

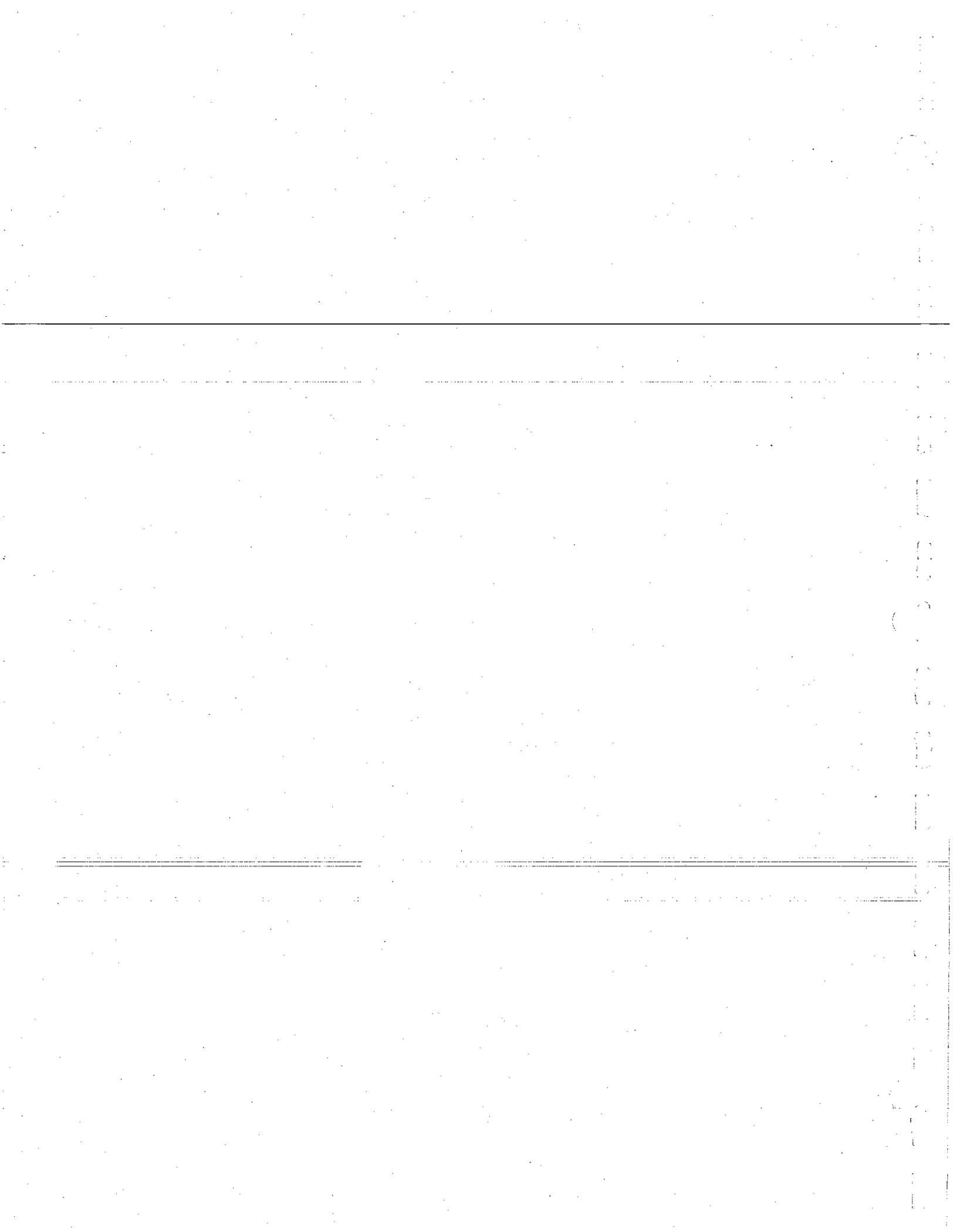
**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
PLAN**

***MARSHALL/MAURY  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING  
REGION***

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# Glossary

**Active Life** - the period from the initial receipt of solid waste at the facility until the Tennessee DEC approves final closure of the facility.<sup>2</sup>

**Active Portion** - the portion of a disposal facility where disposal operations are being or have been conducted and which is not a closed portion.<sup>2</sup>

**Ash** - the solid residue from burning of wood, coal, coke or other combustible materials used for heating, or from incineration of solid wastes.

**Authority or Solid Waste Authority** - any public instrumentality organized pursuant to the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991.<sup>1</sup>

**Avoided Cost** - costs not incurred because of diversion of waste from a landfill (e.g., disposal, environmental, opportunity costs).

**Backyard Composting** - the composting of organic solid waste, such as yard waste and household garbage, generated by a homeowner or tenant of a single or multi-family residential unit, where such composting occurs at the site of the residence.

**Baling** - a method of reducing and restraining (binding) solid waste volume by mechanical compaction to achieve high density per unit volume.<sup>2</sup>

**Bulky Waste** - large items of solid waste such as white goods, furniture, autos or large auto parts, trees, branches, stumps and other oversize wastes whose large size precludes or complicates their handling by normal collection, processing, or disposal methods.<sup>2</sup>

**Buy-back Center** - a recycling facility to which individuals bring recyclable materials for payment.

**Capture Rate** - tonnage of recyclables collected, divided by total tonnage of solid waste generated by participating households or commercial establishments.

**Cell** - a discrete volume of compacted solid waste that is enclosed by means of a barrier in a disposal facility.<sup>2</sup>

**Class I Disposal Facility** - a sanitary landfill which serves a municipal, institutional, and/or rural population and is used or to be used for disposal of domestic wastes, commercial wastes, institutional wastes, municipal wastes, bulky wastes, landscaping and land clearing wastes, industrial wastes, construction/demolition wastes, farming wastes, discarded automotive tires, and dead animals.<sup>2</sup>

**Class II Disposal Facility** - a landfill which receives waste which is generated by one or more industrial or manufacturing plants and is used or to be used for the disposal of solid waste generated by such plants, which may include industrial wastes, commercial wastes, domestic wastes, institutional wastes, farming wastes, bulky wastes, landscaping and land clearing wastes, construction/demolition wastes, discarded automotive tires, and dead animals. Additionally a Class II disposal facility

may also serve as a monofill for ash disposal from the incineration of municipal solid waste.<sup>2</sup>

**Class III Disposal Facility** - a landfill which is used or to be used for the disposal of farming wastes, landscaping and land clearing wastes, and/or certain special wastes having similar characteristics.<sup>2</sup>

**Class IV Disposal Facility** - a landfill which is used or to be used for the disposal of construction/demolition wastes and/or certain special wastes having similar characteristics, and waste tires.<sup>2</sup>

**Class V Disposal Facility** - a landfarming facility.<sup>2</sup>

**Class VI Disposal Facility** - a surface impoundment used for disposal of solid waste.<sup>2</sup>

**Closed Portion** - a formerly active portion of a landfill which has undergone closure.<sup>2</sup>

**Closure** - the taking of those actions at the termination of a disposal operation which are necessary to finally close the disposal facility or disposal facility parcel.<sup>2</sup>

**Co-composting** - simultaneous composting of two or more diverse waste streams.

**Collection** - gathering of solid waste for subsequent management (i.e. landfilling, incineration or recycling).

**Commercial Solid Waste** - all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding domestic and industrial wastes.<sup>2</sup>

**Commingled Recyclables** - A mixture of several recyclable materials in one container.

**Composite Liner** - a liner system composed of an engineered composed soil layer overlain by a synthetic flexible membrane liner.

**Compost** - the resulting product from a composting facility after having undergone biological decomposition, less residuals or recyclables, and which has been stabilized to a degree that it is potentially beneficial to plant growth and which is used or sold for use as a soil amendment, artificial topsoil, growing medium amendment, or other similar uses.

**Compostable Material** - solid organic waste that may be decomposed under controlled conditions by micro-organisms under aerobic or anaerobic conditions which result in a stable humus-like material free of pathogenic organisms (e.g., food wastes, yard wastes, and low moisture content wastewater sludge).<sup>2</sup>

**Composting** - an officially controlled method or operation whereby putrescible solid wastes are broken down through microbial action to a material offering no hazard or nuisance factors to public health or well-being.

**Composting Facility** - a facility which produces compost, but does not include backyard composting or normal farming operations.

**Construction and Demolition Waste** - wastes, other than special wastes, resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of structures and from road building. Such wastes include but are not limited to bricks, concrete and other masonry materials, soil, rock and lumber, road spoils, rebar, paving material.<sup>2</sup>

**Convenience Center** - any area which is staffed and fenced that has waste receptacles on site that are open to the public, when an attendant is present, to receive household waste, municipal solid waste, and recyclable materials.<sup>1</sup>

**Curbside Collection** - see door-to-door collection. at individual households or commercial building by public or private haulers, for subsequent transport to management facilities. Also known as mailbox collection.

**Curing** - the final stage of the composting process beginning in the later part of the mesophilic stage. During the curing process oxygen demand is reduced as the pile is recolonized by soil-dwelling micro-organisms. Once cured, the compost will not generate odors.

**Department** - the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.<sup>1</sup>

**Disease Vector** - rodents, flies, and mosquitoes capable of transmitting disease to humans.<sup>2</sup>

**Disposal** - See Solid Waste Disposal.

**Domestic Waste** - any solid waste (including garbage, trash) derived from household (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).<sup>2</sup> (See Household Waste.)

**Door-to-Door Collection** - collection at individual households or commercial building by public or private haulers, for subsequent transport to management facilities. Also known as mailbox or curbside collection.

**Drop-Off** - transport of individual solid waste materials (e.g. newspaper, cans, bottles) by individuals to specified area, for subsequent processing and transport to recycling facility.

**EPA** - United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**Economies of Scale** - increases in production capacity that reduce the average cost per ton of output.

**Endangered or Threatened Species** - any species listed in 50 CFR Part 17.<sup>2</sup>

**Energy Recovery** - beneficial use or reuse of solid waste through the controlled combustion of such waste to recover energy therefrom.<sup>2</sup>

**Energy Recovery Facility** - a facility for the recovery of energy or energy producing materials from the controlled processing of solid waste and the production of energy from said solid waste and other materials, including coal, for a heating and cooling

system and/or for the production of electricity and process steam.<sup>2</sup>

**Existing Facility** - a facility which, on March 18, 1990 was a.) permitted or otherwise authorized by the Tennessee DEC and had not yet undergone final closure; or b.) not in operation and not yet permitted, but whose operator had submitted construction and operation plans to the Department.<sup>2</sup>

**Facility** - all contiguous land including structures and other appurtenances and improvements on the land used for processing or disposal of solid waste by an owner or operator. A facility may consist of several processing units or of several solid waste landfill units. A facility may not consist of a combination of processing and/or disposal or of disposal units of different classes.

**Fixed Costs** - costs that do not vary with level of output of a production facility (e.g. administrative costs, building rent, mortgage payments).

**Flaring** - burning of methane emitted from collection pipes at a landfill.

**Floodplain** - the lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland and coastal waters, including flood-prone areas of offshore islands, that are inundated by the 100-year flood.

**Fly Ash** - particles that are carried off an incinerator grate by turbulence or volatilized material that condenses in the flue gas into particles.

**Garbage** - putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food, including waste from markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products, except such materials that may be serviced by garbage grinders and handled as household sewage.

**Groundwater** - water below the land surface in the zone of saturation.

**Hazardous Waste** - a hazardous waste as defined in Rule 1200-1-11-.02(1)(c).<sup>2</sup>

**Household Hazardous Waste** - solid wastes discarded from homes or similar sources as listed in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(1) that are either hazardous wastes as listed by EPA in 40 CFR, Parts 261.33(e) or (f), or wastes that exhibit any of the following characteristics as defined in 40 CFR Parts 261.21 through 261.24: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and TCLP toxicity.<sup>1</sup>

**Household Waste** - any waste material, including garbage, trash and refuse, and yard waste derived from households. Households include single and multiple residences, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas. (See also Domestic Waste.)

**Incinerator** - an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion, the primary purpose of which is to thermally break down solid waste. Examples of incinerators are rotary kiln, fluidized bed, and liquid injection incinerators.<sup>2</sup>

**Industrial Wastes** - solid wastes produced in, or generated by, industrial or manufacturing processes. The term does not include commercial, domestic, mining, hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA, or oil and gas waste.<sup>2</sup>

**Inorganic Waste** - waste which does not originate from plants or animals.

**Institutional Waste** - all solid waste which are not special wastes, emanating from institutions such as, but not limited to, hospitals, health care facilities, nursing homes, laboratories, orphanages, correctional institutions, schools and universities.<sup>2</sup>

**Integrated Solid Waste Management** - a practice of using several waste management techniques to manage and dispose of specific components of the municipal solid waste stream. Waste management alternatives include source reduction, recycling, composting, energy recovery, incineration and landfilling.

**Karst** - a specific type of topography that is formed by dissolving or solution or carbonate formations, such as limestone or dolomite; it is characterized by closed depressions or sinkholes, caves, sinking and reappearing streams, and/or underground conduit drainage flow.<sup>2</sup>

**Landfarming** - the application of waste into and onto the surface soil for the purpose of attenuation. Synonyms include land application, land cultivation, land irrigation, land spreading, soil-farming, and soil incorporation.<sup>2</sup>

**Landfill** - any land used for the disposal of municipal solid waste or baled waste by filling or covering.<sup>1</sup>

**Landscaping and Land Clearing Wastes** - trees, stumps, brush, dirt, branches, leaves, clippings, etc. from landscaping and land clearing activities.<sup>2</sup>

**Lateral Expansion** - a horizontal expansion of the actual waste boundaries of a facility beyond the area previously authorized.

**Leachate** - a liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.<sup>2</sup>

**Leachate Collection and Removal System** - pipes used to collect leachate that settles on a liner and prevents it from migrating into groundwater.

**Lead-Acid Battery** - a battery that consists of lead and sulfuric acid and is used as a power source. It does not include small sealed lead-acid batteries which are batteries weighing 25 pounds or less, used in non-vehicular, non-SLI (starting, lighting and ignition) applications.

**Lift** - the compacted vertical thickness of a horizontal series of solid waste cells that have been constructed and upon which cover material has been placed. The cover may be either initial, intermediate, or final in application.<sup>2</sup>

**Liner** - a continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill, or landfill cell, which restricts the downward or lateral escape of wastes, waste constituents, or leachate.<sup>2</sup>

**Local Government** - the governing body of any incorporated place within the State including a village, town, city, county, and solid waste management authority.

**Mailbox Collection** - See *Door-to-Door Collection*.

**Market** - the transfer or sale of recovered materials to be used, reused, and recycled.<sup>2</sup>

**Mass Burn** - incineration without prior sorting or processing of solid waste, in a one-chamber combustion system under conditions of excess air.

**Materials Recovery** - retrieval of materials from solid waste.

**Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)** - facility for separating recyclables from mixed waste or for separating commingled recyclables; typically used to process materials for marketing.

**Maximum Horizontal Acceleration in Lithified Earth Material** - the maximum expected horizontal acceleration depicted on a seismic hazard map, with a 90 percent or greater probability that the acceleration will not be exceeded in 250 years, or the maximum expected horizontal acceleration based on a site-specific seismic risk assessment.

**Medical Waste** - all the infectious and injurious waste originating from medical, veterinary, or intermediate care facilities.

**Mesophilic Stage** - the biological stage in the composting process characterized by active bacteria which favor a moderate temperature range of 20° to 45°C (68° to 113°F). It occurs later in the composting process after the thermophilic stage and is associated with a moderate rate of decomposition.

**Methane** - an odorless, colorless, flammable, and explosive gas produced when organic wastes such as those contained in municipal solid waste undergo anaerobic decomposition. Methane is generated in municipal solid waste landfills and anaerobic compost processes.

**Mixed Waste Paper** - low-grade, potentially compostable paper, including noncorrugated paperboard, paperback books, telephone books, paper towels, and paper food containers.

**Monofill** - landfill for one type of waste only.

**Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** - any garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste, household waste, household hazardous waste, yard waste, and any other material resulting from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial, or institutional establishments and from community activities which are required to be disposed of in a Class I landfill, as defined in regulations adopted pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 68, chapter 31; provided, however, that "municipal solid waste" does not include the following: (A) radioactive waste; (B) hazardous waste as defined in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-46-104; (C) infectious waste; (D) materials that are being transported to a facility for reprocessing or reuse, but provided, further that reprocessing or reuse does not include incineration or placement in a landfill; and (E) industrial waste which may include office, domestic, or cafeteria waste, managed in a privately owned solid waste disposal system or resource recovery facility if such waste is generated solely by the owner of the solid waste disposal system or resource recovery facility.<sup>1</sup>

**Municipal Waste** - all solid wastes, which are not special wastes, resulting from the activities of a municipality conducted in management of public properties. This includes solid wastes such as street sweepings and collected park and roadside litter.<sup>2</sup>

**MSW Composting** - municipal solid waste composting is the controlled degradation of municipal solid waste. The MSW composting process includes the removal before composting of nonbiodegradable inorganic materials.

**New Facility** - a facility which, on March 18, 1990 was a.) in operation but not yet permitted or otherwise authorized by the TN DEC; or b.) not in operation and not yet permitted, and whose operator had not yet submitted construction and operational plans to the DEC.<sup>2</sup>

**Nonferrous Metals** - metals other than iron and steel.

**100-Year Flood** - a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year or a flood of a magnitude equalled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period.

**Open Burning** - the combustion of solid waste without (1) control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion, (2) containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, and (3) control of emission of the combustion products.<sup>2</sup>

**Open Dump** - any land or building which serves as a final depository for solid wastes, whether or not burned or buried, which does not meet the minimum requirements for a solid waste landfill, except approved incinerators, compost plants and salvage yards.

**Operator** - the person who is in charge of the actual, on-site operation of a solid waste management facility during any period of operation.<sup>1</sup>

**Organic Waste** - waste material containing carbon. The organic fraction of municipal solid waste includes paper, wood, food wastes, some textiles, leather, and yard wastes.

**Participation Rate** - a measure of the number of people participating in a recycling program compared to the total number eligible to participate; with curbside recycling programs, participation rate is measured by the percentage of eligible participants who set out recyclables for collection during a specified period of time.

**Particulates/Particulate Matter** - tiny pieces of matter resulting from combustion that may harm the health of those who breathe them.

**Permit** - the written authorization granted to a person by the TN DEC, to operate a solid waste processing or disposal facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in non-compliance with the requirements of the permit.<sup>2</sup>

**pH** - a value indicating the degree of acidity or alkalinity; pH 7 = neutral, pH 0 = highly acid, pH 14 = highly alkaline.

**Plant Available Nitrogen** - the amount of nitrogen available for plant uptake. It consists of all of the nitrate and ammonia present in the soil and a fraction of the organic nitrogen present which can be expected to be converted to an inorganic form during a given year.

**Point Source** - any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling

stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff per 40 CFR 122.2.

**Post-Closure Care** - the taking of those actions after closure of a disposal facility or a disposal facility parcel which are necessary to meet the post-closure care requirements of Rule 1200-1-7-.04(8).<sup>2</sup>

**Post-Consumer Waste** - waste generated by the product's final consumer.

**Pre-Consumer Waste** - waste generated in processing materials or manufacturing them into final products.

**Processing** - preparing individual or mixed waste materials for subsequent management, using processes such as baling, magnetic removal, shredding.

**Processing Facility** - a combination of structures, machinery or devices utilized to perform solid waste processing, including other storage and processing areas. The term does not include collection vehicles.<sup>2</sup>

**Procurement** - the purchase of materials and services, usually, in the case of government procurement, through awarding contracts to low bidders.

**Recovered Materials** - those materials which have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse, or recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation processing.<sup>1</sup>

**Recovered Materials Processing Facility** - a facility engaged in the storage, processing, and resale or reuse of recovered materials.<sup>1</sup>

**Recyclable Materials** - those materials which are capable of being reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products, whether or not such materials have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream.<sup>1</sup>

**Recycling** - any process by which materials which would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.<sup>2</sup>

**Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)** - fuel produced from solid waste that has undergone processing; fuel can be in shredded, fluff or densified pellet forms.

**Region** - a municipal solid waste region organized pursuant to Section 12(a) of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991.<sup>1</sup>

**Residuals** - material removed from a processing or compost facility which cannot be processed or composted.

**Resource Recovery** - retrieval of materials or energy from solid waste, for purposes of recycling or reuse; the term *waste-to-energy* is used here for incinerators that recover energy.

**Reuse** - taking a component of solid waste and, possibly with some slight modification (e.g. cleaning, repair), using it again for its original purpose (e.g. refillable beverage bottles).

**Salvaging** - the controlled removal of waste materials for utilization from a solid waste processing or disposal facility.<sup>2</sup>

**Scavenging** - the uncontrolled removal of solid waste from a solid waste processing or disposal facility.<sup>2</sup>

**Scrap** - discarded or rejected industrial waste material often suitable for recycling.

**Seismic Impact Zone** - an area with a ten percent or greater probability that the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material, expressed as a fraction of the earth's gravitational pull (g), will exceed 0.10g in 250 years.

**Self-Haul** - waste hauling by the waste generator rather than by a contracted hauler.

**Sewage Sludge** - any sludge generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant which receives a significant quantity of domestic sewage.

**Shredding** - a process of reducing the particle size of solid waste through the use of grinding, shredding, milling or rasping machines.<sup>2</sup>

**Sludge** - any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.<sup>2</sup>

**Solid Waste** - as defined in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-31-103(7), but does not include recovered materials.<sup>1</sup>

**Solid Waste Disposal** - the process of placing, confining, compacting or covering solid waste except when such solid waste is for reuse, removal, reclamation or salvage.<sup>2</sup>

**Solid Waste Management** - the storage, collection, transfer, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, or disposal of solid waste or any combination of such activities.<sup>1</sup>

**Solid Waste Management Facility** - any facility the primary purpose of which is the storage, collection, transfer, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, or disposal, or any combination thereof, of solid waste. A recovered materials processing facility is not a solid waste management facility.<sup>1</sup>

**Solid Waste Processing** - an operation for the purpose of modifying the characteristics or properties of solid waste to facilitate transportation or disposal of solid wastes including but not limited to, incineration, composting, separation, grinding, shredding, and volume reduction.<sup>2</sup>

**Solid Waste Stream** - the system through which solid waste and recoverable materials moves from the point of discard to recovery or disposal.<sup>1</sup>

**Source Reduction** - any action or activity that reduces or eliminates the generation of a waste.<sup>2</sup>

**Source Separation** - separation at source of generation such as a household or commercial establishment of solid waste into different recyclable components.

**Special Waste** - includes sludges, bulky wastes, pesticide wastes, medical wastes, industrial wastes, hazardous wastes which are not subject to regulations under Department Rules 1200-1-11-.03 through 1200-1-11-.07, liquid wastes, friable asbestos wastes, combustion wastes, and other solid wastes that are either difficult or dangerous to manage and require extraordinary management. However, discarded automotive tires and dead animals shall not be included in this term.<sup>2</sup>

**Storage** - the containment of waste either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such wastes.

**Structural Components** - liners, leachate collection systems, final covers, run-on/run-off systems, and any other component used in the construction and operation of the landfill that is necessary for protection of human health and the environment.

**Subtitle C** - hazardous waste section of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

**Subtitle D** - solid, nonhazardous waste section of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

**Superfund** - common name for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) to clean up abandoned or inactive hazardous waste sites. These sites have and will include closed solid waste landfills.

**Thermophilic Stage** - the biological stage in the composting process characterized by active bacteria which favor a high temperature range of 45° to 75°C (113° to 167°F). It occurs early in the composting process before the mesophilic stage and is associated with a high rate of decomposition.

**Tipping Fee** - price charged for delivering solid waste to transfer station, landfill, incinerator or recycling facility; usually expressed in dollars per ton or cubic yard.

**Transfer Station** - a combination of structures, machinery or devices at a place or facility which receives solid waste taken from municipal and private collection vehicles and which is placed in other transportation units for movement to another solid waste management facility.<sup>2</sup>

**Transporter** - a person engaged in the transportation of municipal solid waste collected or to be baled or processed, or disposed of in Tennessee by rail, highway, or water, in significant amounts. The amounts deemed significant shall be determined by the board and established by regulation.<sup>1</sup>

**Treatment** - any method, technique or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste in order to neutralize such character or composition or any hazardous waste, neutralize such waste or render such waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage or reduced in volume.

**Treatment Facility** - a location at which waste is subjected to treatment and may include a facility where waste has been generated.

**Used Oil** - any oil which has been refined from crude or synthetic, or recovered oil and, as a result of use, storage, or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties, but which may be suitable for further use and may be economically recycled or may be burned as fuel.<sup>1</sup>

**Vector** - See Disease Vector.

**Waste Exchange** - a computer and catalogue network that redirects waste materials back into the manufacturing or reuse process by matching companies generating specific wastes with companies that use those wastes as manufacturing inputs.

**Waste Generation** - the total non-hazardous solid waste generated by all residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sectors which must be managed or disposed.

**Waste Tire** - a tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.<sup>1</sup>

**Wetlands** - those areas that are defined in 40 CFR 232.2(r). Wetlands include, but are not limited to, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

**White Goods** - discarded refrigerators, ranges, washers, water heaters, and other similar domestic and commercial appliances.<sup>2</sup>

**Wood Waste** - solid waste consisting of wood pieces or particles generated as by-products or waste by the manufacturing of wood products or the handling and storage of raw materials. These include, but are not limited to, sawdust, chips, shavings, bark, pulp, hog fuel, pallets, and log sort yard waste, but does not include wood pieces or particles containing chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol or copper-chrome arsenate. Wood waste may also include unusable trees and stumps.

**Yard Waste** - vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, lawn maintenance, and land clearing operation other than mining, agricultural, and forestry operations.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 and The Solid Waste Authority Act of 1991, House Bill 1252.

<sup>2</sup> Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities Rule Chapter 1200-1-7, amendments dated 10/27/91, 06/29/92, and 02/02/93.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF REGION

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 required that counties form single or multi-county solid waste planning regions. As a result, the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region was formed by Marshall and Maury Counties and their respective municipalities. The Counties came together to form the Region to develop a regional solid waste management system. It was determined that there are many benefits to cooperative efforts such as economies of scale, strength of combined resources, more short- and long-term alternatives to consider, and eligibility for larger State planning grants.

### SUMMARY OF REGIONAL NEEDS

Regional needs to be met by the implementation of this plan include 1.) greater waste collection service in the unincorporated areas of Marshall County; 2.) improved and expanded existing recycling programs; 3.) Class I disposal capacity assurance including development of new Maury County Landfill; 4.) Class III disposal opportunities; 5.) continued Class IV disposal in Maury County; 5.) education opportunities for all residents and non-residential entities within the Region; and 6.) provision of collection and management of problem wastes in each county.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

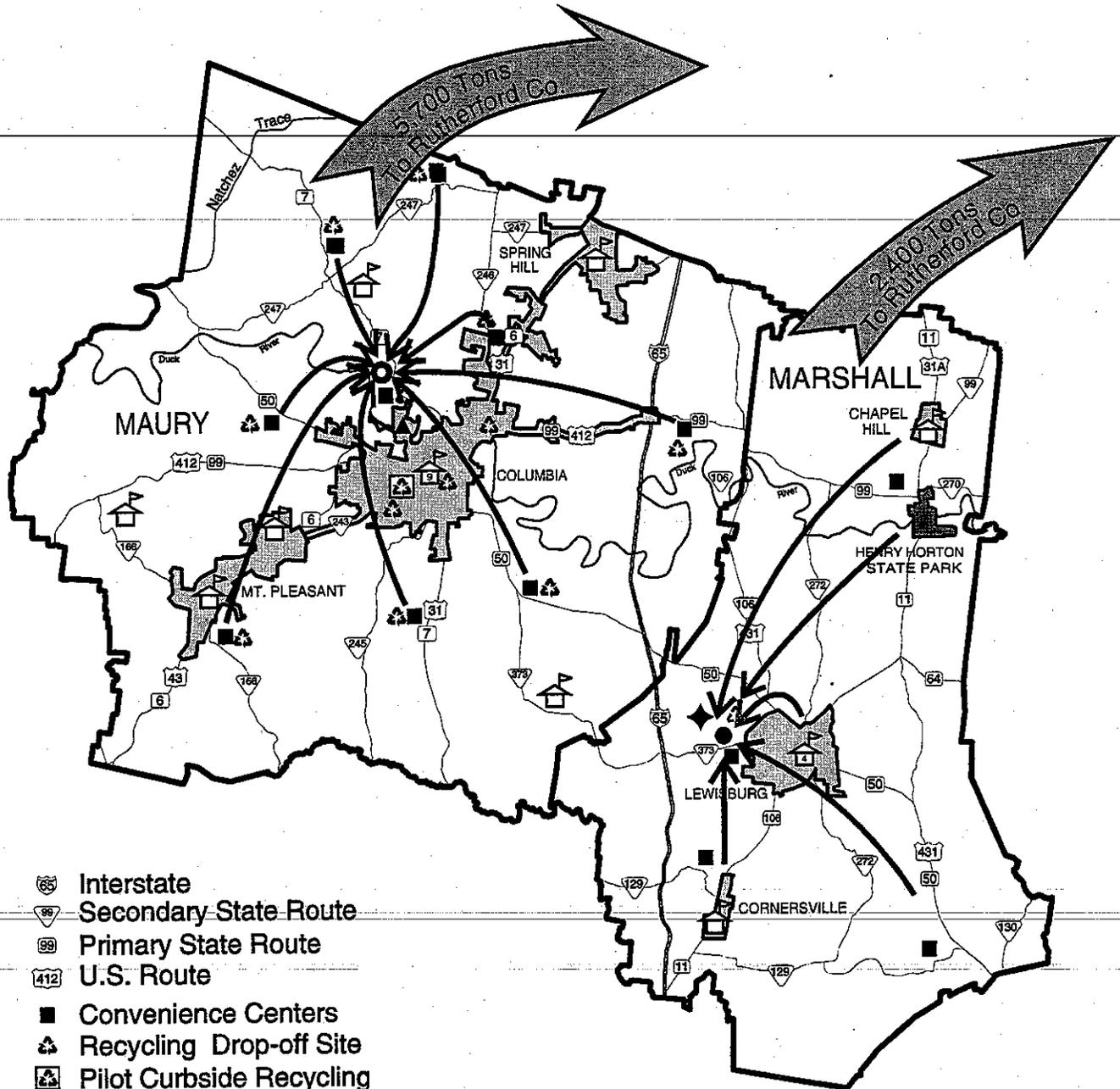
The goal of the Marshall/Maury Region is to meet all of the needs previously summarized. This is an ongoing process which includes continual evaluation of the various plan components and how they correspond to each other. The following section describes the proposed system to achieve this goal. A State required goal of 25% waste reduction by December 31, 1995 will be achieved by expanded recycling programs, development of a private Class III diversion option, continued Class IV disposal opportunities, and an education program to encourage proper waste management and waste reduction.

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### CURRENT AND PROPOSED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Executive Summary Map provides the proposed solid waste management system including existing facilities which will remain operational. The waste flow is illustrated with arrows. The following is a summary of each component of the solid waste management plan including achievements to occur.

Executive Summary Map  
**Proposed Solid Waste Management System**  
*Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region*



- Interstate
- Secondary State Route
- Primary State Route
- U.S. Route
- Convenience Centers
- Recycling Drop-off Site
- Pilot Curbside Recycling
- Class I Landfill
- Class I Landfill and Baling Facility
- Class IV Landfill
- Class III Landfill
- School



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## Collection and Transportation

Currently, all municipalities in the Region provide door-to-door waste collection at least once per week. Maury County provides 9 convenience centers throughout the county for unincorporated area residents. Marshall County does not provide any collection but will implement a convenience center collection program beginning January 1, 1995. Marshall County is currently negotiating a contract with Sanifill to provide convenience centers throughout the County (see Appendix F).

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## Waste Reduction

Currently there are several waste reduction programs in the Region. Recycling drop-off programs are provided in Maury County, Columbia, and in Lewisburg for Marshall County. Columbia also has a pilot door-to-door collection program. Maury County operates a Class IV disposal facility which is used by Maury County residents and businesses.

The Region plans to expand these waste reduction programs. The recycling programs currently meet State requirements for recycling opportunities in each county by January 1, 1996. However, the Region will work with the existing programs to expand services and evaluate the regionalization of programs. This will be done by the Region's Advisory Committee. Marshall County is currently negotiating with Sanifill to provide other recycling drop-off locations in the County (see Appendix F).

Currently, substantial quantities of yard waste are collected separately from other wastes. Marshall County will divert these wastes to Sanifill's proposed Class III disposal facility which may begin operation by July 1995. Maury County will continue to dispose of yard waste in its Class IV disposal facility as allowed by the State.

## Disposal Capacity

Each county has an existing Class I landfill. The Cedar Ridge Landfill, a private landfill owned by Sanifill is located in Marshall County. This facility will be expanded and has substantial remaining capacity. Marshall County is currently negotiating with Sanifill to provide for the County's disposal capacity (see Appendix F). The Maury County Landfill, a public landfill owned by Maury County will continue operation accepting Maury County waste until October 1, 1996. At that time the County will begin operation of a new county landfill.

There are currently four Class II (industrial) landfills in the Region. All of these facilities are located in Maury County. Two of these facilities will close within the next two years and two new facilities will open in that time.

There are no existing Class III (landscape and yard waste) landfills in the Region. Sanifill has proposed a new facility to open by July 1995 near the existing Cedar Ridge Landfill in

Marshall County. Sanifill proposes that the facility will be permitted to accept landscape and yard waste as well as Class IV-type materials such as construction and demolition debris. Marshall County is currently negotiating with Sanifill to provide capacity for the County's yard waste, landscaping debris, and construction and demolition waste (see Appendix F).

Maury County operates a Class IV landfill and will continue operation of this facility for at least another 20 years. The State allows disposal of yard waste at this facility.

### **Public Information and Education**

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The Advisory Committee has developed a public information and education program. This program will include working with the existing programs and expanding service to provide education to all sectors in the Region. The program will include general solid waste management education and specific program information to promote participation in existing and proposed management programs.

### **Problem Wastes**

Each county is required to provide for the collection of certain problem wastes prior to January 01, 1995: waste tires, automotive fluids, and lead-acid batteries. Both Region counties will provide this collection and management prior to the required date. Currently, no automotive fluids or lead-acid batteries are collected except by private businesses. Both counties accept tires at the Class I landfill facilities within each county. It is anticipated that problem waste collection sites will be combined with other attended facilities such as convenience centers or recycling drop-off centers. Marshall County is currently negotiating a contract with Sanifill to provide collection of these problem wastes (see Appendix F).

Maury County has provided a household hazardous waste collection day through the State program in June 1994. Marshall County is working with the State to set up a date for this program.

### **IMPLEMENTATION AND BUDGET**

Table ES-1 provides the implementation schedule for the proposed Regional solid waste management plan. Table ES-2 provides the budgeted revenues and expenditures to implement the program. These tables may be revised annually to reflect changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management technologies. The tables provide planning figures only.

### **RESPONSIBILITIES**

There are many components of this regional solid waste management plan. The responsibility for each component varies according to the service or management provided. Table ES-3

provides a summary of responsibilities to be met by each county in the Region and the Region Board for the ten-year planning period.

The Region Board will provide a comprehensive Education Program to all residents and non-residential entities within the Region. This program will be administered by the Advisory Committee which will work in cooperation with existing education programs.

The collection of solid waste will remain the responsibility of each municipality and county. Each county will be responsible for maintaining at least one recycling collection site (see discussion in above paragraph) by January 1, 1996; and one collection site for waste tires, used automotive fluids, and lead-acid batteries by January 1, 1995. Each municipality and county will be responsible for providing waste management information for all programs to the Region Board to be used in annual reports to the State and future regional plans.

The Region Board feels very strongly that the State should subsidize required programs such as recycling, problem waste management, and education. Although some grants are available, their continued availability is in question. The Region Board recommends that individual counties within the Region should recognize that they are primarily responsible for implementation of the solid waste education plan and that the Region Board is concerned regarding future funding of such programs.

Table ES-1  
 Integrated Solid Waste Management System  
 Implementation Schedule

	1994 Quarters	1995 Quarters	1996 Quarters	1997 Quarters	1998 Quarters	1999- 2003
<b>Collection and Transportation:</b>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
<b>Recycling:</b>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
<b>Disposal Capacity Provision:</b>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						



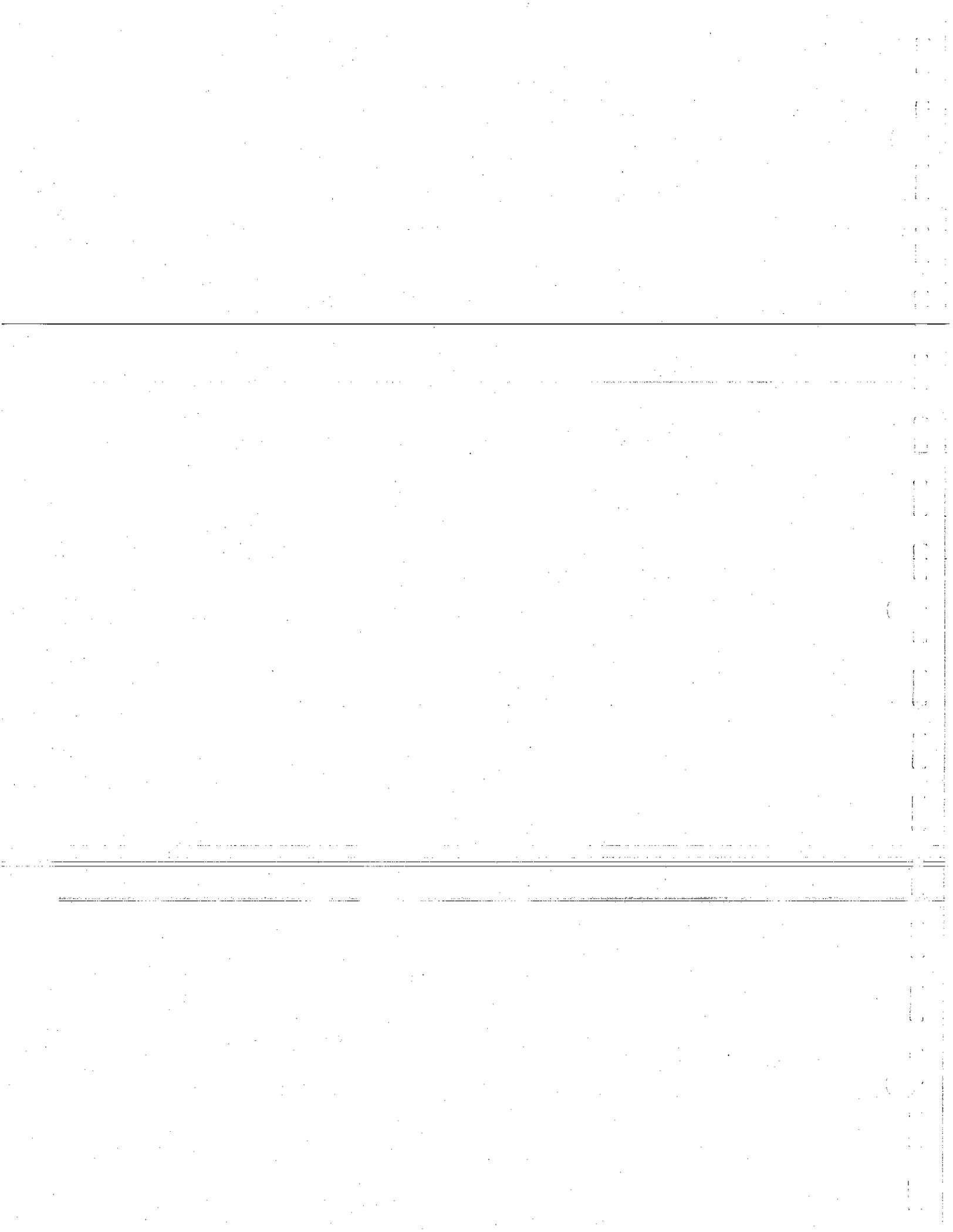
**Table ES-2**  
**Solid Waste Management System Budget**  
**by Fiscal Year**

Activity	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Expenditures:</b>										
Collection and Transportation	\$2,169,723	\$2,345,663	\$2,324,262	\$2,405,611	\$2,489,807	\$2,576,950	\$2,667,144	\$2,760,494	\$2,857,111	\$2,957,110
Recycling Programs	77,659	100,377	103,190	86,101	89,115	92,234	95,462	98,803	102,261	105,841
Disposal	1,548,871	1,600,412	1,972,823	3,093,115	3,212,833	3,335,342	3,446,016	3,555,424	3,681,922	3,811,197
Education Program	8,500	26,600	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900
Problem Wastes Programs	60,268	72,268	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,865,020</b>	<b>\$4,145,320</b>	<b>\$4,470,842</b>	<b>\$5,655,395</b>	<b>\$5,862,323</b>	<b>\$6,075,094</b>	<b>\$6,279,190</b>	<b>\$6,485,289</b>	<b>\$6,711,863</b>	<b>\$6,944,715</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>										
General Fund	\$1,146,571	\$1,116,709	\$1,315,429	\$1,736,631	\$1,771,944	\$1,832,915	\$1,894,427	\$1,957,581	\$2,024,282	\$2,093,179
Property & Business Tax	\$604,762	\$606,399	\$671,062	\$795,256	\$816,312	\$844,656	\$873,565	\$903,349	\$934,534	\$966,773
User Fees	\$1,028,696	\$980,339	\$1,204,201	\$1,685,800	\$1,715,223	\$1,774,268	\$1,833,514	\$1,894,235	\$1,958,648	\$2,025,151
Tipping Fees	982,224	1,191,475	1,154,675	1,330,809	1,450,470	1,513,355	1,566,205	1,617,010	1,679,592	1,743,053
Sale of Materials	38,500	39,830	41,207	42,631	44,106	45,632	47,212	48,847	50,539	52,290
Convenience Center Grants	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycling Equipment Grants	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Education Grants	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Litter Education Grants	8,500	11,600	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900
State Litter Management Grants	55,768	52,668	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368
State Oil Equipment Grants	0	11,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$3,865,021</b>	<b>\$4,145,320</b>	<b>\$4,470,842</b>	<b>\$5,655,395</b>	<b>\$5,862,323</b>	<b>\$6,075,094</b>	<b>\$6,279,190</b>	<b>\$6,485,289</b>	<b>\$6,711,863</b>	<b>\$6,944,715</b>
<b>Net Expense/Revenue</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>

Note 1.) This budget table represents planning figures only. These figures will be re-evaluated annually to consider changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management technologies.

Note 2.) This table contains mathematical formulas which may produce minor totaling errors due to rounding.





## CHAPTER 1

## DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 required that counties form single and multi-county solid waste planning regions. As a result, the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region was formed by Marshall and Maury Counties and their respective municipalities. The Town of Petersburg is located partially in Marshall County; however, the Town has chosen to be represented by Lincoln County and another region. The City of Spring Hill is located in Maury and Williamson Counties; however, the City has chosen to be represented by Maury County and the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region. The Region entities are presented in the following table with 1990 census population figure. The Marshall County population reflects only those persons represented by the Region as previously noted excluding 150 Petersburg residents located in the county but represented by another region. The Maury County population was increased by 176 residents living in and represented by the City of Spring Hill but located in Williamson County.

Table I-1  
Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region  
Population of Counties and Municipalities

<u>County/Municipality</u>	<u>1990 Population</u>	<u>County/Municipality</u>	<u>1990 Population</u>
Marshall County	21,098	Maury County	54,888
Unincorporated	9,703	Unincorporated	20,563
Chapel Hill, Town of	833	Columbia, City of	28,583
Cornersville, Town of	683	Mount Pleasant, City of	4,278
Lewisburg, City of	9,879	Spring Hill, Town of	1,464
		<b>REGION</b>	<b>75,986</b>

Note: Marshall County excludes 150 residents of the City of Petersburg which has joined another region with Lincoln County; Maury County includes 176 residents of Spring Hill who reside in Williamson County.

The Region comprises 988 square miles in central Tennessee. Most of the Region is located within the Central Basin geological formation which is primarily limestone. The Duck River flows westerly through each county. Although there are small lakes within the Region, there are no significantly large lakes.

Just over half of the Region's population lives in urban areas, and much land is used for commercial purposes. However, the dominant land use is agriculture. Map 1 provides the political boundaries, major roads, and major waterways of the Region.

## **RATIONALE FOR REGION FORMATION**

Marshall and Maury Counties came together to form a Region to develop a regional solid waste management system. It was determined that there are many benefits to cooperative efforts such as economies of scale, strength of combined resources, more alternatives to consider, and eligibility for larger State planning grants.

The Region has evaluated waste reduction and disposal alternatives on a regional and individual county basis. These analyses are described in the following chapters to explain criteria evaluated and the decision process.

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## **INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE**

The Administrative Board of the Region is comprised of thirteen (13) members. By resolutions passed by each of the two member-counties, representation on the Board is allocated as shown in Appendix A. The officers of the Board include a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary. A list of members, officers, and term of office are provided in Appendix A.

The Board members are directly accountable to their respective municipal and county governments which they represent. As such they provide direct communication with these individuals regarding the activities of the Region. An Advisory Committee was established to provide assistance to the Board. The members and their duties are provided in Appendix A.

Public meetings with these committees, as well as written correspondence, provide input into the regional planning process. In addition, all meetings are publicized and are open to the public to participate in the meeting. A description of meetings held during the planning process is provided in Appendix C.

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## DEMOGRAPHICS

Maury County dominates the Region with 72% of the population. Over the next ten (10) years (1994-2003), the Region is anticipated to grow by 8.3% according to University of Tennessee (UT) projections.

According to UT, projected population for the Region in 1991 is 77,031, in 1992 it is 77,685, and in 1993 it is 78,344. The following tables provide demographic information about the Region by County including population density, urban/rural populations, population by sex and age, population over age 25 by education, population by housing, and projected population from 1994 to 2003.

Tables I-2 to I-7 provide a general overview of the current and projected demographics of the Region.

Table I-2  
Population Density  
1993

Area (Sq. Miles)	Population 1993	Average Density Population/Sq. Miles
988	78,344	79

Source: 1990 Census and UT Population Projections

Table I-3  
Urban/Rural Population Distribution  
1990

County	Urban		Rural	
	1990 Population	%	1990 Population	%
Marshall County	9,879	45.9	11,660	54.1
Maury County	32,422	59.2	22,390	40.8
REGION	42,301	55.4	34,050	44.6

Source: Needs Assessment, 1991.

Table I-4  
Population Distribution by Sex and Age  
1990

Population Age Groups	Total	Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%
0- 4	5,249	2,635	50.3	2,614	49.7
5-17	14,483	7,524	50.8	6,959	49.2
18-44	31,009	15,188	49.6	15,821	50.4
45-64	15,089	7,210	48.2	7,879	51.8
65 +	10,521	4,096	41.9	6,425	58.1
REGION	76,351	36,653	48.0	39,698	52.0

Source: Needs Assessment, 1991.

Table I-5  
Population Distribution by Education  
Persons Aged 25 and Over  
1990

Education Level	Population	
	No.	%
Less than 9th Grade	8,453	26.1
High School (1-4 Years)	16,457	50.8
College (1-4 Years)	5,630	17.4
Post Graduate/Professional (>4)	1,876	5.8
REGION	32,416	100.0

Source: Needs Assessment, 1991.

Table I-6  
Distribution of Housing  
By Type and Occupancy  
1990

Type	Total Units
Single Family	
1 Detached	22,651
1 Attached	411
Multi-Family	
2-4	2,320
5-9	977
10+	1,139
Mobile Home/Trailer	3,697
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>31,195</b>

Total Occupied Units	28,876	100%
Total Renter-Occupied Units	8,800	30%
Total Owner Occupied Units	20,076	70%

Source: 1990 Census.

Table I-7  
Population Projections  
1994-2003

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marshall County	22,316	22,553	22,793	23,035	23,280
Maury County	56,693	57,128	57,565	58,006	58,450
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79,009</b>	<b>79,680</b>	<b>80,358</b>	<b>81,041</b>	<b>81,729</b>

County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Marshall County	23,528	23,775	24,019	24,263	24,509
Maury County	58,898	59,344	59,685	60,025	60,367
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,426</b>	<b>83,119</b>	<b>83,704</b>	<b>84,288</b>	<b>84,876</b>

Source: (UT Dept. of Sociology, and the Division of Information Resources, TDH, February 6, 1992 Revision (CENH13)); revised to exclude Petersburg residents from Marshall County and include all Spring Hill residents in Maury County figures.

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

The following tables provide general information about the economic activity in the Region. Tables I-8 through I-10 provide general economic and employment data for the Region by county. Tables I-11 through I-13 provide waste generation and management information by county for commercial, industrial and institutional establishments. Table I-14 and I-15 provide revenue generation data for each of the counties.

Table I-8  
Base Economic Data - 1991

County	Population 1991	MSA County	Total Employment	Total Earnings (\$ x million)	Per Capita Income (\$)	Population Below Poverty Line
Marshall County	21,770	F	13,052.0	296.9	13,809	13.10%
Maury County	55,231	F	31,981.0	832.1	14,874	13.20%
REGION	77,001	N/A	45,033.0	1,129.0	N/A	13.17%

Source: Needs Assessment, 1991.

Table I-9  
Non-Agricultural Employment - 1990

County	Manu- facture	Con- struct	Trade	Finance	Service	Govern- ment	Trans/ Public Utilities	Total
Marshall County	6,278	410	1,459	403	1,610	1,090	250	11,500
Maury County	7,311	4,166	5,525	1,967	5,320	3,909	1,060	29,258
REGION	13,589	4,576	6,984	2,370	6,930	4,999	1,310	40,758
%	33.34	11.23	17.14	5.81	17.00	12.27	3.21	100.00

Source: Needs Assessment, 1991.

Table I-10  
Agricultural Employment  
1990

County	Employment
Marshall County	1,466
Maury County	2,306
REGION	3,772

Source: Needs Assessment, 1991.

Table I-11  
Commercial and Industrial Waste Generation

**MARSHALL COUNTY INDUSTRY: Facilities with 25+ Employees**

Location/Company	SIC Code (Primary)	Type Industry	Annual Tons
<b>Lewisburg:</b>			
Abeco Diecasting, Inc.	3363	Primary Metals	2,160
Burner Systems International, Inc.	3714	Primary Metals	130
Co-Ex Plastics, Inc.**	3089	Rubber & Plastic	250
Cosmolab, Inc.**	2844	Chemical Products	760
Dairymen, Inc.	2026	Food Processing	307
Dole Refrigerating Company**	3585	Nonelec. Mach.	208
Eraser Products Company, Inc.**	3069	Rubber & Plastic	1,022
Faber Castell Corporation**	3952	Misc. Manuf.	720
Hyperion Seating Corporation, Inc.	2531	Furniture	234
Inter-City Products Corporation	3585	Nonelec. Mach.	5,720
J.R. Moon Pencil Company	3952	Misc. Manuf.	20
Kantus Corporation	3089	Rubber & Plastic	1,430
Ken-Koat of Tennessee	3479	Fabricated Metals	102
Lewisburg Machine Works, Inc.	3544	Nonelec. Mach.	65
Lewisburg Tribune, Inc.	2752	Printing/Publishing	32
Marshall Manufacturing Corporation	3451	Fabricated Metals	170
Matrix Drilling Products Company	3545	Nonelec. Mach.	65
Mead Containers Division, Mead Corp.	2653	Paper Products	200
Teledyne Lewisburg	3714	Trans. Equipment	780
Tuscarora Plastics, Inc.	3086	Rubber/Plastic	156
Walker Die Casting, Inc.**	3363	Primary Metals	80
Wellington Leisure Products	3069	Rubber/Plastic	195
<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE</b>			<b>14,806</b>

**MARSHALL COUNTY COMMERCIAL: Facilities with 25+ Employees**

Location/Company	Type Business	Annual Tons
<b>Lewisburg:</b>		
America's Cup, Inc.		
Blalock Plumbing & Electric		
Cathey Furniture		
Lewisburg Community Hospital, Inc.*	Hospital	17
Marshall County Farmers Cooperative, Inc.		
McDonalds of Lewisburg**	Food Service	416
Moon Pencil Co., Inc.		
Peoples and Union Bank		
Roberts Chevrolet-Oldsmobile, Inc.*	Auto Sales	N/A
Russell Catering Service		
Stove Furnace & Allied Appliances		
Tennessean Truckstop, Inc.		
Top Transportation Services, Inc.		
Wee Care, Inc.**	Child Care	N/A
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL WASTE</b>		<b>N/A</b>

**MAURY COUNTY: Facilities with 50+ Employees**

Location/Company	SIC Code (Primary)	Type Industry	Annual Tons
<b>Columbia:</b>			
Brooks Machine Company, Inc.*	3499	Fabricated Metals	21
Columbia Daily Herald**	2711	Printing/Publishing	N/A
Columbia Machine Works, Inc.**	3559	Nonelec. Mach.	40
Columbia Specialties*			313
Custom Steel Fabricators, Inc.**	3443	Fabricated Metals	0
General Electric Company**	3563	Nonelec. Mach.	1,185
Kasbar National Industries, Inc.	2395	Apparel	47
PSC Fabricating Corporation	3089	Rubber/Plastic	130
River Valley Mills, Inc.	2329	Apparel	56
Spontex, Inc.*	3089	Rubber/Plastic	1,325
Triangle Auto Spring Company	3499	Fabricated Metals	124
UCAR Carbon Company, Inc.**	3624	Electical Mach.	1,754
<b>Mount Pleasant:</b>			
D&A Technology, Inc.**	3714	Trans. Equipment	856
ICI Americas, Inc. - Special Ties	2879	Chemical Products	158
Mt. Pleasant Manufacturing Company	2321	Apparel	56
Rhone-Poulenc Ag. Company**	2879	Chemical Products	1,280
Shippers Paper Products Company**	2674	Paper Products	250
Southeastern Shirt Corporation*	2326	Apparel	5
Tennessee Aluminum Processors**	3334	Primary Metals	36,000
<b>Spring Hill:</b>			
Saturn Corporation**(1993 survey)	3711	Trans. Equipment	3,400
<b>TOTAL WASTE GENERATION</b>			<b>46,999</b>

**MAURY COUNTY COMMERCIAL: Facilities with 50+ Employees**

Location/Company	Type Business	Annual Tons
<b>Columbia:</b>		
Allworth, Inc.*	Fuel Blending	306
Bel Air Health Care, Inc.		
Burger King**	Food Service	312
Columbia Academy		
Columbia Construction Co., Inc.*	Construction	9
Columbia Power & Water**	Utility	234
Columbia State Community College**	School	17
Farmers Service, Inc.*		N/A
First Farmers & Merchants National Bank		
Floyd & Floyd Construction		
Interstate Foods, Inc.		
Kings Daughter's School of Maury County**	School	N/A
Kwik Sak, Inc.		
L&S Metals & Processing		
Maury County Public Schools**	Cafeterias	N/A
Maury Regional Hospital**	Hospital	910
McDonalds of Columbia		
Menasha Corporation**		10
The Middle Tennessee Bank		
P.A. Medical Corporation		
Piggly Wiggly of Middle TN**	Grocery Store	51
Premier Cleaning Contractors		
Ryder Trucking Distribution		
Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation**		N/A
Tennessee Farmers Mutual Insurance Co.**	Insurance Firm	43
Tennessee Farmers Investment Company		
Western Sizzling Steak**		N/A
White's Sheet Metal Works		
Winning Moves, Inc.**		N/A
<b>Mount Pleasant:</b>		
Tomlin Construction Co., Inc.		
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL WASTE</b>		<b>1,892</b>

page 2 of 2

Source: South Central Planning & Development District survey, 1992; Industrial data supplemented by estimate for those not responding to survey: from 1994 *Directory of Tennessee Manufacturers*, M. Lee Smith Publishers and Printers; *Statewide Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Study*, New York State Department of Health, Albany, February 1970. Caution should be used in utilizing this table: the waste generation data is from the most recent study available; however, it is outdated.

Note: One asterisk (\*) indicates a response to the 1992 survey; two asterisks (\*\*) indicates that the firm stated that it is recycling on the survey.

**Table I-12  
Institutional Housing Waste Generation  
Facilities with 100+ Persons**

County	Number of Institutions	Number of Residents	Estimated TPY Waste
Marshall County	0	N/A	N/A
Maury County	0	N/A	N/A
<b>REGION</b>	0	0	N/A

Source: Needs Assessments, 1991

**Table I-13  
Health Care Facility Waste Generation  
Facilities with 50+ Beds**

County	No Facilities	No. Beds	Infectious Waste Management		Estimated TPY Waste Generated
			On-Site/ Off Site	Type Treatment	
Marshall County	10	N/A			
Maury County	7	898	off	contracted	
<b>REGION</b>	17		N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Needs Assessments, 1991

**Table I-14  
Local Revenue Sources - 1990**

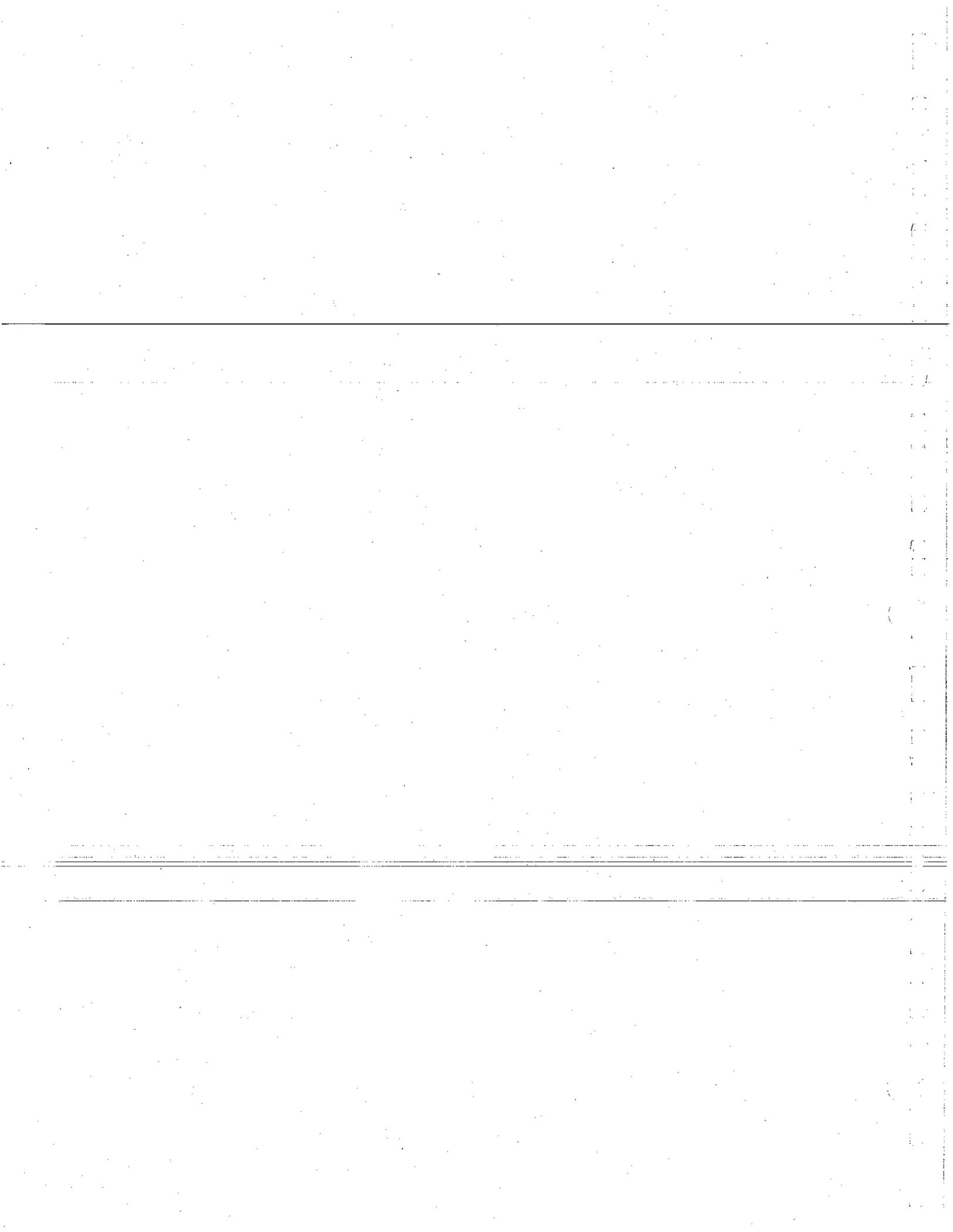
County	Property Tax	Local Sales Tax	Wheel Tax	Local Waste Collection Fee	User Fee/ Tipping Fee	General Fund	Recycling
Marshall County				●			
Maury County	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>REGION</b>							

Source: Needs Assessment, 1991.

Table I-15  
Tax Revenue Data  
Fiscal Year 1993

County	Total Assessed Property Value (\$ x mill.)	Total Property Tax Revenue (\$ x mill.)	Total Sales Subject to Sales Tax (\$ x mill.)	Sales Tax Revenue (\$ x mill.)	1992 Number Registered Vehicles	Total Wheel Tax Revenue (\$ x mill.)
Marshall County	228.8	5.5	N/A	3.0	21,623	0.4
Maury County	1,350.7	11.7	N/A	5.5	61,500	0.0
<b>REGION</b>	1579.5	17.2	N/A	8.5	83,123	0.4

Source: County Personnel; and Dept. of Safety, Titling and Registration Division, March 1993



## CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

### WASTE STREAM GENERATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

The Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region has estimated its current waste generation as shown in Table II-1. The total waste generation includes materials being disposed in Class I and Class IV disposal facilities, materials being recycled and composted, and unmanaged materials which are illegally dumped for disposal. The total waste generation for the Region is 85,718 tons. Map 2 provides the location of the various existing management facilities.

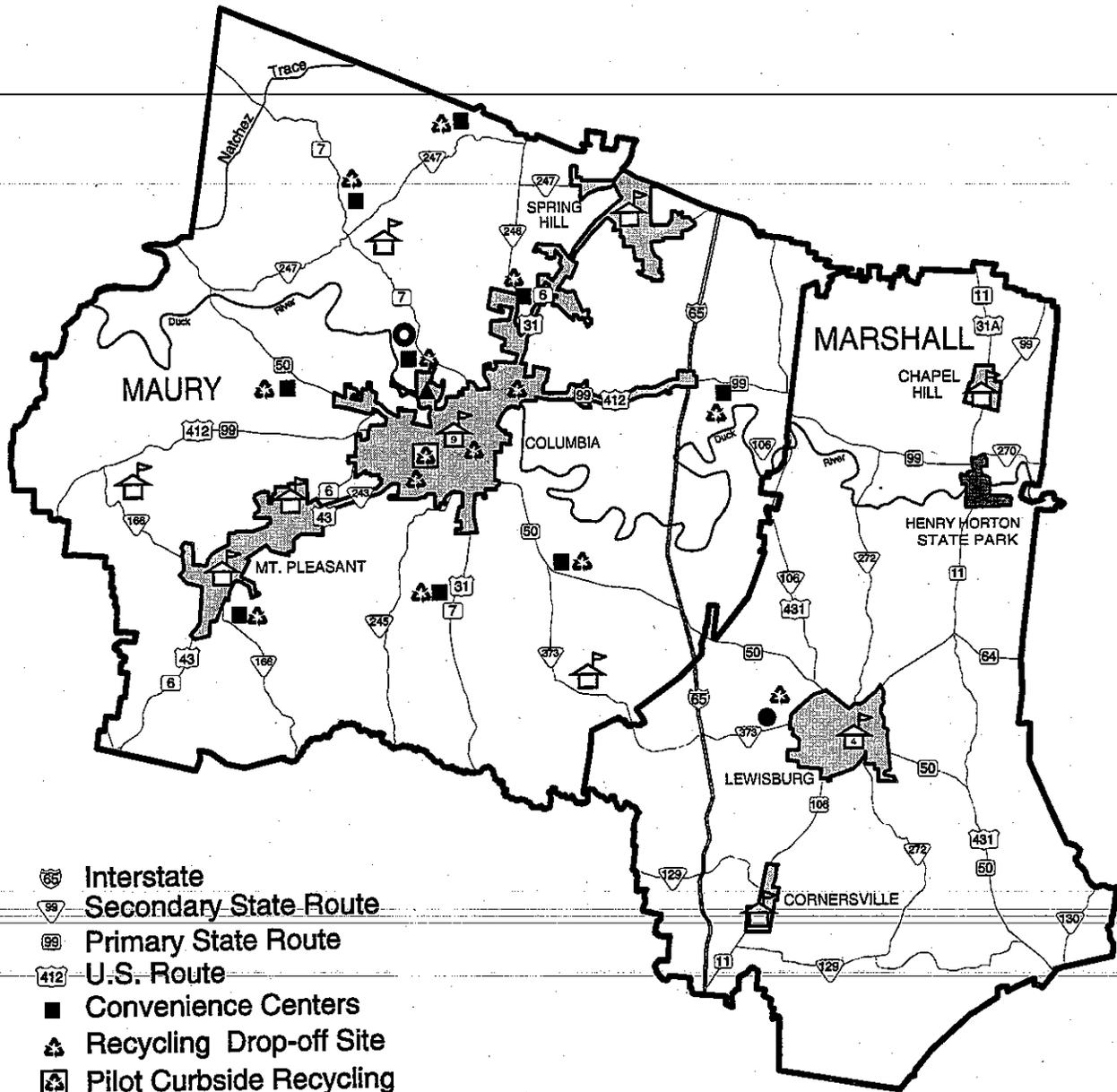
Table II-1  
Total Solid Waste Generation and Management  
Tons Per Year - Fiscal Year 1993

County	Total Waste Generation	Waste Management							
		Class I Disposal/ Incineration		Class IV Disposal		Recycled and Composted		Unmanaged Waste	
		Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
Marshall County	21,628	21,586	99.8%	0	0.0%	42	0.2%	0	0.0%
Maury County	64,090	45,379	70.8%	16,210	25.3%	2,501	3.9%	0	0.0%
REGION	85,718	66,965	78.1%	16,210	18.9%	2,543	3.0%	0	0.0%

Source: Counties and Municipalities, October 1993 - February 1994.

The Region has estimated the characterization of the waste generated by using the national waste characterization percentages. Table II-2 provides the tons per year by type material. It is anticipated that there will not be significant difference between the national material production and regional production. However, the Region may conduct their own evaluations at a later date once all regional waste is taken to a facility with scales.

Map 2  
**Current Solid Waste Management System**  
*Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region*



- Interstate
- Secondary State Route
- Primary State Route
- U.S. Route
- Convenience Centers
- Recycling Drop-off Site
- Pilot Curbside Recycling
- Class I Landfill
- Class I Landfill and Baling Facility
- Class IV Landfill
- School



Table II-2  
Solid Waste by Materials

Waste Category	National %	Region Tons Per Year
Paper & Paperboard	40.0%	34,287
Glass	7.0%	6,000
Ferrous Metals	6.5%	5,572
Aluminum	1.4%	1,200
Other Non-Ferrous Metals	0.6%	514
Plastics	8.0%	6,857
Rubber & Leather	2.5%	2,143
Textiles	2.1%	1,800
Wood	3.6%	3,086
Food Waste	7.4%	6,343
Yard Waste	17.6%	15,086
Misc. Inorganic Waste	1.5%	1,286
Other	1.7%	1,457
REGION	100.0%	85,718

Note: This table contains formulas which have produced a minor totaling error due to rounding.

## WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Waste collection and transportation services are provided throughout the Region. Publicly provided door-to-door collection services are provided in every municipality. Maury County provides nine (9) convenience centers. Marshall County does not provide public service; collection is provided by the private sector. Table II-3 summarizes this information and provides the disposal destination of the waste. Table II-4 summarizes the separate waste collection provided by the various entities which could assist in planning for future composting, recycling, and diversion programs.

The State requires that at least 90% of each county be within the service area of collectors; otherwise, the County must provide a convenience center at a minimum for solid waste collection. Although Marshall County does not provide a public waste collection and transportation system in the unincorporated areas, these areas are serviced by private haulers. Map 3 provides the private hauler service areas. This is further evaluated in Chapter 5.

Table II-3  
Public Residential Solid Waste  
Collection and Disposal

County/Municipality Primary Contact Person	Collection	Disposal	Contracts and/ or Equipment	Other Solid Waste Management
<b>MARSHALL COUNTY</b>				
Marshall County	No Collection Service			
Chapel Hill, Town of Carol Purdom City Recorder 364-7632	Once/week door-to-door for 419 households	Cedar Ridge Landfill in Marshall County	Collection and disposal contract with Sanifill expires in 1998	None
Cornersville, Town of Lynn Winnett, City Recorder 293-4482	Once/week door-to-door for 335 households and 30 commercial	Cedar Ridge Landfill in Marshall County	No contracts; 16 cubic yard rear-load compactor truck	None
Lewisburg, City of Eddie Fuller City Manager 359-1544	Twice/week door-to-door for 3,358 households and 345 commercial	Cedar Ridge Landfill in Marshall County	No contracts; 3-20 cubic yard rear-load compactor trucks	Collect yard waste year-round by request
<b>MAURY COUNTY</b>				
Maury County	Provide 9 convenience centers for approximately 7,200 households	Maury County Landfill	No contracts; 2 roll-off trucks; 9-42 cubic yard compactor containers; 8-40 cubic yard open-top containers	Baling facility for waste and recyclables; recycling drop-off program; operate Class IV disposal facility
Columbia, City of E.T. Frierson, Sanitation Superintendent 388-8650	Once/week door-to-door to 12,000 households and 1,200 commercial	Maury County Landfill	No contracts; 9-20 cubic yard rear-load compactor trucks; 2-5 cubic yard side-load compactor trucks; 2 shuttle trucks, 5 trailers and 3 knucklebooms for yard waste	Yard waste collection 5 days/week; rubbish and bulky item collection once/month; door-to-door recycling and drop-off recycling
Mount Pleasant, City of James Weatherford,  379-3419	Twice/week door-to-door to 1,120 households and 121 commercial	Maury County Landfill	No contracts; 2-20 cubic yard rear-load compactor trucks	Yard waste and bulky item collection by request
Spring Hill, Town of June Quirk, City Recorder 486-2252	Once/week door-to-door to 716 households and 45 commercial	Maury County Landfill	Collection and disposal contract with Waste Management, Inc. expires August 1994	None

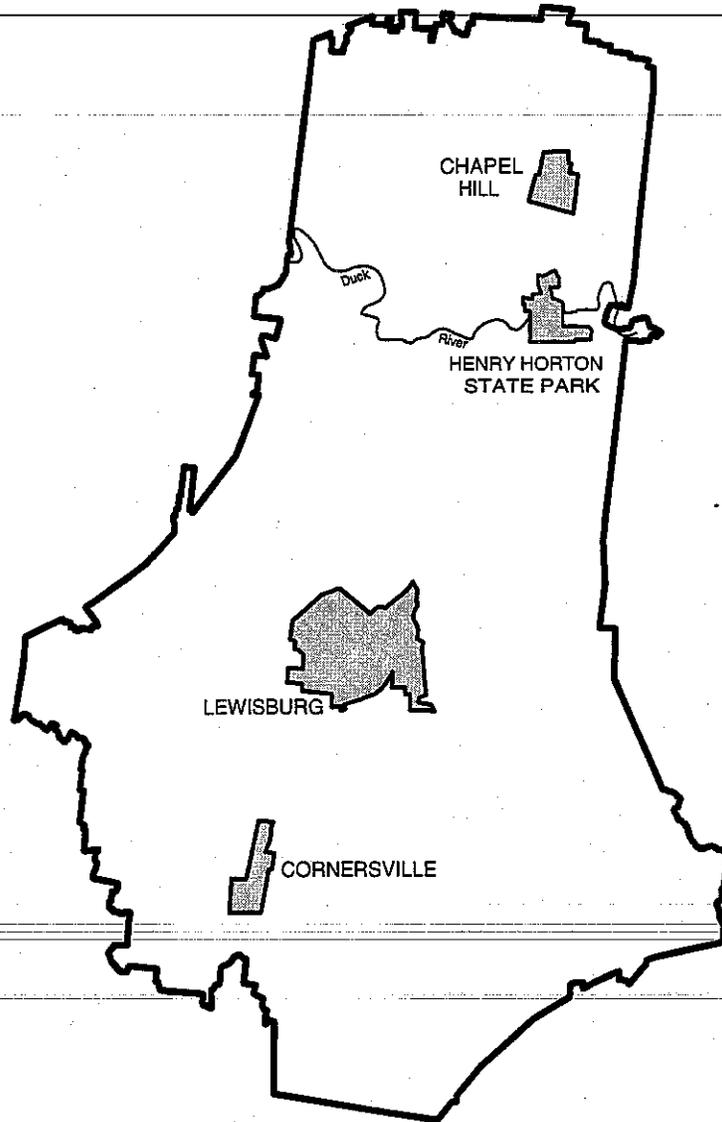
Table II-4  
Public Service  
Separate Collection

County/City	Yard Waste		Rubbish/Bulky Items			Recyclables	
	Once/Week	By Request Anytime	By Request Anytime	Monthly Clean-up	Drop-Off at Convenience Center	Pilot Curbside	Drop-Off
<b>Marshall County</b>							
Chapel Hill, Town of	●						
Cornersville, Town of	●						
Lewisburg, City of		●	●				●
<b>Maury County</b>					●		●
Columbia, City of		●		●		●	
Mount Pleasant, City of		●	●				
Spring Hill, Town of							

Source: Survey of local governments, October & November 1993.

# Marshall County Residential Waste Collection Service Areas

*Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region*



 Public Waste Collection

Private Waste Collection Hauler:

- ① Albert Jones
- ② Tommy Porch
- ③ Volunteer Disposal

Note: Haulers will service customers anywhere in county.



## SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING SYSTEMS

### Summary of Existing Programs

A valid evaluation of source reduction efforts would require an intensive survey of all businesses and institutions. This is not anticipated to be done by the Region in the near future. However, it is anticipated that many businesses will practice source reduction simply to cut costs in resource purchases and waste management costs. The Region will encourage the private sector to implement source reduction methods and will provide educational mediums to teach source reduction methods. The Region will evaluate adopting a sample office waste reduction policy to encourage government offices to adopt.

There are several recycling programs existing within the Region. These programs include drop-off programs and a pilot curbside program. Table II-4 summarizes these programs which are discussed below. Recycling collection sites and processing centers are illustrated on Map 2

*City of Lewisburg* - A drop-off center is located at the Cedar Ridge Landfill. The container is rented from WMX; WMX is contracted to haul the materials to the Williamson County, Materials Recovery Facility. The drop-off center is open during regular landfill hours. A total of 84,220 pounds (42 tons) of recyclable materials were collected and marketed during fiscal year 1993 as shown below.

City of Lewisburg Recycling Program  
Quantities Marketed - Fiscal Year 1993

Material	Tons	Material	Tons
Newspaper	17.9	Aluminum Cans	0.7
Steel Food Cans	1.6	Clear Glass	11.5
Brown Glass	2.8	Green Glass	3.6
HDPE & PET Plastics	4.1	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42.1</b>

*Maury County* - The County provides recycling drop-off centers at its nine (9) convenience centers located throughout the county. In addition, there are three county drop-offs located in the City of Columbia. The recycling program began in late 1990. Materials are collected from the processing facility and hauled to the Maury County baling facility. Some materials are baled and hauled directly to market; other materials are sold to the WMX Recycling Center in Franklin. The materials sold in this program include materials delivered to the County from the City of Columbia's recycling program and from commercial/industrial entities. No quantity records by source are maintained. The quantity information provided below includes recyclables from all three sources.

*City of Columbia* - The City provides a pilot curbside recycling program to approximately 500 households. This program began in late 1989. Once per week newspaper, bi-metal cans, glass, cardboard, plastics and aluminum cans are collected and taken to the Maury County Bale Facility for processing and transport to market. Quantities are included in the following table which represent approximately 600 pounds per week for Columbia.

Maury County and City of Columbia Recycling Programs  
Quantities Marketed - Fiscal Year 1993

Material	Tons	Material	Tons
Mixed Office Paper	9.6	Corrugated Cardboard	528.6
Newspaper	299.2	Computer Paper	13.2
White Ledger Paper	3.1	Clear Glass	94.1
Brown Glass	18.6	Green Glass	23.6
HDPE & PET Plastics	25.3	Steel Food Cans	19.4
White Goods (Appliances)	520.2	Aluminum Cans	12.0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,566.9</b>

*Other Public Recycling Programs* - There are several other small programs in the Region. These include churches, schools and other organizations. A survey of waste generators and their recycling efforts is shown in Table I-11 in Chapter I; this includes some of these programs but not all of them.

### Evaluation of Existing Programs

Source reduction programs in the Region can be bolstered by education. Since source reduction is not as tangible as recycling, it will be important to emphasize source reduction as a very important component of solid waste management. It will be up to the Region to educate itself, its employees, residents and businesses. Local governments' public support of this method of solid waste management will provide greater awareness of source reduction by the general public. Education programs are discussed in Chapter 9.

The recycling programs represent a dedication by many member communities of the Region. However, greater emphasis will be given to a regional approach to take advantage of combined resources. These resources could include a Recycling Coordinator to provide guidance to each county/municipality in developing collection programs, determining which materials to focus upon, locating the most lucrative markets, marketing larger volumes of materials, and determining appropriate processing for markets.

~~Each county will provide at least one recyclable materials collection site. The counties will also evaluate working together in marketing their combined materials to take advantage of economies of scale. This is discussed further in Chapter 6.~~

### WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEMS

A processing facility is defined by the State of Tennessee as a combination of structures, machinery or devices utilized to perform solid waste processing, including other storage and processing areas. The term does not include collection vehicles.

There are several types of facilities which may be classified as processing facilities including composting, material separation and processing, transfer stations, tire shredding, and waste-to-

energy and incineration facilities. The only type of processing facility in the Region is a bale facility which is described below.

### **Composting Facilities**

Currently, there are no composting facilities in the Region. However, the Region may consider the development of a yard waste composting facility in the future:

### **MSW Incineration/Waste-to-Energy**

Currently, there are no facilities in the Region and none are anticipated to be developed.

### **Bale Facilities**

Maury County had permitted a balefill, but has not developed this site. There is a baling operation to bale waste and recyclables. The baled waste is taken to the existing Maury County Landfill. This facility is permitted as part of the Maury County Landfill.

## **DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

### **Class IV Disposal Facilities**

The State defines a Class IV Disposal Facility as a landfill which may be used for the disposal of demolition and construction wastes, certain special wastes having similar characteristics, and waste tires. There is only one Class IV Disposal Facility in the Region as described below.

#### *Maury County Demolition Landfill*

This Class IV facility is owned and operated by Maury County. The facility was permitted February 14, 1990 by permit DML 60-102-0029 to accept demolition waste. The facility is located at the Maury County Class I Balefill facility near Columbia off Highway 7 on Santa Fe Pike. The contact person for this facility is Director of Solid Waste, 1198 Industrial Park Road, Columbia, TN 38401.

Table II-5  
Class IV Disposal Facilities  
Operating and Planned

Operating:

County	Facility/ Location/Closure	Design Capacity (TPY)	Current Use (TPY)	Anticipated Operating Life
Maury County	Maury County Demolition Landfill, Santa Fe Pike, Columbia closure date unknown	unknown	16,210	20+ years
REGION		0	16,210	20+ years

Planned:

County	Facility Location/Closure	Design Capacity (TPY)	Current Use (TPY)	Anticipated Operating Life
Maury County	Maury County Demolition Landfill, Santa Fe Pike, Columbia closure date unknown	unknown	17,000	20+ years
REGION	N/A	0	17,000	20+ years

### Class III Disposal Facilities

The State defines this type of facility as a landfill which is used for the disposal of farming wastes, landscaping and land clearing wastes, and/or certain special wastes having similar characteristics. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation permitting division has stated that since a Class III facility is more secure than a Class IV facility, the Class III can accept Class IV materials if stated on the Class III facility permit application.

Currently, no Class III disposal facilities exist in the Region. One proposed facility is expected to be developed by Sanifill in Marshall County at the Cedar Ridge Landfill site. This facility will consist of an estimated 15-20 acres. Sanifill reports that the facility will accept both Class III and Class IV type materials. Table II-6 provides more detailed information.

Table II-6  
Class III Disposal Facilities  
Operating and Planned

Operating:

County	Facility/ Location/Closure	Design Capacity (TPY)	Current Use (TPY)	Anticipated Operating Life
N/A	N/A	0	0	0
REGION		0	0	0

Planned:

County	Facility Location/Closure	Design Capacity (Total)	Current Use (TPY)	Anticipated Operating Life
Marshall County	Sanifill Class III Disposal Facility, Mooresville Pike, Lewisburg closure date - unknown	750,000	unknown	unknown
REGION	N/A	750,000		

Note: Sanifill reports total design capacity of 3,000,000 cubic yards.

## Class II Disposal Facilities

The State definition of this type facility is a landfill which receives waste which is generated by one or more industrial or manufacturing plants and is used or to be used for the disposal of solid waste generated by such plants. The materials accepted may include industrial, commercial, domestic, institutional, farming, bulky, landscaping/land clearing, construction/demolition, tires, and dead animal wastes. Additionally, a Class II disposal facility may also serve as a monofill for ash disposal from the incineration of municipal solid waste. The Region's Class II facilities are described below. Table II-7 provides a list of existing and proposed facilities.

### *Monsanto Company Landfill*

This Class II facility is owned and operated by the Monsanto Chemical Company. The facility was permitted September 15, 1986 by permit IDL 60-102-0017 to accept demolition materials, other industrial wastes, and sanitary waste. The facility is located at the Monsanto Company facility approximately 2,000 feet southeast of the plant on Highway 50 about four miles from Columbia. The contact person for this facility is Sid Richey, Highway 50 West, Columbia, TN 38401, telephone 615-388-3431.

This company plant closed in October 1986 leaving some small operations. The facility has a remaining life of 25 years. The design capacity was 90,000 cubic yards, and the facility

currently accepts 210 tons or 765 cubic yards per year. The remaining capacity is 50,000 cubic yards as of December 31, 1993.

### *Associated Commodities Landfill*

This Class II facility is owned and operated by the Associated Commodities Smelter Service. The facility was permitted July 1, 1981 by permit IDL 60-102-0032 to accept aluminum slag resulting from the aluminum smelting process. The facility is located east of Arrow Mines Road in Mount Pleasant. The contact person for this facility is J.G. Barrier, P.O. Box 432, Mount Pleasant, TN 38474, telephone, 615-379-7765.

Closure of this facility will be complete by the end of 1994. The facility has not accepted waste since September 1993. A new facility is currently being permitted (see Chapter 8).

### *Occidental Chemical Landfill*

This Class II facility is owned and operated by the Occidental Chemical Corporation, Inc. The facility was permitted December 20, 1984 by permit IDL 60-102-0055 to accept coke fines, plant clean-up, spillage, phosphate fines, small quantities of elemental phosphorous, pond sludge containing phosphate, fines calcium, lime..., scrubber solids with lime, and scrap metal and wood. The facility is located approximately three miles northwest of Columbia on Santa Fe Pike on the Occidental Chemical Corporation plant site. The contact person for this facility is E.W. Floyd, P.O. Box 591, Santa Fe Pike, Columbia, TN 38401, telephone 615-380-5900.

The plant closed in mid-1991 and the current waste disposed is from dismantling. Less than 5,000 tons per year is currently disposed. The landfill will cease operations in October 1996.

### *UCAR Carbon Company Landfill*

This Class II facility is owned and operated by the UCAR Carbon Company. The facility was permitted April 5, 1984 by permit IDL 60-102-0047 to accept carbon dust and scrubber residue. The facility actually consists of two areas known as "site 1" and "site 3." It is located within the UCAR Carbon Company facility in Columbia. The contact person for this facility is Tom Ellis, P.O. Box 513, Columbia, TN 38402, telephone 615-380-4374.

Site 1 currently accepts 5,800 cubic yards per year and had a total design capacity of 261,000 cubic yards. The closure date for this site is the year 2017. Site 3 currently accepts 1,000 cubic yards per year and had a total design capacity of 38,750 cubic yards. The closure date for this site is the year 2000.

Table II-7  
Class II Disposal Facilities  
Existing and Planned

Operating:

County	Facility/ Location/Closure	Design Capacity (Total)	Current Use (TPY)	Anticipated Operating Life
Maury County	Monsanto Company Landfill Monsanto Road, Columbia; closure date - 2019	22,500	210	25 years
Maury County	Associated Commodities Landfill Arrow Mines Rd., Mt. Pleasant closure date - by Dec 1994	30,000	0	N/A
Maury County	Occidental Chemical Landfill Santa Fe Pike, Columbia; closure date - Oct 1996	20,000	5,000	2 years
Maury County	UCAR Carbon Co. Landfill, Santa Fe Pike, Columbia closure date - (site 1) 2017 and (site 3) 2000	75,000	1,700	Site 1 - 23 years Site 3 - 6 years
REGION		147,500	6,910	

Planned:

County	Facility/ Location/Closure	Design Capacity (Total)	Current Use (TPY)	Anticipated Operating Life
Maury County	Monsanto Company Landfill Monsanto Road, Columbia; closure - 2019	22,500	210	25 years
Maury County	Associated Commodities Landfill Arrow Mines Rd., Mt. Pleasant open - 1995; closure - 2021	30,000	0	27 years
Maury County	UCAR Carbon Co. Landfill, Santa Fe Pike, Columbia closure date - (site 1) 2017 and (site 3) 2000	75,000	1,700	Site 1 - 23 years Site 3 - 6 years
Maury County	Rhone-Poulenc Chemical Mt. Joy Rd, near Mt. Pleasant open - 1994; closure date - 2000	25,000	5,000	5 years
REGION		152,500	6,910	

## Class I Disposal Facilities

The State defines a Class I disposal facility as a sanitary landfill which serves a municipal, institutional, and/or rural population and may be used for disposal of domestic, commercial, institutional, municipal, bulky, landscaping/land clearing, industrial, construction/demolition, farm, tires, and dead animal wastes. Table II-8 provides the existing and proposed Class I disposal facilities in the Region. Table II-9 provides the tons disposed at each Class I disposal facility. Table II-10 provides the origin of materials disposed at Class I facilities. Table II-11 provides the waste disposed at Class I facilities which could have been diverted to other facilities. Table II-12 provides the information about existing Class I disposal facilities which will close prior to the year 2003.

Table II-8  
Class I Disposal Facilities

Existing:

County	Facility/Date of Closure/ Location	Permitted Acres	Waste Accepted (TPD)	Remaining Capacity (tons)
Marshall County	Cedar Ridge Landfill/ May 2023/2 miles east of I-65 on Mooresville Pike in Lewisburg	64	150	1,000,000
Maury County	Maury County Landfill/ October 1, 1996 / Industrial Park Road	60	150	100,000

Proposed:

County	Facility/Date of Closure/ Location	Permitted Acres	Waste Accepted (TPD)	Remaining Capacity (tons)
Maury County	Maury County Landfill/unknown/ Industrial Park Road	60	N/A	985,000

Table II-9  
Tons Disposed at Class I Disposal Facilities - 1993

County	Tons Disposed	Population 1993	Waste Disposed Per Capita (TPY)
Marshall County	21,628	22,081	0.98
Maury County	62,661	56,263	1.11
REGION	84,289	78,344	1.08

Source: Landfill records.

Table II-10  
Origin of Solid Waste Disposed at Class I Facilities  
Tons Per Year - 1991

County	Residential	Institutional/ Commercial	Non- Hazardous Industrial	Special	Other	TOTAL
Marshall County	8,055	8,055	10,740	0	0	26,850
Maury County	19,255	13,754	16,501	5,501	0	55,011
REGION	27,310	21,809	27,241	5,501	0	81,861

Table II-11  
Waste Disposed at Class I Disposal Facilities  
Which Could Have Been Diverted  
Tons Per Year - 1991

Facility/Location	Yard Waste	Sewage Sludge	Construction/ Demolition	Tires	White Goods	TOTAL
Marshall County	537	0	10	0	500	1,047
Maury County	0	0	0	0	0	0
REGION	537	0	10	0	500	1,047

Source: Needs Assessment, 1991.

Table II-12  
Existing Class I Disposal Facilities  
Closing Before 2003

Landfill	Location	1993 TPD	1993 TPY	Anticipated Date of Closure
Maury County Landfill	Maury County	159	45,400	10/01/96

Table II-13  
Class I Disposal Capacity  
Existing and Planned for 10 Years

Year	Tons of Capacity		
	Existing	Planned	Total
FY 1993	66,965	0	66,965
FY 1994	67,914	0	67,914
FY 1995	68,084	0	68,084
FY 1996	53,817	12,164	65,981
FY 1997	17,912	48,215	66,127
FY 1998	18,076	48,658	66,734
FY 1999	18,244	49,106	67,350
FY 2000	18,269	49,225	67,494
FY 2001	18,268	49,276	67,544
FY 2002	18,410	49,658	68,068
FY 2003	18,553	50,044	68,597

Note: Planned capacity is new Maury County Landfill.

There are two (2) Class I disposal facilities in the Region: the Maury County in Maury County and the Cedar Ridge Landfill in Marshall County. These are described below.

#### *Maury County Landfill*

This Class I facility is owned and operated by Maury County. Sixty (60) acres were permitted for this facility in 1991 by permit numbered SNL 60-102-0240 and SNL 60-102-0060. The facility is located about 3 miles from U.S. Highway 31 off State Highway 7. The contact person for this facility is Director of Solid Waste, 1198 Industrial Park Road, Columbia, TN 38401.

The facility is open Monday through Friday from 7:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and Saturdays 7:00 A.M. to Noon and is used exclusively by Maury County residents, businesses, and haulers. An estimated 158 tons per day (5.5 days/week) or 45,254 tons per year are estimated for delivery to the facility in fiscal 1993. There are truck scales at this facility. Approximately 35% of this waste is residential, 24% commercial, 1% institutional, and 30% industrial.

The capital cost of this facility was \$1,000,000. The annual operating costs for fiscal year 1991 were \$511,000. The estimated average cost per ton for disposal is \$16. A tipping fee of \$18 per ton is charged. This facility has vertical capacity remaining, and will operate until approximately October 1, 1996.

### *Cedar Ridge Landfill*

This Class I facility is owned and operated by Sanifill of Texas. Sixty-four (64) acres were permitted for this facility on June 1, 1990 by permit numbered SNL 59-102-0238. There are a total of 281 acres included with the property. It is located north of State Route 373 approximately one (1) mile west of Lewisburg in Marshall County. The contact person for this facility is Gregory Orr, 6201 Powers Ferry Road, Suite 150, Atlanta, Georgia 30339, telephone 615-359-9032.

The facility is open Monday through Friday from 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and has a service area including Marshall, Bedford, Lincoln, Giles, Maury, Williamson, and Rutherford Counties. It is anticipated that the service area will be expanded to include 48 counties. An estimated 150 tons per day (5 days/week) or 39,000 tons per year were reported to be delivered to the facility in 1993. There have been truck scales at this facility since July 1993. Approximately 30% of this waste is residential, 22% commercial, 28% institutional, and 20% industrial. The reported remaining life of the landfill is 60 acres with potential for expansion.

### **EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM**

Table II-14 provides the regional solid waste management revenues and expenditures. These figures were gathered from each municipality and county from their solid waste special revenue accounts and enterprise funds. State law provides that any local government providing solid waste services must develop a special revenue account beginning with fiscal year 1993. An enterprise account will also be required for Class I landfills beginning fiscal year 1994. Chart II-1 and Chart II-2 illustrate these revenues and expenditures with pie charts. Table II-15 provides a detailed summary of the Region revenues by municipality and county. This table provides the revenue sources, units charged and fees charged per unit.

Table II-14  
Solid Waste Management Revenues and Expenditures  
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1993

	Chapel Hill	Cornersville	Lewisburg	Marshall County	Total Marshall County
<b>Revenues:</b>					
General Fund Allocations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Property Tax	0	0	0	0	\$0
User Fees	29,237	28,918	476,652	0	\$534,807
Disposal and Tipping Fees	0	0	0	0	\$0
Recyclable Sales Revenues	0	0	0	0	\$0
Landfill Remediation Fund	0	0	811,759	0	\$811,759
Previous Reserve	0	0	59,704	0	\$59,704
Litter Grants	0	0	0	23,687	\$23,687
Other Grants	0	0	0	0	\$0
Other Revenues	0	342	21,348	0	\$21,690
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$29,237</b>	<b>\$29,260</b>	<b>\$1,369,464</b>	<b>\$23,687</b>	<b>\$1,451,648</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Management	\$0	\$0	\$29,335	\$0	\$29,335
Collection/Disposal Contracts	26,525	0	0	0	\$26,525
Collection	0	19,218	369,787	0	\$389,005
Disposal	0	6,924	132,232	0	\$139,156
Recycling Centers	0	0	6,929	0	\$6,929
Class I & IV Landfills	0	0	811,759	0	\$811,759
Incinerator Demolition	0	0	19,422	0	\$19,422
Landfill Closure Reserve	0	0	0	0	\$0
Litter Management	0	0	0	23,687	\$23,687
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$26,525</b>	<b>\$26,142</b>	<b>\$1,369,464</b>	<b>\$23,687</b>	<b>\$1,445,818</b>
<b>Net Revenue/Expenditure</b>	<b>\$2,712</b>	<b>\$3,118</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,830</b>

	Columbia	Mt Pleasant	Spring Hill	Maury County	Total Maury County	TOTAL REGION
<b>Revenues:</b>						
General Fund Allocations	\$1,115,141	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,115,141	\$1,115,141
Property Tax	0	0	0	304,856	\$304,856	\$304,856
User Fees	527,357	184,452	64,724	0	\$776,533	\$1,311,341
Disposal and Tipping Fees	0	0	0	704,223	\$704,223	\$704,223
Recyclable Sales Revenues	0	0	0	34,542	\$34,542	\$34,542
Landfill Remediation Fund	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$811,759
Previous Reserve	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$59,704
Litter Grants	0	0	0	40,626	\$40,626	\$64,313
Other Grants	0	0	0	52,850	\$52,850	\$52,850
Other Revenues	4,352	0	0	27,327	\$31,679	\$53,370
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$1,646,850</b>	<b>\$184,452</b>	<b>\$64,724</b>	<b>\$1,164,424</b>	<b>\$3,060,450</b>	<b>\$4,512,098</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
Management	\$150,411	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,411	\$179,746
Collection/Disposal Contracts	0	0	64,724	0	\$64,724	\$91,249
Collection	1,218,094	144,671	0	295,136	\$1,657,901	\$2,046,906
Disposal	237,417	38,559	0	56,325	\$332,301	\$471,457
Recycling Centers	34,915	0	0	42,881	\$77,796	\$84,725
Class I & IV Landfills	0	0	0	694,904	\$694,904	\$1,506,663
Incinerator Demolition	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$19,422
Landfill Closure Reserve	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Litter Management	0	0	0	40,626	\$40,626	\$64,313
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,640,837</b>	<b>\$183,230</b>	<b>\$64,724</b>	<b>\$1,129,873</b>	<b>\$3,018,663</b>	<b>\$4,464,481</b>
<b>Net Revenue/Expenditure</b>	<b>\$6,014</b>	<b>\$1,222</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$34,551</b>	<b>\$41,787</b>	<b>\$47,617</b>

Chart II-1  
Region Revenues

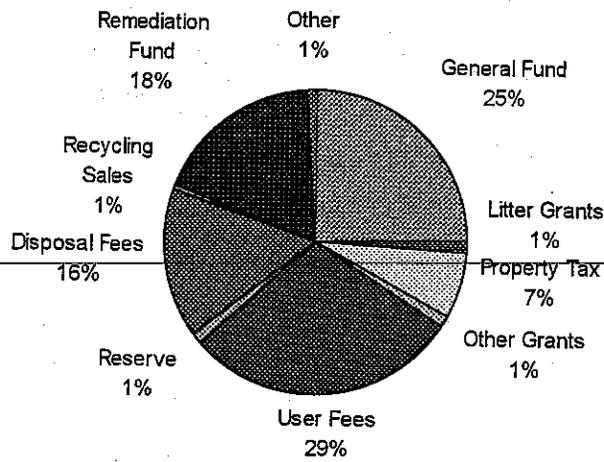


Chart II-2  
Region Expenditures

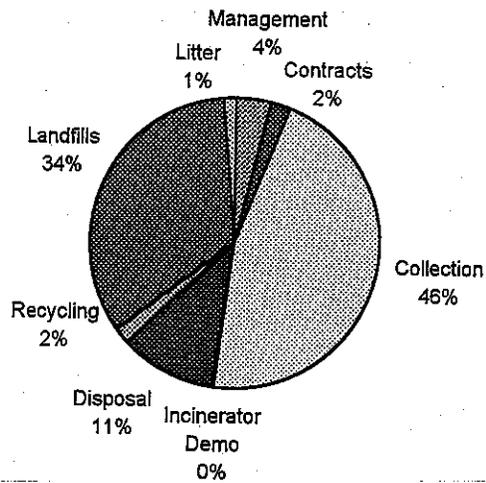


Table II-15  
Revenues for Solid Waste Management  
Detailed Summary - Fiscal Year 1993

MARSHALL COUNTY:

Entity	Revenue Sources	Annual Revenue	No. Units	Fee per Unit
Marshall County	State Litter Grant	\$23,687	-	-
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$23,687</i>	-	-
Chapel Hill	Residential User Fees	\$29,237	419	\$5.83/month
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$29,237</i>	-	-
Cornersville	Commercial User Fees	\$3,600	30	\$10/month
	Residential User Fees	25,660	335	\$6-10/month
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$29,260</i>	-	-
Lewisburg	Commercial User Fees	\$134,136	345	varies
	Residential User Fees	342,516	3,358	\$8.50/month
	Landfill Remediation	811,759	-	-
	Other Revenue	21,348	-	-
	Reserve	59,704	-	-
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$1,369,463</i>	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,451,647</b>		

MAURY COUNTY:

Entity	Revenue Sources	Annual Revenue	No. Units	Fee per Unit
Maury County	Property Tax	\$304,856	381,070,000	\$0.08/100'
	Tipping Fees	704,223	39,644	\$18/ton
	Recyclables Sales	34,542	1,550	varies
	Litter Grant	40,626	-	-
	Other Grants	52,850	-	-
	Other Revenue	27,327	-	-
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$1,164,424</i>	-	-
Columbia	General Fund	\$1,115,141	-	-
	Commercial User Fees	115,499	1,200	varies
	Residential User Fees	406,899	12,000	\$4/month
	User Fee Penalties	4,960	-	-
	Interest	4,352	-	-
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$1,646,851</i>	-	-	
Mount Pleasant	Commercial User Fees	\$63,492	121	varies
	Residential User Fees	\$120,960	1,120	\$9/month
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$184,452</i>	-	-
Spring Hill	Commercial User Fees	\$5,353	45	varies
	Residential User Fees	\$59,371	716	\$6.91/month
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$64,724</i>	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$3,060,450</b>		

Note: The revenue does not always equal the units times the fee per unit. This may occur due to fee exemptions to some households, special agreements for disposal, extra collection pick ups, etc....

## PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Marshall County residents and businesses are provided with education by the 4-H Club which provides programs to its members. This group has also adopted a portion of highway for voluntary litter clean-up. The County's Litter Grant Program provides education through adult education classes and high school classes. The program also provides for educational coloring books, displays, media information, litter bags, and portable ashtrays at the golf course.

Maury County has a C.L.E.A.N. Community which is funded by the City of Columbia and the County's litter grant funds. A part-time employee works with the schools, adopt-a-highway program, Christmas tree chipping, litter control, beautification awards, video loans, public speaking, and educational publications. The Maury County Solid Waste Department also provides many educational and program services.

Both counties have newspapers and radio stations which provide audiences with solid waste information. The following Table II-16 represents schools in the Region which teach about recycling in their curriculum. Map 2 in this chapter provides all school locations. Chapter 9 discusses the adequacy of existing programs and proposed programs.

Table II-16  
School Recycling Curriculum

County	Total Schools	Schools with Recycling Curriculum
Marshall	590	0
Maury	600	0
REGION	1,190	0

## PROBLEM WASTES

There are several types of problem wastes which every county is required to address. These wastes include tires, automotive fluids, and lead-acid batteries. State law requires that every county provide at least one site for the collection of these problem wastes by January 1, 1995 unless adequate collection already exists in the county. In addition, every Class I landfill must provide a temporary storage area for tires; this storage area may be used as the landfill host county's tire collection site.

Currently, Marshall County provides for tire collection at the Cedar Ridge Landfill and Maury County provides tire collection at the Maury County Class IV Landfill. However, there are currently no designated collection sites for automotive fluids or lead-acid batteries in either county.

The current and future management of problem wastes are described in more detail in *Chapter 10 - Problem Wastes*. This includes an implementation schedule to provide collection services and meet State requirement deadlines.

## **STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF EXISTING SYSTEM**

Map 2 provides the location of the Region's current solid waste management system. This includes convenience centers, collection service areas, transfer stations, recycling collection facilities, transportation routes, processing facilities, composting facilities, landfills and educational facilities.

The existing system of the two counties is highly independent. As elsewhere in Tennessee and the country, changing regulations have changed local governments' perspective on solid waste management. Although the counties will continue their independent systems, they will continue working together and evaluating cooperative programs like education.

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The existing landfills allow the counties to continue with individual disposal. The Cedar Ridge Landfill in Marshall County will be expanded by Sanifill. This should provide adequate disposal capacity for the county although unknown quantities of imported waste will be brought to the landfill by a probable service area expansion. The Maury County Landfill will close by October 1, 1996; a new county landfill will open at that time.

Marshall County does not provide any waste collection in the unincorporated areas. The county will develop a convenience center system to fill this service void. Maury County provides nine convenience centers throughout the county and may add other centers.

Waste reduction in Marshall County is provided by a small drop-off program at the Cedar Ridge Landfill. This will be expanded by encouraging greater participation through the education program and by possibly adding drop-off opportunities once a convenience center system is in place. Sanifill will be opening a Class III landfill which will provide Marshall County with a diversion opportunity for waste reduction to the Class I landfill. Maury County provides a county-wide recycling program with drop-off centers at every convenience center. The county also operates a Class IV landfill which will continue operating.

Table II-17 provides the existing and planned waste management capacity for each fiscal year through the year 2003. Table II-18 provides the planned expansion of existing facilities and proposed facilities to manage the Region's waste.

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Table II-17  
Waste Management Capacity  
Existing and Planned for 10 Years

Year	Tons of Capacity		
	Existing	Planned	Total
FY 1993	85,718	0	85,718
FY 1994	89,243	0	89,243
FY 1995	90,058	0	90,058
FY 1996	78,719	12,164	90,883
FY 1997	43,501	48,215	91,716
FY 1998	43,900	48,658	92,558
FY 1999	44,306	49,106	93,412
FY 2000	45,041	49,225	94,266
FY 2001	45,723	49,276	94,999
FY 2002	46,077	49,658	95,735
FY 2003	46,435	50,044	96,479

Note: Reflects closure of existing Maury County Landfill in Oct 1996 and opening of new landfill.

Table II-18  
 Planned Expansion and New Facilities  
 Expected to Operate for 10 Years or More

County	Facility		Location	Date Capacity Available	Permitted Acres Proposed	Design Rate of Waste Accepted (TPY)	Further Potential Expansion
	Name	Expansion					
Marshall	Cedar Ridge Landfill	X	Mooreville Pike				yes
Maury	Maury County Landfill		Industrial Park Road	10/01/96		50,000	yes
Maury	Sanifill Class III Landfill	X	Existing Class I Landfill	01/01/95	15-20	unknown	yes
Maury	Associated Commodities	X	Mt. Pleasant	1995	3	1,000	yes
Maury	Rhone-Poulenc Chemical	X	Mt. Joy Rd.	1994	3	5,000	yes

## CHAPTER 3

## GROWTH TRENDS, WASTE PROJECTIONS AND PRELIMINARY SYSTEM STRUCTURE

### POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECTIONS

Solid waste generation can be projected by evaluating future population and economic changes. A growing population will increase the total waste generation although not the per capita generation. A growing economy which includes new or expanded services, businesses and industries will also increase the total solid waste generation and may increase the per capita generation.

Table III-1 provides the per capita waste generation for each county. The per capita estimate was calculated by gathering disposal, recycling, and unmanaged waste quantities for the last fiscal year. The preferable data for this estimate is weighed waste and this was included where available. Table III-2 projects this per capita generation utilizing population projections developed by the University of Tennessee. The population projections were provided in Chapter 1. Table III-3 takes this data and adjusts the waste projections for economic growth. The economic growth was determined by the growth for the State in 1991 which was 3.2%.

Table III-1  
Solid Waste Generation Per Capita  
Tons Per Year - Fiscal Year 1993

County	Total Annual Waste Generated	Projected Population 1993	Annual Per Capita Generation Tons/Person/Year
Marshall County	21,628	22,081	0.98
Maury County	64,090	56,263	1.14
REGION	85,718	78,344	1.09

Sources: Table II-1

Table III-2  
 Projected Solid Waste Generation  
 Adjusted for Population Growth  
 Tons Per Year

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marshall County	21,869	22,102	22,337	22,575	22,814
Maury County	64,630	65,125	65,624	66,127	66,633
REGION	86,500	87,227	87,961	88,701	89,447

County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Marshall County	23,057	23,300	23,538	23,778	24,019
Maury County	67,143	67,652	68,041	68,429	68,818
REGION	90,201	90,952	91,580	92,206	92,837

Source: Table III-1 and Table I-7.

Table III-3  
 Projected Solid Waste Generation  
 Adjusted for Population and Economic Growth  
 Tons Per Year

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marshall County	22,561	22,816	23,074	23,335	23,599
Maury County	66,681	67,242	67,808	68,381	68,959
REGION	89,243	90,058	90,883	91,716	92,558

County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Marshall County	23,868	24,136	24,401	24,668	24,938
Maury County	69,544	70,130	70,598	71,067	71,541
REGION	93,412	94,266	94,999	95,735	96,479

## **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

Table III-3 provides the waste which will have to be managed by the Region. The total waste stream is estimated to be 89,243 tons in 1994 and increasing to 96,479 tons in 2003. This includes materials which may be reduced by source reduction, recycling, or diversion from Class I facilities by current and anticipated waste reduction efforts to meet the State goal of 25% waste reduction by 1996.

Table III-4 provides the estimated waste which will require Class I disposal for the ten (10) year period. In order to determine ten (10) year Class I disposal volumes it was necessary to estimate how much waste material would likely be reduced from the total waste stream over the next ten (10) years and determine how it would be managed. Estimates for waste reduction were developed by evaluating current programs and resources for waste reduction programs in each county. Table III-4 provides the waste generation after waste reduction. This waste will require Class I disposal. It is estimated that 68,360 tons will require Class I disposal in 1994. This quantity is estimated to increase to 68,597 tons by the year 2003.

Table III-4  
Projected Solid Waste Requiring Disposal  
at Class I Disposal Facilities or Incinerators  
Tons Per Year

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marshall County	20,508	20,425	19,794	19,838	20,020
Maury County	47,852	47,659	46,187	46,289	46,714
<b>REGION</b>	<b>68,360</b>	<b>68,084</b>	<b>65,981</b>	<b>66,127</b>	<b>66,734</b>

County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Marshall County	20,205	20,248	20,263	20,420	20,579
Maury County	47,145	47,246	47,281	47,648	48,018
<b>REGION</b>	<b>67,350</b>	<b>67,494</b>	<b>67,544</b>	<b>68,068</b>	<b>68,597</b>

### PRELIMINARY SYSTEM DESIGN

The Region will develop an integrated solid waste management system consisting of source reduction, recycling, composting, at least one Class IV landfill, problem waste diversion, and at least one Class I landfill. The following Table III-5 provides the anticipated management of all materials by 1996.

Table III-5  
Proposed Management  
of Total Regional Waste Stream in 1995

County	Source Reduction	Recycling	Composting	Diversion to Class IV	Class I Disposal
Marshall	unquantifiable	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%
Maury	unquantifiable	6.0%	0.0%	25.3%	68.7%
<b>REGION</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>75.6%</b>

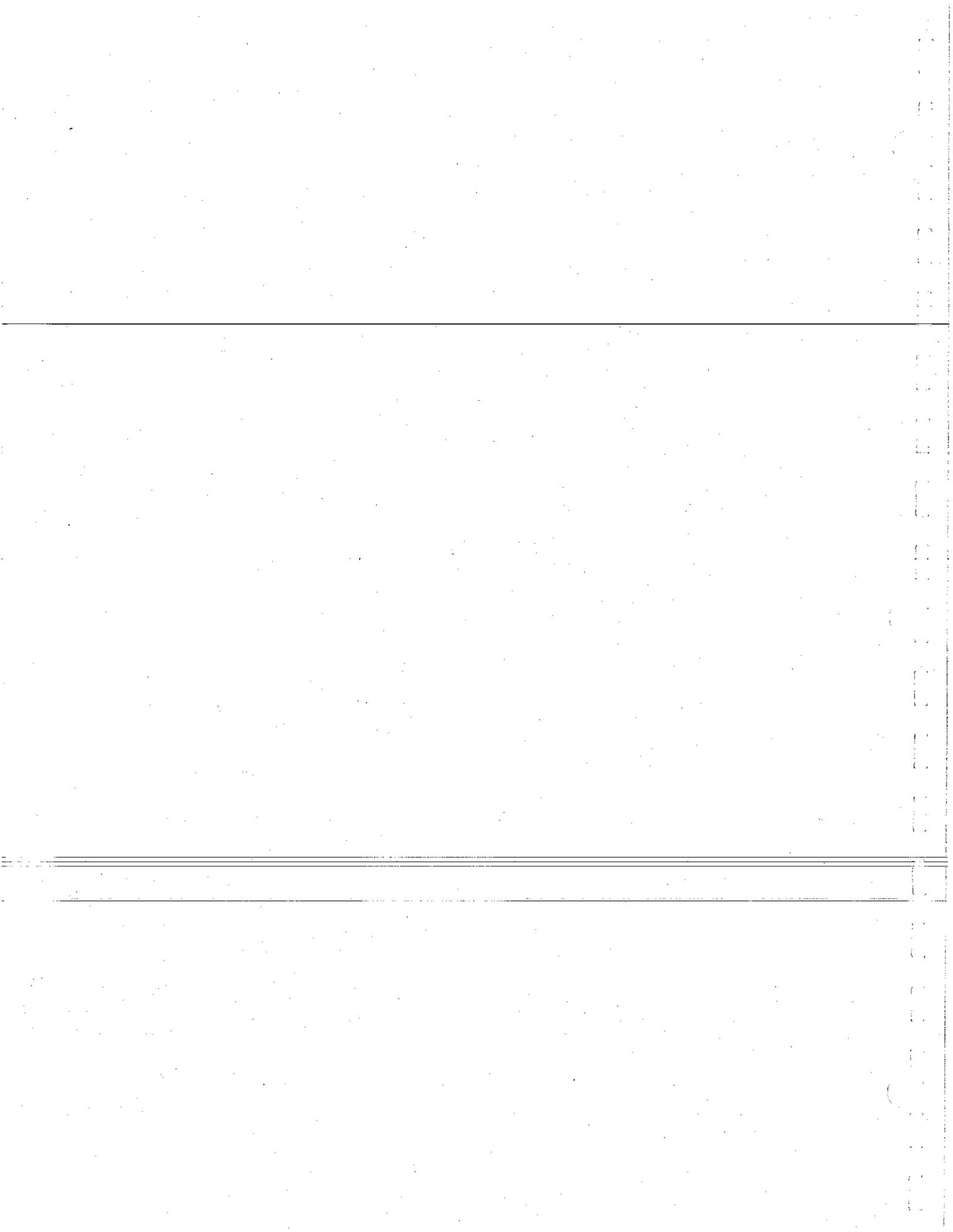
### EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR THE REGION

Each component of this system must be evaluated for need, economic viability, compatibility, and desirability. The need evaluation will include determining the estimated quantities of waste generated, types of materials, and programs/facilities required to manage that generation.

The economic viability evaluation will include an assessment of each components cost and revenue to enable economic comparison of alternatives. This assessment will include capital costs, operating costs, potential revenues, and markets for materials.

The compatibility evaluation will include an analysis of the existing system to determine if that system will be maintained, what new components must be added to complement the existing system, and what current components may be discontinued. This evaluation will be highly dependent upon how much independence the counties wish to retain.

Desirability of a system will in part be determined by public perception. This plan is to represent the will of the public which will be served by the proposed solid waste management system. Public participation is necessary to determine the wishes of the Region residents as well as to educate the public about the alternatives and consequences in choosing or not choosing them.



## CHAPTER 4

## WASTE REDUCTION

### BASE YEAR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

The goal of the State of Tennessee is to reduce by 25% the amount of solid waste disposed of at municipal solid waste (MSW) facilities: Class I landfills and MSW incinerators. The establishment of a base year and waste generated during that year per capita is necessary to provide a starting point for measurement of waste reduction per capita.

The University of Tennessee (UT) developed estimates of waste disposal for each county in the year 1989. The State will recognize other baseline data if a county can show that it has better data than provided by the 1989 study. Marshall and Maury Counties requested amendments to the UT estimates which were granted approval by the State as shown in Appendix B.

The following Table IV-1 provides the estimated base year disposal for each county. This is the total quantity of waste which must be reduced per capita by December 31, 1995.

Table IV-1  
Base Year Class I Waste Disposal

County	Base Year	Base Year Population	Base Year Waste Disposal (Tons)	
			Total	Per Capita
Marshall	1989	21,500	25,366	1.18
Maury	1989	55,900	63,726	1.14
<b>REGION</b>	-	<b>77,400</b>	<b>89,092</b>	<b>1.15</b>

### WASTE REDUCTION TARGET FOR DECEMBER 31, 1995

Table IV-1 provides the baseline per capita waste disposal which must be reduced by December 31, 1995. A 25% reduction of this waste represents 0.288 annual tons per capita. The estimated total waste reduction in 1995 must be at least 22,948 tons (0.288 x 1995 regional population) to meet the goal. The actual test for achieving waste reduction will be disposal records at Class I facilities, and a comparison of the 1989 base year disposal and the 1995 disposal. The following Table IV-2 illustrates that the Region has achieved a 26% waste reduction in fiscal year 1993.

Table IV-2  
Waste Increase  
1989 and 1993

County	Class I Disposal Annual Tons Per Capita		Waste Reduction Per Capita	
	1989	1993	TPY	%
Marshall County	1.18	0.98	0.20	17%
Maury County	1.14	0.81	0.33	29%
<b>REGION</b>	1.15	0.85	0.30	26%

Although disposal records will determine waste reduction, it is important to evaluate waste reduction program records as well. This documentation is a valuable planning tool for counties and regions to determine what programs are successful and what areas should be focused on for encouraging expansion.

Table IV-3 provides the tonnages of materials which are estimated to be reduced by year through the year 2003. The first tonnage column shows the total estimated waste generation for each year. The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh tonnage columns show how the total waste generation will be managed by year. The types of management are unmanaged yard waste, burned yard waste, yard waste composting, recycled, Class IV disposal, and Class I disposal.

*Recycled:* There are currently several recycling programs in the Region. The Region Board will attempt to work with these programs to improve and expand their services. There may also be an evaluation of developing a more regionalized program to encompass the existing programs. The Maury County and its municipal programs work together in processing and marketing.

*Class IV Disposal:* Currently, the only Class IV landfill is operated by Maury County. The total Class IV materials was estimated by evaluating records from the Maury County Class IV Disposal Facility.

*Class I Disposal:* The estimated quantities for Class I disposal are the remaining tons after all waste reduction efforts.

The final column in the table represents the annual waste reduction of Class I disposal per capita compared to the 1989 estimate of 1.15 annual tons per person. The State's 25% waste reduction goal is met by the Interlocal Region in 1995 as required. The waste reduction will continue to increase as participation increases in waste reduction programs.

Other types of waste reduction will occur in the Region as well. The Education Coordinator (see Chapter 9 - Public Information and Education) will work with residential and non-residential sectors to teach and encourage source reduction methods. In addition, problem wastes will be diverted from Class I disposal by recycling or diversion methods.

Table IV-3  
Estimated Waste Management and Class I Waste Disposal Reduction

Year	Total Waste Generation		Recycled <sup>1</sup>		Class III Disposal <sup>2</sup>		Class IV Disposal <sup>3</sup>		Class I Disposal <sup>4</sup>		Total Class I Waste Reduction Per Capita <sup>5</sup>	
	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
1993	85,718	100.0%	2,543	3.0%	0	0.0%	16,210	18.9%	66,965	78.1%	0.30	26%
1994	89,243	100.0%	4,016	4.5%	0	0.0%	16,867	18.9%	68,360	76.6%	0.28	25%
1995	90,058	100.0%	4,953	5.5%	0	0.0%	17,021	18.9%	68,084	75.6%	0.30	26%
1996	90,883	100.0%	4,999	5.5%	2,726	3.0%	17,177	18.9%	65,981	72.6%	0.33	29%
1997	91,716	100.0%	5,503	6.0%	2,751	3.0%	17,334	18.9%	66,127	72.1%	0.33	29%
1998	92,558	100.0%	5,553	6.0%	2,777	3.0%	17,493	18.9%	66,734	72.1%	0.33	29%
1999	93,412	100.0%	5,605	6.0%	2,802	3.0%	17,655	18.9%	67,350	72.1%	0.33	29%
2000	94,266	100.0%	6,127	6.5%	2,828	3.0%	17,816	18.9%	67,494	71.6%	0.34	29%
2001	94,999	100.0%	6,650	7.0%	2,850	3.0%	17,955	18.9%	67,544	71.1%	0.34	30%
2002	95,735	100.0%	6,701	7.0%	2,872	3.0%	18,094	18.9%	68,068	71.1%	0.34	30%
2003	96,479	100.0%	6,754	7.0%	2,894	3.0%	18,235	18.9%	68,597	71.1%	0.34	30%

Source: Based on Table IV-6 and historical percentages of reduction by type program.

Note: Source Reduction and Incentives by the Government may cause waste reduction; however, the Region will not include them for planning purposes as this reduction would be impossible to quantify. It is also important to note that waste reduction will be estimated from Class I disposal only, not from recycling, composting, or diversion records.

<sup>1</sup> The current known recycling quantities (residential and non-residential) are expected to increase due to education and encouragement. The quantities are then anticipated to stabilize.

<sup>2</sup> Sanifill will develop a Class III disposal facility by January 1, 1996 in Marshall County.

<sup>3</sup> The Maury County Class IV facility is expected to accept the same percentage of the total Region waste.

<sup>4</sup> Class I disposal is the remainder of waste generation after diversion to all other management programs.

<sup>5</sup> Class I disposal waste reduction is calculated by comparing each year's per capita Class I disposal to the 1989 per capita Class I disposal of 1.15 tons. The projected populations are shown in Chapter 1 as Table I-7.

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## METHODS FOR MEETING THE WASTE REDUCTION TARGET

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The State of Tennessee has developed waste reduction regulations which outline those activities which will be considered waste reduction. There are several methods as described below. However, it is important to note that the State will include waste reduction only from programs that began in 1985 or after.

1. *Source Reduction* - This should be the primary focus of any waste management education program. Source reduction includes activities that reduce the toxicity or quantity of discarded materials before products are purchased, used, or discarded. This includes design, manufacture, and acquisition of materials so as to reduce the quantity and toxicity of waste produced at the place of origin. It can also include backyard composting and changing consumer habits to reduce packaging waste and toxicity of discarded products such as cleaners.
2. *Recycling* - Recycling is the transforming or remanufacturing of waste materials into usable or marketable materials or products. This involves collection, storage, processing, and marketing materials. The State of Tennessee will not consider materials recycled unless the materials are marketed for recycling, or are stored for recycling at a facility and at least 75% of the stored material is marketed within the succeeding twelve (12) months.
3. *Composting* - This is actually a form of recycling which is a controlled method breaking down putrescible wastes through microbic action rendering a material offering a non-hazardous product to be used for various land applications. Typically, composting is utilized for yard wastes although mixed municipal solid waste (MSW) can be composted as well. Composting will not be considered as waste reduction unless there is a market for the finished product. This can include use by local government.
4. *Diversion* - Any MSW diverted from a Class I facility (landfill or incinerator) to a Class III or Class IV landfill may be counted as waste reduction.
5. *Problem Waste Diversion* - The diversion of waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries, household hazardous wastes, and other problem wastes from a Class I disposal facility for recycling constitutes waste reduction. Problem wastes diverted and stored for recycling at a management facility until marketed qualifies as waste reduction.
6. *Mulching* - Any non-treated wood waste that may be converted to mulch will be considered waste reduction if it is marketed.

Those practices that will **not** be considered waste reduction include:

- **Incineration** (however, incineration for fuel of Class IV type wastes such as pallets can be considered for waste reduction per the State);
- **Unmarketed compost;**

- **Unmarketed recyclables** (other than problem wastes and stored for recycling without being marketed as prescribed by Rule 1200-1-7-.09(2)(c) and as noted above); and
- **Illegal or unauthorized storage or disposal of municipal solid waste.**

## STRATEGY FOR MEETING THE STATE WASTE REDUCTION GOAL

The Region is committed to reducing their waste stream as much as feasibly possible. This is the Region's goal not only to comply with the State mandate (which it has already exceeded), but to attempt to reduce the costs of their solid waste management, and to provide an environmentally safe and sound solid waste management system. The Region has considered all forms of waste reduction as discussed below.

### Source Reduction

This type of waste reduction is perhaps the most important form of waste reduction as it eliminates waste *before* its generation; this then eliminates the need for management. However, it is also the most difficult type of waste reduction to measure. This may be changing since there is an ever increasing awareness about the need for source reduction and its benefits. Manufacturers may be the most inclined to track their waste volumes before and after implementing source reduction programs.

The Region will include source reduction in its public information and education program. The institutional, commercial, and industrial sectors will be advised about ways to save production and waste management costs through source reduction. The residential sector will also be provided with source reduction information which they can utilize in their homes: backyard composting, reuse of materials, buying in bulk, non-toxic alternatives to household cleaners....

In addition, government offices will be encouraged to adopt office policies to reduce the volume of waste generated in their offices. These policies may include copying on both sides of paper, keeping file copies on computer disks only, buying locally to avoid accumulating waste mail packaging, and buying recycled products.

### Recycling

Several recycling programs are currently available in the Region. Public programs exist in each of the two counties. Each county will expand their recycling programs, and the Region will market the materials cooperatively to take advantage of larger quantities and cooperative processing and quality controls.

The non-residential sectors will be encouraged to begin or expand existing recycling programs and to participate in the public programs where appropriate. A non-residential recycling survey has shown that recycling programs have been implemented in many businesses in the Region. The results of the survey are provided in Chapter 1.

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## **Composting**

No yard waste composting is occurring in the Region communities. Currently, the State allows the disposal of Region yard waste at the Maury County Class IV Landfill.

## **Diversion**

There is currently an estimated 16,210 tons of waste diverted to a Class IV facility. This is occurring at the Maury County Demolition Landfill. No other public Class III or Class IV landfills exist in the Region.

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## **Problem Waste Diversion**

Every county is required to provide for the collection and management of three problem wastes: tires, lead-acid batteries, and automotive fluids. This will be accomplished prior to the State mandated deadline of January 1, 1995.

The diversion of any of these materials from a Class I facility will count toward waste reduction. In addition, any other problem waste diversion will be included in the waste reduction estimate as well. Other problem wastes which the Region counties will address are white goods (appliances) and household hazardous waste.

## **Mulching**

This type of waste reduction would require the purchase of equipment to process waste wood. It is not anticipated at this time that the Region counties will provide this service. However, if the counties develop a yard waste composting program in the future, they may consider developing a complementary mulching program as well.

## **Waste Reduction Incentives and Disincentives**

The Region will consider adoption of regulatory bans to keep yard wastes and white goods (appliances) out of Class I disposal facilities. This is to provide yard wastes for potential composting programs, and appliances to be used in the Region's white goods recycling program.

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The counties may also consider the imposition of a volume-based waste fee. This could entail the development of a county-authorized garbage bag or sticker system. The bag (maybe in a bright color to be distinguished from store-bought bags) or sticker (to be placed on the bags) must be purchased from a county-authorized agent. The authorized agent could be a utility company or grocery store. This system will provide that the waste generator pays for his or her waste by the number of bags of waste that must be disposed. This system curtails the need for expensive equipment to weigh and record the waste generated by each generator.

## Summary

Table IV-4 provides the estimated waste reduction by material. A previous table in chapter 2 (Table II-2) provided the estimated current waste characterization. The materials in that table were analyzed to estimate the probable quantities of each material that might be reduced, recycled, or diverted in 1995. Although this is a rough estimate at this time, future plans may be able to project more accurate figures once more Region recycling programs are underway and more historical records are available. Currently, these figures are based upon existing programs that have existed for at least two years.

Table IV-4  
Projected Waste Reduction by Material  
1995

Waste Category	Percent Reduction of Total Waste	Total Region Generation Tons Per Year	Tons Reduced
Paper & Paperboard	45.00%	34,287	15,429
Glass	15.00%	6,000	900
Ferrous Metals	45.00%	5,572	2,507
Aluminum	45.00%	1,200	540
Other Non-Ferrous Metals	35.00%	514	180
Plastics	2.00%	6,857	137
Rubber & Leather	0.00%	2,143	0
Textiles	0.00%	1,800	0
Wood	15.00%	3,086	463
Food Waste	10.00%	6,343	634
Yard Waste	8.00%	15,086	1,207
Misc. Inorganic Waste	5.00%	1,286	64
Other	5.00%	1,457	73
<b>REGION</b>		<b>85,718</b>	<b>21,974</b>

Another way of looking at recycling and its future is to evaluate the sources of such programs. Table IV-5 shows the total tons which are estimated to be recycled in 1995 by sector. Current programs were evaluated to determine the current tonnages recycled by the residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sectors. A survey of the non-residential sectors has assisted in generating these numbers. These numbers were then projected to represent anticipated total 1995 recycling estimates.

Table IV-5  
Projected Waste Reduction by Economic Sector  
Tons Per Year - 1995

County	Residential		Commercial		Institutional		Industrial		Total Reduction
	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	
Marshall	10%	300	15%	450	15%	450	60%	1,800	3,000
Maury	10%	1,897	15%	2,846	15%	2,846	60%	11,384	18,974
REGION	10%	2,197	15%	3,296	15%	3,296	60%	13,184	21,974

Projected waste reduction by year is necessary to anticipate how much material must be managed by recycling, composting, and diversion methods. It is also necessary to estimate how much remaining materials must be managed as waste for disposal. Table IV-6 projects the estimated waste reduction by year from 1994 - 2003.

Table IV-6  
Projected Waste Reduction by Year  
Tons Per Year

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marshall County	2,187	2,391	2,462	2,672	2,746
Maury County	19,141	19,583	19,713	20,165	20,301
REGION	21,329	21,974	22,175	22,837	23,047

County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Marshall County	2,822	3,039	3,283	3,386	3,491
Maury County	20,438	20,904	21,322	21,409	21,497
REGION	23,260	23,944	24,605	24,795	24,988

## IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, BUDGET, AND PROGRESS REPORTS

The progress reports will be the responsibility of each county and the Region. These reports must be filed with the appropriate regional representative to be submitted to the State each year. Each county will maintain waste reduction records by tracking sales of recyclable/reusable materials and maintaining records of diverted wastes; each county will also be responsible for maintaining records of wastes disposed in Class I facilities. The Regional Coordinator or some other regional representative will assist counties in developing this information for a regional report to the State.

The implementation schedule and budget for these waste reduction programs are provided in other chapters. Recycling is addressed in Chapter 6; Waste Diversion is addressed in Chapter 8; Education is addressed in Chapter 9; and Problem Wastes are addressed in Chapter 10. Each of these chapters provides an implementation schedule and budget for these waste reduction components. In addition, a comprehensive implementation schedule and budget are provided in Chapter 11 and the Executive Summary.

## CHAPTER 5

# WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

## CURRENT COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The current collection and transportation system was discussed in Chapter 2. All governmental units provide door-to-door collection except as follows: Marshall County does not provide any public waste collection to the unincorporated areas; and Maury County provides nine (9) convenience centers.

## EVALUATION OF CURRENT SYSTEM

An evaluation of this system shows that adequate collection service is provided throughout the Region. The State's proposed convenience center regulations require that at least 90% of each county shall be within the service area of a solid waste collector. If less than 90% have access to collection, the county is required to provide at least one convenience center or a higher level of collection service.

Marshall County does not provide any collection services for household waste. Private hauler information shows that at least 90% of Marshall County is within a service area for collection. Map 3 in Chapter 2 provides the collection service areas in Marshall County which are 100%. Table V-1 provides the number of households which are located in collection service areas as well as the number that are estimated to be actually subscribing for service. This information was gathered from the State's Waste Flow report and discussions with Sanifill Hauling. Map 4 shows the existing waste collection and transportation facilities as well as the existing movement of waste in the Region. This system is not expected to change except that Marshall County will provide a convenience center system beginning by January 1, 1996. These proposed centers are shown on the map.

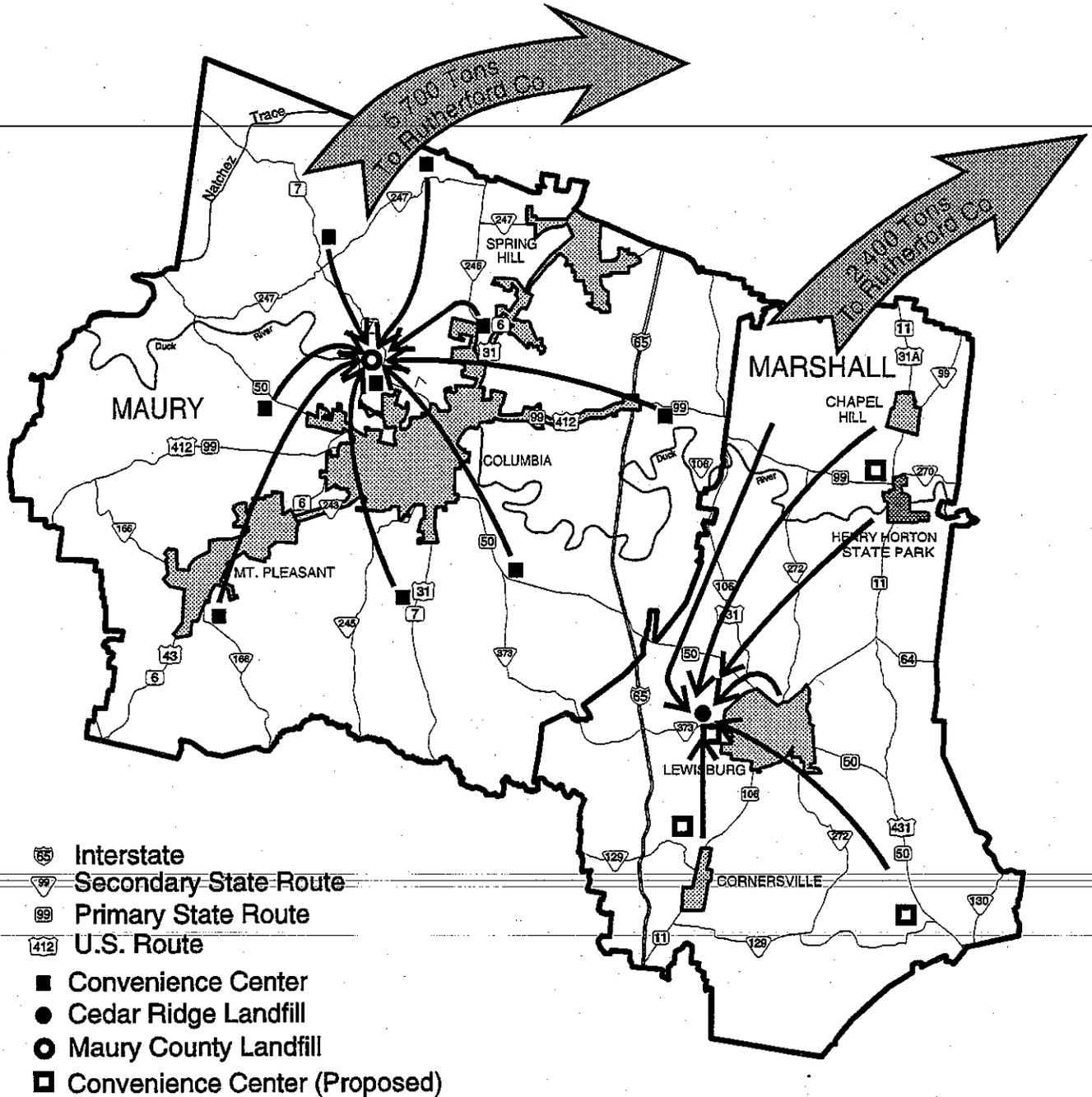
Table V-1  
Households in Waste Collection Service Areas  
and Households Subscribing for Service

County	Total	Households in Service Area		Households Subscribing	
		No.	%	No.	%
Marshall	8,268	8,268	100.00%	5,362	64.85%
Maury	20,608	20,608	100.00%	20,608	100.00%
<b>REGION</b>	<b>28,876</b>	<b>28,876</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>25,970</b>	<b>89.94%</b>

Source: State Waste  
Flow Report

# Waste Collection and Transportation

## Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region



**MEETING THE COLLECTION NEEDS**

Although all areas without public collection have access to private collection, Marshall County will provide a convenience center system by January 1, 1996 to ensure that adequate collection is provided. Four (4) convenience centers will be located throughout the county including one at the Cedar Ridge Landfill. The county will contract with Sanifill to develop and operate these centers.

The State of Tennessee requires that a county provide a minimum level of service if there is less than 90% collection coverage provided by the private and public sector. Convenience centers are an acceptable minimum level of service when provided in numbers adequate to serve all residents. The number of convenience centers required is determined by service area in square miles or by population from most recent census data. The service area is the number of square miles in the county minus federal/state lands and reservations, forestry reserves held by wood processing industry, federally managed water bodies or rivers, and municipal corporations served by mandatory collection. The minimum number of centers is determined by dividing the service area square miles by one hundred, eighty (180) square miles. These convenience center regulations are proposed and expected to be approved "as is" this fall.

The determination of minimum number of centers by population is provided by dividing service area population by 12,000. All calculations are to be rounded to the nearest whole number. The following is the minimum number of convenience centers which are required for Marshall County determined by the population of areas not served by the public sector. Although only one center is required, Marshall County will provide four (4) centers.

	<b>1990 Relevant Population</b>	<b>Determination Factor</b>	<b>Centers Required</b>
Marshall County	9,703	12,000	1

**MEETING THE TRANSPORTATION NEEDS**

The Region Board evaluated options for working together to provide collection, transportation and disposal as a region. The Board also evaluated continuation of the existing system providing these services individually. It was determined that since each county has an existing Class I landfill that they would continue with their existing system of direct hauling waste from the point of generation or convenience center to the disposal facility unless unforeseen conditions occur that would result in the Board re-evaluating its options.

**INTEGRATION OF OTHER MATERIAL COLLECTION**

Maury County provides recycling drop-off at each of its convenience centers. Marshall County will evaluate this option.

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## **STAFFING AND TRAINING**

The existing staffing will provide the collection and transportation needs of the Region. Marshall County will be adding convenience centers which will be staffed by Sanifill employees.

## **COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION BUDGET**

The following Table V-2 provides the collection and transportation budget for the next ten (10) years. This includes the waste collection costs and transportation costs.

## **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

The following Table V-3 provides the implementation schedule providing collection and transportation throughout the Region.

## **RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES WITHIN THE REGION**

The waste collection and transportation responsibility will remain with each individual municipality and county.

## **SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Map 4 provides the location of all existing and proposed elements of the Region's collection and transportation system. This includes the proposed flow of the estimated 1995 Class I waste stream to management and disposal destinations.

The current system will remain with the addition of a convenience center system in Marshall County to provide greater collection service.

Table V-2  
Collection and Transportation Budget  
by Fiscal Year

Activity	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Expenditures:</b>										
Contract Service Collection	\$94,443	\$97,748	\$101,169	\$104,710	\$108,375	\$112,168	\$116,094	\$120,158	\$124,363	\$128,716
Door-to-Door Collection	1,482,983	1,534,888	1,588,609	1,644,210	1,701,758	1,761,319	1,822,965	1,886,769	1,952,806	2,021,154
Convenience Centers	296,523	406,901	317,643	328,760	340,267	352,176	364,502	377,260	390,464	404,130
Pickup and Transfer	295,774	306,126	316,841	327,930	339,407	351,287	363,582	376,307	389,478	403,110
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,169,723</b>	<b>\$2,345,663</b>	<b>\$2,324,262</b>	<b>\$2,405,611</b>	<b>\$2,489,807</b>	<b>\$2,576,950</b>	<b>\$2,667,144</b>	<b>\$2,760,494</b>	<b>\$2,857,111</b>	<b>\$2,957,110</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>										
General Fund Allocations	\$889,586	\$920,722	\$952,947	\$986,300	\$1,020,821	\$1,056,550	\$1,093,529	\$1,131,802	\$1,171,416	\$1,212,415
Property & Business Tax	542,431	561,416	581,065	601,403	622,452	644,238	666,786	690,123	714,278	739,277
User Fees	737,706	763,526	790,249	817,908	846,534	876,163	906,829	938,568	971,418	1,005,417
Convenience Center Grants	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$2,169,723</b>	<b>\$2,345,663</b>	<b>\$2,324,262</b>	<b>\$2,405,611</b>	<b>\$2,489,807</b>	<b>\$2,576,950</b>	<b>\$2,667,144</b>	<b>\$2,760,494</b>	<b>\$2,857,111</b>	<b>\$2,957,110</b>
<b>Net Revenue/Expenditure</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Note 1.) Fiscal Year 1993-1994 based upon actual fiscal year 1992-1993 information collected unless otherwise noted.

Note 2.) Inflation estimated at 3.5% annually.

Note 3.) The "Contract Service Collection" expenditure assumes 70% of the collection and disposal contracts reported in fiscal year 1992-1993 is for collection. The remainder of the contract cost is reflected in the disposal budget in Chapter 8.

Note 4.) The "Convenience Centers" expense in fiscal year 1994-1995 includes a \$50,000 land purchase in Marshall County for the development of the county's convenience center system and a \$50,000 upgrade to the existing convenience center system in Many County. There will be no operation cost to Marshall County as this service will be provided at no fee by Sanifill.

Note 5.) The "Pickup and Transfer" expense represents Many County pickup of convenience center waste and haul to landfill. It also includes some other collection. Taken from 1993-1994 budget.

Note 6.) The "Convenience Center Grants" revenue represents a \$50,000 per county grant for convenience center development or upgrade.

Note 7.) This budget table represents planning figures only. These figures will be re-evaluated annually to consider changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management technologies.

Note 8.) This table contains mathematical formulas which may produce minor totaling errors due to rounding.

Table V-3  
Collection and Transportation  
Implementation Schedule

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999-2003	
	Quarters	Quarters										
1 Municipalities Provide for Collection of Solid Waste												
2 Marshall County Designs Convenience Center System												
3 Maury County Registers Convenience Centers with the State												
4 Marshall County Registers Convenience Centers with the State												
5 Marshall County Applies for State Convenience Center Grants												
6 Maury County Applies for State Convenience Center Grants												
7 Marshall County Begins Operation of Convenience Centers												
8 Maury County Upgrades Existing Convenience Centers												
9 Provide Annual Regional Collection Reports to the State												

<i>Five-Year Milestone Achievements</i>	<i>Date</i>
Marshall County Provides Waste Collection	01/01/95
Maury County Upgrades Convenience Centers	01/01/95

## CHAPTER 6

**RECYCLING****REGIONAL NEEDS FOR RECYCLING SYSTEM**

The Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region has several public recycling programs currently operating. In addition, there are several commercial, institutional, and industrial entities who have implemented some recycling. The public programs were briefly described in Chapter 2; private non-residential recycling survey results are provided Table I-11 in Chapter 1. The following Table V-1 provides the existing public recycling programs as well as quantities recycled in fiscal year 1993. Map 5 provides the location of existing recycling programs which will continue operation.

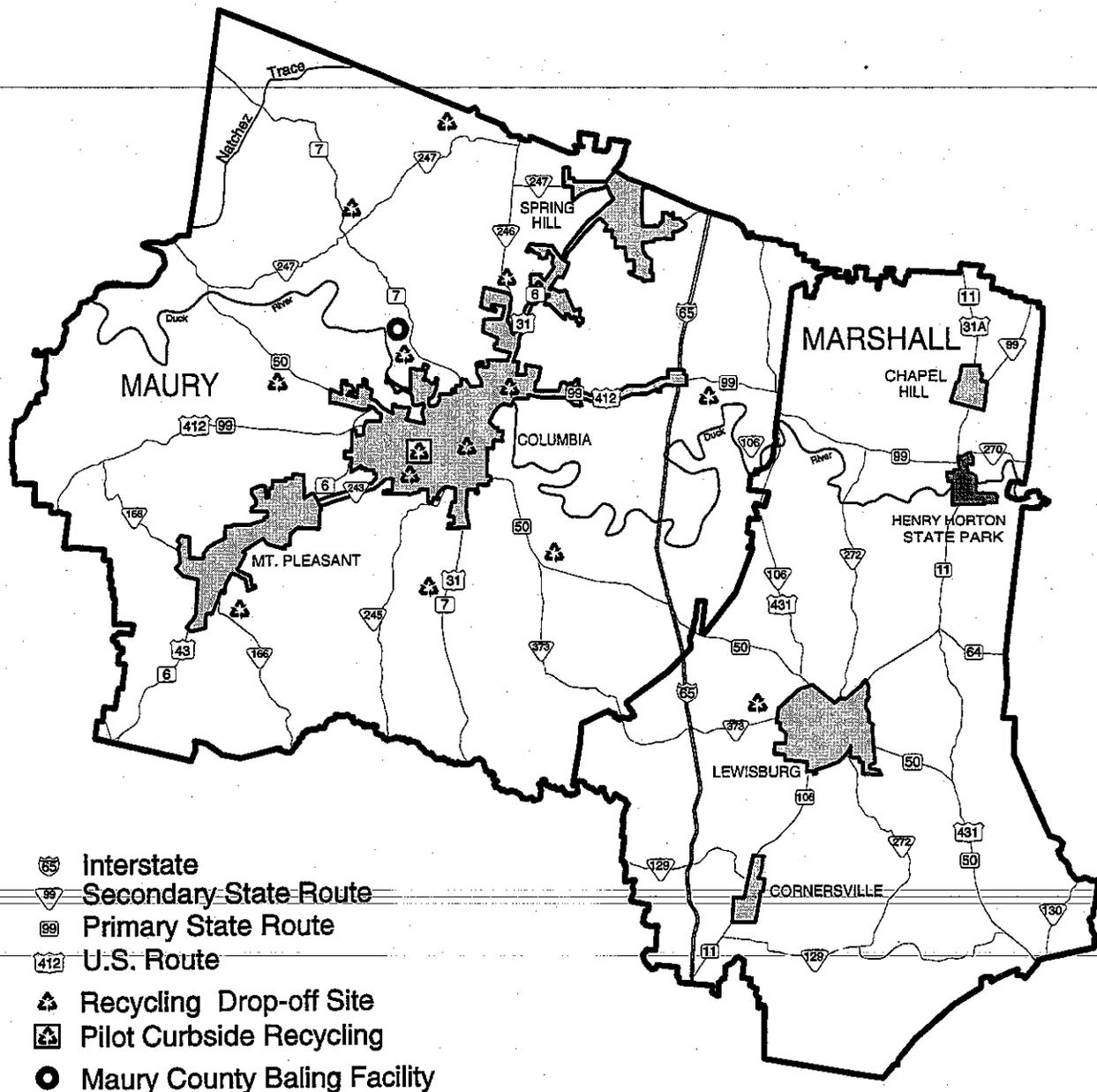
Table VI-1  
Recycling Programs  
and Quantities Recycled  
Fiscal Year 1993

Program	Tons Recycled
<b>Marshall County:</b>	
City of Lewisburg	42
<i>COUNTY TOTAL</i>	42
<b>Maury County:</b>	
Maury County	2,485
City of Columbia	16
<i>COUNTY TOTAL</i>	2,501
<b>REGION TOTAL</b>	2,543

Sources: Interviews with counties/municipalities, October & November 1993

# Map 5 Recycling Programs

*Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region*



Although recycling efforts are occurring in both counties, the Region would like to continue and expand in its recycling efforts to increase waste reduction. The Region will evaluate Regional cooperation to expand the existing programs and allow for shared expenses of mutual program components such as transportation and marketing efforts.

Maury County and the City of Columbia provide recycling opportunities to all Maury County residents and non-residential entities. Recycling opportunities in Marshall County are provided by the City of Lewisburg's recycling program.

It will be up to the counties and Region to monitor the programs to ensure that they are meeting the needs of the users; for example, some businesses may wish to drop off their cardboard as it is not feasible for them to recycle small quantities themselves. It will also be critical to continually provide information so residents know about the program and how to participate. Chapter 9 discusses an information and education program which should include dispersing recycling program information.

## **GOALS AND STRATEGIES**

The Region's goal is to increase waste reduction as much as economically and practically feasible. This can only be accomplished by enhancing the existing programs by expanding services and participation. It is also the goal of the Region to provide recycling opportunities to all residents of the Region, and to encourage non-residential sectors to either participate in public programs or develop their own in-house programs.

The current localized provision for collection of recyclables will be maintained. This is to provide greater local input, community involvement, and to meet the State's requirement that each county provide at least one collection site for recyclables by January 1, 1996. However, the Region will evaluate coordination of the programs to ensure that quantities and quality provide the greatest revenue return. It would then be necessary to provide regional overview of the programs to determine what materials should be collected (tempered with local needs and desires); how they should be processed; and where the materials can be marketed for the best return.

Beginning in January 1995, the Region Board will evaluate the coordination of the existing programs. This would require the determination of what materials should be collected (tempered with local needs and desires); how they should be processed; what transportation is required; and where the materials can be marketed for the best return. The regional coordination effort will be highly dependent upon the cooperative efforts and needs of the three existing independent programs.

The following are planned strategies to meet the recycling goals:

1. The Region Board will develop annual goals and objectives to provide achievement benchmarks such as tons recycled, additional materials recycled, and number of participants.
2. The Region Board will develop a method to obtain recycling records from each program to provide a Regional report to the State annually.
3. The Board will evaluate all existing public and private recycling programs to determine how they can be improved or expanded.
4. The Board will evaluate markets for various materials to determine the feasibility of collecting each item and the transportation and processing requirements. This will include traditional and non-traditional materials such as white goods and pallets.
5. The Board will work with existing programs to provide program information to potential participants and educate them about materials acceptable in each program and the steps to appropriate recycling (such as removing bottle caps).
6. The Education Program will provide education to residential, commercial, institutional, governmental, and industrial sectors. This will include general recycling information to stress the importance of recycling, buying recycled products, buying recyclable products, and the steps to responsible recycling.
7. The Board will work with existing programs to expand service. This will include potential new materials collected and increased participation due to education.
8. The Board will evaluate public and private cooperation. This includes some non-residential participation in public programs, especially by smaller businesses which do not generate enough recyclable materials to provide their own individual programs. This also includes evaluation of private recycling businesses which already provide a valuable service and could be hurt by competitive public programs.
9. A Marketing Resource Network will be developed to assist the private sector in locating markets for materials. This will especially focus on smaller business which may not have had the experience or quantities to pursue a program. This could also pair up industries which may be able to utilize other industries' by-products.
10. Schools will be encouraged to develop in-school recycling programs. The children's direct involvement with collection and marketing will provide them with invaluable experience and habits to carry with them the rest of their lives.
11. Regional marketing of materials will be evaluated to determine the benefits of large volume sales from the existing and expanded programs.

12. Regional processing will be evaluated. This will include an assessment of existing equipment at each program processing required by markets, transportation required to a central processing facility, and transportation required to markets.
13. Funding sources will be evaluated to improve and maintain programs. These sources will include materials sales revenues, Federal/State/Other grants and loans, and regional subsidies.
14. The Board will work with local programs in applying for the State Recycling Equipment Grants. These grants may be utilized by a regional program should one be developed after evaluation.

### **COORDINATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EFFORTS**

The Region will encourage recycling through its education program. This program will target households, schools, business, industry, the media, and government officials. The program will include the need to purchase recycled products to increase the marketability of recyclable materials. Efforts will include coordination with the Office of Cooperative Marketing and the University of Tennessee to assist business and industry in determining how they can participate and market their materials to reduce waste disposal costs and become positively involved in the community. The Education Program is discussed in Chapter 9.

Some existing programs already include coordination with the private sector by accepting materials from business. This will be expanded by encouraging cooperation by the private sector in participation with existing programs or developing their own programs. Efforts will be made to work with existing recycling businesses so that there is not a duplication of effort or that public efforts should damage existing private efforts.

### **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET**

At this time, the existing local programs will maintained by their current county, municipal and community supporters. However, the Region will evaluate the feasibility of regionalizing these programs. If the programs are regionalized, the Board members will determine the responsible parties for each component of the program. If the programs are not regionalized, the counties must be responsible for maintaining at least one recycling collection center per law after January 1, 1996.

Annual reports will be provided to the State to reflect the efforts of the recycling programs. The Board will be responsible for maintaining records of all marketing of recyclables. Each program will be responsible for maintaining records to be provided to the Board representative for his/her compilation and reporting to the State.

Table VI-2 provides the implementation schedule for the recycling programs. Table VI-3 provides the budget for 10 years.

### **RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES WITHIN THE REGION**

Each county will be responsible for the collection of recyclables. Each county will also be responsible for providing recycling information to a Region representative to be provided to the State in annual reports. The Region Board will be responsible for evaluating the coordination of efforts of the various programs.

### **SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Map 5 provides the location of all existing recycling programs and processing facilities. A coordinated effort by the Region counties is anticipated to provide for greater recycling opportunities in the Region and greater waste reduction. This will be evaluated by the Region Board.

Table VI-2  
 Recycling  
 Implementation Schedule

	1994				1995				1996				1997				1998				1999-2003			
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters		
1	Establish Annual Goals and Objectives																							
2	Provide Annual Regional Recycling Report to the State																							
3	Evaluate Existing Public & Private Recycling Programs																							
4	Evaluate Markets for Recyclable Materials																							
5	Provide Recycling Programs Information to the Public																							
6	Provide Recycling Education to All Sectors																							
7	Work with Local Programs for Expansion of Service																							
8	Evaluate Public/Private Cooperation																							
9	Develop Marketing Resource Network for Private Sector																							
10	Work with Schools to Develop In-School Programs																							
11	Evaluate Regional Strategy for Marketing Materials																							
12	Evaluate Regional Strategy for Processing Materials																							
13	Evaluate Funding Sources Including State Grants																							
14	Programs Apply for State Recycling Equipment Grants																							

Five-Year Milestone Achievements	Date
Regional Provision of Recycling Program Information & Education	July 30, 1994
Determination of Regionalizing Components of Existing Programs	Oct 1, 1995

**Table VI-3**  
**Recycling Program Budget**  
**by Fiscal Year**

Activity	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Expenditures:</b>										
Mary County Drop-Off Program	\$34,350	\$55,552	\$56,797	\$38,084	\$39,417	\$40,797	\$42,225	\$43,703	\$45,232	\$46,816
Columbia Door-to-Door Program	36,137	37,402	38,711	40,066	41,468	42,919	44,422	45,976	47,586	49,251
Lewisburg Drop-Off Program	7,172	7,423	7,682	7,951	8,229	8,518	8,816	9,124	9,444	9,774
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$77,659</b>	<b>\$100,377</b>	<b>\$103,190</b>	<b>\$86,101</b>	<b>\$89,115</b>	<b>\$92,234</b>	<b>\$95,462</b>	<b>\$98,803</b>	<b>\$102,261</b>	<b>\$105,841</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>										
General Fund	\$20,659	\$20,523	\$21,242	\$21,985	\$22,755	\$23,551	\$24,375	\$25,228	\$26,111	\$27,025
User Fees	19,000	20,523	21,242	21,985	22,755	23,551	24,375	25,228	26,111	27,025
Sale of Materials	38,000	39,330	40,707	42,131	43,606	45,132	46,712	48,347	50,039	51,790
Recycling Equipment Grants	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$77,659</b>	<b>\$100,377</b>	<b>\$103,190</b>	<b>\$86,101</b>	<b>\$89,115</b>	<b>\$92,234</b>	<b>\$95,462</b>	<b>\$98,803</b>	<b>\$102,261</b>	<b>\$105,841</b>
<b>Net Expense/Revenue</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Note 1.) Fiscal Year 1993-1994 based upon actual fiscal year 1992-1993 information provided. Many County figures based on fiscal year 1993-1994 budget. Actual figures for that year are showing that the recycling program will cost less than budgeted and that revenues will exceed budget.

Note 2.) Inflation estimated at 3.5% annually.

Note 3.) "Recycling Equipment Grant" revenue assumes State grant program available through fiscal year 1995-1996 as indicated by the Tennessee Division of Solid Waste Assistance.

Note 4.) The City of Columbia is currently evaluating its current recycling program. This program may be modified which would require modification of this budget that may include contributions or additional funding from other participating governmental entities.

Note 5.) This budget table represents planning figures only. These figures will be re-evaluated annually to consider changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management technologies.

Note 6.) This table contains mathematical formulas which may produce minor totaling errors due to rounding.

CHAPTER 7

**COMPOSTING, SOLID WASTE PROCESSING,  
WASTE-TO-ENERGY, AND INCINERATION  
CAPACITY**

**CAPACITY NEEDS**

There are currently no composting, solid waste processing or incineration facilities within the Region. The baling operation which bales both solid waste for disposal and recyclables is permitted with the Maury County Class I Landfill. There are no plans for developing any of these facilities in the near future.

**GOALS AND STRATEGIES**

**Composting**

Currently, there are currently no composting programs within the Region. There may be yard waste composting programs implemented within the Region in the future. However, these have been undetermined, and yard waste is currently disposed at the Maury County Class IV landfill as approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. A proposed Class III landfill in Marshall County will also provide disposal for yard waste.

The Region Board did evaluate yard waste composting as an option. The yard waste tonnage was estimated to be 17% of the waste stream; this may be a high estimate due to a probability of low participation because of the rural setting of the two counties. A lower yard waste stream than the estimated 17% would increase the cost per ton for this program. At the present time it is estimated that a regional yard waste composting program for the Region would cost an estimated \$12.13 per ton. This would provide a compost site in each county and shared equipment and personnel.

~~It was estimated that a Maury County program would cost \$13.50 per ton and a Marshall County program would cost \$34.83 per ton. It is important to note that yard waste composting may become more feasible if located with another facility to coordinate labor and equipment resources. Some counties and municipalities may at some point also determine to develop a very low-technology operation for a pilot program. However, at this time no programs are proposed.~~

### **Processing**

There is currently one (1) processing facility in the Region: the Maury County Baling Facility which compacts and bales waste prior to landfilling at the County's landfill. It also bales recyclable prior to marketing. It is not anticipated that this facility will change its current operation status. This facility is permitted as part of the Maury County Landfill.

### **Incineration/Waste-to-Energy**

~~There are currently no incineration or waste-to-energy facilities permitted within the Region. At this time, it is not anticipated that any such facilities will be developed.~~

### **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES**

There are no plans for implementation of composting, processing, or incineration facilities.

### **SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM**

There are no composting, processing, or incineration facilities within the Region and no plans for their development.

## CHAPTER 8

**DISPOSAL CAPACITY****CLASS I DISPOSAL****Disposal Capacity Needs**

There will be a total estimated Class I landfill disposal capacity of 1,150,000 tons in the Region after October 9, 1993. This will consist of 1,000,000 tons capacity at the Cedar Ridge Landfill in Marshall County, and 150,000 tons capacity at the Maury County which will close October 1, 1996.

**Disposal Capacity Provisions**

The Region evaluated the development of a Class I Landfill in the Region. Table VIII-1 provides the estimated costs of the various options to develop new Class I landfills. The Maury County Landfill cost does not reflect development of the existing permitted site. Table VIII-2 provides the informal estimates provided by private firms for disposal per ton at various facilities.

Table VIII-1  
Class I Landfill Development Alternatives  
Cost Per Ton

Landfill Option	Cost/Ton
Marshall County Landfill	\$ 43.57
Maury County Landfill	\$ 31.45
Regional Landfill	\$ 25.56

Table VIII-2  
Contract for Disposal Alternatives  
Cost Per Ton

Disposal Option	Cost/Ton
Cedar Ridge Landfill Sanifill	\$ 24.00
Middlepoint Landfill BFI	\$ 28.00
West Camden Landfill Waste Management	\$ 25.00

Marshall and Maury Counties decided to continue landfilling as they currently are utilizing the existing landfills in each county. Marshall County will continue to dispose of Class I waste at the Cedar Ridge Landfill in Marshall County. Maury County will continue disposing of its waste at the existing Maury County Landfill until it closes on October 1, 1996. The County will have developed a new Maury County Landfill to begin operation once the existing disposal facility closes. The following Table VIII-3 provides the annual Class I disposal requirements for each county from 1993 - 2003, available anticipated capacity within the Region, and the capacity to be provided out-of-region.

## **CLASS II DISPOSAL**

Currently there are four Class II Disposal Facilities (industrial landfills) in the Region. This includes the Monsanto Company Landfill, the Associated Commodities Landfill, the Occidental Chemical Landfill, and the UCAR Carbon Company Landfill. The Monsanto Company Landfill has a remaining life of 25 years and no set closure date. The existing Associated Commodities Landfill will close by the end of 1994. The Occidental Chemical Landfill will stop operations in October 1996. The UCAR Carbon Company Landfill will close by the end of 2000.

The Associated Commodities is currently permitting another Class II disposal facility. This facility will have a design capacity of 30,000 with an anticipated life of 27 years. It is anticipated that this facility will receive a permit in 1995. Rhone-Poulenc Chemical is also permitting a facility which is anticipated to open in 1995. This facility will have a design capacity of 25,000 tons and an anticipated life of 5 years.

No other facilities are known to be proposed. Any new facilities must be approved by the Region Board prior to State permitting once this plan has been approved by the State.

## **CLASS III DISPOSAL**

### **Disposal Capacity Needs**

There are no Class III Disposal Facilities (landscape material landfill) in the Region. The Maury County Demolition Landfill is accepting yard waste and landscaping waste as allowed by the State Department of Environment and Conservation.

### **Disposal Capacity Provisions**

Sanifill has plans to permit and develop a Class III facility near their existing Class I Cedar Ridge Landfill. They anticipate that this facility will accept both Class III and Class IV type materials. This facility will be utilized by Marshall County for demolition and construction waste, yard waste and landscaping wastes.

Any new facilities must be approved by the Region Board prior to State permitting once this plan has been approved by the State.

Table VIII-3  
 Projected Class I Capacity Needs by County  
 Tons Per Year

Marshall County				
Year	Capacity Needed	Available Capacity in County	Other Capacity to be Provided	Surplus (+)/ Shortfall (-)
1993	21,586	21,586	0	
1994	20,508	20,508	0	0
1995	20,425	20,425	0	0
1996	19,794	19,794	0	0
1997	19,838	19,838	0	0
1998	20,020	20,020	0	0
1999	20,205	20,205	0	0
2000	20,248	20,248	0	0
2001	20,263	20,263	0	0
2002	20,420	20,420	0	0
2003	20,579	20,579	0	0

Maury County				
Year	Capacity Needed	Available Capacity in County	Other Capacity to be Provided	Surplus (+)/ Shortfall (-)
1993	45,379	45,379	0	0
1994	47,852	47,852	0	0
1995	47,659	47,659	0	0
1996	46,187	34,640	11,547	0
1997	46,289	0	46,289	0
1998	46,714	0	46,714	0
1999	47,145	0	47,145	0
2000	47,246	0	47,246	0
2001	47,281	0	47,281	0
2002	47,648	0	47,648	0
2003	48,018	0	48,018	0

Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region				
Year	Capacity Needed	Available Capacity in Region	Other Capacity to be Provided	Surplus (+)/ Shortfall (-)
1993	66,965	66,965	0	0
1994	68,360	68,360	0	0
1995	68,084	68,084	0	0
1996	65,981	54,434	11,547	0
1997	66,127	19,838	46,289	0
1998	66,734	20,020	46,714	0
1999	67,350	20,205	47,145	0
2000	67,494	20,248	47,246	0
2001	67,544	20,263	47,281	0
2002	68,068	20,420	47,648	0
2003	68,597	20,579	48,018	0

## **CLASS IV DISPOSAL**

### **Disposal Capacity Needs**

There is one Class IV Disposal Facility (construction and demolition waste landfill) in the Region. This is the Maury County Demolition Landfill which accepts an estimated 16,210 tons per year or 18.9% of total regional waste generation. It is anticipated that the landfill will continue to accept the same percentage of regional waste during the ten-year planning period.

### **Disposal Capacity Provisions**

The Maury County Demolition Landfill will provide Maury County with its existing capacity needs for at least another 20 years. The Marshall County capacity needs will be met by the Sanifill Class III facility which will be permitted to accept Class IV type materials.

## **RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES WITHIN THE REGION**

Marshall and Maury Counties will be responsible for disposal of Class I, Class III, and Class IV wastes generated within each county. Maury County will continue to operate Class IV and Class I facilities. The existing Maury County Landfill will close by October 1, 1996, and a new Maury County Landfill will begin operation by that date.

## **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Table VIII-4 provides the implementation schedule for providing Class I, Class III and Class IV disposal within the Region. This includes contracts with private firms providing transportation and disposal. Map 6 provides the location of existing disposal facilities expected to remain operational and proposed facilities within the Region and anticipated dates of closure.

## **TEN-YEAR BUDGET**

Table VIII-5 provides the ten-year budget for Class I and Class IV disposal for Region entities. The expenditures were developed from the estimated tons of disposal by entity for the ten-year planning period.

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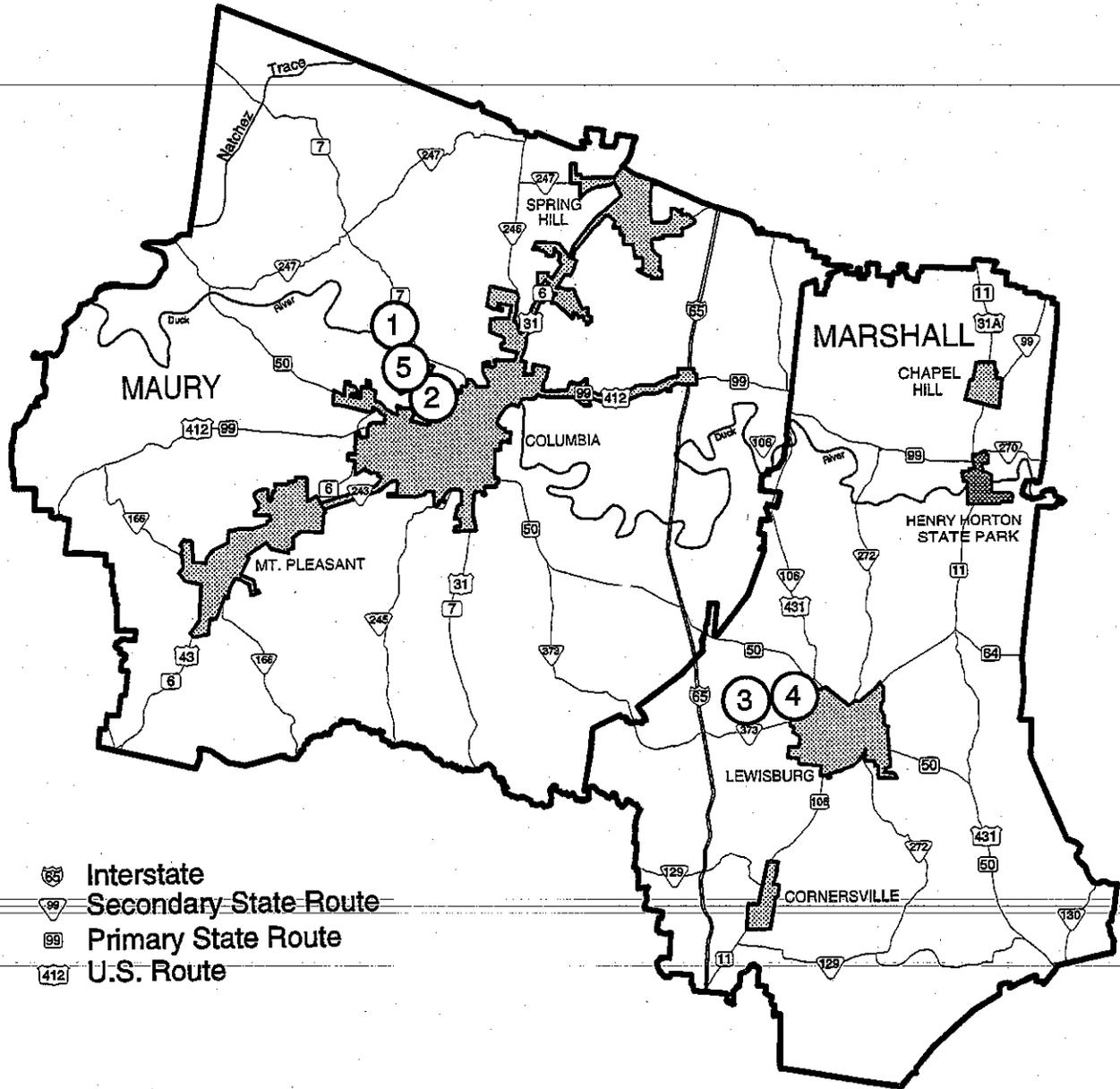
Table VIII-4  
 Disposal Capacity Provision  
 Implementation Schedule

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999-2003	
	Quarters	Quarters										
1 Marshall County Contracts for Class I Disposal												
2 Marshall County Contracts for Class III Disposal												
3 Provide for Class I Disposal at Maury County Landfill												
4 Provide for Class IV Disposal at Maury County Demolition Landfill												
5 Close Existing Maury County Class I Landfill												
6 Begin Operation of New Maury County Class I Landfill												
7 Report Regional Class I Disposal to State Annually												
8 Report Regional Class III Disposal to State Annually												
9 Report Regional Class IV Disposal to State Annually												

Milestone/Achievements	Date
Marshall County Contracts for Class I Disposal	July 1, 1994
Sanfill Begins Operation of Class III Landfill	July 1, 1995
Close existing Maury County Landfill	Oct 1, 1995
Begin Operation of New Maury County Landfill	Oct 1, 1996

# Disposal Facilities

## Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region



- Interstate
- Secondary State Route
- Primary State Route
- U.S. Route

**Existing Facilities:**

- ① Maury County Landfill
- ② Maury County Demolition Landfill
- ③ Cedar Ridge Landfill

**Proposed Facilities:**

- ④ Cedar Ridge Class III Landfill
- ⑤ Maury County Landfill

Note: Class II facilities are on private property in Maury County.



**Table VIII-5  
Disposal Capacity Provision Budget  
by Fiscal Year**

Activity	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Expenditures:</b>										
Tipping Fees for Class I	\$498,254	\$513,023	\$777,063	\$1,846,729	\$1,924,642	\$2,003,932	\$2,069,872	\$2,133,107	\$2,211,836	\$2,291,689
Contract Service Class I Disposal	28,333	29,324	32,513	41,779	43,242	44,755	46,322	47,943	49,621	51,358
Tipping Fees for Class III	0	0	68,150	71,182	71,855	72,502	73,175	73,744	74,313	74,882
Tipping Fees for Class IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class I & IV Facility Operation	1,022,284	1,058,064	1,095,096	1,133,425	1,173,094	1,214,153	1,256,648	1,300,631	1,346,153	1,393,268
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,548,871</b>	<b>\$1,600,412</b>	<b>\$1,972,823</b>	<b>\$3,093,115</b>	<b>\$3,212,833</b>	<b>\$3,335,342</b>	<b>\$3,446,016</b>	<b>\$3,555,424</b>	<b>\$3,681,922</b>	<b>\$3,811,197</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>										
General Fund	\$232,325	\$167,664	\$335,441	\$722,545	\$722,569	\$747,015	\$770,723	\$794,750	\$820,955	\$847,939
Property Tax	62,331	44,983	89,996	193,854	193,860	200,419	206,779	213,226	220,256	227,496
User Fees	271,990	196,290	392,711	845,907	845,934	874,554	902,310	930,439	961,119	992,709
Tipping Fees	982,224	1,191,475	1,154,675	1,330,809	1,450,470	1,513,355	1,566,205	1,617,010	1,679,592	1,743,053
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$1,548,871</b>	<b>\$1,600,412</b>	<b>\$1,972,823</b>	<b>\$3,093,115</b>	<b>\$3,212,833</b>	<b>\$3,335,342</b>	<b>\$3,446,016</b>	<b>\$3,555,424</b>	<b>\$3,681,922</b>	<b>\$3,811,197</b>
<b>Net Revenue/Expenditure</b>	<b>\$0</b>									

Note 1) Fiscal Year 1993-1994 based upon actual fiscal year 1992-1993 information provided unless otherwise noted.

Note 2) Inflation calculated at 3.5%.

Note 3) "Tipping Fees for Class I Disposal" expenditure for calculated at 1992-1993 reported average tipping fee until Oct 1, 1996, then tipping fee estimated at \$30 before inflation. Marshall County will not pay for Class I disposal from its convenience centers. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of the total waste disposed in a Class I landfill falls in this expense category beginning in fiscal year 1995-1996; this excludes waste being collected by contract (shown as "Contract Service for Class I Disposal") or waste collected at the Marshall County convenience centers.

Note 4) "Contract Service for Class I Disposal" expenditure assumes 30% of collection and disposal contracts reported from 1992-1993 is for disposal. The remainder of the contract cost is reflected in the collection and transportation budget in Chapter 5.

Note 5) "Tipping Fees for Class III Disposal" expenditure estimated at \$25/ton. An estimated 3% of the total waste stream will go to the Sanfill Class III Landfill in Marshall County.

Note 6) "Tipping Fees" revenue calculated using 1993-1994 fiscal year budget from Maury County until Oct 1, 1996; then tipping fees calculated at \$30/ton plus inflation.

Note 7) This budget table represents planning figures only. These figures will be re-evaluated annually to consider changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management technologies.

Note 8) This table contains mathematical formulas which may produce minor totaling errors due to rounding.



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## **APPENDIX A**

### **LEGAL DOCUMENTATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE REGION**

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**APPENDIX A - SECTION 1**  
**County Resolutions to Form the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste**  
**Planning Region**

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A RESOLUTION  
CREATING MARSHALL, MAURY COUNTIES' 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. title "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 and improve 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 government 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, Marshall County's Board of County Commissioners has given consideration to the needs assessment prepared by the South Central Development District; 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 Marshall County.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of County Commissioners of Marshall 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 Marshall, Maury Counties, Tennessee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Resolution by the Boards of County Commissioners of Marshall, Maury Counties evidences and constitutes the agreement of Marshall, Maury Counties in the joint formation of a multi-county municipal solid waste region; and

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 13 members; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. §68-211-813(b)(1) and as part of the participating counties' agreement, as evidenced and constituted by this Resolution, the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall be composed of the following number of members representing their respective County and, in the instance of a City or Town which collects or provides disposal services through its own initiative or by contract, the number of members representing the cities or towns:

Marshall County -----	4 members	Spring Hill-----	1 member
Maury County -----	3 members		
Lewisburg -----	1 member		
Chapel Hill-----	1 member		
Cornersville-----	1 member		
Columbia-----	1 member		
Mt. Pleasant-----	1 member		

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board members shall be appointed by the County Executive of the respective county the member shall represent and by the Mayor of the respective city or town the member shall represent and, that the members so appointed, shall be approved by the respective Board of County Commissioners and municipal governing bodies; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Board of the Municipal Solid Waste Region shall serve a six year term except that, as pursuant to T.C.A. §68-211-813(b)(1) as a part of the participating counties agreement, as evidenced and constituted by this Resolution, the following shall be the initial terms of office:

- One (1) member each from the cities of Mt. Pleasant, Cornersville, Spring Hill and Chapel Hill for a two (2) year term,
- One (1) member each from the City of Lewisburg and the City of Columbia for a term of four (4) years, and
- One (1) member each from Maury County and Marshall County for a four year term, and
- Two (2) members each from Maury and Marshall County for a six (6) year term, and
- One (1) member from Marshall County for a 2 year term

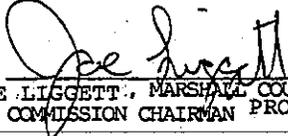
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall have all powers and duties as granted it by T.C.A. §68-211-813 et. seq., and, as part of the participating counties' agreement, as evidenced and constituted by this Resolution, it shall have the additional rights and is empowered to utilize existing governmental personnel, services, facilities, and records of the ~~countries which are parties to this agreement~~ and to employ or contract with ~~persons, private consulting firms, and/or governmental, quasi-governmental, and public entities and agencies in the performance of its duty to cause a municipal solid waste region plan to be produced;~~ 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, the counties and municipalities that are within the region, and to apply for and receive donations and grants from private corporations and foundations; 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 Marshall County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Tennessee State Planning Office.

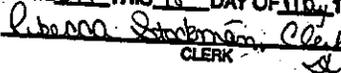
RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MARSHALL COUNTY, TENNESSEE,  
this 16TH day of NOVEMBER, 1992, the welfare of the citizens of Marshall  
County requiring it.

  
JOE LIGGETT, MARSHALL COUNTY  
COMMISSION CHAIRMAN PRO-TEM

  
REBECCA STOCKMAN, MARSHALL COUNTY  
CLERK

Approved for entry this 18<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1992.

  
TERRY WALLACE, MARSHALL COUNTY  
EXECUTIVE

I, REBECCA STOCKMAN CLERK, DO  
CERTIFY THE FOREGOING AS AN EXACT  
COPY AS APPEARS IN BOOK 17  
PAGE 341 THIS 18<sup>th</sup> DAY OF Nov, 1992  
  
CLERK

A RESOLUTION  
CREATING MARSHALL/MAURY COUNTIES' 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. title "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 and improve 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 government 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, Maury County's Board of County Commissioners has given consideration to the needs assessment prepared by the South Central Development District; 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 Maury County.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of County Commissioners of Maury 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 Marshall/Maury Counties, Tennessee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Resolution by the Boards of County Commissioners of Marshall, Maury Counties evidences and constitutes the agreement of Marshall, Maury Counties in the joint formation of a multi-county municipal solid waste region; and

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 13 members; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. §68-211-813 (b)(1) and as part of the participating counties' agreement, as evidenced and constituted by this Resolution, the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall be composed of the following number of members representing their respective County and, in the instance of a City or Town which collects or provides disposal services through its own initiative or by contract, the number of members representing the cities or towns:

Host County	-----	1 member
Marshall County	-----	3 members
Maury County	-----	3 members
Lewisburg	-----	1 member
Chapel Hill	-----	1 member
Cornersville	-----	1 member
Columbia	-----	1 member
Mt. Pleasant	-----	1 member
Spring Hill	-----	1 member

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board members shall be appointed by the County Executive of the respective county the member shall represent and by the Mayor of the respective city or town the member shall represent and, that the members so appointed, shall be approved by the respective Board of County Commissioners and municipal governing bodies; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Board of the Municipal Solid Waste Region shall serve a six year term except that, as pursuant to T.C.A. §68-211-813(b)(1) as a part of the participating counties agreement, as evidenced and constituted by this Resolution, the following shall be the initial terms of office:

- One (1) member each from the cities of Mt. Pleasant, Cornersville, Spring Hill and Chapel Hill for a two (2) year term,
- One (1) member each from the City of Lewisburg and the City of Columbia for a term of four (4) years, and
- One (1) member each from Maury County and Marshall County for a four year term, and
- Two (2) members each from Maury and Marshall County for a six (6) year term, and
- One (1) member from Marshall County for a two (2) year term.

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, as part of the participating counties' agreement, as evidenced and constituted by this Resolution, it shall have the additional rights and is empowered to utilize existing governmental personnel, services, facilities, and records of the counties which are parties to this agreement and to employ or contract with persons, private consulting firms, and/or governmental, quasi-governmental, and public entities and agencies in the performance of its duty to cause a municipal solid waste region plan to be produced, 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, the counties and municipalities that are within the region, and to apply for and receive

donations and grants from private corporations and foundations; 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 Maury County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Tennessee State Planning Office.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1992; the welfare of the citizens of Maury County requiring it.

JAMES L. BAILEY, JR. CHAIRMAN  
MAURY COUNTY COMMISSION

NANCY W. THOMPSON  
MAURY COUNTY CLERK

Approved for entry this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1992.

SAM D. KENNEDY, MAURY COUNTY EXECUTIVE

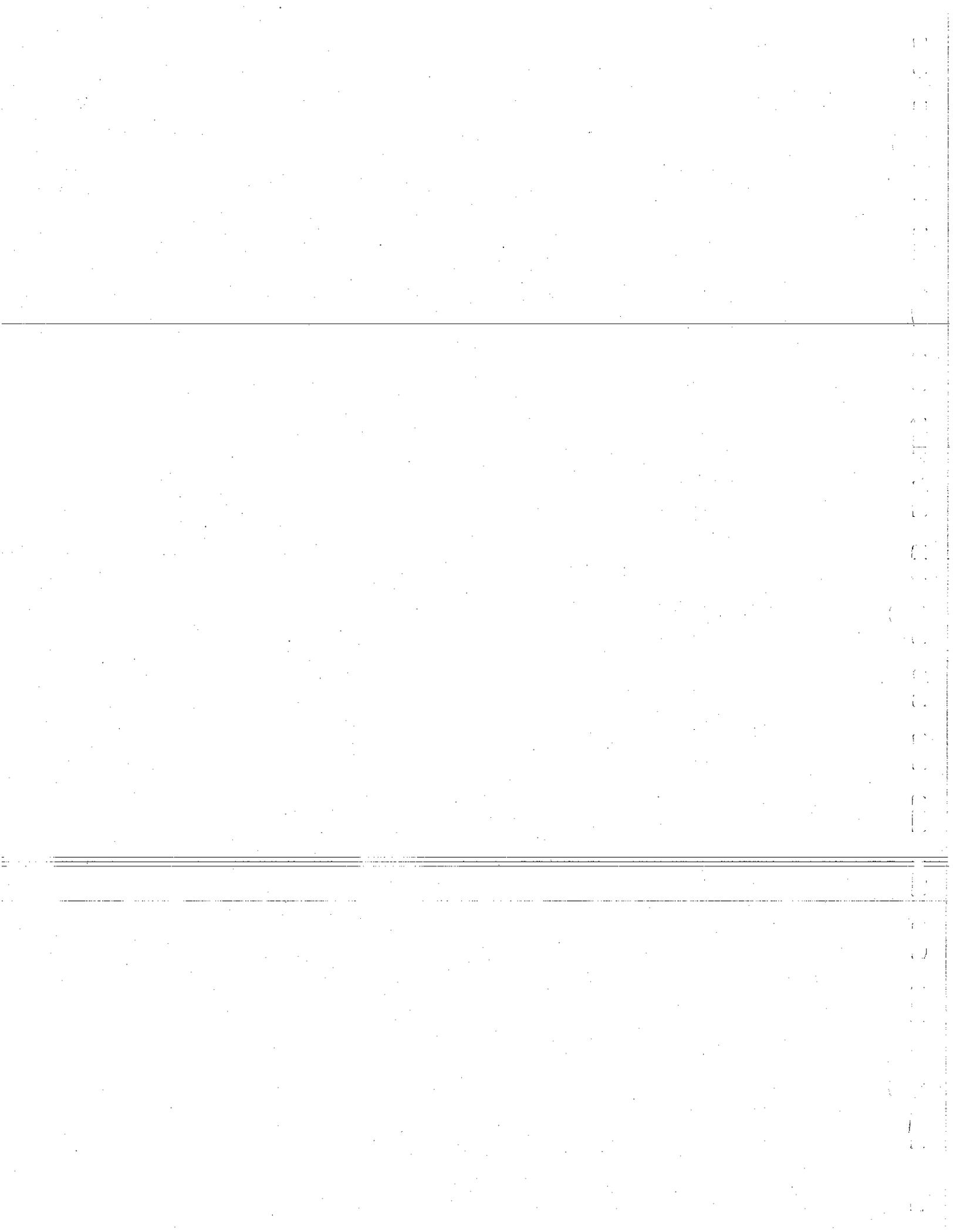
STATE OF TENNESSEE-----MAURY COUNTY  
I the undersigned clerk, do hereby certify that  
this is a true and correct copy of the original  
of this instrument filed this 16<sup>th</sup> day of  
November, 1992  
Nancy W. Thompson  
Maury County Clerk.



---

**APPENDIX A - SECTION 2**  
**Description of the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region**  
**Board**

- **List of Members, Officers, Representation and Office Term**
    - **Appointment Letters**
    - **Confirmation of Appointment**
- 
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MARSHALL/MAURY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION

BOARD MEMBERS

**Marshall County**

Don Moses  
1634 Jefferson Street  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
Term Expires: 2/97

Jamie Bone  
731 Maple Street  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
Term Expires: 2/99

Johnny Brown, Treasurer  
2131 Long Distance Road  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
Term Expires: 2/99

Jason Ogilvie, Vice-Chair  
4477 Lunn Store Road  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
Term Expires: 2/95

**Town of Chapel Hill**  
Larry Lewter  
200 N. Horton Parkway  
Chapel Hill, TN 37034  
Term Expires: 2/95

**Town of Cornersville**  
John Kiser

P.O. Box 216  
Cornersville, TN 37047  
Term Expires: 2/95

**City of Lewisburg**  
Eddie Fuller  
1229 Cornersville Highway  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
Term Expires: 2/97

**Maury County**

Paul Craft, Secretary  
402 Sharondale Drive  
Columbia, TN 38401  
Term Expires: 2/99

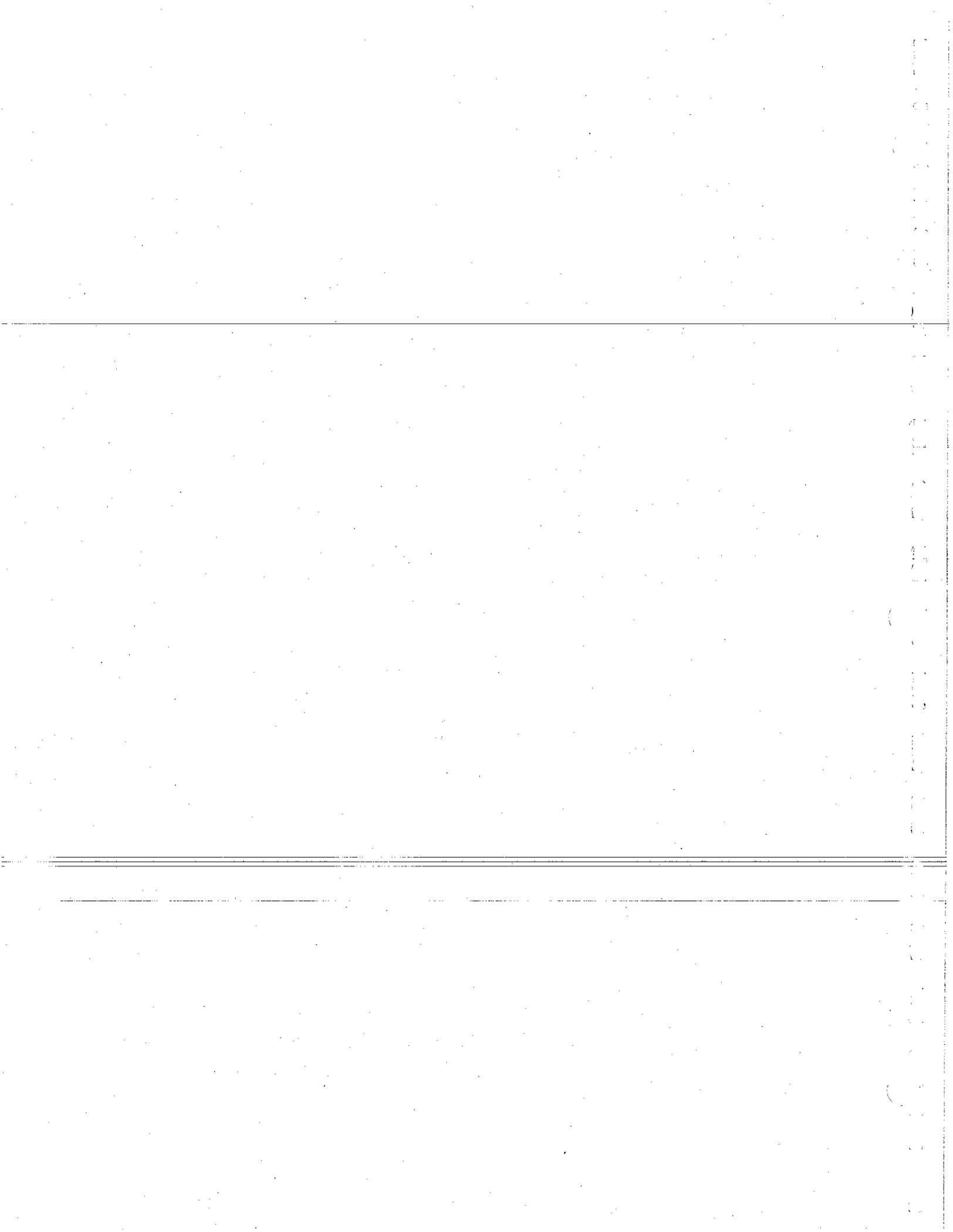
A.C. Howell  
2nd Floor, Courthouse Square  
#1 Public Square  
Columbia, TN 38401  
Term Expires: 2/99

Kurt Reekstin  
Zenecca, Inc.  
P.O. Box 152  
Mt. Pleasant, TN 38474  
Term Expires: 2/97

**City of Columbia**  
Bill Gentner  
City Hall  
707 North Main Street  
Columbia, TN 38401  
Term Expires: 2/97

**City of Mount Pleasant**  
Bob Murray, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 426  
Mt. Pleasant, TN 38474  
Term Expires: 2/95

**Town of Spring Hill**  
Shane Whitt  
P.O. Box 789  
Spring Hill, TN 37174  
Term Expires: 2/95





# COUNTY OF MARSHALL

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

Marshall County Courthouse  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
615/359-1279

---

December 2, 1993

Mr. Jason Ogilvie  
4477 Lunn Store Road  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Jason:

You have hereby been appointed to serve on the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. You have been appointed because of your familiarity and involvement in local solid waste issues through your service on the Marshall County Solid Waste Committee. Your service on this committee and as county commissioner increases your awareness of the solid waste needs of our county.

If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

  
Terry Wallace

lm



# COUNTY OF MARSHALL

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

Marshall County Courthouse  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
615/359-1279

---

December 2, 1993

Mr. Johnny Brown  
2131 Long Distance Road  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Johnny:

You have hereby been appointed to serve on the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. You have been appointed because of your familiarity and involvement in local solid waste issues through your service on the Marshall County Solid Waste Committee. Your service on this committee and as county commissioner increases your awareness of the solid waste needs of our county.

If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Terry Wallace

lm



# COUNTY OF MARSHALL

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

Marshall County Courthouse  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
615/359-1279

---

December 2, 1993

Mr. Jamie Bone  
110 2nd Ave. N.  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Jamie:

You have hereby been appointed to serve on the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. You have been appointed because of your familiarity and involvement in local solid waste issues through your service on the Marshall County Solid Waste Committee. Your service on this committee and as county commissioner increases your awareness of the solid waste needs of our county.

If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Terry Wallace

lm



# COUNTY OF MARSHALL

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

Marshall County Courthouse  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
615/359-1279

---

December 2, 1993

Mr. Jim Bingham  
110 2nd Ave. N.  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Jim:

You have hereby been appointed to serve on the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. You have been appointed because of your familiarity and involvement in local solid waste issues through your service on the Marshall County Solid Waste Committee. Your service on this committee and as county commissioner increases your awareness of the solid waste needs of our county.

If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Terry Wallace

lm

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# COUNTY OF MARSHALL

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

Marshall County Courthouse  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
615/359-1279

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March 28, 1994

Mr. Don Moses  
1638 Jefferson Street  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Don:

As you are aware, your appointment to replace Jim Bingham in the Fifth District on the County Commission also includes replacing him on all committees which he had a seat.

This letter is to inform you that you are to replace Jim Bingham on the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. You will be notified of the next meeting by mail.

Sincerely,

Terry Wallace

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MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD

UPON MOTION BY COMMISSIONER SPENCE AND A UNANIMOUS VOICE VOTE THE RULES WERE SUSPENDED TO APPROVE THE FOLLOWING COMMISSIONERS TO SERVE ON THE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD.

UPON MOTION BY COMMISSIONER MEDLEY AND A SECOND BY COMMISSIONER HAYES THE FOLLOWING COMMISSIONERS WERE APPROVED TO SERVE ON THE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD BY A VOICE VOTE WITH THE FOLLOWING COMMISSIONERS ABSTAINING: JASON OGILVIE, JIM BINGHAM, JAMIE BONE, JOHNNY BROWN.

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APPOINTMENTS

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD

JASON OGILVIE, JIM BINGHAM, JAMIE BONE, JOHNNY BROWN

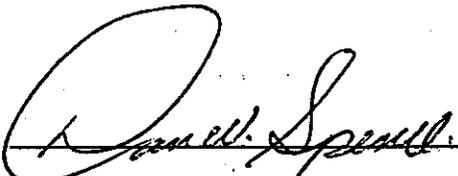
I, REBECCA STOCKMAN CLERK, DO  
CERTIFY THE FOREGOING AS AN EXACT  
COPY AS APPEARS IN BOOK 17  
PAGE 395 THIS 18<sup>th</sup> DAY OF May 1999  
Rebecca Stockman Clerk  
CLERK

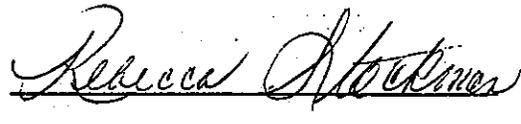
RESOLUTION NO. 3-94-13

WHEREAS, Commissioner Jim Bingham has resigned as  
Commissioner of the 5th District of Marshall County, Tennessee;

THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED that the County Legislative  
seat of the Marshall County Commission, held by Jim Bingham, is  
declared to be vacant.

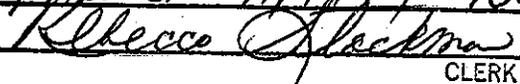
Approved this 21st day of March 1994, by the Marshall County  
Commission meeting in regular session.

  
DAN SPENCE, MARSHALL COUNTY  
COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

  
REBECCA STOCKMAN, MARSHALL  
COUNTY CLERK

Approved for entry this 23RD day of MARCH, 1994.

  
TERRY WALLACE, MARSHALL COUNTY  
EXECUTIVE

FILED IN MY OFFICE  
March 11, 1994 10:00 AM.  
  
CLERK

# TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL

TOWNHALL • 2202 UNIONVILLE ROAD • P.O. BOX 157 • CHAPEL HILL, TENNESSEE 37034 • 615-364-1632

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February 15, 1993

Larry Lewter  
200 N Horton Parkway  
Chapel Hill TN 37034

Dear Larry,

In the meeting of February 11, 1993 the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Chapel Hill elected you as representative from Chapel Hill to serve on the Marshall County Regional Solid Waste Board.

If I can be of any help to you on this please let me know.

Sincerely,

*Horace Hill, Jr.*  
Horace Hill, Jr.  
Mayor

HH/cp

February 11, 1993 at 6:30 p m the Board of Mayor and Aldermen met at the Town Hall with Mayor Hill presiding and the following Aldermen present: Blackwood, Moore, Varnado, Lawrence, and Moorehead. Absent: J B Trout. Also present: Bob Binkley, Leslie Baldwin, Melissa Holt, James Gardner, Earl Massey, Jackie King and Carol Purdom, Recorder.

HEALTH DAY PROJECT: Leslie and Melissa are members of the Forrest FHA and are involved in "Spread The Word" about Health Day in the county. These members asked the Board's approval of a recycling program they wish to start, putting containers on school property. Alderman Lawrence moved that this be approved. This was seconded by Alderman Blackwood and approved by all. Alderman Blackwood also suggested having the containers manned at certain times and locked up when no one was available to work. The young ladies were commended for being interested in the improvement of the environment, etc.

MINUTES: The minutes of the January 14 meeting were approved.

FINANCIAL REPORT: The payment of bills was approved and the report was filed showing the following balances as of January 31, 1993:

General Fund.....	\$14,554.26
Street Fund.....	11,994.95
Wat/Swr Fund.....	69,423.64

It was discussed about looking into the possibility of buying a back-hoe for the Town. There was also concern about Jim hiring Otha Randolph to work for him in doing Town work, since he is neither bonded nor insured. Alderman Blackwood moved that the Mayor tell Jim to stop this immediately. This was seconded by Alderman Moorehead and approved.

ORDINANCE #93-1: Alderman Blackwood moved that this ordinance be passed on second and final reading. This was seconded by Alderman Moore and approved.

FIREHALL: Alderman Blackwood moved that the firehall door be fixed to accomodate the new fire truck recently ordered for the Volunteer Fire Department. This was seconded by Alderman Lawrence and approved. Johnny Chunn, a local contractor, has already agreed to do the job at cost.

TOWN HALL SIGN: A company from Eagleville has agreed to put up the sign for the Town Hall at just what the letters cost. Alderman Lawrence moved that they be assigned the job, leaving the letter color up to them and the Recorder. This was seconded by Alderman Moore and approved.

GARBAGE: Attorney Binkley had a rough draft of a contract between the Town and Rick McDonald, who is presently taking care of garbage pick-up for the Town. No action taken.

SEWER: 1. Earl Massey, Water/sewer operator asked about ordering pouches of cleaner to be flushed down household commodes to keep individual septic systems running smoothly. A year's supply would cost \$720. Alderman Lawrence moved that these be ordered. This was seconded by Alderman Moore and approved.

2. Earl also asked again about renting aerators for use at the plant. The Board wanted to contact Mr. Culpepper from the Tennessee Association of Utility Districts to see if something else could be

over

done first. Earl was asked to get in touch with him to meet with as many of the Board as possible.

BUILDING LEAK: It was reported the building had a leak just inside the entrance. Jackie King said he'd look at it when it got dry.

POLICE: I. Chief King reported the old police car needs work done on it. He was advised to get an estimate for exhaust work.

II. Chief King also brought up the vacation time for police, saying that the way the Board had it set up wasn't fair to them. No action taken.

SOLID WASTE: The Board elected Larry Lewter to serve as representative from Chapel Hill on the Marshall County Regional Solid Waste Board.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned.

Horace Hill Jr

HORACE HILL, JR. MAYOR

Carol Purdom

CAROL PURDOM, RECORDER

1990

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5408 SOUTH DICKENS STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5408 SOUTH DICKENS STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5408 SOUTH DICKENS STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

**TOWN OF CORNERSVILLE**  
108 NORTH MAIN  
P. O. BOX 128  
CORNERSVILLE, TENNESSEE 37047  
(615) 293-4482

May 20, 1994

Vickie Davis  
Neel-Schaffer, Inc.  
Suite 209 Hobbs Building  
4205 Hillsboro Road  
Nashville, TN 37215

RE: Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region  
Cornersville, TN

Dear Ms. Davis:

At a regular board meeting on May 6, 1993 Mr. John Kiser was appointed to represent the Town of Cornersville on the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Regional Committee. Enclosed you will find a certified copy of the minutes of that meeting reflecting his appointment.

If you should need any additional information, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely,



Bobby Johnson  
Mayor  
Town of Cornersville

cc: file

May 6, 1993  
Regular Meeting  
7:00 P.M.  
Page 1 of 4

Mayor called the meeting to order. Stockman and McDaniel were not present.

Kiser gave invocation.

Mayor presented to each board member and Mr. Binkley the attached. He requested the record show he had brought this to the Board. The Board along with the Mr. Binkley were unable to follow Mayor's request.

Whitsett moved to accept the minutes as presented. Kiser second. Motion passed.

McDaniel entered the meeting at 7:11 P.M.

Whitsett moved to name John Kiser to represent the Town of Cornersville on the Marshall-Maury County Regional Solid Waste Committee due to Mr. Moore resignation. McClintock second.

May 6, 1993  
Regular Meeting  
Page 2 of 4

The Mayor commented to the Board that it was left up to him to make the final appointment and he was going to take it under advisement. Whitsett brought it to the Mayors' attention that the Board had voted for Mr. Kiser because Terry Wallace had asked someone be at the next meeting. Mayor said he was going to find out for sure and if that be the case than Mr. Kiser would serve the appointment. McDaniel asked the Recorder to get Mr. Wallace on the phone and at that time Mr. Kiser replied to the Mayor he was not going to wait for his permission to do or not to do anything. Recorder was unable to get in touch with Mr. Wallace to see if the Board's action was acceptable. Mayor commented he could veto the Board's decision. Binkley requested a call for a vote. Motion passed.

Kiser informed the Board that David Whitehead was no longer on the garbage truck and Melvin Marsh was the current employee. Recorder questioned vaccination and was told that all employees must be offered the Hepatitis B vaccination.

Next budget meeting 5/11/93, 7:00 P.M.

The Mayor opened the bids for the Town's insurance coverage 1993/94. Each company that placed a bid was represented. First bid presentation was from Clift Insurance, second from Orr Insurance, Third from VFIS, and fourth from David Jent Insurance. Due to the complexity of each presentation the Board tabled any decision until May 17, 1993.

Kiser moved to accept the resignation received from Mitchell Watts as the Town Judge. McDaniel second. Motion passed.

It was discussed between Mayor, Board and Attorney Binkley that the Town Charter provides the Recorder act as Town Judge on city ordinances only.

Fire Chief Calahan updated the Board on the fire department.

Recorder updated the Board on the repairs made to the fire hydrants that were to be repaired.

Recorder presented to the Board a letter from Mike Wood requesting due to Mr. Moore's resignation from the Planning Commission that an appointment be made to fill the vacancy. Mr. Wood's letter explained this appointment must be made by the Mayor. Mayor told Board he

April 1, 1994

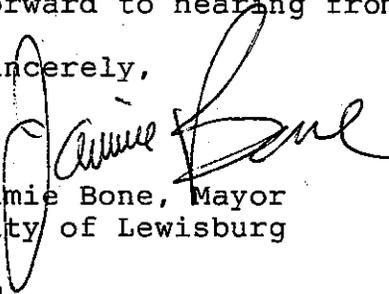
Mr. Eddie Fuller  
City of Lewisburg  
P. O. Box 1968  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Eddie:

Due to the resignation of Eddie Derryberry as City Manager of Lewisburg, his position is open on the Marshall/Maury Solid Waste Board. I am asking you to please join this board and serve as the representative for the City of Lewisburg.

I appreciate your consideration in this matter and will look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,



Jamie Bone, Mayor  
City of Lewisburg

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Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

## Maury County Government

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

March 12, 1993

Mr. Paul Craft  
402 Sharondale Drive  
Columbia, TN 38401

Dear Paul:

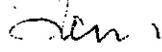
Thank you very much for being willing to be a part of the Maury-Marshall Regional Solid Waste Planning Board. You are to be congratulated for being willing to serve in such a difficult situation.

I have this day received official notice that our region and the agreement between Maury-Marshall County has been approved by state authorities.

Marshall County Executive Terry Wallace and I have called an organizational meeting of the Maury-Marshall Board for Monday, March 29th, at 6:30 P.M. in the large conference room, 3rd floor, of the Courthouse Square Building. Please make every effort to attend as you will be expected to elect a chairman and other offices and we hope to have state officials present to offer you some guidance as you set out developing the plan for our region.

Again, thank you for serving and we look forward to seeing you at that time.

Very truly yours,

  
Sam D. Kennedy  
County Executive

SDK/njr



Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

## Maury County Government

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

July 21, 1993

Mr. A. C. Howell  
Courthouse Square  
2nd Floor  
#1 Public Square  
Columbia, TN 38401

Dear A. C.:

This is to officially notify you that the Maury County Commission in regular session on July 19th ratified my appointment of you to Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region Board.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to you for your willingness to serve on this Board.

The next Board meeting is scheduled for Monday, August 9, 1993, at 6:00 P.M. in the Marshall County Courthouse in Lewisburg, TN.

Sincerely,

---

Sam D. Kennedy  
County Executive

SDK/njr



Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

## Maury County Government

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

March 12, 1993

Mr. Kurt Reekstin  
ICI, Inc.  
P. O. Box 152  
Mt. Pleasant, TN 38474

Dear Kurt:

Thank you very much for being willing to be a part of the Maury-Marshall Regional Solid Waste Planning Board. You are to be congratulated for being willing to serve in such a difficult situation.

I have this day received official notice that our region and the agreement between Maury-Marshall County has been approved by state authorities.

Marshall County Executive Terry Wallace and I have called an organizational meeting of the Maury-Marshall Board for Monday, March 29th, at 6:30 P.M. in the large conference room, 3rd floor, of the Courthouse Square Building. Please make every effort to attend as you will be expected to elect a chairman and other offices and we hope to have state officials present to offer you some guidance as you set out developing the plan for our region.

Again, thank you for serving and we look forward to seeing you at that time.

Very truly yours,

Sam D. Kennedy  
County Executive

SDK/njr

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773/936-3700  
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773/936-3700  
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

On motion of Commissioner Williams, seconded by Commissioner Cook and on a roll call vote with 18 Commissioners present and voting "Aye", the above resolution was adopted as read.

IN RE: DISCUSSION OF 911

Withdrawn

IN RE: ~~APPOINTMENT OF THREE MEMBERS TO MAURY/MARSHALL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (COUNTY EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT RECOMMENDING LARRY HANSON, PAUL CRAFT, AND KURT REEKSTIN) RATIFICATION BY LEGISLATIVE BODY~~

County Executive Sam Kennedy recommended the appointment of Commissioners Hanson and Craft and Mr. Reekstin. On motion of Commissioner Couch, seconded by Commissioner Farmer with 18 Commissioners present and voting "Aye", the appointments were approved.

IN RE: APPOINTMENT OF CONSTABLE REPRESENTING THE 4TH DISTRICT TO FILL THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF WALTER TIMMONS WHO HAS RESIGNED

Upon request of Commissioner Tisher the appointment of Constable for the 4th District was deferred until the March term of Court.

County Attorney Will Dale, Jr. read the following resolution to-wit:

RESOLUTION NO. 18

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION TO GOVERNOR NED RAY MCWHERTER FOR HIS ASSISTANCE  
IN OBTAINING THE SOCCER COMPLEX FOR MAURY COUNTY

WHEREAS, Maury County has made an agreement with the Tennessee Soccer Association to locate its headquarters and soccer complex in the County; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed Soccer Complex will greatly increase tourism and business sales in the County and bring a large number of visitors creating jobs for Maury County residents; and,

WHEREAS, Governor Ned Ray McWherter's help in obtaining the land on which the new soccer complex will be located was critical in the decision to locate the new soccer complex in Maury County; and,

WHEREAS, it is doubtful that the new complex would have located in Maury County without the site provided with assistance from Governor McWherter.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Maury County Legislative Body that the Maury County Legislative Body hereby expresses its great appreciation for the invaluable assistance of Governor Ned Ray McWherter in providing a suitable site for the establishment of the new soccer complex in Maury County, Tennessee.

The County Executive shall send a copy of this Resolution to Governor Ned Ray McWherter.  
THIS the 16th day of February, 1993.

SAM KENNEDY-COUNTY EXECUTIVE

On motion of Commissioner Cook, seconded by Commissioner Patterson, and with 18 Commissioners present and voting "Aye", the above resolution was adopted as read.

County Attorney Will Dale, Jr. read the following resolution to-wit:

RESOLUTION NO. 19

RESOLUTION CREATING CHARTER COMMISSION FOR METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT

WHEREAS, it is desirable to establish a Metropolitan Government Charter Commission to develop a Metropolitan Government Charter for consideration of approval by vote of the people; and,

WHEREAS, Metropolitan Government could result in more efficient delivery of governmental services and reduce disputes between local governments and duplication of services.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Maury County Legislative Body that pursuant to TCA §7-2-101 seq. the Maury County Legislative Body meeting in regular session does hereby approve the creation of the Metropolitan Government Charter Commission for Maury County, Tennessee.

# MAURY QUARTERLY COURT

On motion of Commissioner Farmer, seconded by Commissioner Craig and on a roll call vote with 18 Commissioners present and voting as follows: AYE: Craft, Lentz, English, Farris, Tisher, Cook, Inman, Benefield, Akin, Farmer, Craig, Patterson, Erwin, Bailey; TOTAL: 14; NO: Duncan, George, Couch; TOTAL: 3; PRESENT NOT VOTING: Harlan; the above resolution was adopted as read.

~~IN RE: APPOINTMENT OF TWO MEMBERS TO MARSHALL/MAURY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION ONE TO FILL UNEXPIRED TERM OF FREEMON COWHERD WHO HAS RESIGNED AND ONE TO FILL UNEXPIRED TERM OF LARRY HANSON~~

County Executive recommended Thelma Hughes from Spring Hill to fill the unexpired term of Freeman Cowherd and A. C. Howell to fill the unexpired term of Larry Hanson.

On motion of Commissioner Couch and seconded by Commissioner Erwin and with 18 Commissioners present and voting "Aye", the appointments of Mrs. Hughes and Mr. Howell were approved.

County Attorney Will Dale, Jr. read the following resolution to-wit:

RESOLUTION NO. 23

## RESOLUTION APPROVING BOND FOR A. C. HOWELL BUDGET DIRECTOR AND PURCHASING AGENT

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the County Commission approve the bond for A. C. Howell, Budget Director and Purchasing Agent; and,

WHEREAS, A. C. Howell, Budget Director and Purchasing Agent has filed the appropriate Bond that should be approved.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Maury County Legislative Body, that the following Bond is hereby approved.

POSITION	TERM	BOND AMOUNT
1. A. C. Howell	7-18-93 until 7-18-97	\$25,000.00

THIS the 19th day of July, 1993.

~~SAM KENNEDY-COUNTY EXECUTIVE~~

On motion of Commissioner Erwin, seconded by Commissioner Farmer and on a roll call vote with 18 Commissioners present and voting "Aye", the above resolution was adopted as read.

County Attorney Will Dale, Jr. read the following resolution to-wit:

RESOLUTION NO. 24

## RESOLUTION APPROVING TAX PROPERTY SALE TO MARSHA OWENS

WHEREAS, Maury County owns a lot in Mount Pleasant, 308 Bryson Avenue, map and parcel 133 J-E-4, the same being purchased at a tax sale by the county; and,

WHEREAS, Marsha Owens, a relative of the former owner has offered to buy the county interest in this property for \$800.00 which offer has been recommended for acceptance by the Administration Committee.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Maury County Legislative Body that the sale of the lot, 308 Bryson Avenue, map and parcel 133 J-E-4, to Marsha Owens for \$800.00 cash is approved and the County Executive is authorized to execute, acknowledge and deliver a quit-claim deed for the county's interest in this property upon receipt of the purchase price.

This the 19th day of July, 1993.

~~SAM KENNEDY-COUNTY EXECUTIVE~~

On motion of Commissioner Tisher, seconded by Commissioner Couch and on a roll call vote with 18 Commissioners present and voting "Aye", the above resolution was adopted as read.



**CITY OF COLUMBIA**  
CITY HALL  
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE 38401

Barbara E. McIntyre  
Mayor

Phone  
615/381-3833

March 5, 1993

Mr. William E. Gentner  
City Manager  
707 North Main Street  
Columbia, TN 38401

Dear Mr. Gentner:

On March 4, 1993, at the regular meeting of the City Council you were appointed to serve on the Maury/Marshall County Municipal Solid Waste Regional Board.

I appreciate the good work you have been doing on this Board and am glad that you accepted the appointment.

Yours very truly,

CITY OF COLUMBIA

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "B.E. McIntyre", is written over the typed name.

Barbara E. McIntyre  
Mayor

dm

**CITY OF COLUMBIA - REGULAR MEETING- COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE**

**MARCH 4, 1993 - 7:30 P.M.**

Mayor Barbara E. McIntyre called the regular meeting to order, pursuant to proper public notice having been given.

Invocation was offered by Kerry Lanier of the Central Christian Church, followed by pledge to the flag, led by Councilwoman Martin.

Mayor McIntyre welcomed visitors and invited them to bring any business they might have before Council at the conclusion of the regular business.

Roll was called by Betty R. Modrall, City Recorder. Present were Mayor McIntyre, Vice Mayor Norman R. Carpenter; Council Members Charles Sanders, Homer Martin, Christa S. Martin, Jerry Oliver and Jim Powell; City Manager William E. Gentner; City Recorder Betty R. Modrall, City Attorney Billy C. Jack and Fay Black, Recording Secretary.

Minutes of the 2 public hearings and regular meeting of March 4, 1993, were approved by motion of Councilman Martin, seconded by Councilwoman Martin. All Council Members voted aye.

Councilman Martin moved to accept and file the Activity Report of the Columbia Regional Planning Commission for the month of February, 1993, seconded by Councilman Oliver. All Council Members voted aye.

The Third Quarter Activity Report of the Maury County Economic Development Commission was accepted for file by motion of Councilman Martin, seconded by Councilwoman Martin. All Council Members voted aye.

Upon recommendation of Mayor McIntyre, Councilman Martin moved to appoint William E. Gentner to serve on the Maury/Marshall County Municipal Solid Waste Regional Board. Councilwoman Martin seconded the motion. All Council Members voted aye.

Councilman Martin moved to accept and file minutes of the Beer Board meeting of February 23, 1993, seconded by Councilwoman Martin. All Council Members voted aye.

**ORDINANCE NO. 1925 - To Rezone Property Located Just North of Overlook Place, Adjacent to Valley West Subdivision, from RS-10 to RS-6 (Single Family Medium/High Density Residential District)**

**Third Reading**

Councilman Powell moved to pass Ordinance No. 1925 on 3rd Reading, seconded by Councilman Oliver. All Council Members voted aye.

**ORDINANCE NO. 1922 - To Abolish the Department of Narcotics & Vice**

**Third Reading**

Councilman Martin moved to pass Ordinance No. 1922 on 3rd Reading, seconded by Councilman Oliver.

Mr. Gary Howell, local attorney, and James Wilson of the Sanitation Department, expressed their views to Council regarding the ordinance. Vote was taken. All Council Members voted aye.

# City of Mount Pleasant

WILLIAM H. BOYD, Mayor  
STEPHEN KIRK, Vice-Mayor  
MARK A. HENDRIX  
WILLIE B. BAKER  
LEE MEADOWS



ROBERT A. MURRAY, City Manager  
THOMAS W. HARDIN, City Attorney

May 24, 1994

Mr. Robert A. Murray, Chairman  
Maury/Marshall Regional Solid  
Waste Board  
P. O. Box 426  
Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee 38474

Dear Mr. Murray:

This letter is to confirm your appointment to the Maury/Marshall Municipal Solid Waste Regional Board. On November 17, 1992, at the regular meeting of the Mt. Pleasant City Commission you were appointed to serve on this board and is reflected in the official minutes of that meeting.

Sincerely,

CITY OF MOUNT PLEASANT

*William H. Boyd*

William H. Boyd  
Mayor

WHB/td

"CHANGING—FOR A BETTER TOMORROW"

P.O. BOX 426 • MOUNT PLEASANT, TENNESSEE • (615) 379-7717 • FAX (615) 379-5418

CONT'D. FROM PAGE 114.

Mr. Murray described the location and the property for the Board.

Mr. Meadows stated that by rezoning this property, he feels that it would be an attraction for new industry.

The vote in favor of the motion was unanimous.

#### CHAMBER REPORTS

Mr. Murray stated that the Area Chamber had its annual meeting at the Mt. Pleasant High School Cafeteria with Jane Jones as the main speaker.

Mr. Murray stated that the next Area Chamber meeting will be held in January.

#### PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT

Mr. Meadows explained the Planning Commission report to the Board.

Mr. Martin stated that the Board of Zoning Appeals met and granted a variance for Mr. Allen to build his carport.

#### COMMITTEE REPORTS

##### BEAUTIFICATION REPORT

Both Mr. Meadows and Mr. Murray said that the recent tree project the Beautification Committee had was a very successful project and a lot of citizens were pleased with their trees. There were over 330 trees sold and put out which was a very good reception.

##### VETERAN'S HONOR DAY COMMITTEE REPORT

Next, Mr. Murray reported that Veteran's Honor Day will not be held on a holiday this coming year. The program is ongoing and will be a two day program instead of one. They had a little money left and will be put back into the community for improvements.

He also said that the committee requested that the Board study the concept of making the little area around the football and softball fields as a type of Veteran's Park. The property backside between the high school and elementary school belongs to the City.

##### SOLID WASTE UPDATE

Mr. Murray stated that the City is going to do some re-routing of our routes for better efficiency.

Mr. Murray stated that we are looking at complete privatization of our system and at transfer stations, and at any other thing that will reduce costs of solid waste.

Mr. Murray stated that the landfill has a limited life span and Mr. Kennedy and others have said they will be out of the landfill business in approximately a year.

Mr. Murray stated that the City is looking into some of their options for a solution.

Mr. Murray stated that this Board needs to designate an official to serve on the Solid Waste Planning Region Board.

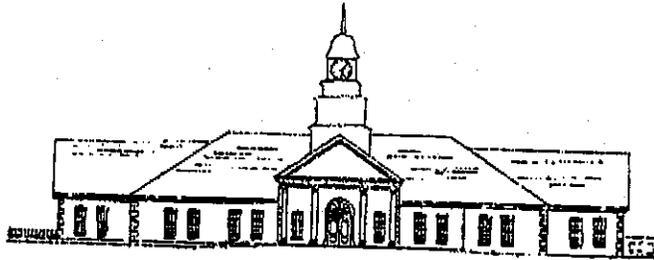
Mr. Hendrix suggested that Mr. Murray serve on that Board.

Mayor Boyd appointed Mr. Murray to serve as Mt. Pleasant's representative on the Solid Waste Planning Region Board.

##### MANAGER'S REPORT

Mr. Murray stated that part of the new federal legislation concerning cablevision is now taking effect.

Mr. Murray stated that Mt. Pleasant has two cable companies serving our community.



## TOWN OF SPRING HILL

JUNE 8, 1994

Mr. Shane Whitt  
PO Box 122  
Spring Hill, TN 37174

Dear Shane,

Thank you very much for being willing to serve on the Marshall/Maury Regional Solid Waste Planning Board. You are to be congratulated for your willingness to serve this position at this short notice and have full support of this Mayor and Board of Alderman.

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Freeman Cowherd".

Freeman Cowherd  
Mayor, Town of Spring Hill

Page 4  
Regular Meeting  
April 18, 1994

subdivision to the city sewer system. The developers of the subdivision on the south side of Buckner Road are constructing their lines to connect to the Cameron Force Main. Any connections that would use their force main goes into a fund to pay them back. My suggestion is to delete that section of the ordinance to avoid problems with reimbursement of tap fees.

George Home moved to act on the advise of the attorney. (Ordinance 94-8)  
Motion seconded by Gwynne Evans. Unanimous.

Mayor Cowherd discussed the status of the Saturn Homecoming Inserts. The cost of 15, 000 is: \$5.00 set up charge, and \$259.56 for the mailers and \$28.00 for first class postage.

Mary Ann Ward moved to have inserts printed and mailed. Motion seconded by Thelma Hughes. Unanimous.

Mayor Cowherd: Thelma Hughes is resigning from the Maury/Marshall Solid Waste Planning Board and I recommend Shane Whitt to serve.

Mary Ann Ward moved to accept the Mayor's recommendation. Motion seconded by Gwynne Evans. Unanimous.

Mary Ann Ward asked about whether or not anyone has found out anything about the non residents of Maury County (Spring Hill Williamson County residents) were being allowed use of the Spring Hill Library.

Mr. Courtney stated that he was going to talk to the Chairman of the Maury County Library Board and see what can be worked out.

Mayor Cowherd: Next item is the hiring of a police officer. Chief Thomason has recommended Ms. Kris Thompson.

Chief Thomason told the board about Ms. Thompson's qualifications and introduced her to the Board. The Chief, Assistant Chief, and Lieutenants , and NAACP all agreed on Ms. Thompson.

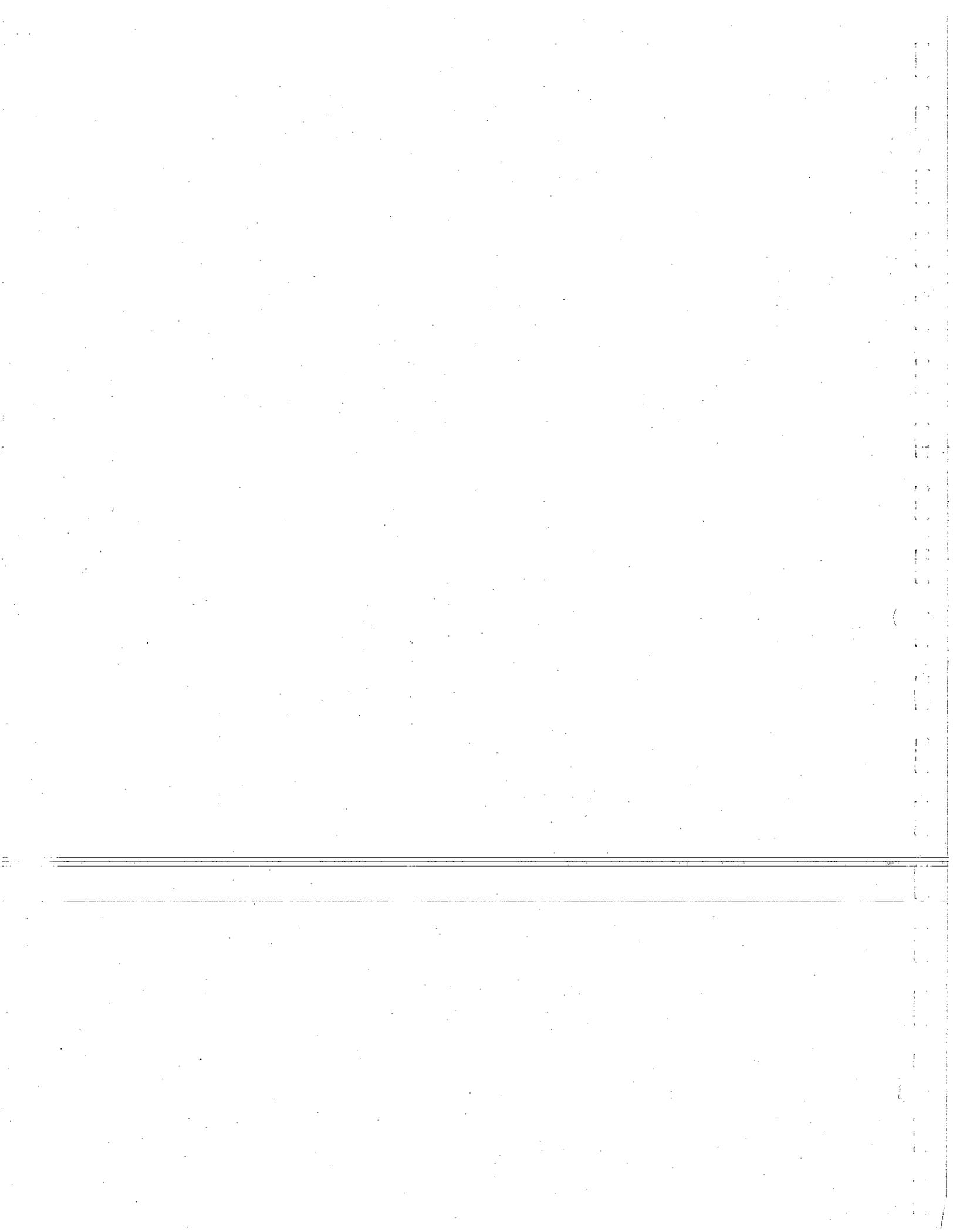
The Board discussed residency requirements.

Cassandra Caldwell moved to hire Kris Thompson at a salary of \$21,000.00 and benefits. Motion seconded by Gwynne Evans. Unanimous.

**APPENDIX A - SECTION 3**  
**Region Border Municipality Participation**

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RESOLUTION NO. 93-9

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE TOWN OF SPRING HILL TO JOIN  
THE MARSHALL/MAURY MUNICIPAL WASTE PLANNING REGION BOARD**

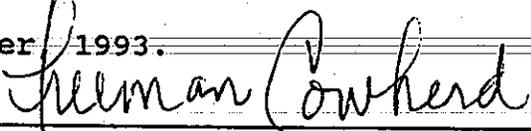
Whereas, the County Commissions of Marshall and Maury Counties have elected to create a Solid Waste Authority by resolutions duly passed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 211 of Title 68 of Tennessee Code Annotated; and

Whereas, the city limits of Spring Hill extends from Maury County into Williamson County with the majority of its territory presently lying in Maury County; and

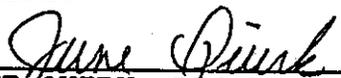
Whereas, the Marshall/Maury County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Board has requested an resolution recording the decision of the Town of Spring Hill to participate in this Regional Authority;

Now, therefore, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN of the Town of Spring Hill, that Spring Hill does hereby elect to join in creating and participating in the Marshall-Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region Board, pursuant to Section 68-211-903 of Tennessee Code Annotated.

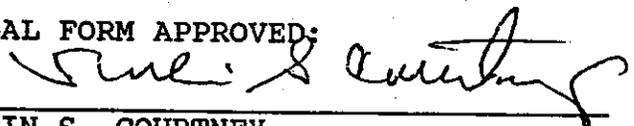
This 18th day of October, 1993.

  
FREEMAN COWHERD, MAYOR

ATTEST:

  
JUNE QUIRK, RECORDER

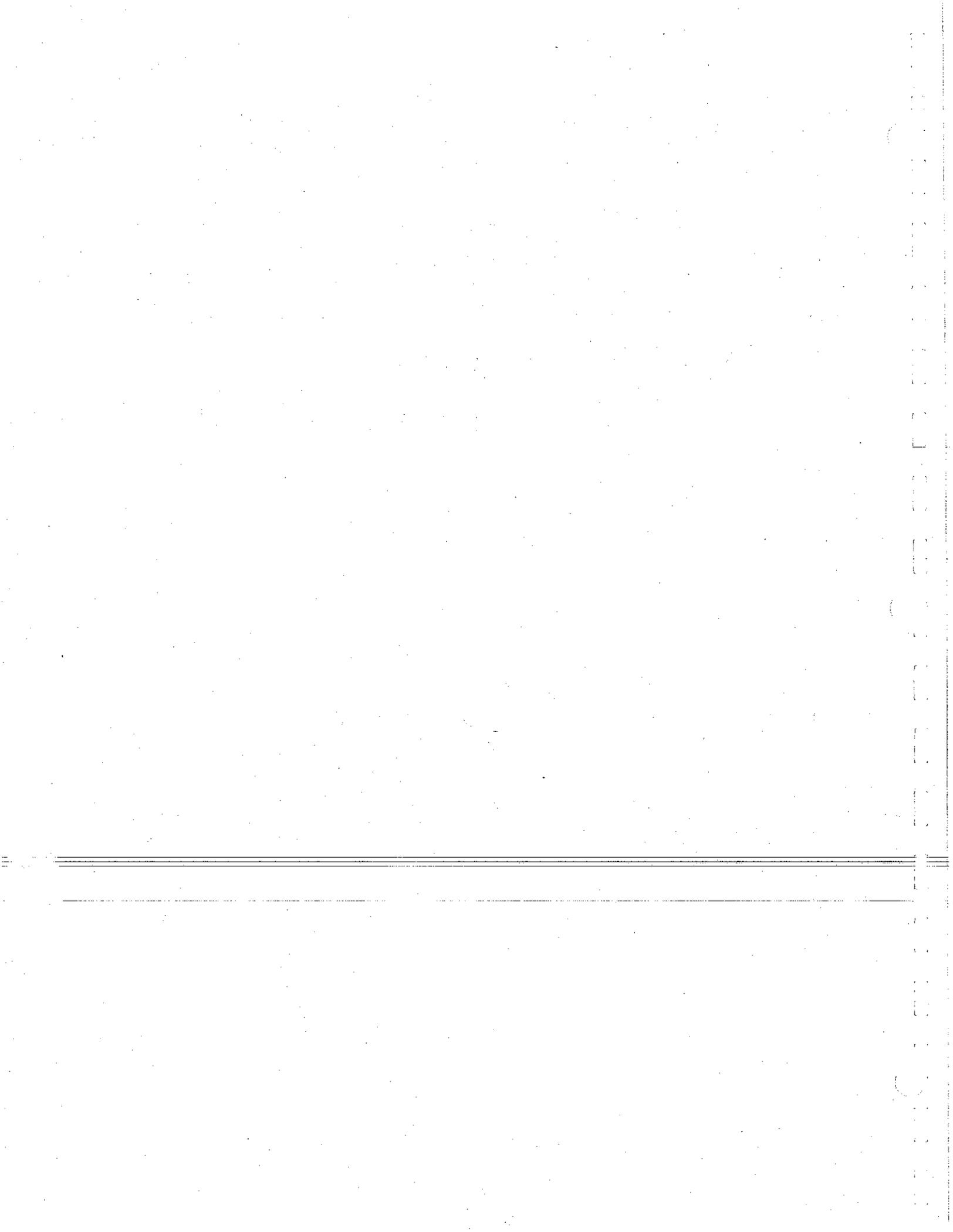
LEGAL FORM APPROVED:

  
ROBIN S. COURTNEY,  
TOWN ATTORNEY



**APPENDIX A - SECTION 4**  
**Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region**  
**Advisory Committee**

- List of Members
  - Mission Statement
  - Summary of Activities During Plan Development
    - Probable Role in Implementation
- 
-



## MARSHALL/MAURY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 requires that *within each municipal solid waste region the board of the region shall establish a regional solid waste advisory committee whose composition shall be determined by the board.*

#### MISSION STATEMENT

The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall support and provide public guidance and input to the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Board such that the Board may provide the region with an improved solid waste management system to control costs, protect the environment, better use our natural resources, develop a long-range solid waste plan, educate the citizens of the region in solid waste matters, reduce and minimize solid waste generation, and develop alternative methods of waste disposal. The Committee shall consider the needs of the total region's citizens, general commercial establishments and industry when providing input and recommendations to the Board.

#### ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY

It shall be the duty of the members of the Advisory Committee to provide the communication link between the regional planning board and the region's citizens and commercial, industrial, and education institutions in an effort to meet the above goals. During the development of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan, the Advisory Committee members aided the Board in the gathering of data and information on the various topics and issues as requested by the Board and advised the Board regarding solid waste topics and issues of importance to the Region. Upon completion of the initial regional plan, the Advisory Committee members will assist the Board in the implementation, education and promotion of the regional plan as appropriate, providing feedback and independent assessment on the effectiveness of the regional plan.

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The Advisory Committee met several times (see Appendix C for list of meetings) to review the planning process and to develop an education program. The Committee will continue to be involved in the implementation of the plan and act as advisors and as links with the Region municipalities, counties, and local interests.

## MARSHALL/MAURY SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. Dan Pickle  
617 Midway  
Lewisburg, TN. 37091  
380-2527 (w)  
Fax 359-2364

Mr. John Murphy  
1245 Craig Moore Rd.  
Lewisburg, TN. 37091  
359-4531

Ms. Stacey Cothran  
Cedar Ridge Landfill  
2340 Mooresville Highway  
Lewisburg, TN. 37091  
359-9032 (w)  
Fax 359-9034

Beth Duning  
715 Lake Hill Circle  
Lewisburg, TN. 37091  
359-7431 (h)

Mr. Ted Duning  
421 Fifth Ave. S.  
Lewisburg, TN. 37091  
359-3339 (h)

Mrs. Carol Spence  
Marshall County Extension Office  
203 First Ave. N.  
Lewisburg, TN. 37091  
359-1929 (w)

Mr. Larry Lockamy  
L & S Metals & Processing, Inc  
134 James M. Campbell Blvd.  
Columbia, TN. 38401  
388-8784 (w)  
Fax 381-1064

---

Mr. Patrick Flynn

Chairman  
Chamber of Commerce  
308 West Seventh St.  
Columbia, TN. 38401  
388-0832 (w)

Ms. Billie Lovett  
Maury Clean Community System  
308 W. Seventh Street  
Columbia, TN. 38401  
388-8511 (w)

4/18/94

**APPENDIX A - SECTION 5**  
**Uniform Accounting System Compliance Letters**

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# TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL

TOWNHALL • 2202 UNIONVILLE ROAD • P.O. BOX 157 • CHAPEL HILL, TENNESSEE 37034 • 615-364-7632

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June 9, 1994

Bob Murray, Chairperson  
Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid  
Waste Planning Region

Dear Mr. Murray,

At the present time Sanifill is picking up garbage for the Town of Chapel Hill. Each of our water customers is charged a fee for garbage pick-up each week. This is put on the water bills each month, kept separate from the Water Fund and put into the General Fund. It is then taken from the General Fund when the Recorder pays Sanifill at the end of each month.

Sincerely,

*Horace Hill Jr*  
Horace Hill, Jr.  
Mayor

HH/cp

**TOWN OF CORNERSVILLE**  
108 NORTH MAIN  
P. O. BOX 128  
CORNERSVILLE, TENNESSEE 37047  
(615) 293-4482

May 20, 1994

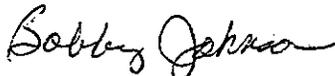
Vickie Davis  
Neel-Schaffer, Inc.  
Suite 209 Hobbs Building  
4205 Hillsboro Road  
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Dear Ms. Davis:

The Town of Cornersville has the solid waste fund set up separately from the General fund. This fund is titled in the financial statements as "Sanitation Service."

If you should have any other questions regarding this fund, please feel free to contact this office, 293-4482.

Respectfully,



Bobby Johnson  
Mayor  
Town of Cornersville

cc: file



# City of Lewisburg Tennessee

505 Ellington Parkway - 37091

P.O. Box 332

Office Of The Mayor

MAY 23, 1994

MR. BOB MURRAY, CHAIRMAN  
MARSHALL/MAURY SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION  
C/O CITY OF MT. PLEASANT  
P. O. Box 426  
MT. PLEASANT, TN 38474

DEAR MR. MURRAY:

THIS IS TO STATE THAT THE CITY OF LEWISBURG IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN T.C.A. 68-31-874(A) AS AMENDED, AND THE CITY'S SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR SOLID WASTE IS TITLED THE "SANITATION FUND".

IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS REQUIRED, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL AT 615-359-1544.

SINCERELY,

CITY OF LEWISBURG

JAMIE BONE  
MAYOR

JB/DC

---

CC: VICKIE DAVIS, NEEL-SCHAFFER INC.



Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

## Maury County Government

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

October 11, 1993

Mr. Eddie Derryberry, Chairman  
Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Board  
P. O. Box 1968  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

*Eddie*  
Dear Mr. Derryberry:

Maury County hereby certifies that it does comply with provisions of T.C.A. Section 68-31-874 relative to accounting procedures which include the State's uniform accounting system. Maury County operated its fiscal year 1992-1993 with a Special Revenue Fund called the Solid Waste Sanitation Fund. Effective July 1, 1993, Maury County established an Enterprise Fund for Class I disposal facilities called the Solid Waste Disposal Fund and are operating under said Fund.

If Additional information is needed, please contact A. C. Howell, Director of Accounts and Budgets, One Public Square, Columbia, TN 38401 (615) 381-3690, ext. 454.

Sincerely,

*Sam*  
Sam D. Kennedy  
County Executive

SDK/njr

Enclosures



**CITY OF COLUMBIA**  
CITY HALL  
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE 38401

Barbara E. McIntyre  
Mayor

Phone  
615/381-3833

October 11, 1993

Mr. Eddie Derryberry, Chairman  
Maury/Marshall Municipal Solid  
Waste Region Board  
Lewisburg, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Derryberry:

Per your request, I certify that the City of Columbia  
is in compliance with the State of Tennessee Uniform  
Accounting System for the City of Columbia Solid  
Waste-Sanitation Revenue Fund.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COLUMBIA

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Barbara E. McIntyre", is written over the typed name.

Barbara E. McIntyre  
Mayor

fb

# City of Mount Pleasant

WILLIAM H. BOYD, Mayor  
STEPHEN KIRK, Vice-Mayor  
MARK A. HENDRIX  
WILLIE B. BAKER  
LEE MEADOWS



ROBERT A. MURRAY, City Manager  
THOMAS W. HARDIN, City Attorney

May 24, 1994

Mr. Robert A. Murray, Chairman  
Maury/Marshall Regional Solid  
Waste Board  
P. O. Box 426  
Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee 38474

Dear Mr. Murray:

This letter is to certify that the City of Mt. Pleasant is in compliance with the State of Tennessee Uniform Accounting System for its Solid Waste/Sanitation Revenue and Expenditures Fund.

Sincerely,

CITY OF MOUNT PLEASANT

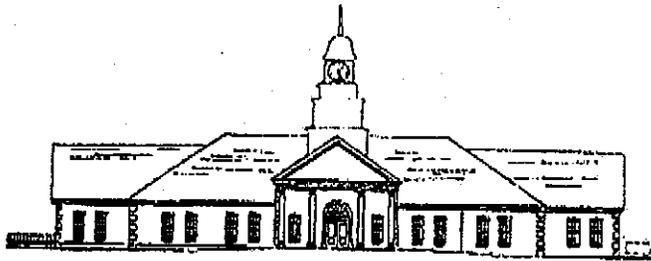
*William H Boyd*

William H. Boyd  
Mayor

WHB/td

"CHANGING—FOR A BETTER TOMORROW"

P.O. BOX 426 • MOUNT PLEASANT, TENNESSEE • (615) 379-7717 • FAX (615) 379-5418



## TOWN OF SPRING HILL

JUNE 8, 1994

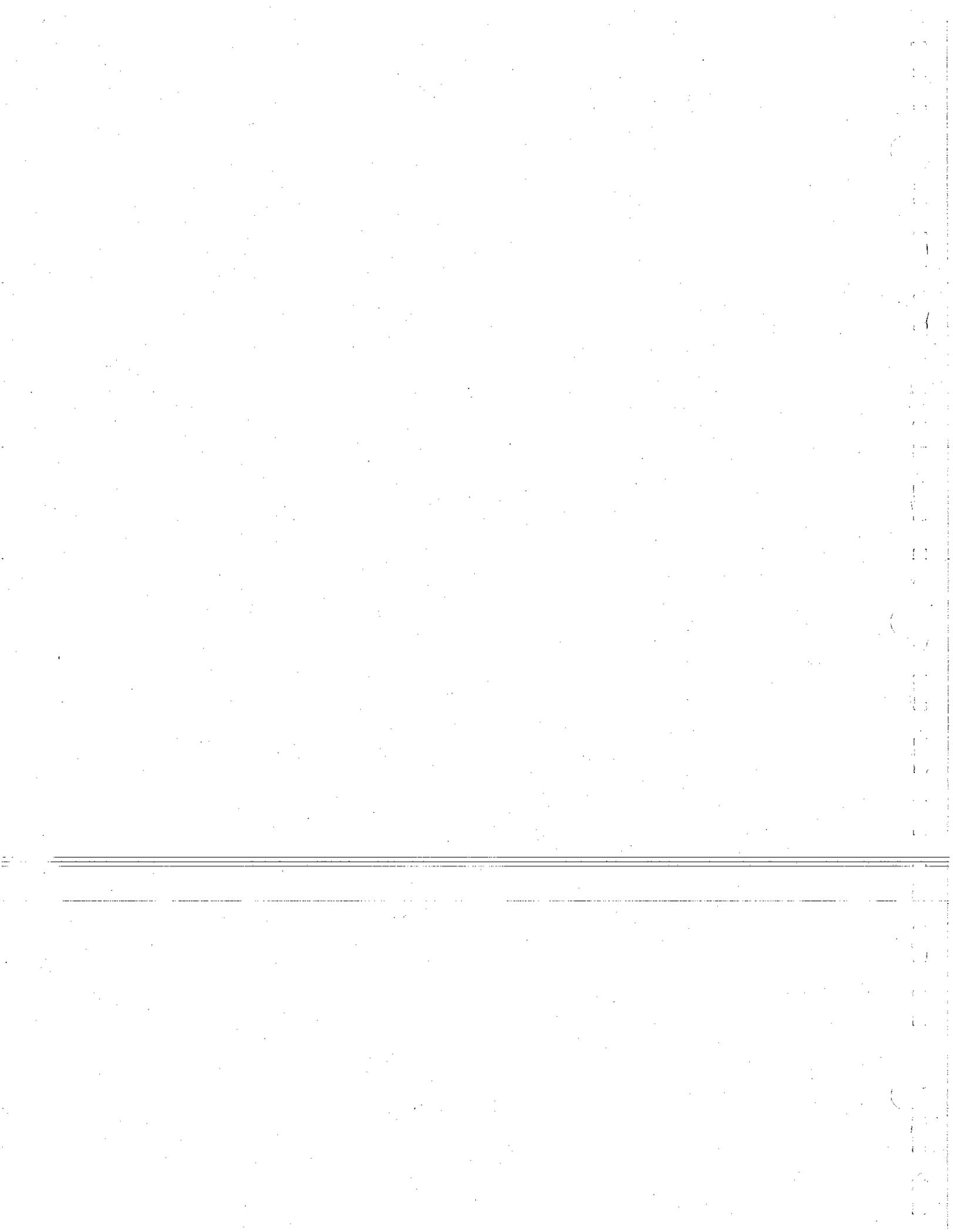
**Mr. Bob Murray**  
**Chairperson, Marshall/Maury County**  
**Municipal Solid Waste Planning Board**  
**PO Box 426**  
**Mt. Pleasant, TN 38474**

**Dear Mr. Murray,**

The Town of Spring Hill hereby certifies that it does comply with Provisions of T.C.A. section 68-31-874 relative to accounting procedures which include the state's uniform accounting system. Effective July 1, 1992, Spring Hill established the Solid Waste Sanitation Collection Fund and is currently operating under said fund.

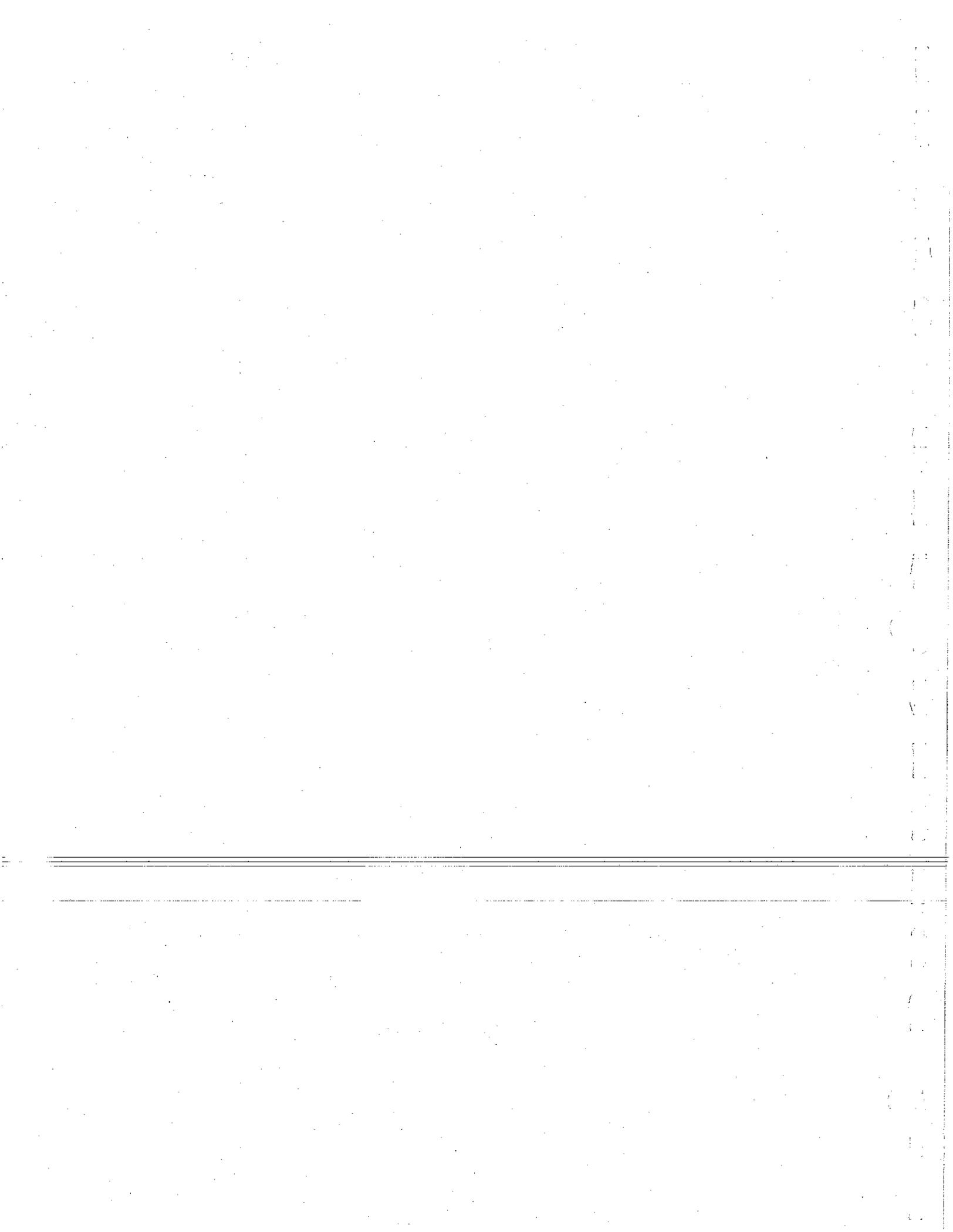
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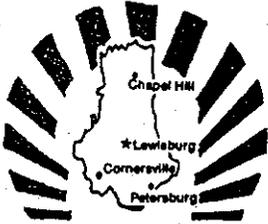
**June Quirk**  
**City Recorder**  
**Town of Spring Hill**



## **APPENDIX B**

### **DOCUMENTATION FOR ADJUSTMENTS TO THE BASE YEAR DISPOSAL**





# COUNTY OF MARSHALL

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

Marshall County Courthouse  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
615/359-1279

January 5, 1994

Carol C. White, Director  
Tennessee Office of State Planning  
308 John Sevier Building  
Nashville, TN 37243-001

RE: Marshall County 1989 Solid Waste Disposal Quantity Amendment

Dear Ms. White:

The 1989 Class I Landfill and Municipal Solid Waste Incineration waste disposal quantity calculated by the University of Tennessee for Marshall County is 18,338 tons. After evaluation of this figure, the Marshall County Solid Waste Board, Eddie Derryberry, Lewisburg City Manager, and I have concluded that this figure is too low. We are respectfully requesting that the base year figure be changed to 25,290 tons. The following table and notes explain our position.

## Marshall County 1989 Waste Disposal

See Note:	Waste Disposal	Annual Tons
1	Lewisburg Incinerator and Class I Landfill	19,970
2	Improperly Disposed in Unincorporated Areas	2,920
3	Hauled out-of-county by BFI	2,400
TOTAL		25,290

1. During 1989, most of Marshall County's managed waste was burned at the Lewisburg incinerator or buried at the Lewisburg Landfill. This accounted for 19,970 tons. A copy of these records is attached.

2. During 1989, there were no public or private haulers collecting waste in the unincorporated areas. Only a couple industries and schools were bringing their waste to the incinerator. It is known that most of the residential waste was improperly disposed of in the county. There are now three private haulers collecting waste in the unincorporated area. However, these haulers do not have accurate records of waste collected in the unincorporated area as municipalities are collected on the same truck routes.

Page 2

Carol C. White, Director  
Tennessee Office of State Planning  
January 5, 1994

It is estimated that 2,920 tons were illegally dumped or burned in 1989. This was calculated by assuming that 1.65 pounds per person per day (PPD) were generated by the unincorporated population (9,703 per 1990 U.S. Census). The 1.65 PPD figure was provided by our consultant Neel-Schaffer, Inc. which has performed several rural waste characterization studies.

3. During 1989, BFI collected waste from the commercial entities in the City of Lewisburg and hauled the waste to a Rutherford County landfill. BFI reports that they collected approximately 2,400 tons from Marshall County and hauled the waste to a Rutherford County landfill. No records for 1989 are available to quantify this waste. However, BFI continues to collect commercial waste from the City and haul it to Rutherford County. BFI reports that they collected approximately 2,400 tons from Marshall County and hauled it to Rutherford County during fiscal year 1993. We feel that this is a reasonable estimate for the 1989 out-of-county disposal.

I hope that this information documents our requested amendment to your satisfaction. If I can provide you with any other information, please let me know.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

MARSHALL COUNTY



Terry Wallace  
County Executive

---

lm

c: Eddie Derryberry, City of Lewisburg  
Neel-Schaffer, Inc.



STATE OF TENNESSEE  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION**  
401 Church Street  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Mr. Bob Murray  
Acting Chairperson  
Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region  
P.O. Box 426  
Mt. Pleasant, TN 38474

Dear Mr. Murray:

We have received and reviewed Maury County's request for a base year adjustment. Based on the information we have received, a base year adjustment is in order for Maury County. Therefore, we approve Maury County's base year data as adjusted to reflect that Maury County most probably disposed of 63,726 tons of waste in 1989 with an annual per capita disposal rate of 1.14 tons.

Should you require any further assistance on this or other matters, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

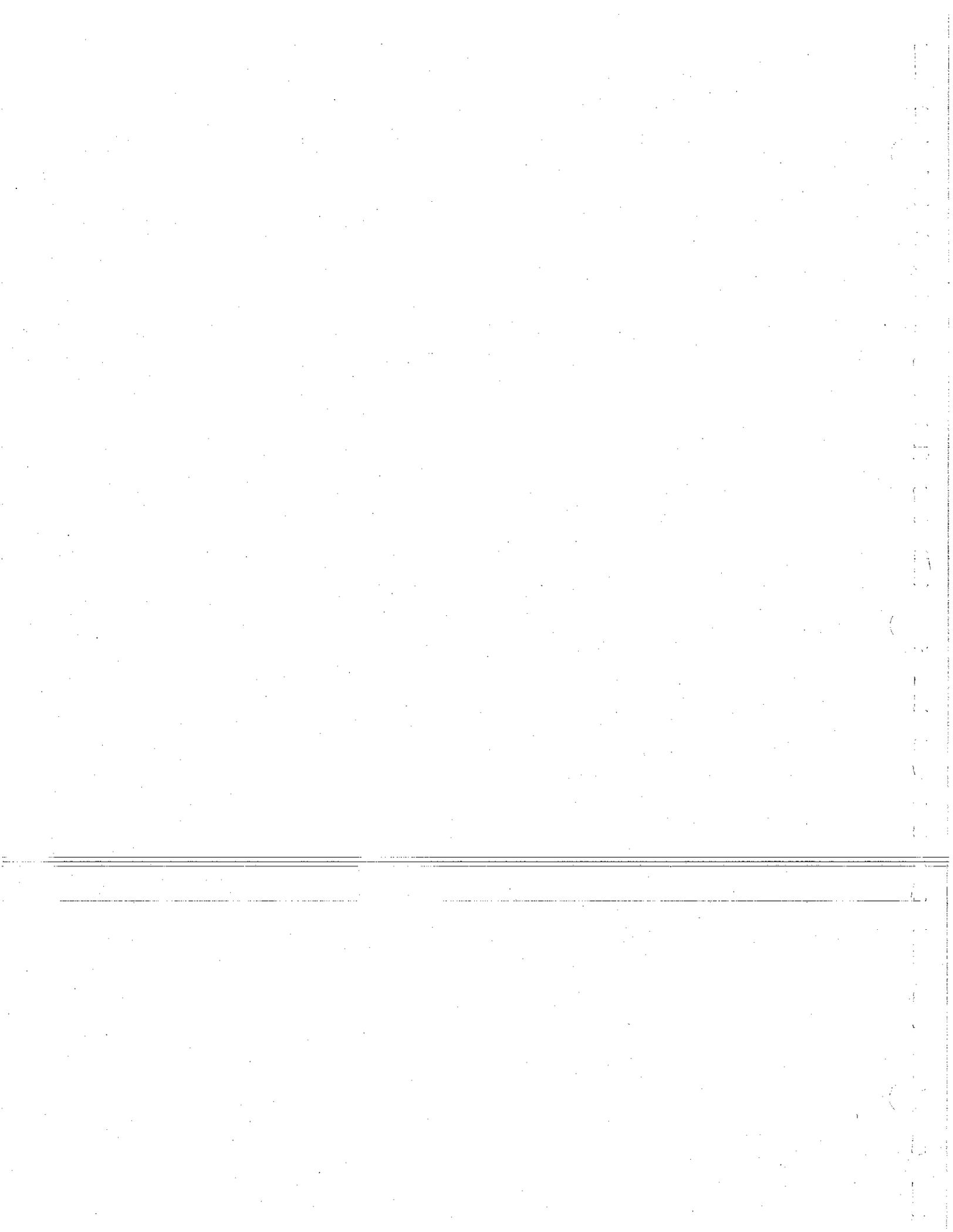
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul Evan Davis".

Paul Evan Davis

Director

Division of Solid Waste Assistance

PED:GHD:dhm





STATE OF TENNESSEE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION  
401 Church Street  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

March 10, 1994

The Honorable Terry Wallace  
Marshall County Executive  
County Courthouse  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Mr. Wallace:

We have received and reviewed Marshall County's request for a base year adjustment. Based on this information a base year adjustment is in order for Marshall County. Therefore, we approve Marshall County's base year data as adjusted to reflect that Marshall County more closely disposed of 25,366 tons of waste in 1989 with an annual per capita disposal rate of 1.18 tons.

Should you require any further assistance on this or other matters, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul Evan Davis".

---

Paul Evan Davis  
Director  
Division of Solid Waste Assistance

PED:GHD:dhm





# COUNTY OF MARSHALL

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

Marshall County Courthouse  
Lewisburg, TN 37091  
615/359-1279

March 8, 1994

Geneil Hailey Dillehay, Deputy Director  
Division of Solid Waste Assistance  
14th Floor, L&C Tower, 401 Church Street  
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

RE: Marshall County Request for Amendment to 1989 Disposal Estimate

Dear Ms. Dillehay:

This letter is to be considered an addendum to our formal request letter for an amendment dated January 5, 1994.

You requested that the Marshall/Maury Region Board Chairperson submit a letter stating that I and Sam Kennedy requested disposal amendments in concurrence with the Board. I understand that you have received that letter. You also requested that the estimate of waste improperly disposed in the county be more clearly documented. Neel-Schaffer, Inc. submitted documentation from other studies to verify that 1.65 pounds per person per day (ppd) is a reasonable estimate for the unincorporated area. I understand that you have received this information as well.

The remaining information which you have requested is that the 1.65 ppd be applied to the 1989 population estimated by UT rather than the 1990 census data. UT estimated that there were 9,950 persons in the unincorporated area in 1989. This calculates to 2,996 tons. This will change our amendment request from 25,290 tons (as per the 01/05/94 letter) to 25,366 tons.

I hope that this will satisfy the requirements for this amendment. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments. Thank you for your assistance in completing this amendment request.

Sincerely,

Terry Wallace

lm

xc: Neel-Schaffer, Inc.





*Copy*

Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

# Maury County Government

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

February 7, 1994

Geneil Hailey Dillehay, Deputy Director  
Division of Solid Waste Assistance  
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation  
401 Church Street; L & C Tower, 14th Floor  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0455

RE: Maury County 1989 Solid Waste Disposal Quantity Adjustment

Dear Mrs. Dillehay:

Maury County respectfully requests an adjustment to the 1989 base year data. The 1989 Class I Landfill and Municipal Solid Waste Incineration waste disposal quantity for Maury County was calculated by the University of Tennessee to be 42,900 tons. After evaluating this figure, we have concluded that this amount is too low and respectfully request an adjustment to change our base year amount to 63,726 tons. This new total was derived by applying the 1993 per capita waste generation rate to the 1989 population number. (1989 Maury County Population of 55,900 x 1993 Tons Per Capita Waste of 1.14 = 63,726 tons.)

<u>1989</u>	Maury County Population	55,900
	Tons Solid Waste ( <u>UT calculation</u> )	42,900
	Tons Per Capita Waste	0.77
<u>1993</u>	Maury County Population	56,263
	Tons Solid Waste ( <u>measured</u> )	64,090
	Tons Per Capita Waste	1.14

The fact that the UT per capita figure for 1989 is so low suggests an appreciable quantity of Maury County waste might not have been collected or accurately reported in 1989. Maury County records for 1989 are not adequate to determine the actual amount. Even if accurate records were available, adjustment might be necessary because of changes which have occurred in Maury County since 1989. Maury County requests that documented tipping data from 1993 be substituted for the 1989 figure calculated by UT.

In 1990, the General Motors factory in Spring Hill began production of the Saturn automobile. Support industries and service providers connected with GM have come to Maury County also. While Saturn has been a very positive development for Maury and surrounding counties as well as for the State, we believe it's presence has been a major

Geneil Hailey Dillehay, Deputy Director  
 Division of Solid Waste Assistance  
 February 7, 1994  
 page 2

factor in the relatively high per capita rate of waste generated in 1993 and this was not reflected in UT's 1989 base year data calculation.

Furthermore, as Maury County continues to develop as the commercial, retail, and medical center for the region, more waste per capita is being generated. The following list, which shows 1993 waste quantities by category, supports this view. Amounts are weighed and recorded by waste hauler, not by category, however. Although we can generally tell the category by who did the hauling, some mixing of categories occurs. As a result, the amount reported here as MSW includes some commercial waste commingled with residential waste. Both are picked up by municipal and private collection services before being brought to the waste processing facility and weighed. Also, the hospital quantity does not fully reflect the total amount of non-medical waste generated by the medical community. Waste from clinics and physician's offices is included in the MSW amount.

	<u>Tons</u>
<u>1993</u> Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	46,626
Commercial/Industrial (Includes 7,478 tons from Saturn)	16,899
Maury Regional Hospital	<u>565</u>
	64,090
	<u>per capita</u>
<u>1993</u> Municipal Solid Waste	0.83
Commercial/Industrial	0.30
Maury Regional Hospital	<u>0.01</u>
	1.14

Since 1989, significant changes have also been made in the way Maury County manages its solid waste. Weigh scales with computerized recording were installed at the county waste processing facility in 1992. As a result, Maury County has confidence that these amounts are correct. The following list provides quantities for the various disposal methods in 1993.

	<u>Tons</u>
<u>1993</u> Maury County Sanitary Landfill	39,644
Out-of-County Sanitary Landfills	5,735
Maury County Demolition Landfill	16,210
Recycled Material	<u>2,501</u>
	64,090

Another change since 1989 is the opening of a construction/demolition landfill for Maury County. It was opened in 1990. Also, information about out-of-county waste, not available

Geneil Hailey Dillehay, Deputy Director  
Division of Solid Waste Assistance  
February 7, 1994  
page 3

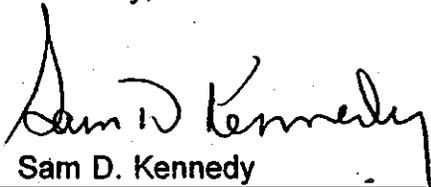
in 1989, was developed in 1993.

Although we do not have the quantities for 1989, we do know that demolition material was being disposed of in the County sanitary landfill and waste was being taken out-of-county for disposal. We know that some of the construction and pre-startup waste from Saturn was coming to the Maury County sanitary landfill in 1989. We also know that a recycling program for the County was in place, but it was not as extensive as it is today and we do not know the quantities being collected in 1989.

Attached you will find data from which the information presented in this letter was obtained. The "1993 History Summary Ticket List" is the print-out from our weigh scale computer. The "Demolition Landfill Use Rate" sheet includes data from hand-written records in addition to what is shown in the summary ticket list. The hand-written data is available if needed. The data from the "Tons of recycle material sold" sheet presents data from quarterly recycle reports submitted to the State. Material balance sheets with an explanation sheet are also attached. Two memoranda from Neel-Schaffer are also attached which provide support for part of the information provided.

We hope that this information supports our requested adjustment to your satisfaction. If you have questions, we will be happy to provide any additional information you may require. Thank you for your consideration of this request for adjustment from the UT calculation of the base year data.

Sincerely,



Sam D. Kennedy  
Maury County Executive



Michael R. Hunter  
Director of Solid Waste

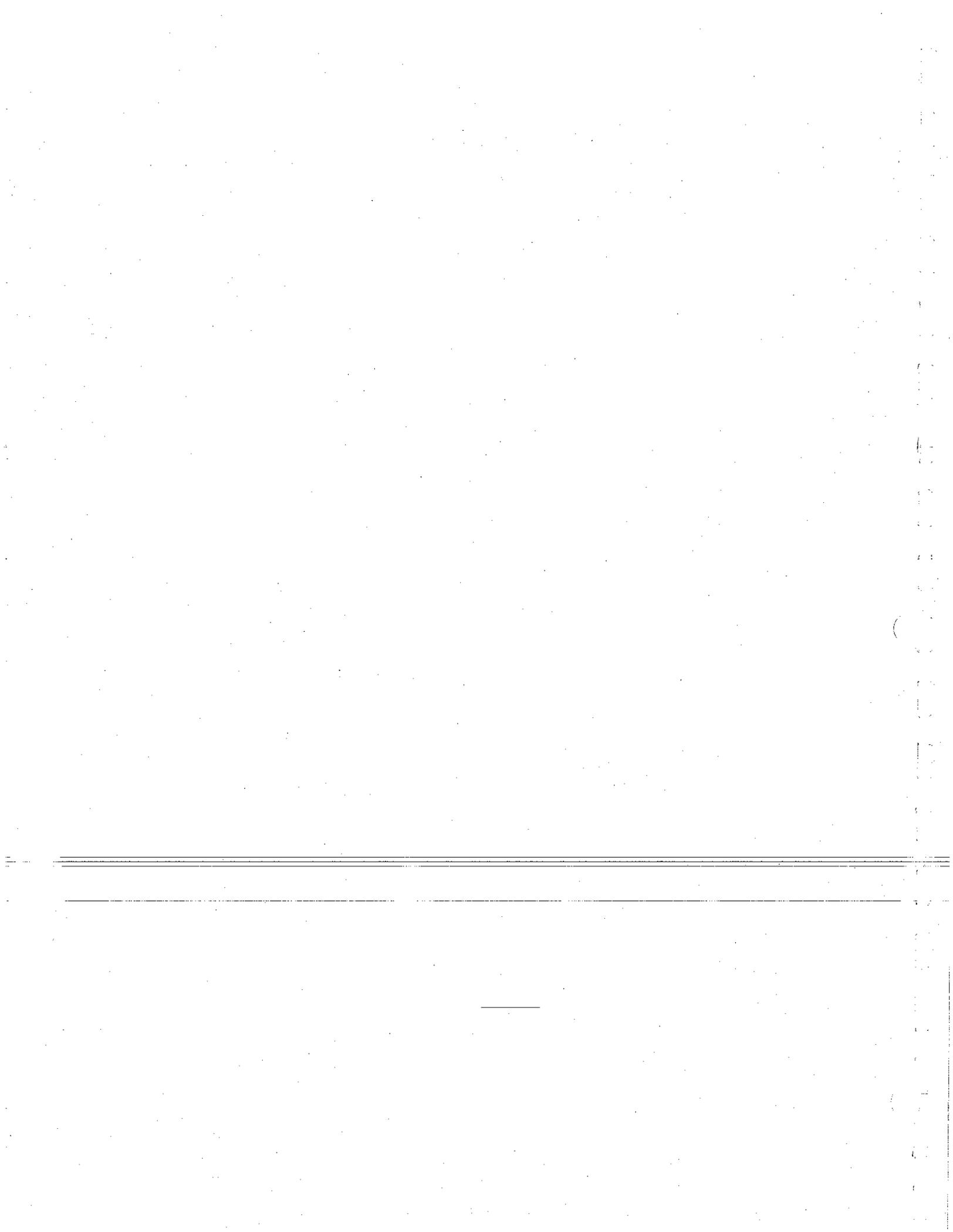
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# **APPENDIX C**

## **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES**

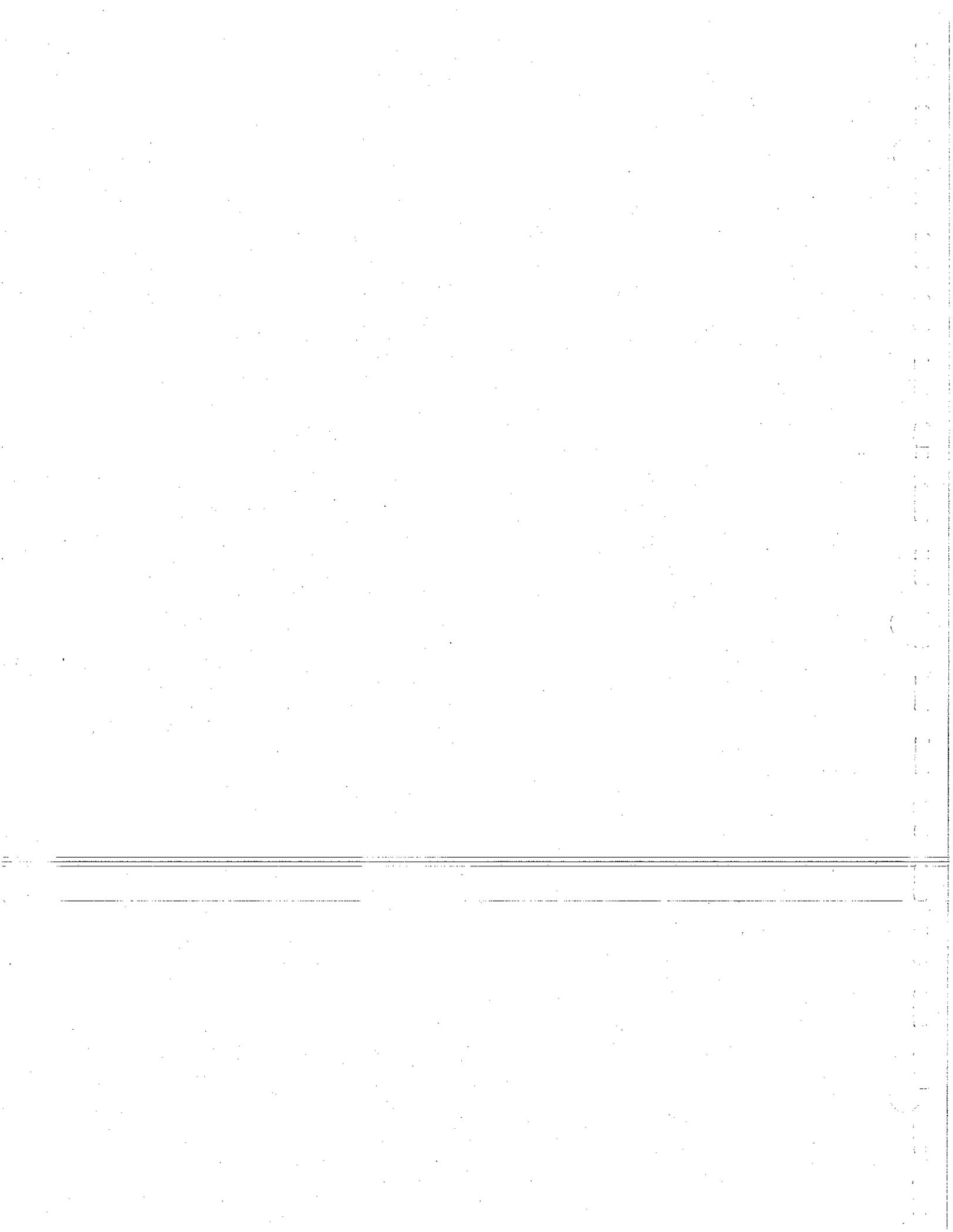
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## Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region Public Participation Activities

<b>Date</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
October 11, 1993	Region Board Meeting	Lewisburg	Public Meeting
November 8, 1993	Region Board Meeting	Columbia	Public Meeting
January 10, 1994	Region Board Meeting	Lewisburg	Public Meeting
February 28, 1994	Region Board Meeting	Columbia	Public Meeting
March 14, 1994	Region Board Meeting	Lewisburg	Public Meeting
March 24, 1994	Advisory Committee Meeting	Columbia	Develop Education Program
April 5, 1994	Maury County Information Meeting	Columbia	Public Meeting
April 11, 1994	Region Board Meeting	Columbia	Public Meeting
April 19, 1994	Marshall County Information Meeting	Lewisburg	Public Meeting
April 19, 1995	Advisory Committee Meeting	Columbia	Develop Education Program
April 25, 1994	Region Board Meeting	Lewisburg	Public Meeting
May 3, 1994	Advisory Committee Meeting	Lewisburg	Develop Education Program
May 9, 1994	Region Board Meeting	Columbia	Public Meeting
May 17, 1994	Advisory Committee Meeting	Lewisburg	Develop Education Program
May 23, 1994	Region Board Meeting	Lewisburg	Public Meeting
June 16, 1994	Public Hearing for Marshall County	Lewisburg	Public Hearing
June 20, 1994	Public Hearing for Maury County	Columbia	Public Hearing
June 21, 1994	Advisory Committee Meeting	Lewisburg	Finalize Education Program



THE MARSHALL GAZETTE, LEWISBURG, TENNESSEE, JUNE 7, 1994

**PUBLIC HEARING  
NOTICE  
MARSHALL/MAURY  
SOLID WASTE PLANNING,  
REGION PLAN**

A public hearing will be held on June 16, 1994, at 7:00 p.m. in the Circuit Courtroom, third floor, Marshall County Courthouse, Lewisburg, Tennessee. The purpose of this public hearing is to review and make comment on the Marshall/Maury Region Solid Waste Management Plan which provides a ten-year waste management strategy for all non-hazardous waste generated in the Region. A copy of the plan is available at the County Executive's office for public review.

26-1t

.....  
RESOLUTION 6-94-6

UPON MOTION BY COMMISSIONER OGILVIE AND A SECOND BY COMMISSIONER MEDLEY THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS APPROVED BY A ROLL CALL VOTE OF 15 AYES AND 0 NAYS.  
.....

RESOLUTION NO. 6-94-6

WHEREAS, The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 required that counties form single or multi-county solid waste planning regions; and

WHEREAS, as a result, the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region was formed by Marshall and Maury Counties and their respective municipalities to form the Region to develop a regional solid waste management plan for the disposal of solid waste in the respective areas before July 1, 1994;

THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT the Honorable Marshall County Commission grant approval of this plan for the betterment of the citizens of Marshall County.

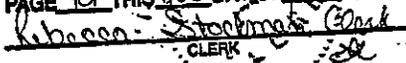
Approved this 21ST day of June 1994, by the Marshall County Commission meeting in special call session.

  
DAN SPENCE, MARSHALL COUNTY  
COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

  
REBECCA STOCKMAN, MARSHALL  
COUNTY CLERK

Approved for entry this \_\_\_\_\_ day of JUNE, 1994.

  
TERRY WALLACE, MARSHALL COUNTY  
EXECUTIVE

I, REBECCA STOCKMAN, CLERK, DO  
CERTIFY THE FOREGOING AS AN EXACT  
COPY AS APPEARS IN BOOK 17  
PAGE 401 THIS 23RD DAY OF JUNE 1994  
  
REBECCA STOCKMAN  
CLERK

PUBLIC HEARING  
MARSHALL/MAURY SOLID WASTE PLANNING  
REGION PLAN

A public hearing was held on June 16, 1994 at 7:00 p.m. in the Circuit Courtroom, third floor, Marshall County Courthouse, Lewisburg, TN. The purpose of this public hearing was to review and make comment on the Marshall/Maury Region Solid Waste Management Plan which provides a ten-year waste management strategy for all nonhazardous waste generated in the Region. A copy of the plan is available at the County Executive's Office for public review.

Those attending the meeting were: Dan Spence, Chairman of Marshall County Commission, Jason Ogilvie, Don Moses, Jamie Bone with the Regional Solid Waste Committee, Phil Willis, Tommy Hayes Commissioners along with Randy Thompson of Neel Schaffer Engineering Firm.

Dan Spence, Chairman of the Marshall County Commission opened the meeting with reading the above notice which had appeared in the June 7, 1994 edition of the Marshall County Gazette, Lewisburg, Tennessee. He informed the audience that if anyone had any comments or opposition to the plan to please speak into the microphone and first state their names. He pointed out to the audience Messrs. Ogilvie's and Moses' presence and that they would address any questions.

The first question was from Mr. Sherrell McConnell. He asked how many acres will the Class IV landfill take up? Randy Thompson with Neel Schaffer responded to the question stating that the Cedar Ridge Landfill has 67 permitted acres accepting approximately 150 tons of waste a day and we are under the understanding that they are looking at developing a Class IV landfill at that facility and that would be contingent upon Marshall County entering into a contract with Sanifill to develop that and also adding convenience centers. In terms of the actual inter workings of Sanifill and the acres that they have set aside, that we do not know.

Mr. McConnell further asked why is a portion of the landfill now being proposed as a Class IV landfill? Mr. Thompson stated that in terms of the county and/or the region, they have to meet a 25% waste reduction goal by the end of 1995. We are probably looking at recycling however, in order for Marshall County to get credit for waste diversion, to divert that waste to Class III or Class IV and meet a waste reduction or waste diversion credit which counts just as much as recycling, we would have to go this route. Further discussion took place regarding this topic.

Kenneth Stacey asked if they get the Class III or Class IV permit would it be part of the 67 acres that is already permitted or would it be outside of that area? Marshall County would have to request that Sanifill develop a Class IV to the State of Tennessee and they Stacey stated that he is opposed to a Class IV landfill as much as

Public Hearing/Marshall/Maury Solid Waste Planning Region Plan  
June 16, 1994  
Page 2 of 2

he would be opposed to an expansion of the existing landfill to be used for the disposal of industrial waste and would hate to see us headed in that direction. He added that personally he feels that this is opening the door toward this.

Mr. Spence asked for any further comments. There were none. He explained that the County Commission would meet June 21 to act on the approval of the plan and if anyone wished to make comments toward this plan to feel free to do so.

There being no further business, the public hearing was adjourned.

ran June 3<sup>rd</sup>

Norma P.O.# 39803

**PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE  
MARSHALL/MAURY SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION PLAN**

**Date:** June 20, 1994

**Time:** 5:45 P.M.

**Place:** County Commission Room, 3rd Floor, Maury County  
Courthouse, Columbia

**Purpose:** This is a public hearing to review and make comment on the Marshall/Maury Region Solid Waste Management Plan which provides a ten-year waste management strategy for all non-hazardous waste generated in the Region. A copy of the plan is available at the County Executive's office for public review.

PUBLIC HEARING

Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region Plan

Maury County held a Public Hearing for review and comments on the Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region's Solid Waste Management Plan on June 20, 1994 at 5:45 P.M. The meeting was Chaired by County Executive Sam D. Kennedy.

Those present were: Jack Sims, Paul Craft, Albert Lentz, Frank Duncan, William English, Walter Harlan, Clyde Farris, Charles Tisher, James Cook, Jr., J. C. Inman, Enoch George, Billy Benefield, Margaret Dean Akin, James Couch, Jr., Jack Craig, Robert Farmer, J. B. Erwin, Arch Patterson, James Bailey, Jr., Harry Williams, A. C. Howell, Randy Thompson, Norma Rosson and Sam Kennedy.

There being no comments, the meeting was adjourned.

RESOLUTION APPROVING THE MARSHALL/MAURY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGIONAL BOARD SOLID WASTE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Regional Solid Waste Board has been meeting for some time and has now proposed a Regional Solid Waste Plan as required by the State, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Maury County Commission to approve the Solid Waste Plan, exhibit A hereto, to be kept on file in the County Executive and County Clerk offices.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Maury County Legislative Body that the Regional Solid Waste Plan is hereby approved.

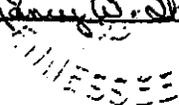
This the 20th day of June, 1994.

*Sam Kennedy*  
SAM KENNEDY-COUNTY EXECUTIVE

STATE OF TENNESSEE-----MAURY COUNTY

I the undersigned clerk, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original of this instrument filed this 20<sup>th</sup> day of

June, 1994.  
*David W. Thompson*  
Maury County Clerk



*20 days*

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# **APPENDIX D**

## **EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**

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## IMPORTS

Although the Cedar Ridge Landfill is a private facility with a service area of several counties, Eddie Derryberry of Sanifill reports (5/19/94) that very little out-of-county waste comes to the facility. He stated that waste coming to the landfill from out of county is typically *special waste* rather than *municipal solid waste*.

The City of Pulaski has recently begun transferring waste to the Cedar Ridge Landfill from Giles County. However, this is a temporary transfer begun in March 1994 which will end by January 1995.

The State Flow Control Report shows that some waste is hauled by BFI and Tennessee Aluminum Processors from Maury County to Marshall County. However, discussions with BFI indicate that it hauls all waste to Rutherford County. Sanifill reports that the waste brought by Tennessee Aluminum Processors is a *special waste* rather than *municipal solid waste*. No other out-of-county waste is indicated on the Report.

## EXPORTS

BFI collects waste in both counties as indicated on the following table. This waste is hauled to Rutherford County.

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**Total Waste Generation for the  
Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Region**

<b>Marshall County</b>	<b>Annual/Tons</b>
Class I Disposal - In-County	19,184 <sup>1</sup>
Class I Disposal - Out-of-County	2,402 <sup>2</sup>
Unmanaged Waste	0
<i>Total Class I Disposal</i>	<i>21,586</i>
Class IV Disposal	0
Recycled Materials	42 <sup>3</sup>
<i>Total Waste Generation</i>	<i>21,628</i>
<i>Annual Tons Per Person</i>	<i>0.98</i>

<b>Maury County</b>	
Class I Disposal - In-County	39,644 <sup>4</sup>
Class I Disposal - Out-of-County	5,735 <sup>5</sup>
Unmanaged Waste	0
<i>Total Class I Disposal</i>	<i>45,379</i>
Class IV Disposal	16,210 <sup>6</sup>
Recycled Materials	2,501 <sup>7</sup>
<i>Total Waste Generation</i>	<i>64,090</i>
<i>Annual Tons Per Person</i>	<i>1.14</i>

<b>Marshall/Maury Solid Waste Region</b>	
<i>Total Regional Waste Generation</i>	<i>85,718</i>
<i>Annual Tons Per Person</i>	<i>1.09</i>
<i>Total Regional Class I Waste Disposal</i>	<i>66,965</i>
<i>Annual Tons Per Person</i>	<i>0.85</i>

1 Tons reported by Stacey Cothran at Cedar Ridge Landfill (11/15/93)

2 Tons reported by Rob Owen at BFI Nashville (11/08/93)

3 Tons reported by Melissa Grisom at Franklin Recycling Center (11/04/93)

4 Tons reported by Mike Hunter at Maury County Landfill (02/07/94)

5 Tons reported (3,604) by Rob Owen at BFI Nashville (11/08/93) and tons reported (2,131) by Mike Hunter (02/07/93)

6 Tons reported by Mike Hunter at Maury County Demolition Landfill (02/07/94)

7 Tons reported by Mike Hunter at Maury County Recycling (02/07/94)

**APPENDIX E**

**REVIEW BY APPROPRIATE MUNICIPAL OR  
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

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# COUNTY OF MAI

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

P 672 593 864



**Certified Mail Receipt**  
No Insurance Coverage Provided  
Do not use for International Mail  
(See Reverse)

Sent to	
George Phillips	
Street & No.	
Box 1099	
P.O., State & ZIP Code	
Lewisburg TN	
Postage	\$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Address of Delivery	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	\$2.29
Postmark or Date	6/8/94

PS Form 3800, June 1990

June 7, 1994

**CERTIFIED, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

**RE: MARSHALL/MAURY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLA**

Mr. George Phillips  
Marshall County Planning Commission  
1125 Earl Twitty Road  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Mr. Phillips:

The above plan is in its final draft stage. The Region Board requests planning commission review as required by Tennessee law. A copy of the draft plan is available in the County Executive's office for public review.

Please forward any comments which you may have about the plan to me. The public hearings for this plan will be held June 16, 1994 at 7:00 p.m. in the Circuit Court Room, 3rd Floor, Marshall County Courthouse in Lewisburg and June 20, 1994 at 5:45 p.m. in the County Commission Room, 3rd Floor at the Maury County Courthouse in Columbia. The plan must be submitted to the State by July 1, 1994.

Your comments would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Terry Wallace  
Marshall County Executive

lm



# COUNTY OF M

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

P 672 593 861



**Certified Mail Receipt**

No Insurance Coverage Provided  
Do not use for International Mail  
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Sent to <i>Lynn Winnett</i>	
Street & No.	
P.O., State & ZIP Code	
Postage	\$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Address of Delivery	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	\$229
Postmark or Date <i>6/8/94</i>	

PS Form 3800, June 1990

June 7, 1994

**CERTIFIED, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

Mrs. Judy Stewart, Chairman  
Cornersville Planning Commission  
206 Front View  
Cornersville, TN 37047

**RE: MARSHALL/MAURY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE**

Dear Mrs. Stewart:

The above plan is in its final draft stage. The Region Board requests planning commission review as required by Tennessee law. A copy of the draft plan is available in the County Executive's office for public review.

Please forward any comments which you may have about the plan to me. The public hearings for this plan will be held June 16, 1994 at 7:00 p.m. in the Circuit Court Room, 3rd Floor, Marshall County Courthouse in Lewisburg and June 20, 1994 at 5:45 p.m. in the County Commission Room, 3rd Floor at the Maury County Courthouse in Columbia. The plan must be submitted to the State by July 1, 1994.

Your comments would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Terry Wallace  
Marshall County Executive

lm



# COUNTY OF MAI

TERRY WALLACE  
County Executive

P 672 593 865



**Certified Mail Receipt**

No Insurance Coverage Provided

Do not use for International Mail

(See Reverse)

Sent to	
Jamie Bone	
Street & No.	
Box 1968	
P.O., State & ZIP Code	
Lewisburg TN 37091	
Postage	\$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Address of Delivery	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	\$229
Postmark or Date	
6/8/94	

PS Form 3800, June 1990

June 7, 1994

**CERTIFIED, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

**RE: MARSHALL/MAURY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PI**

Mr. Jamie Bone  
Lewisburg Planning Commission  
City of Lewisburg  
P. O. Box 1968  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

Dear Jamie:

The above plan is in its final draft stage. The Region Board requests planning commission review as required by Tennessee law. A copy of the draft plan is available in the County Executive's office for public review.

Please forward any comments which you may have about the plan to me. The public hearings for this plan will be held June 16, 1994 at 7:00 p.m. in the Circuit Court Room, 3rd Floor, Marshall County Courthouse in Lewisburg and June 20, 1994 at 5:45 p.m. in the County Commission Room, 3rd Floor at the Maury County Courthouse in Columbia. The plan must be submitted to the State by July 1, 1994.

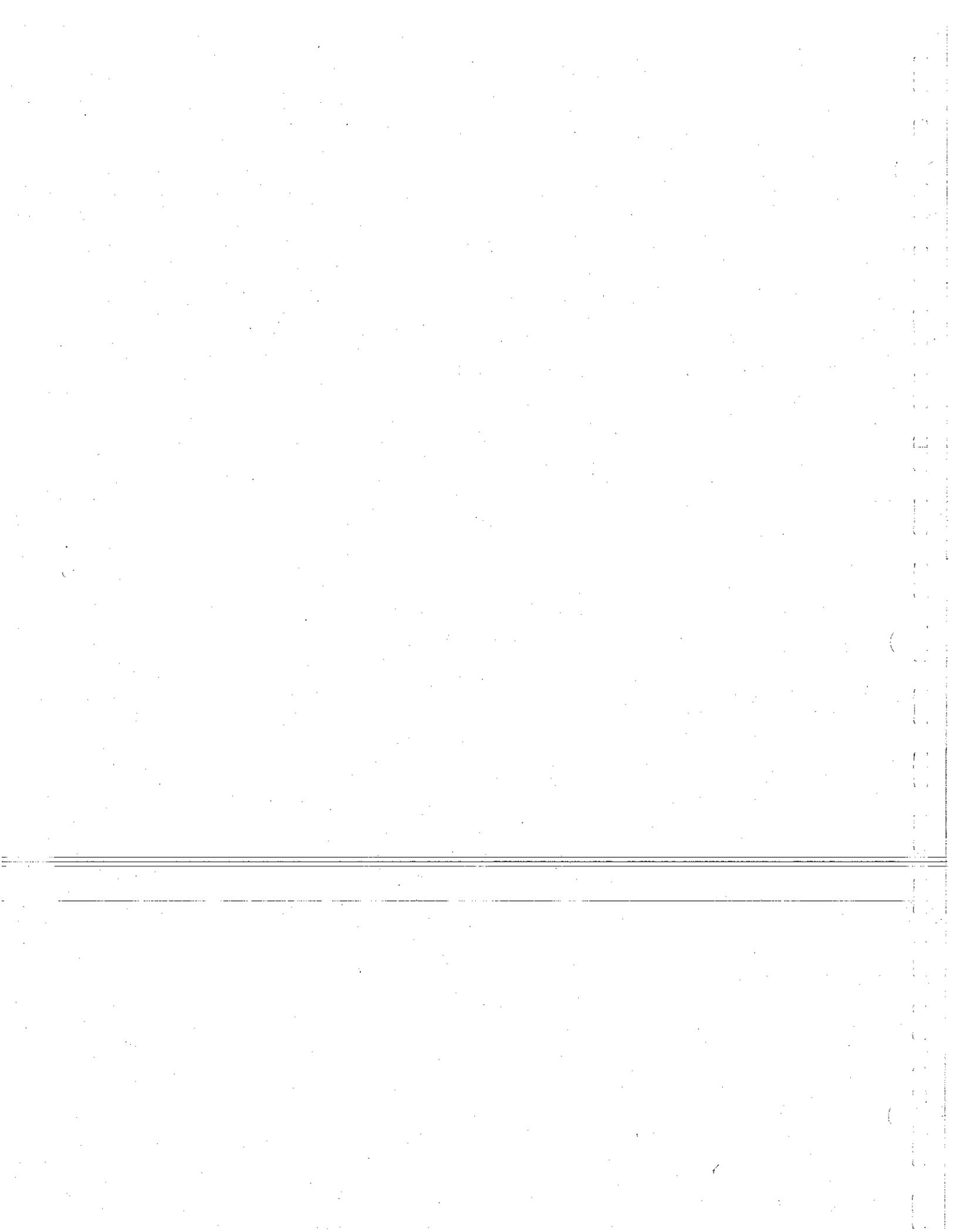
Your comments would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Terry Wallace  
Marshall County Executive

lm





Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

# Maury County Government

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

June 7, 1994

Mrs. Alice Algood, Chairman  
Maury County Planning Commission  
804 Athenaeum Street  
Columbia, TN 38401

CERTIFIED

RE: Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region Plan  
Final Draft Review

Dear Planning Commission Chair:

The above plan is in its final draft stage. The Region Board requests planning commission review as required by Tennessee law. A copy of the draft plan is available in the County Executive's office for public view.

Please forward any comments which you may have about the plan to me. The public hearings for this plan will be held June 16, 1994 at 7:00 P.M. in the Circuit Court Room, 3rd Floor, Marshall County Building in Lewisburg and June 20, 1994 at 5:45 P.M. in the County Commission Room, 3rd Floor at the Maury County Courthouse in Columbia. The plan must be submitted to the State by July 1, 1994.

Your comments would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sam D. Kennedy  
Maury County Executive

SDK:njr



Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

## Maury County Government

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38101

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

June 7, 1994

Mr. Carl Martin  
Mt. Pleasant Planning Commission  
P. O. Box 426  
Mt. Pleasant, TN 38474

CERTIFIED

RE: Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region Plan  
Final Draft Review

Dear Planning Commission Chair:

The above plan is in its final draft stage. The Region Board requests planning commission review as required by Tennessee law. A copy of the draft plan is available in the County Executive's office for public review.

Please forward any comments which you may have about the plan to me. The public hearings for this plan will be held June 16, 1994 at 7:00 P.M. in the Circuit Court Room, 3rd Floor, Marshall County Building in Lewisburg and June 20, 1994 at 5:45 P.M. in the County Commission Room, 3rd Floor at the Maury County Courthouse in Columbia. The plan must be submitted to the State by July 1, 1994.

---

Your comments would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sam D. Kennedy".  
Sam D. Kennedy  
Maury County Executive

SDK/njr



Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

# Maury County Government

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

June 7, 1994

Mr. R. B. Toone, Chairman  
Spring Hill Planning Commission  
P. O. Box 789  
Spring Hill, TN 37174

CERTIFIED

RE: Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region Plan  
Final Draft Review

Dear Planning Commission Chair:

The above plan is in its final draft stage. The Region Board requests planning commission review as required by Tennessee law. A copy of the draft plan is available in the County Executive's office for public view.

Please forward any comments which you may have about the plan to me. The public hearings for this plan will be held June 16, 1994 at 7:00 P.M. in the Circuit Court Room, 3rd Floor, Marshall County Building in Lewisburg and June 20, 1994 at 5:45 P.M. in the County Commission Room, 3rd Floor at the Maury County Courthouse in Columbia. The plan must be submitted to the State by July 1, 1994.

Your comments would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sam D. Kennedy  
Maury County Executive

SDK/njr



Sam Kennedy  
County Executive

# Maury County Government

Phone  
(615) 381-3690

Room 101  
Maury County Courthouse  
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

June 7, 1994

Columbia Planning Commission  
City Hall  
707 North Main Street  
Columbia, TN 38401

CERTIFIED

RE: Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region Plan  
Final Draft Review

Dear Planning Commission Chair:

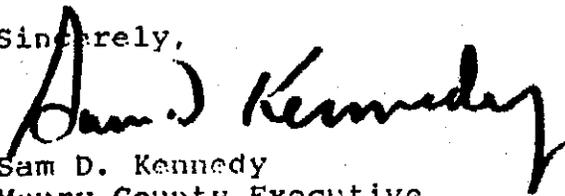
The above plan is in its final draft stage. The Region Board requests planning commission review as required by Tennessee law. A copy of the draft plan is available in the County Executive's office for public review.

Please forward any comments which you may have about the plan to me. The public hearings for this plan will be held June 16, 1994 at 7:00 P.M. in the Circuit Court Room, 3rd Floor, Marshall County Building in Lewisburg and June 20, 1994 at 5:45 P.M. in the County Commission Room, 3rd Floor at the Maury County Courthouse in Columbia. The plan must be submitted to the State by July 1, 1994.

Your comments would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Sam D. Kennedy  
Maury County Executive

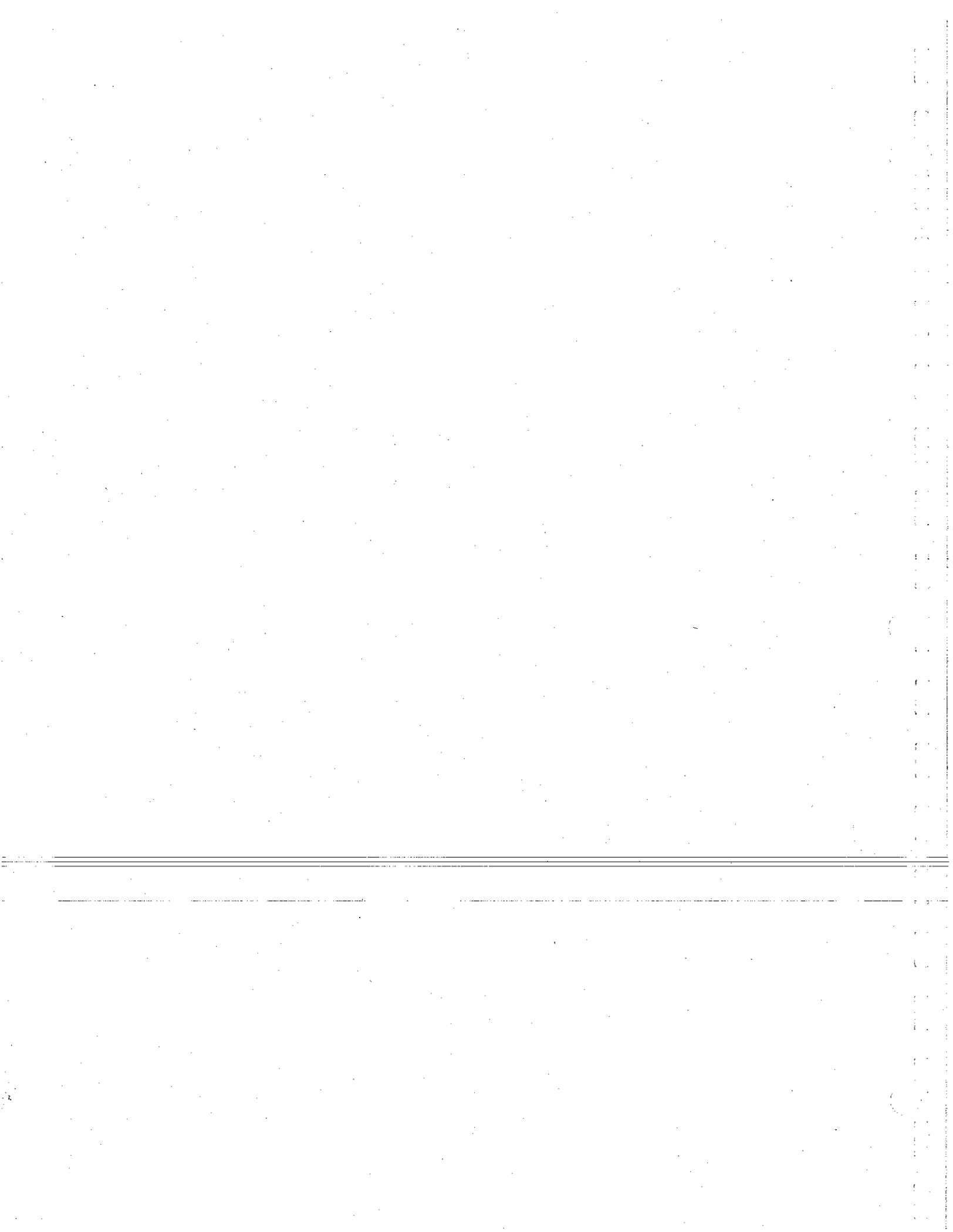
SDK/njr

**APPENDIX F**

**CONTRACT DOCUMENTS -  
MARSHALL COUNTY**

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## WATKINS, MCGUGIN, MCNEILLY &amp; ROWAN

SUITE 300, 214 SECOND AVENUE NORTH

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37201-1638

TELEPHONE 615 255-2191

FAX 615 248-0238

DAN E. MCGUGIN, JR.

1910 - 1990

LOWE WATKINS\*  
 W. WARNER MCNEILLY, JR.  
 BEN H. ROWAN\*  
 GEORGE B. MCGUGIN  
 JOHN E. BRANDON\*  
 C. HAYES COONEY  
 JOHN L. VAN CLEAVE  
 ROBERT E. HOEHN  
 JOHN B. CARLSON  
 O. WADE NELSON  
 STEVEN D. FARMAN  
 DAVID J. PFLAUM  
 W. WARNER MCNEILLY, III  
 FRANK J. SCANLON  
 ROBERT E.W. LINSBERGER  
 OWEN R. LIPSCOMB

June 21, 1994

\*RETIRED

Mr. Eddie Derryberry  
 Cedar Ridge Landfill  
 Municipal Development  
 2340 Morresville Highway  
 Lewisburg, Tennessee 37091

Re: Marshall County - Sanifill, Inc. Solid Waste  
 Disposal Contract

Dear Mr. Derryberry:

Please be advised that this firm has been retained by Marshall County to assist in its negotiations with Sanifill, Inc. (Sanifill) for a contract under which Sanifill will provide certain solid waste disposal services for the county. It is the intent of Marshall County in seeking such agreement to satisfy certain obligations it has under the "Solid Waste Management Act of 1991".

I have reviewed the proposal you submitted Marshall County outlining the general substantive provisions of a proposed contract. Under this proposal, in return for Marshall County agreeing to a fixed "fee" for each ton of waste disposed at Sanifill's Cedar Ridge Landfill in Lewisburg, Tennessee for a period of ten years, Sanifill will undertake the following services for a period of ten years:

1. Construct and operate four convenience centers, three on property owned by Marshall County and one at the Cedar Ridge Landfill site. Sanifill will haul all waste deposited at the convenience center to the Cedar Ridge Landfill for disposal.
2. The convenience centers will accept only household or domestic waste from Marshall County residents. Waste collected by any municipality in Marshall County will not be accepted at the convenience centers.
3. Recyclable waste, batteries and automotive fluids will be received and processed at the Cedar Ridge Landfill Convenience Center.

Mr. Eddie Derryberry  
June 21, 1994  
Page Two

In addition, Marshall County agrees to apply for certain grants from the State of Tennessee which will be applied toward the acquisition of the land for the convenience centers and improvements thereon.

It is my further understanding that discussions with Marshall County to date have also involved a plan for receipt and storage of used tires.

I am in the process now of reviewing Sanifill's proposal with appropriate Marshall County officials. It is our intent to respond to the proposal in detail in the next few weeks.

We look forward to working with you on this matter and to reaching an agreement which will be mutually beneficial to Marshall County and Sanifill. Please feel free to contact me at any time.

Sincerely yours,



Frank J. Scanlon

FJS/cg

CC: Mr. Terry Wallace  
Mike Boyd, Esq.  
Tom White, Esq.

MOTION:

STOP FUNDING THE APPEAL. TO HAVE MR. FRANK SCANLON DRAW UP A CONTRACT BETWEEN MARSHALL COUNTY AND SANIFILL FOR STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF USED TIRES. AND FOR MR. SCANLON TO WORK WITH THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SOLID WASTE COMMITTEE TO DRAW UP A CONTRACT FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL INCLUDING CONVENIENCE CENTERS, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.

UPON MOTION BY COMMISSIONER OGILVIE AND A SECOND BY COMMISSIONER MEDLEY THE MOTION WAS APPROVED BY AN UNANIMOUS VOICE VOTE.

VI. ELECTIONS

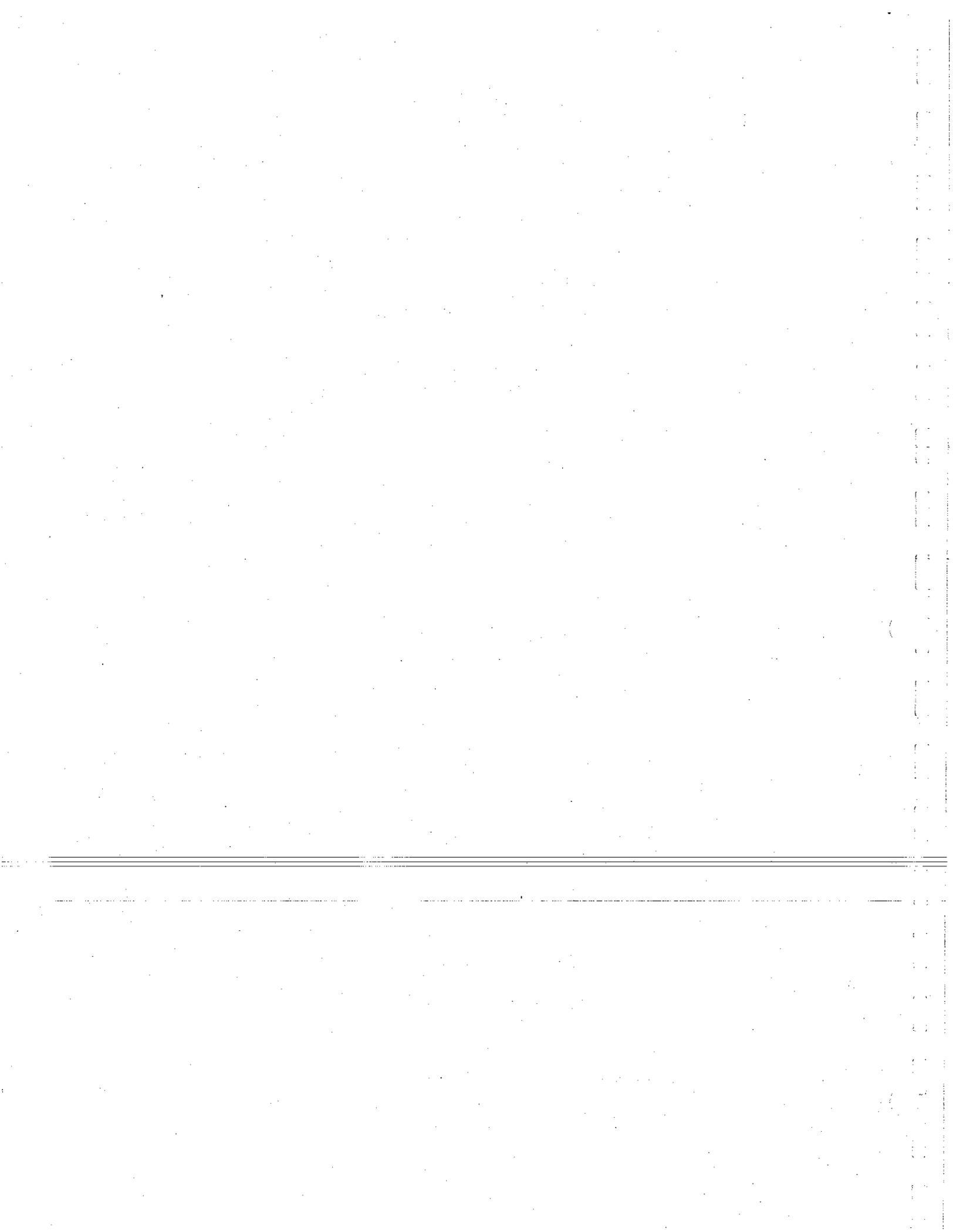
I, REBECCA STOCKMAN OLERK, DO CERTIFY THE FOREGOING AS AN EXACT COPY AS APPEARS IN BOOK 12 PAGE 358 THIS 21<sup>st</sup> DAY OF June 19 94  
*Rebecca Stockman Olerk*  
CLERK

NOTARY PUBLIC AND NOTARY BONDS

UPON MOTION BY COMMISSIONER WILES AND A SECOND BY COMMISSIONER BIGGERS TO FOLLOWING NOTARIES WERE APPROVED BY A ROLL CALL VOTE OF 15 AYES AND 0 NAYS.

PATTI R. ARNOLD, SANDRA C. BOWDEN, SHARON BRANDON, KENNETH E.

CARR, J. PHIL COMSTOCK, VIRGINIA R. FLOYD, CAROL A. HUDSON, KIMBERLEE B. HUNTER, LAVONNE S. LOWRANCE, DAVID P. ORR, ANGELA SANDERS, LINDA J. TILLERY.



CHAPTER 9

## PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

### PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM NEEDS

As described in *Chapter 2 - Current Solid Waste Management*, there are existing information and education programs in both Marshall and Maury Counties. Marshall County residents are provided with education through the 4-H Club and the County's Litter Grant Program. The 4-H Club provides education to its members such as the "Recycle This" program, a water quality-water conservation program, consumer education program to buy less packaging, "Trash Monster Contest" to identify recyclable materials, and an adopt-a-highway litter pick-up. The County's Litter Grant Program distributes educational coloring books and provides adult education classes and recycling books, educational bank displays, newspaper articles, a T-shirt contest to promote recycling awareness, environmental studies at the Marshall County High School, and information through the county media. The Impact Center utilizes county funds to provide litter clean-up and solid waste management education in the schools.

Maury County and the City of Columbia have sponsored a Maury County C.L.E.A.N. Community program which administers the Adopt-A-Highway Program, works with the elementary schools, provides a program to discourage littering, a Christmas tree chipping program, beautification awards program, video loans, public speaking, and educational publications. The Maury County Solid Waste Department provides industrial waste reduction and recycling programs, presentations, media coverage of programs, special projects, school recycling programs, informational brochures, and displays.

In addition, the State is developing a new strategy for educating children about the importance of the environment and solid waste management to be implemented during the fall of 1994. This curriculum may be adopted by the Region schools. The Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region will work in any way possible in conjunction with this program. School facility locations are shown on Map 2 in Chapter 2.

The Region Board recognizes that education is an extremely important component in its solid waste management plan. The Board will work with the existing education programs and expand upon them to provide greater exposure to Region residents, businesses, schools, and industry.

## GOALS AND STRATEGIES

The Region has established the goal that all of its residents shall have the opportunity to learn more about responsible solid waste management. This goal can only be achieved through coordination with existing education programs, local government and interest groups to disseminate the information effectively.

Key steps necessary to provide a comprehensive solid waste management education program may include:

1. *Education of local officials*
  - Information and educational materials should be developed to instruct local officials about responsible solid waste management;
  - Public educational materials should be provided to local governments for education of public employees and private citizens; and
  - Development of government office waste reduction programs to set an example to the community and gain experience in education, source reduction and recycling.
  
2. *Education of local interest groups and the media*
  - Local interest groups including the media should be targeted to assist in a solid waste educational program;
  - Informed environmental groups could be used as resources; and
  - Interest groups with relevant activities could be educated as to how they might fit into a solid waste education program, e.g. a garden club might become involved in a backyard composting program or a home economics organization might test non-toxic household cleaners.
  
3. *Coordination with existing solid waste education groups*
  - Coordinate with the University of Tennessee Center for Industrial Services and encourage business and industry to participate in the waste reduction program;
  - ~~Explore the Keep America Beautiful programs for potential local participation programs;~~
  - ~~Coordinate with the County Extension offices which distribute educational materials; and~~
  - Work with the Tennessee Office of Cooperative Marketing.
  
4. *Education of the General Public, Students, and the Business Sector*
  - Educate the public through public speaking, workshops, television, radio and other types of communication; and
  - Focus on the cost and environmental impact of mismanaged solid waste and how it affects the community.

The Region will provide public information regarding all solid waste management and waste reduction opportunities throughout the Region. This information will be disseminated by the public education coordinators by newspaper, radio, volunteers going door-to-door and public speaking engagements.

Public education will be provided to educate residents about all aspects of solid waste management but focusing upon waste reduction. This component of the plan may be the most important as all residents generate waste and must manage it in their homes and businesses. But many are not informed about the need for better managing of that waste both at the source and beyond.

County coordinators will provide comprehensive public information about existing programs and solid waste management education. The coordinators will work with local interest groups, schools, State agencies, the University of Tennessee, and the county extension offices to develop educational programs. The coordinators will work with volunteers from these organizations to provide public engagements to provide educational materials to the public.

### **TARGET AUDIENCES**

The Education Program will target all audiences in the Region. This includes school children, adults, and commercial, institutional, government, and industry. The Region Board will evaluate the needs of each sector to develop specific programs for each audience.

Specific information programs will be established to encourage appropriate audiences to participate in the household hazardous waste collection, automotive fluid collection, recycling, yard waste composting, solid waste collection, and any other solid waste management programs developed in the Region.

### **STRATEGIES AND PROGRAM COMPONENTS**

The current system provided in each county will continue as it is for the short-term. However ~~the Advisory Committee will continue to work toward a cooperative program.~~ Major strategies and components of the regional education program include the following:

1. The Advisory Committee will work with local interest groups, schools, State agencies, the University of Tennessee, and the county extension offices to develop educational programs. An education program will be provided for all sectors -- residential, schools, governmental, institutional, commercial, and industrial. The Committee will work with personnel and volunteers from these organizations to provide public engagements to provide educational materials to the public.

2. Annual goals and objectives will be determined each year to provide direction to the education program. A Coordinator from each county will work with the Committee. The Committee and Coordinators will evaluate the need for a regional Coordinator as part of each annual plan review. Methods to evaluate education program accomplishments will be established. These methods may include the number of organizations contacted, number of attendants at workshops, number of schools visited....
3. The public will be informed of all educational opportunities in the Region and area.
4. A review of existing education programs and resources in and around the Region will be made. These programs might include special school programs, mobile State programs, local interest group programs, Cooperative Extension Service programs.... The resources might include library facilities, national/state/local organization materials....
5. An inventory and assessment of each Region school's adopted curriculum which deals with solid waste management will be made. The Committee will work with the schools to develop or expand curricula. Schools without pertinent curriculum will be encouraged to adopt solid waste curricula provided by the State, Keep America Beautiful, or some other source.
6. A library with materials available for loan or distribution will be developed. Materials will include resource books, periodicals, videos, and curricula. Many valuable publications are available free in bulk from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency which can be distributed at workshops or school programs.
7. Funding sources such as State Education Grants, State Litter Education Grants, Tennessee Valley Authority Grants, other local/state/federal grants, and private contributions will be continually evaluated to maintain the education budget.
8. The Committee will work with the counties to prepare and apply for funding sources including State grants.
9. A network with education organizations and agencies will be established to provide a resource for information and assistance. These organizations and agencies will include the State's Solid Waste Assistance Office, the Tennessee Office of Cooperative Marketing, the University of Tennessee, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, County Cooperative Extension Service Offices, and the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA).
10. A network of solid waste experts will be established to provide a resource of experienced solid waste managers. This network might consist of people involved in source reduction evaluation, white goods recycling, municipal recycling, commercial/industrial recycling and yard waste composting.

11. An evaluation of potential target audiences will be made to establish very specific strategies to address each sector. This will be based upon an extensive evaluation of the needs of each sector. This will include an information campaign to utilize existing waste management programs such as recycling programs and convenience centers.
12. Workshops will be provided to all residential and non-residential sectors. These workshops will include various speakers presenting information deemed relevant to the audience. The Committee will work with commercial and industrial sectors and any of their representative organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Bureau.
13. A Speakers Bureau will be developed of volunteer speakers from various solid waste management experiences. A list of these speakers will be available to organizations and businesses wishing to provide their own workshops.
14. The program will work with the commercial, institutional, and industrial sectors to learn new ways to reduce and better manage waste. The University of Tennessee's Center of Industrial Services will be utilized to provide waste audits.
15. The program will work with schools to develop special in-school programs such as "garbage fairs," experiments (such as the time needed for various items to decompose), and contests to enhance the solid waste management education programs in the schools. Locations of the Region schools are provided on Map 2 in Chapter 2.
16. The program will work with local governments to develop government office waste reduction programs. These efforts will be very important to provide first-hand knowledge of waste reduction to government officials and to provide a good example to the Region communities.

## **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET**

An implementation schedule for the strategies and program components has been established for a ten-year period. This schedule is provided as Table IX-1. Table IX-2 is the budget to provide for the education program.

## **RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES WITHIN THE REGION**

Each participating governmental entity will be responsible for working cooperatively with the designated Region representative and the Advisory Committee to insure that there are appropriate public education and public information programs to provide coverage in the counties that comprise the Region. Ultimate responsibility will lie with the Region Board which will supervise the program.

## **SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The existing programs provide a valuable base for a regional education program. These programs will work cooperatively to provide a more comprehensive and expanded program to all Region residents, schools, businesses, and industry. Since a portion of the Highway Department Litter Grant funds must be appropriated to education, the counties anticipate being able to provide for an expanded campaign. The Advisory Committee will develop and implement a program to encompass the Region.

The existing system will continue on an individual county basis until the Advisory Committee can develop the regional program and gain the cooperation of both counties and education programs.

Table IX-1  
Public Education Program  
Implementation Schedule

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999-
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	2003
1 Region Board Overview						
2 Establish Annual Goals and Objectives						
3 Provide Education Programs Information to the Public						
4 Review and Coordinate Existing Educational Programs/Resources						
5 Assist Schools in Developing and Expanding Waste Curriculum						
6 Establish Education Resource Library & Materials						
7 Evaluate Funding Sources Including State Grants						
8 Prepare to Apply for Grants/Loans						
9 Establish Network with Education Organizations/Agencies						
10 Establish Network with Solid Waste Experts						
11 Develop Education Strategies for Various Target Audiences						
12 Provide Solid Waste Management Workshops						
13 Provide Speaker's Bureau for Public/Private Organizations						
14 Educate Non-Residential Sectors to Reduce Waste						
15 Work with Schools to Develop Special In-School Programs						
16 Work with Local Governments to Develop Office Programs						

Five-Year Milestone Achievements	Date
Identify Coordinator for Each County	July 1, 1994
Review Existing School Programs (K-5)	July 1, 1994
Review Existing School Programs (6-8)	July 1, 1995
Review Existing School Programs (9-12)	July 1, 1996
Provide Resources for Education Resource Library	Jan 1, 1995
Expand Library Resources	Jan 1, 1996
Assist Maury County Offices w/Waste Reduction Programs	Oct 1, 1995
Assist Marshall County Offices w/Waste Reduction Programs	Oct 1, 1994
Begin Regional Education Program	Sept 1, 1994

**Table IX-2**  
**Education Program Budget**  
**by Fiscal Year**

Activity	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Expenditures:</b>										
C.L.E.A.N. Program in Maury County	\$6,100	\$15,600	\$10,200	\$10,200	\$10,200	\$10,200	\$10,200	\$10,200	\$10,200	\$10,200
The Impact Center in Marshall County	2,400	11,000	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$8,500</b>	<b>\$26,600</b>	<b>\$14,900</b>							
<b>Revenues:</b>										
State Education Grants	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Litter Education Grants	8,500	11,600	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$8,500</b>	<b>\$26,600</b>	<b>\$14,900</b>							
<b>Net Expense/Revenue</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Note 1.) The State Education Grants revenue represents a one-time \$7,500 per county education grant. According to the Tennessee Solid Waste Assistance Program, this is the maximum funding possible at this time.  
 Note 2.) The State Litter Education Grants revenue represents the portion of the State Litter Grant appropriated for education. The proportion is increased and rounded as indicated by the State Transportation Department. The remainder of this grant is reflected in the Problem Waste Programs Budget in Chapter 10.  
 Note 3.) This budget table represents planning figures only. These figures will be re-evaluated annually to consider changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management education opportunities.  
 Note 4.) This table contains mathematical formulas which may produce minor totaling errors due to rounding.

CHAPTER 10

## **PROBLEM WASTES**

The Tennessee Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 requires that every county provide for the management of three problem wastes: tires, lead-acid batteries, and automotive fluids. Landfills will no longer be allowed to accept unshredded tires, lead-acid batteries or automotive fluids as of January 1, 1995. By this date, each county must provide directly or by contract at least one collection site for these materials if adequate sites are not already available in the county.

### **HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE**

The Tennessee Solid Waste Management of Act of 1991 provided that the State would develop a household hazardous waste management program. The State of Tennessee will provide a mobile unit to collect household hazardous waste from each county. It is anticipated that the unit may attend each county once per year at least during these beginning years of the program. The State will provide all necessary components of the collection with the following exceptions: the County must provide a site with pavement, lighting, electricity, and potable water; advertise the upcoming collection day(s) and materials to be accepted; and provide at least one person to assist with the program. The State will then handle management of the materials.

#### **Existing Management**

Currently, there is no household hazardous waste collection and management within the Region. It is assumed that this waste is currently being discarded with other household waste and landfilled or incinerated.

#### **Proposed Management**

The Region counties are participating in the State program. Maury County had a collection day on June 11, 1994. Marshall County will have a collection day in July 1994. Each county determined an appropriate household hazardous waste collection site and advertising was provided by each county. A brochure on non-toxic alternatives to household hazardous waste products will be distributed to participants of the program.

Each county's cost for this program will primarily be due to labor, advertising, and informational brochure costs since the State is providing much of the program. The utility costs are expected to be negligible. It is anticipated that any training required will be provided

by the contractor during the program. County and municipal personnel will be informed of the program, should any emergency response be required due to a spill or injury.

## **WASTE TIRES**

No whole tires will be allowed in Class I landfills or incinerators for disposal effective January 01, 1995. Each county must provide a temporary storage facility for waste tires by this date directly, by contract, or through a solid waste authority if no other collection site is available. Since landfills will be required to provide for the collection of tires after January 1, 1995, counties with landfills will not have to provide additional collection sites. Tires may not be stored for longer than one (1) year without written approval from the Department of Environment and Conservation.

The State has contracted for six (6) mobile tire shredding units. The counties can make arrangements with the contractor to have stored tires shredded and disposed of in a Class I or Class IV landfill.

### **Current Management**

Marshall County is currently providing collection of tires at the Sanifill owned Cedar Ridge Landfill. According to the Department of Revenue, an estimated 14,708 tires were sold in Marshall County during fiscal year 1993; the storage and shredding operation is adequate for waste tires generated. The County does not have any set format for addressing illegal waste tire dumps but will proceed as the State requires in the future.

Maury County is currently collecting tires at its landfill. The storage space was developed by building an 18-inch dirt wall around a gravel bottom; the cost was undetermined. The State contractor has shredded tires at this site several times in 1992 and shredded 63,673 tires. According to the Department of Revenue, an estimated 40,838 tires were sold in Maury County during fiscal year 1993; the storage and shredding operation is adequate for waste tires generated. The operating cost for the storage site, vector control, and shredding operation support was undetermined. The County does not have any set format for addressing illegal waste tire dumps but will proceed as the State requires in the future.

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### **Proposed Management**

Each county will provide for a waste tire collection site as mandated by the State. The counties will continue to collect and manage tires under their current programs.

## **AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS**

The Tennessee Solid Waste Planning Act of 1991 provides that *used oil* will no longer be allowed in Class I landfills or incinerators effective January 01, 1995. The Act further provides that each county must provide at least one collection site for *used oil and other automotive fluids* by this date directly, by contract, or through a solid waste authority unless adequate collection opportunities already exist in the county. Automotive fluids include gasoline, anti-freeze, brake fluid, transmission fluid, power steering fluid, windshield fluids, and motor oil.

Used automotive fluids often contain metals acquired by circulation through the vehicle which may make them toxic. The improper disposal of these fluids may contaminate the soil and water. Additionally, the improper disposal of anti-freeze can poison animals who are attracted to its sweet taste.

Transmission fluid has similar characteristics to motor oil and in some cases may be blended together prior to recycling. However, the purchaser of these fluids should be consulted before approving the mixing of these two fluids. Equipment has been developed that will filter contaminants and replace the additives to used anti-freeze. The recycled anti-freeze is returned to the owner for reuse. Some service stations may offer this option.

### **Existing Management**

None of the counties provide for the collection of all automotive fluids.

### **Proposed Management**

Each county will provide for the collection of automotive fluids by providing collection sites for waste oil and transmission fluid. Each county will advertise the collection site and hours that fluids will be accepted. It will be each County's responsibility to ensure that the assistance is provided where necessary to those delivering waste automotive fluids, and that the collection receptacles are easily accessible for use where applicable.

It is not definite at this time where the collection sites will be located. However, it is anticipated that both counties will develop a site at their a convenience center or attended recycling drop-off center. Private contractors have indicated that they will pick up most automotive fluid for a minimal to no fee. These programs will be implemented prior to January 1, 1995.

## **LEAD-ACID BATTERIES**

Lead-acid batteries will no longer be allowed in Class I landfills or incinerators effective January 1, 1995. Each county must provide at least one collection site for waste batteries by this date either directly, by contract, or through a solid waste authority. An exception is made if adequate collection site(s) are presently available, for example, through a non-profit organization. Although State law requires lead-acid battery retailers to accept old batteries as trade-ins, many households and businesses have accumulated old batteries in their garages.

Lead-acid batteries are used in automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, tractors, boats, jet skis, riding lawn mowers, and off-road vehicles. The electricity produced by these batteries is generated by a chemical reaction between sulfuric acid and lead. The components in a battery do not wear out, they just get dirty. Battery recyclers convert spent batteries into usable lead, sulfuric acid and plastic.

### **Existing Management**

Currently there is no collection of lead-acid batteries provided.

### **Proposed Management**

Each of the counties will provide a collection site for waste lead-acid batteries. It will be each County's responsibility to advertise this service, to ensure that assistance is provided to those delivering batteries where necessary, and that the collection receptacle is easily accessible for use where applicable. It is assumed at this time that lead-acid batteries collection sites will be located at attended recycling drop-off sites or at a convenience center.

## **WHITE GOODS**

Although Tennessee has not required that counties address white goods management, the Region intends to evaluate this option. The Region's concern is that federal regulations will make the proper management of white goods more difficult and expensive resulting in greater illegal dumping of these items.

White goods consist of large, metal household appliances such as washers, dryers, stoves, refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers and air conditioners. These items have traditionally been processed for scrap or landfilled. However, in the last several years additional information indicates that they contain potentially harmful components. Many white goods, particularly those that were manufactured prior to 1970, have electrical capacitors or lighting ballasts which contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). This material is a carcinogen (causes cancer) and its disposal is regulated under the Federal Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) of 1976. When these materials are processed or crushed, the release of PCB contaminated oil may occur. In 1979, EPA regulations banned any further manufacture of PCB. However, an

exemption was granted so that companies that had existing inventories of capacitor could use up their remaining stocks. As a result, capacitors containing PCBs may have been used as late as 1984. Current federal regulations exempt capacitors from TSCA regulations provided they remain intact and the PCBs are not released into the environment. PCB contaminated oils are found predominantly, but not exclusively in air conditioners, fluorescent light ballasts, dehumidifiers, microwave ovens, submersible pumps, mercury vapor lamps, furnace blower motors, and electrical control panels. It is not normally found in refrigerators, washing machines, dryers and fans. However, it can be found in most commercial appliances.

Another issue concerning white good (and automobile) processing is a fluid collection system for refrigerants. The long-term impact to the environment of these chemicals is the emission of chlorine molecules which destroy molecules in the ozone layer which protects us from ultra-violet rays of the sun. Every refrigerator, freezer and air conditioning system uses refrigerants - most commonly chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and more recently hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), both of which contain chlorine. When a white good is disposed or repaired, the piping system containing the liquid refrigerant is broken either accidentally or deliberately. Once the loss of pressure occurs, the liquid quickly reverts to a gas and dissipates into the atmosphere.

### **Current Management**

Currently, Maury County provides for the collection and recycling of white goods. This is accomplished at their convenience centers where white goods can be delivered.

According to the Federal TSCA regulations, PCBs are only regulated once the contaminant is released. This means that capacitors containing PCBs can be disposed of as municipal solid waste as long as they are not detached from the appliance. However, once detached from the appliance, PCB containing capacitors are classified as hazardous waste and must be managed as such.

Effective June 14, 1993, the Federal Clean Air Act establishes a recycling program for ozone-depleting refrigerants recovered during the servicing and disposal of air conditioning or refrigeration equipment. ~~Together with the prohibition on venting during servicing, repair,~~ and disposal of these substances that took effect on July 1, 1992, these regulations should substantially reduce emissions of ozone-depleting refrigerants. The regulations require persons servicing air conditioning and refrigeration equipment to observe certain service practices that reduce refrigerant emissions and establish equipment and off-site reclaimer certification programs, as well as a technician certification program. A sales restriction on refrigerant is included, whereby only certified technicians will legally be authorized to purchase such refrigerant.

In addition to the above, other features of the Act amendments were created to provide further incentives for the recycling of refrigerants and development of less harmful substitutes: an

increased excise tax, effective January 1, 1993 raises the cost of the virgin substances; and a phase-out of these refrigerants over the next several years will require the recycling of existing refrigerants to supply the appliances and automobiles of today designed to utilize them.

### **Proposed Management**

Maury County will continue to collect white goods, and Marshall County will evaluate this option. The counties will evaluate coordination of this program to provide a certified person and equipment to extract and recycle the refrigerants and remove capacitors and other parts as required by the white goods market.

It is estimated that a refrigerant extractor will cost between \$1,700 and \$2,500 including extra tanks for the various types of refrigerants. It is also estimated that white goods stripped of their compressors (which contain the refrigerant) and capacitors will bring an estimated \$20 per ton upon delivery to a scrap dealer. There will be an additional cost of disposing of any capacitors which contain PCBs to be determined by the quantity disposed at a hazardous waste management facility.

### **LITTER**

The Tennessee Department of Transportation provides a Litter Grant Program to assist counties in cleaning up along highways. Region counties have utilized these funds in the past. These funds include a percentage which must be utilized for education. The Region counties will utilize these funds to provide for education of all solid waste management including litter as it is only when people take responsibility for all the waste that they generate that the litter problem can be improved. However, it is important to recognize that additional funds will need to be combined with the litter grant education funds to provide for the adequate education and information program. This program was discussed in *Chapter 9 - Public Information and Education*.

The Program requirements provide five target groups for education: the media, the general public, students, government officials, and the business sector. Marshall County must target three of these groups; and Maury County must target four groups. The following Table 10-1 is a listing of the funds available to these counties through the State program.

Table X-1  
 State Litter Grant Program  
 Public Education Funds by County

County	FY 1993-1994 TOTAL	FY 1993-1994 Education Funds	
Marshall County	\$23,664	10%	\$ 2,366
Maury County	\$40,604	15%	6,091
REGION	\$64,268		\$ 8,457

**PROBLEM WASTES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND BUDGET**

Table X-2 provides the implementation schedule for the problem waste programs in each county. Table X-3 provides a ten-year budget for these programs.

Table X-2  
 Problem Waste Programs  
 Implementation Schedule

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999-
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	2003
1 Overview by Each County						
2 Develop Problem Waste Management Measurement System						
3 Provide Problem Waste Management Data to Region for State Report						
4 Region Board Evaluates White Goods Program						
5 Each County Provides Household Hazardous Waste Day						
6 Each County Evaluates Private Collection Opportunities						
7 Each County Provides Required Problem Waste Collection Opportunities						
8 Each County Provides Programs Information to the Public						
9 Each County Works Region Board to Educate Public about Programs						
10 Evaluate Funding Sources including State Grants						
11 Apply for State Oil Collection Equipment/Burn Grant Funds						

<i>Five-Year Milestone Achievements</i>	<i>Date</i>
Marshall County Provide Automotive Fluid Collection	Jan 1, 1995
Maury County Provide Automotive Fluid Collection	Jan 1, 1995
Marshall County Provide Lead-Acid Battery Collection	Jan 1, 1995
Maury County Provide Lead-Acid Battery Collection	Jan 1, 1995

Table X-3  
Problem Waste Programs Budget  
by Fiscal Year

Activity	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Expenditures:</b>										
<i>Waste Tire Management:</i>										
Collection Sites & Operation	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
<i>Litter Management:</i>										
Litter Management	55,768	52,668	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368
<i>Automotive Fluid Management:</i>										
Oil Storage Containers	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Fluid Containers	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Filter Crusher	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Testing Kits for Oil	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing Informational Material	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract for Management	0	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
<i>Lead-Acid Battery Management:</i>										
Lead-Acid Battery Management	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Household Hazardous Waste:</i>										
Household Hazardous Waste	500	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$60,268</b>	<b>\$72,268</b>	<b>\$55,668</b>							
<b>Revenues:</b>										
General Fund	\$4,000	\$7,800	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$5,800
Sale of Materials	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
State Oil Equipment Grants	0	11,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Litter Management Grants	55,768	52,668	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$60,268</b>	<b>\$72,268</b>	<b>\$55,668</b>							
<b>Net Revenues/Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>									

Note 1.) The "Contract for Management" expense for automotive fluids is expected to be negligible as contractors will pick up the oil, brake fluid, and hydraulic fluid for free.  
 Note 2.) The "Sale of Materials" revenue is for the sale of lead-acid batteries.  
 Note 3.) The "State Oil Equipment Grants" revenue is a State grant for oil tanks/container (\$2,200), spill pan (\$300), oil filter crusher (\$1,500), testing kits for detecting contaminated oil (\$150), and printing and distribution of program information/education materials (\$1,500). This grant will be applied for by each county by May 1, 1995.  
 Note 4.) The "Litter Management Grants" revenue is the total grant minus the portion appropriated for education as reported by the State Highway Department. The education portion is shown in the Education Program Budget in Chapter 9.  
 Note 5.) This budget table represents planning figures only. These figures will be re-evaluated annually to consider changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management technologies.  
 Note 6.) This table contains mathematical formulas which may produce minor totaling errors due to rounding.



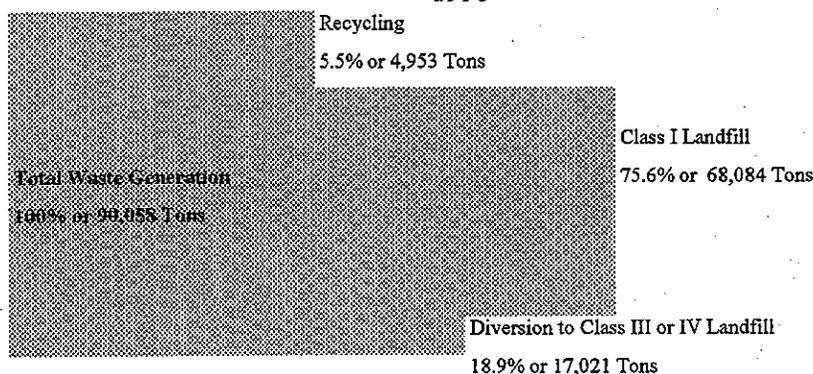
## CHAPTER 11

**IMPLEMENTATION****SYSTEM DEFINITION**

The Region has developed this Plan to provide for an integrated solid waste management system. The major components of this Plan are expected to be developed within the next five years. Map 7 illustrates the proposed solid waste management system including existing facilities to remain operational and the anticipated flow of waste in the Region.

The components of the waste management system can be grouped into the following four major categories: Class I landfilling, Class III landfilling, Class IV landfilling, and recycling. The estimated portion of the total waste stream these components will manage during 1995 are illustrated in the following Chart XI-1. This is followed by a narrative describing the Region's integrated solid waste management system in greater detail.

Chart XI-1  
Total Waste Management  
1995

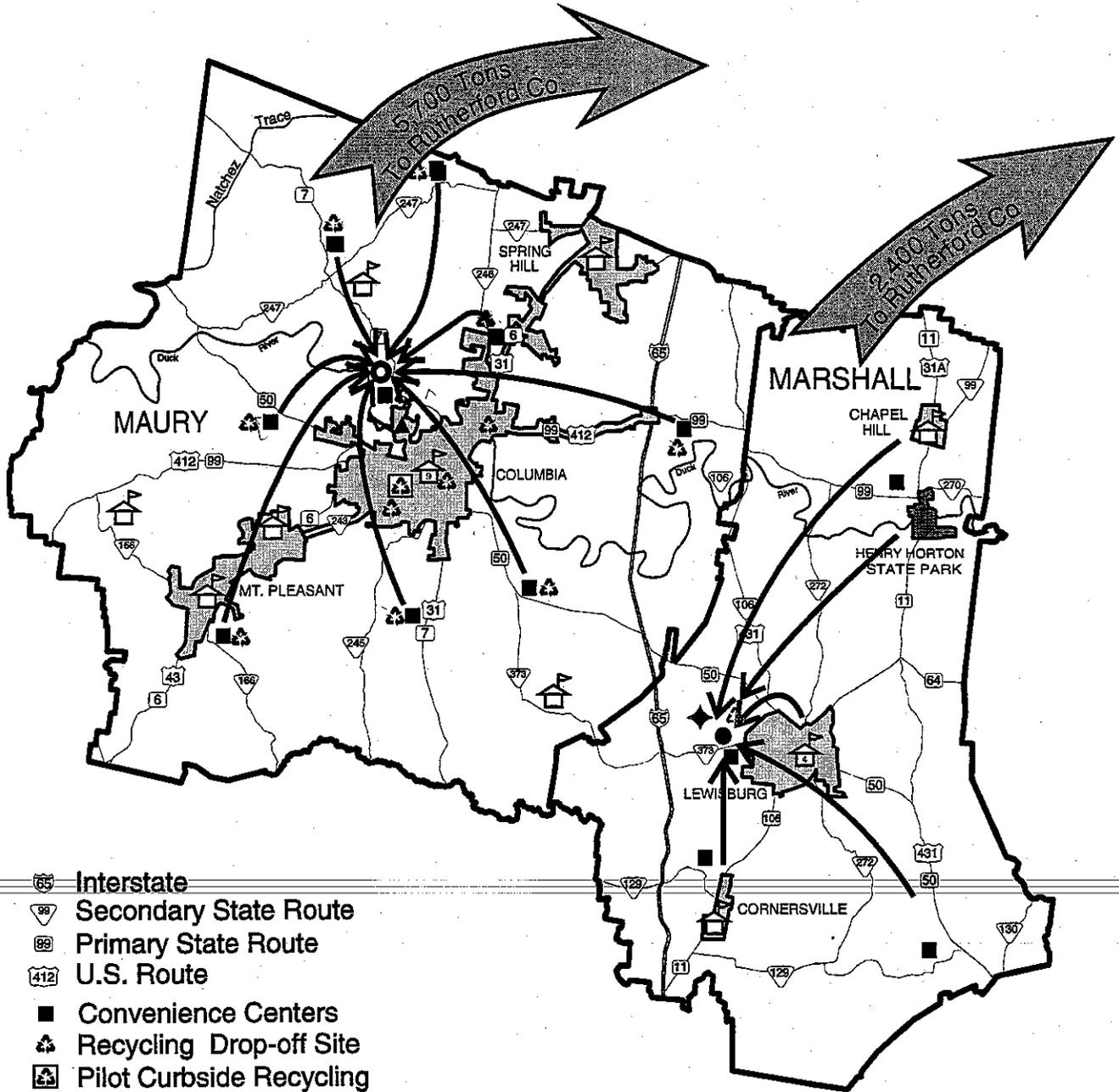
**Class I Landfilling**

The existing Maury County Landfill will continue operation until October 1, 1996. At that time the new Maury County Landfill will begin operation to handle all of Maury County's Class I waste. Marshall County will continue utilizing Sanifill's Cedar Ridge Landfill in Marshall County. The County has a contract for disposal which expires on \_\_\_\_\_.

Map 7

# Proposed Solid Waste Management System

## *Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region*



-  Interstate
-  Secondary State Route
-  Primary State Route
-  U.S. Route
-  Convenience Centers
-  Recycling Drop-off Site
-  Pilot Curbside Recycling
-  Class I Landfill
-  Class I Landfill and Baling Facility
-  Class IV Landfill
-  Class III Landfill
-  School



### **Class III Landfilling**

Sanifill has proposed to develop a Class III Landfill at the site of its Cedar Ridge Class I Landfill. This facility is reported begin operation between January and July 1995. This facility will accept yard waste, landscaping debris, construction and demolition waste and similar type wastes. Marshall County will utilize this facility and is expected to divert approximately 3% of the Region's waste stream as of 1996.

### **Class IV Landfilling**

The Maury County Demolition Landfill will remain operational for use by Maury County. This facility is currently allowed to accept yard waste and construction and demolition wastes.

### **Recycling**

Recycling efforts will continue in each county. Both counties have recycling programs in place. The current recycling programs may be expanded in the future as the counties gain greater experience in program management and marketing. The Region Board will evaluate working cooperatively in these recycling programs. However, these programs will continue individually with some assistance from the education program to increase participation.

## **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Table XI-1 provides the implementation schedule for the entire solid waste management system for the next ten (10) years.

## **STAFFING AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

Table XI-2 provides the staffing and training requirements for the development of the solid waste management system by type of position and year. The Tennessee Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 requires Class I landfill personnel to be trained and certified. Drivers, attendants and supervisors need ten (10) hours per year training for hazardous waste screening and handling of special waste. All employees need a minimum of six (6) hours per year safety training. The Convenience Center Permit-By-Rule Criteria requires that all convenience center personnel be trained.

## **BUDGET**

Table XI-3 estimates the capital and annual operating and maintenance costs of the Region's solid waste management system for the ten-year planning period as well as financing any new capital improvements required by this Plan. These estimates include grants, loans and bond issues. Included are estimates of the year in which the financing is anticipated to be required.

This table may be revised annually to reflect changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management technologies. The table provides planning estimates only.







**Table XI-3**  
**Solid Waste Management System Budget**  
**by Fiscal Year**

Activity	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Expenditures:</b>										
Collection and Transportation	\$2,169,723	\$2,345,663	\$2,324,262	\$2,405,611	\$2,489,807	\$2,576,950	\$2,667,144	\$2,760,494	\$2,857,111	\$2,957,110
Recycling Programs	77,659	100,377	103,190	86,101	89,115	92,234	95,462	98,803	102,261	105,841
Disposal	1,548,871	1,600,412	1,972,823	3,093,115	3,212,833	3,335,342	3,446,016	3,555,424	3,681,922	3,811,197
Education Program	8,500	26,600	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900
Problem Wastes Programs	60,268	72,268	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668	55,668
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,865,020</b>	<b>\$4,145,320</b>	<b>\$4,470,842</b>	<b>\$5,655,395</b>	<b>\$5,862,323</b>	<b>\$6,075,094</b>	<b>\$6,279,190</b>	<b>\$6,485,289</b>	<b>\$6,711,863</b>	<b>\$6,944,715</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>										
General Fund	\$1,146,571	\$1,116,709	\$1,315,429	\$1,736,631	\$1,771,944	\$1,832,915	\$1,894,427	\$1,957,581	\$2,024,282	\$2,093,179
Property & Business Tax	\$604,762	\$606,399	\$671,062	\$795,256	\$816,312	\$844,656	\$873,565	\$903,349	\$934,534	\$966,773
User Fees	\$1,028,696	\$980,339	\$1,204,201	\$1,685,800	\$1,715,223	\$1,774,268	\$1,833,514	\$1,894,235	\$1,958,648	\$2,025,151
Tipping Fees	982,224	1,191,475	1,154,675	1,330,809	1,450,470	1,513,355	1,566,205	1,617,010	1,679,592	1,743,053
Sale of Materials	38,500	39,830	41,207	42,631	44,106	45,632	47,212	48,847	50,539	52,290
Convenience Center Grants	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycling Equipment Grants	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Education Grants	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Litter Education Grants	8,500	11,600	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900	14,900
State Litter Management Grants	55,768	52,668	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368
State Oil Equipment Grants	0	11,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$3,865,021</b>	<b>\$4,145,320</b>	<b>\$4,470,842</b>	<b>\$5,655,395</b>	<b>\$5,862,323</b>	<b>\$6,075,094</b>	<b>\$6,279,190</b>	<b>\$6,485,289</b>	<b>\$6,711,863</b>	<b>\$6,944,715</b>
<b>Net Expense/Revenue</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$0)</b>

Note 1.) This budget table represents planning figures only. These figures will be re-evaluated annually to consider changes in regulations, grant funding, economic conditions, and waste management technologies.  
 Note 2.) This table contains mathematical formulas which may produce minor totaling errors due to rounding.

CHAPTER 12

## RESPONSIBILITIES

### RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

There are many components of this regional solid waste management plan. The responsibility for each component varies according to the service or management provided. Table XII-1 provides a summary of responsibilities to be met by each county in the Region and the Region Board for the ten-year planning period.

The counties will initially be responsible for insuring that recycling collection sites are provided in each county. However, the Board will evaluate how these programs can be regionalized to benefit all participants. Responsibilities in these recycling programs will be re-evaluated at that time. The Board will provide a comprehensive Education Program to all residents and non-residential entities within the Region.

The collection of solid waste will remain the responsibility of each municipality and county. Each county will be responsible for providing at least one recycling collection site (see discussion in above paragraph) by January 1, 1996; and one collection site for waste tires, used automotive fluids, and lead-acid batteries by January 1, 1995. Each municipality and county will be responsible for providing waste management information for all programs to the Board to be used in annual reports to the State and future regional plans.

The Region Boards feels very strongly that the State has a responsibility to subsidize programs which it requires such as recycling, problem waste collection, and education. Although some grants are currently available for these programs, the future funding of these grant programs is uncertain.

### PLAN ADOPTION

The Plan has been reviewed and adopted by each county. The Region Board and Advisory Committee have reviewed and approved this plan. The local planning commissions have been presented with this plan for their review and any comments have been considered. The Region Board has amended this plan to reflect appropriate comments submitted during the public hearings for plan review. The Board thereafter adopted this plan as documented in Appendix E.

## **SUBMISSION**

The Region is required to submit ten copies of this plan to the Governor's State Planning Office prior to July 1, 1994.





CHAPTER 13

**FLOW CONTROL  
AND PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW**

**FLOW CONTROL**

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 authorizes regions and solid waste authorities with approved plans to exercise two types of flow control: 1.) the out-of-region waste ban; and 2.) intra-region flow control. If an existing facility in the Region is not to be utilized by the Region Board, it must show cause in the plan. The existing and proposed disposal facilities in the Region will be utilized until closure.

The Marshall/Maury Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region has not adopted any flow control requirements. However, the Region may consider mandating flow control in the future.

**PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW**

After the plan is approved, the Region must approve any application for a construction or expansion 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 State of Tennessee.

The applicant must submit a copy of the permit application to the Region Planning Board at or before the time the application is submitted to the Commissioner. The Region will review the application for compliance with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, and will conduct a public hearing after public notice has been given in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated, title 8, chapter 44. The hearing will afford all interested persons an opportunity to submit written and oral comments, and the proceeding will be recorded and transcribed. The Region will render a decision on the application within ninety (90) days after receipt of a complete application. The Region will immediately notify the Commissioner of its acceptance or rejection of an application.

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 approved solid waste management plan. The reasons for rejection must be documented in writing including the specific grounds on which the application is inconsistent with the plan.

