issues. Industries are finding recycling a viable tool to reduce expenditures while meeting State and Federal environmental mandates. The Lauderdale County Solid Waste Director has been instrumental in keeping the public apprised on current issues.

The Recycling Center/Transfer Station has seen an increase in recycling every year it has been open. Tours are conducted at the Recycling Center/Transfer Station throughout the year to promote the program. Many student groups and civic organizations partake of these tours.

#### **Education Measures**

Three schools in Lauderdale County offer educational programs regarding the effects and benefits of recycling and waste reduction. The Solid Waste Director has been instrumental in setting these programs up. The Solid Waste Director also utilizes the Litter Grant to fund county outreach projects. The table below illustrates the programs that were conducted in 2009.

**TABLE 10.1 Public Education and Information Activities**

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b># Served</b>
<b>Educational Programs</b>	Lauderdale County	Positive	Classroom	Children/teachers	Huntingdon Primary School West Lauderdale High School Clarksburg School
<b>Educational awareness for students and the effects and benefits of recycling and waste reduction.</b>					
<b>Litter Grant</b>	Lauderdale County	Positive	Classroom Advertisements Public Access Tours Community Outreach	Children/Teachers Adult/General Public Business/Industry Governmental Institutional Civic	County Wide
<b>Total county outreach to provide awareness of the effects and benefits by education to prevent littering and illegal dumping</b>					

The Lauderdale County Solid Waste Director has done an excellent job promoting recycling and waste reduction within the county. Tours are provided at the Recycling Center/Transfer Station and presentations are made for various groups and organizations.

**SECTION 11:**

**REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLAN**

*Discuss this region’s plan for managing their solid waste management system for 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.*

The table below summarizes Lauderdale County’s existing programs, future programs, and the Tennessee Solid Waste Management Plan.

**TABLE 11.1 Regional Solid Waste Management Plan**

<b>Solid Waste Program</b>	<b>Existing Solid Waste Programs</b>	<b>Future Solid Waste Programs</b>	<b>Tennessee Mandated Plan</b>
<b>Residential Solid Waste Collection</b>	Lauderdale County has convenience center drop off for all county residents	Continue Contract door-to-door collection service	County to provide CCC’s for residents according to population or service area, maintain required design and operational standards.
<b>Recycling</b>	Lauderdale County has a Recycle Center to receive recyclables from residents. Private recycling companies are also available.	Continue to provide current recycling services.	County to provide at least one (1) drop-off site for collection of residential recyclable materials.
<b>Waste Reduction</b>	Lauderdale County met reduction goal by every calculation	Continue to meet the 25% Waste Reduction Goal.	Region to achieve 25% Waste Reduction Goal.
<b>Problem Waste Management</b>	Lauderdale County collects electronics, waste tires, automobile fluids, and batteries at the Recycle Center.  Lauderdale County hosts a HHW collection event.	Continue to collect electronics, waste tires, automobile fluids, and batteries at the Recycle Center.  Continue to host a HHW collection event when available.	County to provide at least one (1) site to accept automobile fluids, batteries, and waste tires.
<b>Public Education and Information</b>	Lauderdale County provides educational activities to the schools through the Litter Grant.	Continue to provide educational activities to the schools through the Litter Grant.	Region to develop and implement solid waste management action plan for adults and children.
<b>Disposal</b>	Lauderdale County contracts with Northwest Tennessee Landfill, Inc. to provide disposal services.	Continue to contract disposal services with Northwest Tennessee Landfill, Inc.	Region to assure 10-year disposal capacity.
<b>Planning</b>	The Lauderdale County Solid Waste Board meets as needed throughout the year to discuss solid waste issues.  All reporting requirements are up to date.	Continue meetings throughout the year to discuss solid waste issues.  Keep reporting requirements up to date.	Region to provide Annual Progress Reports, Needs Assessments, and other reporting requirements as needed.

**Sustainability of the Solid Waste Plan must include, at the minimum:**

- Continue Lauderdale County Solid Waste Board involvement,
- Continue the activities of the Solid Waste Director,
- Continue the activities at the Recycle Center/Transfer Station,
- Continue to pursue all grant funds for equipment and facilities,
- Continue to utilize technical assistance providers,
- Continue to research technologies and other program options,
- Continue to promote waste reduction efforts, and
- Continue public outreach and educational programs

This list is neither conclusive nor listed in priority. Expansion and sustainability will depend on the economy and funding sources.