



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

401 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

MEMORANDUM

TO: Plan Evaluation Committee
FROM: Marsha Dubin *MD*
SUBJECT: SUMNER COUNTY SWP
DATE: October 25, 1994

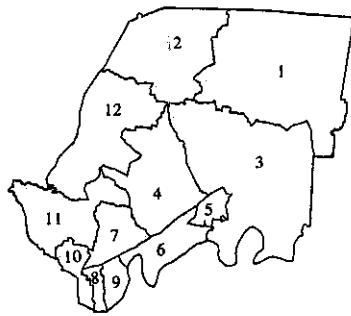
Please include the attached acknowledgments in the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Plan, which is to be reviewed November 10, 1994. The acknowledgments should be considered as Appendix E.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. Thanks again for your cooperation.

attachment

/md

SUMNER COUNTY



RECEIVED SEP 21 1994

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

September 20, 1994

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
401 Church Street, 14th Floor
Nashville, Tn 37243

To Whom It May Concern:

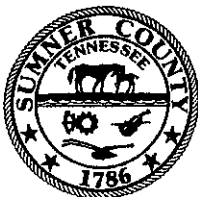
The enclosed Solid Waste Management proposal was approved by the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners on September 19, 1994.

I would be grateful if you would acknowledge receipt of the plan by contacting me by telephone at 824-2571.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Tim Takacs
Sumner County Planning Region Board Chairman



Board of County Commissioners
RESOLUTION

No. 9409-03

TITLE A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE
SUMNER COUNTY PLANNING REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

BE IT RESOLVED by the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners meeting in regular session on this 19th day of September, 1994 that this body hereby approves the Solid Waste Management Plan prepared by the Sumner County Planning Region (a copy of which is attached).

STATE OF TENNESSEE, SUMNER COUNTY
I, the undersigned County Clerk, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original instrument filed in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of office
This 20th day of September 1994
Bill Kemp, Clerk
SUMNER COUNTY CLERK

CERTIFICATION OF ACTION

Bill Kemp
COUNTY CLERK

Thomas Martin
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

9-20-94
DATE

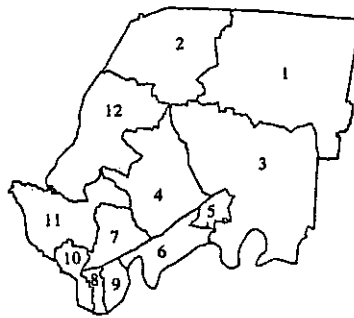
Ayes 20 Nays 1 Abs 2

APPROVED:

REJECTED:

SUMNER COUNTY

RECEIVED OCT 2 1994



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Case/Matter: Solid Waste Management Plan

Message: Text of Acknowledgment from Planning Commission

This letter is to acknowledge that I am the Planning Director for Hendersonville/Gallatin, etc., and that as Planning Director I have received a copy of the Sumner County Planning Region Solid Waste Management Plan, passed by the Board of Commissioners on September 19, 1994.

I further acknowledge that as a part of my responsibilities as Planning Director I am transmitting a copy of the Plan to the Hendersonville/Gallatin, etc., Planning Commission for its review.

Please send this acknowledgment to Bill Kemp, County Clerk, at 355 N. Belvedere Drive #111, Gallatin, TN 37066

By: Larry Allen
CITY OF WHITE HOUSE, PLANNING DIRECTOR Name

Date: 9-27-94



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Case/Matter: Solid Waste Management Plan

Message: Text of Acknowledgment from Planning Commission

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Please send this acknowledgment to Bill Kemp, County Clerk, at 355 N. Belvedere Drive #111, Gallatin, TN 37066

By: [Signature]
CITY OF GALLATIN PLANNING DIRECTOR Name

Date: 9-29-94

SUMNER COUNTY



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Case/Matter: Solid Waste Management Plan

Message: Text of Acknowledgment from Planning Commission

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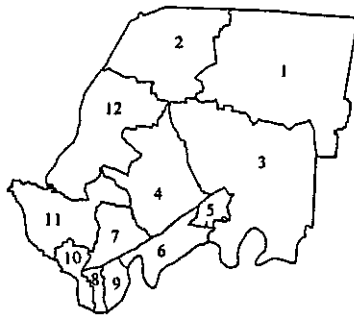
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Please send this acknowledgment to Bill Kemp, County Clerk, at 355 N. Belvedere Drive #111, Gallatin, TN 37066

By: Paul D. Fitch
SUMNER COUNTY PLANNING DIRECTOR Name

Date: 10-17-94

SUMNER COUNTY



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Case/Matter: Solid Waste Management Plan

Message: Text of Acknowledgment from Planning Commission

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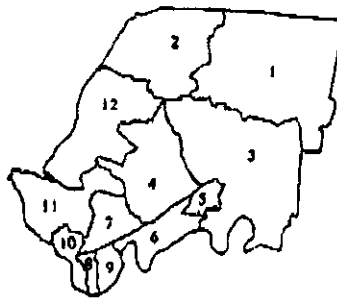
I further acknowledge that as a part of my responsibilities as Planning Director I am transmitting a copy of the Plan to the Hendersonville/Gallatin, etc., Planning Commission for its review.

Please send this acknowledgment to Bill Kemp, County Clerk, at 355 N. Belvedere Drive #111, Gallatin, TN 37066

By: Kathryn G. Baldwin
Name
PLANNING DIRECTOR, CITY OF HENDERSONVILLE

Date: Oct 14, 1994

SUMNER COUNTY



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Case/Matter: Solid Waste Management Plan

Message: Text of Acknowledgment from Planning Commission

This letter is to acknowledge that I am the ~~Planning Director~~ Mayor of Portland ~~for Hendersonville/Gallatin, etc.~~, and ~~that as Planning Director I~~ have received a copy of the Sumner County Planning Region Solid Waste Management Plan, passed by the Board of Commissioners on September 19, 1994.

I further acknowledge that as a part of my responsibilities as ~~Planning Director~~ Mayor of Hendersonville/Gallatin, etc., I am transmitting a copy of the Plan to the Portland ~~Hendersonville/Gallatin, etc.~~ Planning Commission for its review.

Please send this acknowledgment to Bill Kemp, County Clerk, at 355 N. Belvedere Drive #111, Gallatin, TN 37066

By: Robert L. Wilkins
Mayor, City of Portland Name

Date: 10-14-94

SUMNER COUNTY



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Case/Matter: Solid Waste Management Plan

Message: Text of Acknowledgment from Planning Commission

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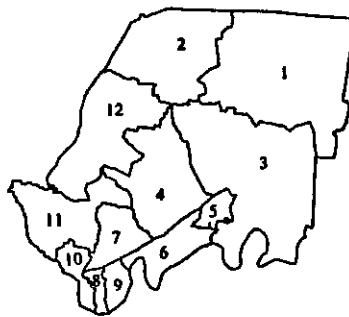
I further acknowledge that as a part of my responsibilities as Planning Director I am transmitting a copy of the Plan to the Hendersonville/Gallatin, etc., Planning Commission for its review.

Please send this acknowledgment to Bill Kemp, County Clerk, at 355 N. Belvedere Drive #111, Gallatin, TN 37066

By: Bill Kemp Planning Director
City of Gallatin Name

Date: 10-13-94

SUMNER COUNTY



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Case/Matter: Solid Waste Management Plan

Message: Text of Acknowledgment from Planning Commission

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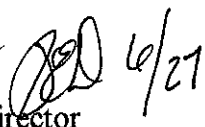
Please send this acknowledgment to Bill Kemp, County Clerk, at 355 N. Belvedere Drive #111, Gallatin, TN 37066

BY: Walter R. Julian Name
MAYOR, CITY OF WESTORELAND

Date: October 18, 1994

Sumner County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Board
County Executive's Office, Room 106
Sumner County Administration Building
355 North Belvedere Dr.
Gallatin, TN 37066

June 25, 1996


Mr. Paul Evan Davis, Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
L & C Tower
401 Church St.
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

Dear Mr. Davis;

The purpose of this letter is to certify that the Sumner County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region has reviewed and approved the attached Addendum to the region's solid waste plan titled **Response to Division of Solid Waste Assistance Immediate Attention Comments Regarding the Sumner County Solid Waste Regional Plan**. We respectfully submit this addendum to fulfill requirements for state approval of the region's solid waste plan.

Sincerely,


Bruce Rainey
Chairman

RECEIVED BY

JUN 27 1996

TN SOLID WASTE ASSISTANCE

Response to
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
Immediate Attention Comments

Regarding the
Sumner County
Solid Waste Regional Plan

June 1996

Prepared by
Dillehay and Associates

for the
Resource Authority in Sumner County

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Public Hearing Documentation

Introduction

This response to the Immediate Attention Comments prepared by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Solid Waste Assistance is submitted by the Resource Authority in Sumner County (RASCO) in conjunction with the Sumner County Solid Waste Regional Board. The Authority was assigned the responsibility for preparing this response in the January 1996 regular board meeting of the Sumner County Solid Waste Regional Board.

Summary Budget and Funding Information

Ten year solid waste budget projections have been prepared for Sumner County and for each entity which provides solid waste services included in the solid waste planning region. These entities are:

- Sumner County,
- Gallatin,
- Hendersonville,
- Mitchellville,
- Portland,
- Westmoreland, and
- The Resource Authority in Sumner County (RASCO).

The City of White House is located in both Sumner and Robertson County. Goodlettsville is located in Sumner County and Metropolitan Nashville/Davidson County. Both of these cities have elected to join with the other regional solid waste planning region in which they lie so their budgets are not included.

The City of Millersville does not provide solid waste collection or disposal services so there is no budget or funding information included for this municipality.

Following is a narrative and budget summary for each of the entities in the Sumner County Solid Waste Planning Region that are involved in solid waste collection or disposal. In addition to the summary budget, a detailed budget for the Resource Authority in Sumner County has been included for fiscal year 1996-1997.

Sumner County

Sumner County and the cities of Hendersonville and Gallatin are owners of the Resource Authority in Sumner County. As owners they are responsible for supplying the Resource Authority with a portion of its operating revenue. To supply its part of the operating revenue the county makes a payment to the Resource Authority each year. Because

Sumner County does not collect garbage, it makes this payment in lieu of tipping fees. In addition to this payment, when the Resource Authority has a shortfall of revenues to pay expenses, the county helps to fund this deficit. Deficits are funded by Sumner County, Hendersonville and Gallatin according to the following split 3/7, 2/7, and 2/7 respectively. Aside from part ownership of the Resource Authority, the county does not provide solid waste disposal or collection services.

Sumner County's contributions to the Resource Authority are funded out of the county's general fund. This fund is made up of property taxes, court system fees, county fines, county fees, service charges, etc..

With regard to other solid waste management activities, the Sumner County Board of Education works with the Resource Authority to provide recycling collection bins at the schools. This is a voluntary program in which schools within the county are given an opportunity to participate. Each year the Resource Authority extends an invitation to various groups of schools to participate. The county's middle schools were given an opportunity to participate last year, the county's elementary schools were given the opportunity to participate this year and the county's high schools will be given the opportunity to participate next year. After next year the cycle of offering schools the opportunity to participate will be repeated. Currently there are six schools participating. Costs for this program are funded out of the Resource Authority budget.

The county turns the recycling rebate money it receives from the state over to the Resource Authority.

Gallatin

The City of Gallatin currently provides residential pickup of garbage to its residents. The city delivers the garbage it collects to the Resource Authority for incineration and ultimate disposal. It pays the Resource Authority a tipping fee on each ton of waste it delivers. In addition the city is responsible for contributing funds to offset 2/7's of the Resource Authority's operating deficit each year.

Solid waste revenues are generated from a four dollar fee assessed on the water bill each month and from garbage cart sales. These costs alone, however, are not adequate to fund solid waste expenses. Consequently, the city also uses transfers from the general fund to fund solid waste expenses. ~~The general fund is comprised of sales tax, property tax, state shared taxes, court fines, court costs, civic center revenues, etc..~~ In addition the recycling rebate due the city from the state surcharge on garbage placed in Class I landfills is also deposited to the city's general fund.

The city used the recycling rebate money in fiscal year 1995-1996 for preparation of a brochure educating city residents on solid waste services available to them. The city will

use the rebate money from fiscal year 1996-1997 to prepare information and provide residents with assistance on home composting.

Hendersonville

The City of Hendersonville contracts with the private sector for solid waste collection and disposal at Resource Authority facilities. In addition to the collection and disposal contract, as part owner of the Resource Authority, Hendersonville is required to contribute 2/7's of the revenue required to offset any operating deficit of the Resource Authority.

The city funds the collection and disposal contract through a special assessment on each household in the city. Currently this assessment is \$170.00 per household unit per year. The Resource Authority deficit is funded through the general fund. The city's general fund is comprised of property tax, sales tax, fees, licenses, court fees, etc..

The city turns the recycling rebate money it receives from the state over to the Resource Authority.

Mitchellville

The City of Mitchellville provides its residents with residential garbage pickup. Garbage collected is then delivered to the Resource Authority. The cost for garbage collection and associated tipping fees at the Resource Authority is funded through user fees.

The city turns the recycling rebate money it receives from the state over to the Resource Authority.

Portland

The City of Portland provides residents and small commercial customers with garbage pick-up and disposal. The service provided to residents is funded by property tax revenue transferred out of the general fund. The service to small commercial customers is funded through a user fee of \$25.00 per month. Garbage collected is carried to the Resource Authority.

The city turns the recycling rebate money it receives from the state over to the Resource Authority.

Westmoreland

The Town of Westmoreland provides city residents with garbage collection and disposal services. The town charges a fee to city residents for garbage collection and disposal and makes up any shortfall of revenues from the town's general fund. The general fund is comprised of sales tax, property tax, court fees, etc.. The garbage collected is delivered to the Resource Authority.

The city turns the recycling rebate money it receives from the state over to the Resource Authority.

The Resource Authority in Sumner County

The Resource Authority in Sumner County is a regional solid waste authority which was created by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly in 1979. Sponsoring founders were the City of Gallatin, the City of Hendersonville, and Sumner County.

The authority owns and operates a 200 ton/day waste-to-energy plant, construction debris landfill, an ash monofill, and a materials recovery facility (MRF). Primary funding for Authority operations is through tipping fees collected for waste delivered to the authority facilities. Historically the second largest source of income has been energy sales. A third source of revenue is the sale of recyclables. The difference between budgeted expenditures and consolidated revenues is funded by the City of Gallatin (2/7), the City of Hendersonville (2/7), and Sumner County (3/7).

The Resource Authority has assumed responsibility for providing residents of Sumner County with drop-off points for problem waste and white goods since fiscal year 1994-1995. The cost for providing this service is included under the Recycling Plant budget of the Resource Authority for fiscal year 1996-1997. These costs are encompassed in the ten year budget projections for the Resource Authority under the same heading.

The Resource Authority provides drop off sites for residents of Sumner County for yard waste which the Resource Authority subsequently composts. The cost for providing this service is accounted for under the Landfill and Capital Projects & Equipment Budgets for the Resource Authority for fiscal year 1996-1997. These costs are encompassed in the ten year budget projections for the Resource Authority under the same heading.

The Resource Authority is assuming additional responsibility for Public Education on solid waste management by hiring in fiscal year 1996-1997 a Waste Reduction Manager. The Waste Reduction Manager will increase system wide solid waste education and information efforts including those directed toward youth, adults, commerce, and industry. The cost for hiring a Waste Reduction Manager is included in the Administrative Budget of the Resource Authority for fiscal year 1996-1997. These costs are encompassed in the ten year budget projections for the Resource Authority under the same heading.

**Summary Budgets for Each Entity Within the Planning Region That
Provides Solid Waste Services**

Budget- Westmoreland		1994-1995*	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Fiscal Year											
Expenditures											
Item											
Salary	\$16,289	\$18,000	\$18,900	\$19,845	\$20,837	\$21,879	\$22,973	\$24,122	\$25,328	\$26,594	
Soc. Sec. Tax	\$1,246	\$1,377	\$1,446	\$1,518	\$1,594	\$1,674	\$1,757	\$1,845	\$1,938	\$2,034	
Retirement	\$74	\$180	\$189	\$198	\$208	\$219	\$230	\$241	\$253	\$266	
Hospital Insurance	\$3,290	\$5,000	\$5,250	\$5,513	\$5,788	\$6,078	\$6,381	\$6,700	\$7,036	\$7,387	
Truck Insurance	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,103	\$1,158	\$1,216	\$1,276	\$1,340	\$1,407	\$1,477	
Truck Payment	\$16,922	\$16,923	\$17,769	\$18,658	\$19,590	\$20,570	\$21,599	\$22,678	\$23,812	\$25,003	
Resource Authority	\$48,628	\$50,000	\$52,500	\$55,125	\$57,881	\$60,775	\$63,814	\$67,005	\$70,355	\$73,873	
Uniforms	\$163	\$507	\$532	\$559	\$587	\$616	\$647	\$679	\$713	\$749	
Truck Expense	\$5,929	\$2,000	\$2,100	\$2,205	\$2,315	\$2,431	\$2,553	\$2,680	\$2,814	\$2,955	
Misc. Expense	\$162	\$100	\$105	\$110	\$116	\$122	\$128	\$134	\$141	\$148	
Supplies	\$41	\$500	\$525	\$551	\$579	\$608	\$638	\$670	\$704	\$739	
Total	\$92,744	\$95,587	\$100,366	\$105,385	\$110,654	\$116,187	\$121,996	\$128,096	\$134,501	\$141,226	
Revenues											
Garbage Fees	\$92,577	\$95,587	\$100,366	\$105,385	\$110,654	\$116,187	\$121,996	\$128,096	\$134,501	\$141,226	
Transfer from General Fund	\$167	0**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Total	\$92,744	\$95,587	\$100,366	\$105,385	\$110,654	\$116,187	\$121,996	\$128,096	\$134,501	\$141,226	
*Fiscal Year 1994-1995 reflects actual budget and revenue information, all other budget years are projections.											
** Total budget and funding information has not been compiled for fiscal year 1995-1996, however for the year -to-date \$4204.20 has been used from the General Fund to pay bills as of 3/29/96											
Note: Projections for fiscal years past 1995-1996 were prepared assuming an annual inflation rate of 5% unless more specific cost information was available.											

Budget- Hendersonville											
Fiscal Year											
	1994-1995*	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	
Expenditures- Solid Waste Fund											
Item											
Collection Contract and Tipping Fee at Resource Authority	\$1,747,009	\$1,751,000	\$1,838,550	\$1,930,478	\$2,027,001	\$2,128,351	\$2,234,769	\$2,346,507	\$2,463,833	\$2,587,024	
Resource Authority Deficit	\$400,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	
Total	\$2,147,009	\$2,126,000	\$2,213,550	\$2,305,478	\$2,402,001	\$2,596,351	\$2,702,769	\$2,814,507	\$2,931,833	\$3,055,024	
Revenues											
Special Assessment	\$1,747,009	\$1,751,000	\$1,838,550	\$1,930,478	\$2,027,001	\$2,128,351	\$2,234,769	\$2,346,507	\$2,463,833	\$2,587,024	
General Fund	\$400,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	
Total	\$2,147,009	\$2,126,000	\$2,213,550	\$2,305,478	\$2,402,001	\$2,596,351	\$2,702,769	\$2,814,507	\$2,931,833	\$3,055,024	
*Fiscal Year 1994-1995 reflects actual budget and revenue information, all other budget years are projections.											
Note: Projections for fiscal years past 1995-1996 were prepared assuming an annual inflation rate of 5% unless more specific cost information was available.											

Budget- Gallatin cont.										
Revenues										
Charges for Services	\$340,214	\$357,225	\$375,086	\$393,840	\$413,532	\$434,209	\$455,919	\$478,715	\$502,651	\$527,784
Charges for Supplies	\$12,198	\$12,808	\$13,448	\$14,121	\$14,827	\$15,568	\$16,346	\$17,164	\$18,022	\$18,923
Operating Transfer**	\$1,031,684	\$978,058	\$1,008,211	\$1,039,872	\$1,073,115	\$1,201,021	\$1,237,672	\$1,276,155	\$1,316,563	\$1,358,991
Total	\$1,384,096	\$1,348,091	\$1,396,745	\$1,447,832	\$1,501,474	\$1,650,798	\$1,709,938	\$1,772,035	\$1,837,236	\$1,905,698

*Fiscal Year 1994-1995 reflects actual budget and revenue information, all other budget years are projections.
 ** The State recycling rebate is deposited to the county's general fund and then transferred to the Sanitation Special Revenue Fund.
 Note: Projections for fiscal years past 1995-1996 were prepared assuming an annual inflation rate of 5% unless more specific cost information was available.

Budget- Sumner County		1994-1995*	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Fiscal Year											
Expenditures- Solid Waste Fund											
Item											
Resource Authority Payment	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$345,000	\$346,250	\$347,562	\$348,940	\$350,388	\$351,907	\$353,502	\$355,178	
Resource Authority Shortfall	\$600,000	\$562,500	\$562,500	\$562,500	\$562,500	\$702,000	\$702,000	\$702,000	\$702,000	\$702,000	
Total	\$920,000	\$882,500	\$907,500	\$908,750	\$910,062	\$1,050,940	\$1,052,388	\$1,053,907	\$1,055,502	\$1,057,178	
Revenues											
General Fund Transfer	\$920,000	\$882,500	\$907,500	\$908,750	\$910,062	\$1,050,940	\$1,052,388	\$1,053,907	\$1,055,502	\$1,057,178	
Total	\$920,000	\$882,500	\$907,500	\$908,750	\$910,062	\$1,050,940	\$1,052,388	\$1,053,907	\$1,055,502	\$1,057,178	
*Fiscal Year 1994-1995 reflects actual budget and revenue information, all other budget years are projections.											
Note: Projections for fiscal years past 1995-1996 were prepared assuming an annual inflation rate of 5% unless more specific cost information was available.											

Budget- Resource Authority of Sumner County		1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	
Fiscal Year		1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Expenditures- Solid Waste Fund											
Item											
Waste-to-Energy Plant Budget	\$1,243,000	\$1,352,000	\$1,390,000	\$1,459,500	\$1,532,475	\$1,609,099	\$1,689,554	\$1,774,031	\$1,862,733	\$1,955,870	
Landfill Budget	\$209,100	\$218,500	\$320,000	\$336,000	\$352,800	\$370,440	\$388,962	\$408,410	\$428,831	\$450,272	
Recycling Plant Budget	\$185,000	\$330,000	\$456,000	\$478,800	\$502,740	\$527,877	\$554,271	\$581,984	\$611,084	\$641,638	
Administrative Budget	\$1,176,900	\$1,191,500	\$1,250,000	\$1,312,500	\$1,378,125	\$1,447,031	\$1,519,383	\$1,595,352	\$1,675,120	\$1,758,876	
Transportation/ Mobile Equipment	\$780,000	\$525,000	\$525,000	\$551,250	\$578,813	\$607,753	\$638,141	\$670,048	\$703,550	\$738,728	
Capital Projects and Equipment	\$850,000	\$1,000,000	\$875,000	\$875,000	\$875,000	\$875,000	\$875,000	\$875,000	\$875,000	\$875,000	
Bond Payments	\$1,789,000	\$1,789,000	\$1,792,000	\$1,793,088	\$1,794,131	\$1,784,669	\$1,785,041	\$1,785,400	\$1,771,650	\$1,773,409	
Line-of-Credit Payment	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Capital Expenditures	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
Clean Air Act Modifications to Waste-to-Energy Plant*						\$323,750	\$323,750	\$323,750	\$323,750	\$323,750	
Total	\$6,433,000	\$6,606,000	\$6,808,000	\$7,006,138	\$7,114,084	\$7,645,619	\$7,874,101	\$8,113,976	\$8,351,717	\$8,617,542	
Revenues											
Waste-to-Energy Plant	\$3,428,000	\$3,613,000	\$3,603,000	\$3,603,000	\$3,603,000	\$3,603,000	\$3,603,000	\$3,603,000	\$3,603,000	\$3,603,000	
Landfill	\$160,000	\$320,000	\$400,000	\$420,000	\$441,000	\$463,050	\$486,203	\$510,513	\$536,038	\$562,840	
Recycling	\$228,100	\$465,000	\$465,000	\$488,250	\$512,663	\$538,296	\$565,210	\$593,471	\$623,144	\$654,302	
Sumner County Appropriations	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$345,000	\$346,250	\$347,562	\$348,940	\$350,388	\$351,907	\$353,502	\$355,178	

Excess Waste Tip Fee	\$748,000	\$352,000	\$460,000	\$483,000	\$507,150	\$532,508	\$559,133	\$587,090	\$616,444	\$647,266
Subtotal	\$4,884,100	\$5,070,000	\$5,273,000	\$5,340,500	\$5,411,375	\$5,485,793	\$5,863,934	\$5,945,980	\$6,032,129	\$6,122,586
Additional Revenues										
Gallatin (2/7)	\$400,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000
Hendersonville (2/7)	\$400,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000	\$468,000
Sumner County (3/7)	\$600,000	\$562,500	\$562,500	\$562,500	\$562,500	\$702,000	\$702,000	\$702,000	\$702,000	\$702,000
Operating Cash**	\$148,900	\$223,500	\$222,500	\$353,138	\$390,209	\$521,826	\$372,167	\$529,996	\$681,588	\$856,956
Subtotal	\$1,548,900	\$1,536,000	\$1,535,000	\$1,665,638	\$1,702,709	\$2,159,826	\$2,010,167	\$2,167,996	\$2,319,588	\$2,494,956
Total	\$6,433,000	\$6,606,000	\$6,808,000	\$7,006,138	\$7,114,084	\$7,645,619	\$7,874,101	\$8,113,976	\$8,351,717	\$8,617,542
* The cost for renovations to the Waste-to-Energy Plant to meet the new Clean Air Act Amendments is estimated to be \$2,500,000.00. For budgeting purposes this cost was amortized over ten years at 5% interest.										
** The operating cash is funded from savings over projected expenditures or enhanced revenues										

DRAFT Budget- Mitchellville											
Fiscal Year											
1994-1995 1995-1996 1996-1997 1997-1998 1998-1999 1999-2000 2000-2001 2001-2002 2002-2003 2003-2004											
Expenditures- Solid Waste Fund											
Item											
Dumping Fees	\$1,900	\$2,340	\$2,457	\$2,580	\$2,709	\$2,844	\$2,986	\$3,136	\$3,293	\$3,457	
Fuel	\$500	\$900	\$945	\$992	\$1,042	\$1,094	\$1,149	\$1,206	\$1,266	\$1,330	
Maintenance	\$500	\$600	\$630	\$662	\$695	\$729	\$766	\$804	\$844	\$886	
Insurance	\$450	\$600	\$630	\$662	\$695	\$729	\$766	\$804	\$844	\$886	
Labor	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$1,890	\$1,985	\$2,084	\$2,188	\$2,297	\$2,412	\$2,533	\$2,659	
Administration	\$200										
Total	\$5,050	\$6,240	\$6,552	\$6,880	\$7,224	\$7,585	\$7,964	\$8,362	\$8,780	\$9,219	
Revenues											
User Fees	\$2,800	\$6,240	\$6,552	\$6,880	\$7,224	\$7,585	\$7,964	\$8,362	\$8,780	\$9,219	
Balance Carried Forward	\$2,292										
Total	\$5,092	\$6,240	\$6,552	\$6,880	\$7,224	\$7,585	\$7,964	\$8,362	\$8,780	\$9,219	
*Fiscal Year 1994-1995 reflects actual budget and revenue information, all other budget years are projections.											
Note: Projections for fiscal years past 1995-1996 were prepared assuming an annual inflation rate of 5% unless more specific cost information was available.											

RESOURCE AUTHORITY in SUMNER COUNTY, TN
96/97 APPROVED BUDGET

ACCOUNT	ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET - 000 DESCRIPTION	96/97 BUDGET	95/96 BUDGET	DIFFERENCE	% INCREASE
6010	ADM. SALARIES	\$360,000.00	\$322,000.00	\$38,000.00	11.80%
6040	ENGINEERING SALARIES	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6050	DIRECTOR'S FEES	\$21,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6100	CONTRACT LABOR	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6110	ACCOUNTING	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6115	ADVERTISING	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6120	BOND ADMINISTRATION	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6125	BUSINESS INSURANCE	\$180,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$10,000.00	5.88%
6130	ENGINEERING EXPENSE	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6135	HEALTH INSURANCE	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6145	LEGAL FEES	\$45,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$10,000.00	28.57%
6150	MISCELLANEOUS EXP.	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6155	OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$10,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$2,000.00	25.00%
6160	PAYROLL TAXES	\$110,000.00	\$112,500.00	(\$2,500.00)	-2.22%
6165	POSTAGE	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6170	PRINTING	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6175	MAINT. FEES (STATE TN)	\$70,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$5,000.00	7.69%
6180	TELEPHONE	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6185	TRAVEL & CONVENTIONS	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6190	UNEMPLOYMENT	\$4,000.00	\$12,000.00	(\$8,000.00)	-66.67%
6195	PENSION PLAN	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6290	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	(\$6,000.00)	-100.00%
6400	TRAINING	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6410	UNIFORMS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6420	WATER/SEWER	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6140	COMMUNITY RECY	\$15,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	200.00%
	TOTALS	\$1,250,000.00	\$1,191,500.00	\$58,500.00	4.91%

RESOURCE AUTHORITY in SUMNER COUNTY, TN
96/97 APPROVED BUDGET

LANDFILL BUDGET - 100

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	96/97 BUDGET	95/96 BUDGET	DIFFERENCE	% INCREASE
6025	LANDFILL SALARIES	\$68,000.00	\$41,500.00	\$26,500.00	63.86%
6035	CONTRACT LABOR	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6505	CAPPS GAPP MAINT	\$6,000.00	\$10,000.00	(\$4,000.00)	-40.00%
6850	DEBRIS MAINT	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6835	MONOFILL MAINT	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6810	DEBRIS ELECTRICITY	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6820	DEBRIS FUEL	\$10,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$4,000.00	66.67%
6830	DEBRIS COVER	\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6870	DEBRIS EQ MR & R	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6885	DEBRIS WATER TESTING	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6900	MONOFILL ELECTRICITY	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6910	MONOFILL FUEL	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6920	MONOFILL WATER TESTIN	\$30,000.00	\$19,000.00	\$11,000.00	57.89%
6945	MONOFILL EQPT RENTAL	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6950	MONOFILL COVER	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6815	DEBRIS WATER	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6935	MONOFILL EQ MR&R	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6970	MONOFILL WATER	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	0.00%
	JANITORIAL	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	#DIV/0!
6960	SAFETY	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6965	TRAINING	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
	BRUSH SHREDDING	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	#DIV/0!
	TOTALS	\$320,000.00	\$218,500.00	\$101,500.00	46.45%

RESOURCE AUTHORITY in SUMNER COUNTY, TN
96/97 APPROVED BUDGET

RECYCLING PLANT - 200

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	96/97 BUDGET	95/96 BUDGET	DIFFERENCE	% INCREASE
8000	RECYCLING PLANT SALARIES	\$185,000.00	\$167,000.00	\$18,000.00	10.78%
8005	RECY PLANT OVERTIME	\$15,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$2,000.00	15.38%
8040	RECY BLDG MAINT	\$12,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	100.00%
8070	ELECTRICITY (RECY)	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
8080	RECY EQUIP RENTAL & CALIB	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
8130	RECY MR&R	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
8160	RECYCLABLES PURCHASED	\$35,000.00	\$95,000.00	(\$60,000.00)	-63.16%
8170	SAFETY (RECY)	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
	JANITORIAL	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	100.00%
8180	RECYCLABLES SHIPPING	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
8090	RECY FUEL	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
8095	RECY HYDR. & LUBE OIL	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
8190	TRAINING	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
	WOOD DIVERSION	\$156,000.00	\$0.00	\$156,000.00	100.00%
	TOTAL ESTIMATED	\$456,000.00	\$330,000.00	(\$30,000.00)	-9.09%

RESOURCE AUTHORITY in SUMNER COUNTY, TN
96/97 APPROVED BUDGET

WTE PLANT BUDGET -300

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	96/97 BUDGET	96/97 BUDGET	DIFFERENCE	% INCREASE
6015	PLANT SALARIES	\$715,000.00	\$685,000.00	\$30,000.00	4.38%
6020	PLANT OVERTIME	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6230	BUILDING MAINT	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6240	CHEMICALS	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6270	EQPT RENTAL & CALIB	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6310	LUBE OILS	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6320	MR&R	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6380	SAFETY	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6390	JANITORIAL	\$4,000.00	\$6,000.00	(\$2,000.00)	-33.33%
6440	TRAINING	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
6260	ELECTRICITY (PLANT)	\$160,000.00	\$155,000.00	\$5,000.00	3.23%
6445	ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING	\$25,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$5,000.00	25.00%
TOTALS		\$1,390,000.00	\$1,352,000.00	\$38,000.00	2.81%

RESOURCE AUTHORITY in SUMNER COUNTY, TN
96/97 APPROVED BUDGET

TRANSPORTATION/MOBILE EQUIPMENT - 400

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	96/97 BUDGET	95/96 BUDGET	DIFFERENCE	% INCREASE
9000	TRANSPORTATION SALARIES	\$135,000.00	\$130,000.00	\$5,000.00	3.85%
9005	TRANSPORTATION OVERTIME	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
9010	CONTRACT LABOR	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
9015	TRANS FUEL	\$30,000.00	\$35,000.00	(\$5,000.00)	-14.29%
9020	TRANS MR & R	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
9025	TRANS EQUIP RENTAL	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
9035	WASTE DISPOSAL	\$240,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
9040	MOBILE EQ MR & R	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
9045	MOBILE EQ RENTAL	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
9048	TRAINING	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
9055	SAFETY	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%
TOTALS		\$525,000.00	\$525,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%

RESOURCE AUTHORITY in SUMNER COUNTY, TN
96/97 APPROVED BUDGET

CAPITAL PROJECTS & EQUIPMENT - 7000-000	96/97 BUDGET	95/96 BUDGET	DIFFERENCE	% INCREASE
ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION				
7000				
MONOFILL CLOSURE	\$50,000.00		\$50,000.00	
MONOFILL EQ R&R FUND	\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00	
MOBILE EQ R&R FUND	\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00	
TRANS EQ R&R FUND	\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00	
R&R ASH DRAG-UNIT #1	\$175,000.00		\$175,000.00	
COMBUSTOR WEBBING (#2)	\$50,000.00		\$50,000.00	
COMBUSTOR SEALS	\$75,000.00		\$75,000.00	
DEBRIS EXPANSION	\$100,000.00		\$100,000.00	
MONOFILL EXPANSION	\$200,000.00		\$200,000.00	
ROLLOFF CONTAINERS	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00	
WASTE WATER TREATMENT	\$50,000.00		\$50,000.00	
YARD WASTE - OAKGROVE	\$15,000.00		\$15,000.00	
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00	
YARDWASTE-GALLATIN	\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00	
YARDWASTE-HEND	\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00	
1995/96 Capital Projects Budget		\$1,000,000.00		
TOTALS	\$875,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	(\$125,000.00)	

RESOURCE AUTHORITY in SUMNER COUNTY, TN
96/97 APPROVED BUDGET

REVENUE PROJECTIONS

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	96/97 BUDGET	95/96 BUDGET	DIFFERENCE	% INCR	% INCR OF TOTAL
	WTE PLANT	\$3,603,000.00	\$3,613,000.00	(\$10,000.00)		
	STEAM SALES	\$800,000.00	\$800,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	TIPPING FEES	\$2,728,000.00	\$2,728,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	METAL SALES - BURNT	\$45,000.00	\$85,000.00	(\$40,000.00)	-47.06%	
	MISC INCOME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
	MISC. TIPPING FEE	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	#DIV/0!	
	SUMNER COUNTY APPROP	\$345,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$25,000.00	7.81%	12.32%
	LANDFILL REVENUE	\$400,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$80,000.00	25.00%	
	LDF TIPPING FEES	\$360,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$40,000.00	12.50%	19.70%
	COMPOST SALES	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00		
	RECYCLING PLANT REVENUES	\$465,000.00	\$465,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%	
	RENTAL INCOME	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	#DIV/0!	5.91%
	TIPPING FEE	\$35,000.00	\$55,000.00	(\$20,000.00)	-36.36%	-9.85%
	GLASS	\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00	(\$3,000.00)	-60.00%	-1.48%
	ALUMINUM	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	(\$5,000.00)	-50.00%	-2.46%
	WOOD	\$234,000.00	\$0.00	\$234,000.00	#DIV/0!	115.27%
	CORRUGATED	\$100,000.00	\$350,000.00	(\$250,000.00)	-71.43%	-123.15%
	NEWSPAPER	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	SCRAP METALS	\$25,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00	66.67%	4.93%
	TIN CANS	\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00	(\$3,000.00)	-60.00%	-1.48%
	RECYCLING REBATE FUNDS	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	#DIV/0!	9.85%
	MIXED OFFICE PAPER	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	#DIV/0!	2.46%
	EXCESS WASTE TIP FEE	\$460,000.00	\$352,000.00	\$108,000.00	30.68%	53.20%
	TOTALS	\$5,273,000.00	\$5,070,000.00	\$203,000.00	4.00%	85.22%

RESOURCE AUTHORITY in SUMNER COUNTY, TN
96/97 APPROVED BUDGET

COMBINED EXPENSE AND REVENUE BUDGETS

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	96/97 BUDGET	95/96 BUDGET	DIFFERENCE	% INCR	% INCR OF TOTAL
EXPENSES						
	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	\$1,250,000.00	\$1,191,500.00	\$58,500.00	4.91%	28.96%
	LANDFILL EXPENSE	\$320,000.00	\$218,500.00	\$101,500.00	46.45%	50.25%
	RECYCLING EXPENSE	\$456,000.00	\$330,000.00	\$126,000.00	38.18%	62.38%
	WTE PLANT EXPENSE	\$1,390,000.00	\$1,352,000.00	\$38,000.00	2.81%	18.81%
	TRANS/MOBILE EQUIPMENT	\$525,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	CAPITAL PROJECTS	\$875,000.00	\$1,090,000.00	(\$125,000.00)	-12.50%	-61.88%
	BOND PAYMENTS	\$1,792,000.00	\$1,789,000.00	\$3,000.00	0.17%	1.49%
	LINE-OF-CREDIT PAYMENT	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$6,808,000.00	\$6,606,000.00	\$202,000.00	3.06%	100.00%
REVENUES						
	WTE PLANT	\$3,603,000.00	\$3,613,000.00	(\$10,000.00)	-0.28%	-4.93%
	LANDFILL	\$400,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$80,000.00	25.00%	39.41%
	RECYCLING	\$465,000.00	\$465,000.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	SUMNER COUNTY APPROP	\$345,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$25,000.00	7.81%	12.32%
	EXCESS WASTE TIP FEE	\$460,000.00	\$352,000.00	\$108,000.00	30.68%	53.20%
	TOTAL REVENUES	\$5,273,000.00	\$5,070,000.00	\$203,000.00	4.00%	100.00%
	PROFIT(DEFICIT)	(\$1,535,000.00)	(\$1,536,000.00)	(\$1,000.00)	-0.07%	
	DEPT - PROFIT(DEFICIT)					
	WTE PLANT	\$2,213,000.00	\$2,261,000.00	(\$48,000.00)	-2.12%	
	LANDFILL	\$80,000.00	\$101,500.00	(\$21,500.00)	-21.18%	
	RECYCLING PLANT	\$9,000.00	\$135,000.00	(\$126,000.00)	-93.33%	

Master Implementation Schedule

DRAFT Implementation Schedule		1994-1995*	1995-1996**	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Waste Reduction											
Westmoreland	*										
Portland	*										
Hendersonville	*										
Gallatin	*										
Sumner County	*										
Mitchellville	*										
Resource Authority of Sumner County	2										
Collection											
Westmoreland	*										
Portland	*										
Hendersonville	*										
Gallatin	*										
Sumner County	*										
Mitchellville	*										
Resource Authority of Sumner County	3										
Recycling											
Westmoreland	*										
Portland	*										
Hendersonville	*										
Gallatin	*										
Sumner County	*										
Mitchellville	*										
Resource Authority of Sumner County	4										
Resource Authority of Sumner County	5										

	Fiscal Year	1994-1995*	1995-1996*	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Problem Waste											
Westmoreland	*										
Portland	*										
Hendersonville	*										
Gallatin	*										
Sumner County	*										
Mitchellville	*										
Resource Authority of Sumner County											
Notes:											
1- Initiate urban woodwaste diversion and recycling program.											
2- Initiate waste surveys of commercial and industrial establishment and offer waste audits to same. **											
3- Evaluate potential of county-wide house-to-house collection. **											
4- Renovate recycling plant and increase recycling activities at recycling plant. Also continue working with private industry to enhance waste reduction percentages. **											
5- Initiate school recycling program in coordination with the Sumner County Board of Education by continuing to place recycling bins at schools. **											
6- Establish and operate yard and leaf waste composting sites. **											
7- Upgrade air pollution control equipment to meet new federal Clean Air Act Amendments.											
8- Establish non-exclusive written agreement with Southern Sanitation's Logan County, Kentucky Landfill for waste disposal.											
9- Establish non-exclusive verbal contract with Smith County, Tennessee for waste disposal. Contract renewable annually.											
10- Implement exclusive written contract with BFI for waste disposal.											
11- Prepare pamphlet on solid waste services available to residents of the city (funded with recycling rebate money).											
12- Prepare pamphlet and information sheets on home composting (funded with recycling rebate money).											
13- Hire Waste Reduction Manager and increase system wide solid waste education and information efforts including those toward youth, adults, commerce and industry.											
14- Host household hazardous waste collection event.											
*- Indicates entity anticipates no change to existing programs											
**- Indicates that these activities will become the responsibility of the Waste Reduction Manager when he/she is hired.											

Disposal Capacity Assurance

The Goal of the Sumner County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region is to assure environmentally safe, efficient, and economically sound solid waste disposal to the residents of the region.

The Resource Authority has assured adequate disposal capacity through the following three ways: (1) they entered into a non-exclusive contract with Southern Sanitation for disposal capacity in 1995 to be renewable through 1998; (2) they have entered into an exclusive contract with BFI for waste disposal services starting in 1998; and (3) they have a verbal contract with Smith County through out the planning period to negotiate disposal service with them annually. A letter from the Smith County Executive verifying the existence of the verbal contract is included following this narrative on Disposal Capacity Assurance.

Prior to determining the projected Demand of Class I landfill disposal capacity, a reasonable projection for the region population through the planning period is necessary. A projection of regional population through the planning period has been developed as follows.

Table I- Sumner County Regional Population 1990 Census and Population Projections 1991-2003*

Entity	1990*	1991*	1992*	1993*	1994*
Sumner County	103281	105493	107787	110701	113562
Goodlettsville	(3042)	(3099)	(3194)	(3350)	(3435)
White House	(1294)	(1504)	(1616)	(1864)	(2065)
Region	98945	100890	102977	105487	108062

* Population Estimates are based on the beginning of each fiscal year (July 1) and were obtained from the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Data Center, Population Estimates of Tennessee Counties and Cities 1990-1994.

Table I- cont.

Entity	1995**	1996**	1997**	1998**	1999**	2000**	2001**	2002**	2003**
Sumner County	116086	118665	121302	123998	126753	129570	132449	135393	138401
Goodlettsville	(3533)	(3634)	(3738)	(3845)	(3956)	(4069)	(4186)	(4306)	(4429)
White House	(2338)	(2648)	(2999)	(3396)	(3846)	(4355)	(4932)	(5585)	(6325)
Region	110215	112383	114565	116757	118951	121146	123331	125502	127647

** Population Projections based on average rate of change from 1990-1994 as per data source reference above.

Table II- Projected Demand and Supply, and Identification of Potential Shortfalls or Surplus in Disposal Capacity, which follows is comparable to Table VIII-1 of the **Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan**. This table shows the projected ten year generation of waste and demand for disposal capacity and how this disposal capacity will be provided. Since the region does not have any permitted

Class I landfill disposal capacity nor is any planned for the region, the region has secured contracts for all projected demand of Class I landfill disposal capacity.

Table II- Projected Demand and Supply of Disposal Capacity

Year	Projected Region Population	Projected Region Waste Generation (tons)	Materials Recycled, Composted or Source Reduced from Region (tons)	Waste Incinerated from Region ¹ (tons)	Region Requiring Class I Landfill Disposal Capacity (tons)	Region Waste Disposal Capacity (tons)	Region Capacity Provided through Contract (tons)
1993	105487	127,639	53,000	62000	12,639		9,580 ^a
1994	108062	130,755	54,000	62000	14,755		9,483 ^b
1995	110215	133,250 ^c	55,000 ^d	62000	16,250 ^e		9,250 ^b
1996	112383	135,983	56,000	62000	17,983		17,983
1997	114565	138,624	57,000	62000	19,624		19,624
1998	116757	141,276	58,000	62000	21,276		21,276
1999	118951	143,931	59,000	62000	22,931		22,931
2000	121146	146,587	60,000	62000	24,587		24,587
2001	123331	149,231	61,000	62000	26,231		26,231
2002	125502	151,857	62,000	62000	27,857		27,857
2003	127647	154,453	63,000	62000	29,453		29,453

1 Estimated burn rate for MSW incinerator.

a This number is an estimate of waste disposed by RASCO during this year based on actual records from subsequent years.

b This number is based on actual records of MSW disposed of by RASCO through contract. The balance of MSW requiring Class I landfill disposal for this year is suspected of having been transported out of the region despite flow control ordinances.

c Number derived from waste balance of incineration, Class I and IV landfill disposal, source reduction, recycling, composting and diversion activities in region. The numbers for other years in this column are projections based on this year.

d Approximate number determined from scale values and surveys of industry in region. The numbers for other years in this column are projections based on this year. The estimate for calendar year 1995 based on annual surveys of commercial and industrial facilities by the Resource Authority was between 50,000 - 60,000 tons. Resource Authority Processing alone accounted for 3926 tons.

e Estimated number based on scale values and estimates of waste hauler activity in region. The numbers for subsequent years in this column are projections based on this year.

The Resource Authority in Sumner County, Tennessee is a regional solid waste authority which was created by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly in 1979. Sponsoring founders were the City of Gallatin, the City of Hendersonville, and Sumner County. The authority has been successfully operating a 200 ton/day waste-to-energy plant since 1981, and selling steam to neighboring industries. The authority also owns and operates a construction debris landfill, an ash monofill, and a materials recovery facility (MRF).

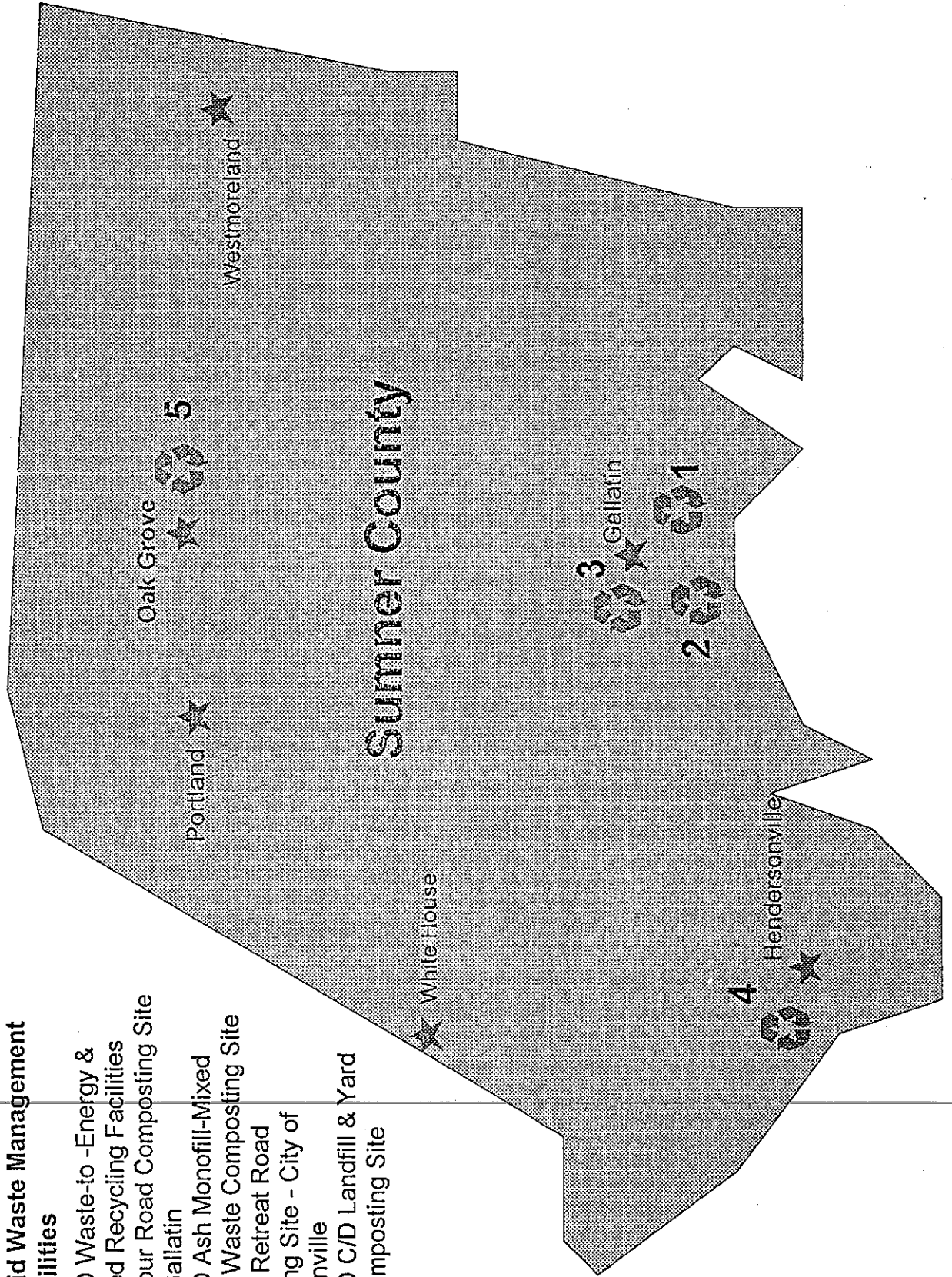
The Resource Authority is governed by a seven member Board of Directors comprised of representatives from each of the founding entities.

The attached map shows the solid waste system of the Region.

Location of Resource Authority Waste Management Facilities in Sumner County, Tenn.

Solid Waste Management Facilities

1. RASCO Waste-to-Energy & Centralized Recycling Facilities
2. Lock Four Road Composting Site - City of Gallatin
3. RASCO Ash Monofill-Mixed Municipal Waste Composting Site
4. Forrest Retreat Road Composting Site - City of Hendersonville
5. RASCO C/D Landfill & Yard Waste Composting Site

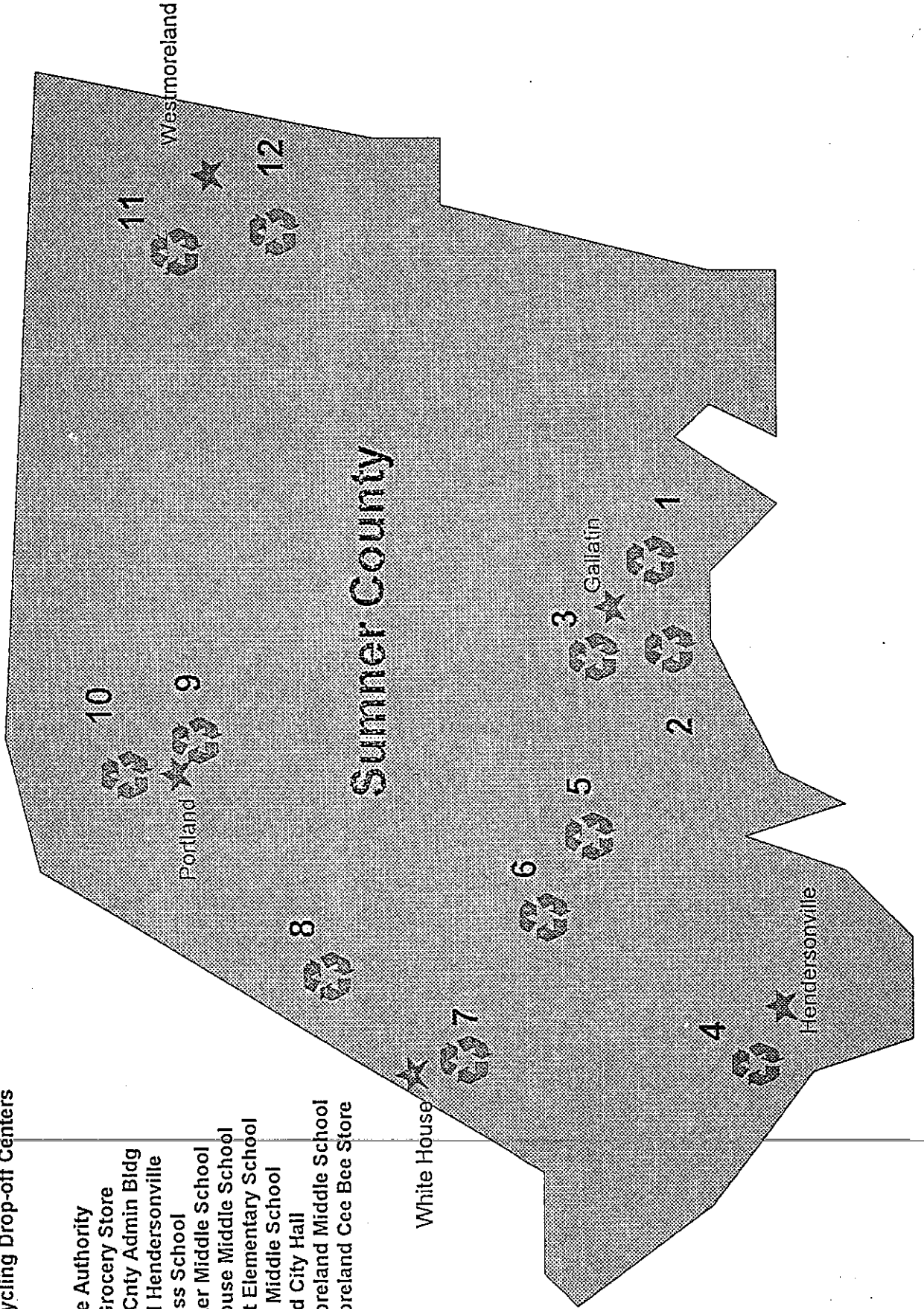


Location of Resource Authority Recycling Centers in Sumner County, Tenn.



Recycling Drop-off Centers

1. Resource Authority
2. Kroger Grocery Store
3. Sumner Cnty Admin Bldg
4. Beautiful Hendersonville
5. Knox Doss School
6. TW Hunter Middle School
7. White House Middle School
8. Oakmont Elementary School
9. Portland Middle School
10. Portland City Hall
11. Westmoreland Middle School
12. Westmoreland Cee Bee Store



SMITH COUNTY EXECUTIVE
CARTHAGE, TENNESSEE

April 25, 1996

Mr. Paul Evan Davis, Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
L & C Tower - 401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

Dear Mr. Davis:

This letter is to verify that Smith County currently has a verbal one-year contract to dispose of refuse from the Resource Authority of Sumner County. Smith County is also willing to negotiate with the Resource Authority of Sumner County for waste disposal through the ten (10) year planning period on an annual basis.

Sincerely,



C. E. Hackett
Smith County Executive

CEH:nnk

Financial Accounting Certification



City of Gallatin

132 West Main Street
Gallatin, Tennessee 37066-3292

May 8, 1996

Mr. Paul Evan Davis, Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
L & C Tower
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

Dear Mr. Davis,

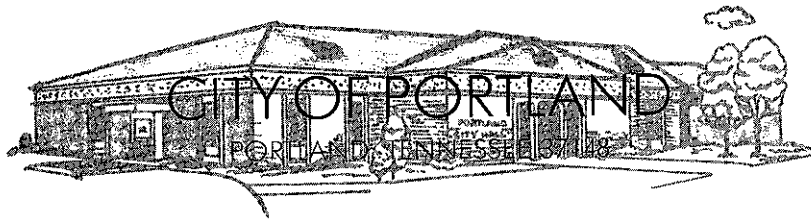
The purpose of this letter is to certify that the City of Gallatin is in compliance with the financial accounting requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 T.C.A. 68-31-87(a) and T.C.A. 68-211-815(b)(3). Since the city does provide collection services, we have a special revenue fund for accounting for these costs and associated revenues. The name of the special revenue fund is the Sanitation Special Revenue Fund.

Sincerely,


Robert W. Lankford
Mayor

VICE MAYOR:
DAN JENKINS

COUNCILMEN:
ERNEST JONES
ROBERT L. SHANNON
RONNIE MEADOWS
BUD WEST
MELVIN BRILEY
BILL CAUDILL



"PROUD
PROGRESSIVE
PORTLAND"

ROBERT L. WILKINSON, MAYOR

615-325-6776
FAX 615-325-7075

May 6, 1996

Mr. Paul Evan Davis
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
L & C Tower
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

Dear Mr. Davis,

The purpose of this letter is to certify that the City of Portland is in compliance with the financial accounting requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 {T.C.A. 68-31-874(a) and T.C.A. 68-211-815(b)(3)}. Since the City of Portland does provide collection services, we have a special revenue fund for accounting for these costs and associated revenues. The name of the special revenue fund is the Solid Waste Fund.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Wilkinson
Robert L. Wilkinson
Mayor

RLW/tk


cc: Mr. Robert Browne, Sumner County Resource Authority

Mr. Paul Evan Davis, Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
L & C Tower
401 Church St.
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

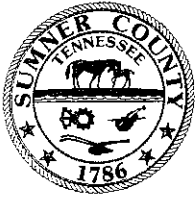
Dear Mr. Davis;

The purpose of this letter is to certify that the City of Mitchellville is in compliance with the financial accounting requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 [T.C.A. 68-31-874(a) and T.C.A. 68-211-815(b)(3)]. Since the city does provide collection services, we have a special revenue fund for accounting for these costs and associated revenues. The name of the special revenue fund is the Sanitation Fund.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jarrett Bigbee", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jarrett Bigbee
Mayor



THOMAS C. MARLIN
SUMNER COUNTY EXECUTIVE

"A Pleasure to Serve You"

April 30, 1996

Mr. Paul Evan Davis, Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
L & C Tower
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

Dear Mr. Davis:

The purpose of this letter is to certify that to the best of my knowledge Sumner County is in compliance with the financial accounting requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 [T.C.A. 68-31-874(a) and T.C.A. 68-211-815(b)(3)]. Since Sumner County does not currently provide collection or disposal services we are not required to have a special revenue fund or enterprise account for solid waste management.

Sincerely,

Thomas C. Marlin
Sumner County Executive

TM/le



Reba Akins
Mayor
(615) 644-2414

Town of Westmoreland

Judith J. McClure
Town Recorder
(615) 644-3850

April 30, 1996

Mr. Paul Evan Davis, Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
L & C Tower
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

Dear Mr. Davis:

The purpose of this letter is to certify that the Town of Westmoreland is in compliance with the financial accounting requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 [TCA 68-31-874(a) and TCA 68-211-815(b)(3)1. Since the Town of Westmoreland does provide collection services, we have a special revenue fund for accounting for these costs and associated revenues. This fund is the Sanitation Department.

Sincerely,

Reba Akins, Mayor
Town of Westmoreland

Certification of Regional Solid Waste Board Members

RESOLUTION 1996-1

SPONSOR: GENERAL COMMITTEE

A RESOLUTION RATIFYING THE APPOINTMENT OF TOMMY GARROTT AND TOMMY MCKNIGHT AS THE CITIES' REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SOLID WASTE COMMITTEE FOR THE SUMNER COUNTY REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF HENDERSONVILLE, TENNESSEE, does hereby ratify the appointment of Tommy Garrott and Tommy McKnight as the Cities' Representatives to the Solid Waste Committee for the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board.


ADOPTED THIS THE 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1996.

APPROVED:



R.J. "HANK" THOMPSON, Mayor

ATTEST:



J.M. YOUNG, City Recorder

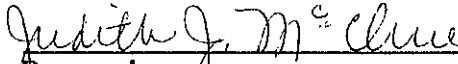
RESOLUTION 317

Resolution Ratifying the appointment of Tommy Garrott and Tommy McKnight as this city's Representatives to the Solid Waste Committee for the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board.

Now, Therefore be it Resolved by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, of the City of Westmoreland meeting in session on this 19th day of February, 1996, that this Body does hereby Ratify the appointment of Tommy Garrott and Tommy McKnight as the Representatives of the City of Westmoreland to the Solid Waste Committee for the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board.



Mayor



Recorder

RESOLUTION

NO. 3332

A RESOLUTION RATIFYING THE APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SOLID WASTE COMMITTEE FOR THE SUMNER COUNTY REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD.

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Portland have been requested to ratify the appointments of Tommy Garrott and Tommy McKnight to the Solid Waste Committee for the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portland, meeting in session on this 5th day of February, 1996, that this Body does hereby Ratify the appointment of Tommy Garrott and Tommy McKnight as the Representatives of the City of Portland to the Solid Waste Committee for the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Vice Mayor

Dan Jenkins

City Recorder

Wally Kiser

2-05-96

Date

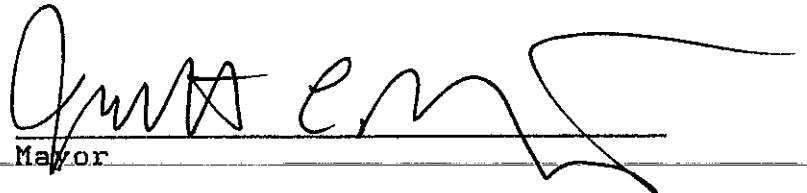
/ressolidwaste

RESOLUTION

9602

Resolution Ratifying the appointment of Tommy Garrett and Tommy McKnight as this city's Representatives to the Solid Waste Committee for the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board.

Now, Therefore be it Resolved by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, of the City of Mitchellville, TN meeting in session on this 14 day of MAR, 1996, that this Body does hereby Ratify the appointment of Tommy Garrett and Tommy McKnight as the Representatives of the City of Mitchellville to the Solid Waste Committee for the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board.



Mayor



James H. Felt VICE MAYOR
Recorder

RESOLUTION APPOINTING TOMMY GARROTT AND
TOMMY MCKNIGHT TO THE SOLID WASTE COMMITTEE
FOR THE SUMNER COUNTY REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF GALLATIN, TENNESSEE, as follows:

1. The Mayor hereby appoints and the Gallatin City Council hereby approves and confirms the appointment of Tommy Garrott and Tommy McKnight as the City's representatives to the Solid Waste Committee for the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board.

2. This Resolution shall take effect from and after its final passage, the public welfare requiring such.

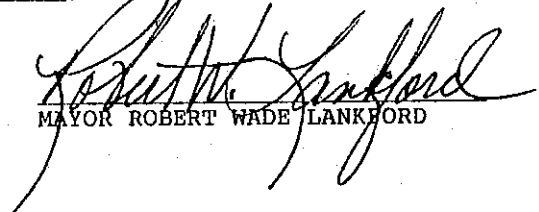
IT IS SO ORDERED.

PRESENT AND VOTING:

AYE: 7

NAY: 0


DATED: February 20, 1996


MAYOR ROBERT WADE LANKFORD

ATTEST:


CONNIE KITTRELL,
CITY RECORDER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


ROGERS & MOORE
CITY ATTORNEY

CERTIFICATION

I, CONNIE KITTRELL, hereby certify that I am the Recorder for the City of Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee, duly qualified and elected. I further certify that the foregoing is a true and exact copy of Resolution R9602-005 as approved by the Gallatin City Council on February 20, 1996.
This the 9th day of April, 1996.

(S E A L)


CONNIE KITTRELL, CITY RECORDER

MAY 16, 1994
MINUTE BOOK EIGHT

Ayes: 8 Nays: 15

Chairman Webb declared the amendment failed to pass.

Commissioner Hinton moved, Commissioner Takacs seconded, to rescind the previous resolution establishing Sumner County as part of the North Central Planning Region. He further moved to make Sumner County a single county region, directing the Commission to begin drawing up a proposal accordingly. Commissioner Hinton stated that the board would be comprised of five County Commission members and two municipal representatives. Commissioner Takacs offered to begin preparation of the proposal.

The electronic vote on the motion was recorded as follows:

AYES: Harrison, Gwaltney, Webb, Freels, Collins, Holt,
Botts, Takacs, Hinton, Rainey, Sudbury, Qualls

NAYS: Freeman, Gilbert, Henry, Conquest, Shoulders,
Warden, Newman, Smart, Harris, Corley, Goats

Ayes: 12 Nays: 11

Chairman Webb declared the motion failed to carry a majority vote of the Commission.

Being on the prevailing side, Commissioner Goats moved for reconsideration of the vote. Commissioner Hinton seconded the motion. Chairman Webb declared the motion approved by voice vote of the Commission.

The electronic re-vote on whether to approve a single county region was recorded as follows:

AYES: Harrison, Gwaltney, Webb, Freels, Goats, Collins,
Holt, Botts, Takacs, Hinton, Rainey, Sudbury, Qualls

NAYS: Freeman, Gilbert, Henry, Shoulders, Warden, Newman,
Harris, Corley, Conquest

ABS: Smart

Ayes: 13 Nays: 9 Abs: 1

Chairman Webb declared the motion approved by the body.

★ Chairman Webb recognized County Executive Bethel Brown who announced the following members of the Sumner County Regional Planning Board: Larry Hinton, Fred Qualls, Steve Sudbury, Ricky Goats, Timothy Takacs, Orion Dixon and Archie Moore. Commissioner Botts moved, Commissioner Holt seconded, to ratify the members of the board.

The electronic vote on the motion was recorded as follows:

AYES: Freeman, Hinton, Holt, Webb, Botts, Takacs, Newman,
Harrison, Gwaltney, Rainey, Gilbert, Sudbury, Corley,
Conquest, Collins, Shoulders, Harris, Warden, Freels,
Henry, Smart

NAYS: Goats

ABS: Qualls

Ayes: 21 Nays: 1 Abs: 1

Chairman Webb declared the motion approved by the body.

MAY 16, 1994
MINUTE BOOK EIGHT

The resolution resulting from the creation of a single county region was prepared as follows:

9405-17

**A RESOLUTION TERMINATING SUMNER COUNTY'S PARTICIPATION
IN THE NORTH CENTRAL PLANNING REGION AND CREATING THE
SUMNER COUNTY 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. titled "Solid Waste Management Act of 1991"; and

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

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

WHEREAS, pursuant to 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, the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners has given consideration to the needs assessment prepared by the Greater Nashville Regional Council; and

WHEREAS, the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners previously adopted a resolution forming a Solid Waste Region with Macon, Smith, and Trousdale Counties; and

WHEREAS, the Act provides the option of forming a single county region and this body now believes that it is in the best interest of the citizens and taxpayers of Sumner County to form a single county region; 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 planning 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

MAY 16, 1994
MINUTE BOOK EIGHT

and efficient management of municipal solid waste is in the best interest of the citizens of Sumner County.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners meeting in regular session this 16th day of May, 1994, that this body hereby terminates its participation in the North Central Planning Region effective immediately and acting pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-801 et seq., hereby establishes a Municipal Solid Waste Region for and by Sumner County, Tennessee; 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 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 seven (7) members; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813 (b)(1) and as part of the participating county's agreement, as evidenced and constituted of the following number of members representing Sumner County and, in the instance of a City or Town which collect or provides disposal services through its own initiative or by contract, the number of members representing the city (ies) or town (s):

Sumner County	Five (5) members
The Cities of Gallatin, H'ville Mitchellville, Portland and Westmoreland ("Cities")	Two (2) members

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board members representing Sumner County shall be appointed by the County Executive of Sumner County and 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 pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813 (b) (1) the following shall be the initial terms of office: Two (2) members from Sumner County for a two-year term, one (1) member from Sumner County for a four-year term, Two (2) members from Sumner County for a six-year term, two (2) members from the Cities for a four-year term; and

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 person, private consulting firms, and/or governmental, quasi-governmental, and public entities and agencies in the performance of this duty to cause a municipal solid

MAY 16, 1994
MINUTE BOOK EIGHT

waste region plant 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, 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 as part of Sumner County's agreement, as evidenced and constituted by this Resolution, Sumner County shall receive, disburse, and act as the fiscal agent for the administration of the funds of the Municipal Solid Waste Region and the Region's Board; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Sumner County is establishing a one county region, as set out in this resolution for the following reasons:

- (a) Sumner County has in place a comprehensive solid waste system and sufficient facilities to carry out the plan including a waste to energy production plant, permitted ash landfill and a permitted construction debris landfill; and
- (b) It is more economically sound for Sumner County; and
- (c) Sumner County will be able to meet the reduction requirements quicker; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the passage of this Resolution, the County Clerk of Sumner County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the appropriate agency of the State of Tennessee and to the County Executives of Macon, Smith and Trousdale counties.

Commissioner Gwaltney read the following resolution into the record and moved for approval; seconded by Commissioner Goats.

9405-02

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PRAYER IN SCHOOLS,
PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES, AND SPORTING EVENTS**

WHEREAS, it is the belief of the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners that non-sectarian prayer in schools, public assemblies, and sporting events is a fundamental right that should be available to all citizens; and


WHEREAS, this fundamental right has been eroded in recent days to the point that prayer at such gatherings has been abolished; and

WHEREAS, the abolishment of prayer represents a

SEPTEMBER 18, 1995
MINUTE BOOK NINE

County Exec. Marlin to re-appointment Maclin Holt to serve a two year term on the Planning Impact Task Force.
Commissioner Gilbert moved, seconded by Commissioner Smart, to nominate Mr. Holt. The motion carried by voice vote of the body.

Upon motion of Commissioner Gilbert, seconded by Commissioner Smart, the committee approved the re-appointment of Pat Webb to serve a one year term on the Casualty Insurance Board.

 Commissioner Gilbert brought forth the committee recommendation of J. Bruce Rainey to fulfill the unexpired term of Tim Takacs who served on the North Central Regional Solid Waste Board. Commissioner Gilbert moved, seconded by Commissioner White, to approve the nomination of Commissioner Rainey. The motion carried by voice vote of the body.

Commissioner Gilbert brought forth County Exec. Marlin's recommendation that Dr. B.R. Jackson fulfill the unexpired term of Bobbie F. Ramsey on the Industrial Development Board. Bobbie F. Ramsey resigned her position on the board. Commissioner Gilbert moved, Commissioner Botts seconded, to approve the nomination of Dr. Jackson. The motion was approved by the body.

Commissioner Gilbert announced next month's appointments to the Library Board, Regional Library Board and the Zoning Board of Appeals and the Sumner County Regional Planning Commission.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

There was no report from the Education Committee.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioner Smart introduced the following resolution and moved for approval; seconded by Commissioner Rainey.

9509-02

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE IMPOSITION OF PERMIT FEES BY THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

BE IT RESOLVED by the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners meeting in regular session on this 18th day of September, 1995, that this body officially states its opposition to the Tennessee Valley Authority's ("TVA") proposed permit fees for construction work on bridges or pipes on streams or creeks over County roads; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk is directed to furnish a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the TVA Board.

The electronic vote on the main motion was recorded as follows:

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
APRIL 15, 1996

Present:

Harold Gilbert, Chairman
Jo Skidmore, Vice-Chairman
Jon Collins
Frank E. Freels, Jr.
Merrol Hyde

Also Present:

Bill Kemp, County Clerk
Thomas C. Marlin, County Exec.
William R. Wright, County Law Dir.
Rita Gwaltney, Commissioner

The regularly scheduled meeting of the Committee on Committees was brought to order by Chairman Harold Gilbert on Monday, April 15, 1996, in the Sumner County Administration Building in Gallatin.

Agenda. Comm. Skidmore moved, seconded by Comm. Hyde, to add the 10th District special election to the agenda. The motion carried. Mr. Wright asked that an additional appointment to the Solid Waste Board be added to the agenda. Comm. Freels moved, seconded by Comm. Hyde, to approve the agenda. The motion carried.

Minutes. Upon motion of Comm. Hyde, seconded by Comm. Freels, the committee approved the minutes of March 18, 1996.

Equalization Board. Chairman Gilbert announced the appointment of three members to the Equalization Board for two year terms. Comm. Hyde moved, seconded by Comm. Freels, to forward to the Commission the recommendations of Ray Bullard, Charles Wheeler and Beatrice Curtis. The motion carried.

Economic Development. Comm. Freels moved, seconded by Comm. Hyde, to postpone for 30 days two appointments to the Economic Development Board to allow the them to study its present makeup and purpose. The motion carried.

Raymond Rollins. Comm. Skidmore moved, seconded by Comm. Hyde, to forward Raymond Rollins' name to the full Commission as the committee's recommended replacement for Jim Fuqua who resigned his post in the 10th District. Comm. Gwaltney was present to speak in favor of nominating both Mr. Rollins and Jayne Henry to fill the post. The motion carried.

Next Month. Chairman Gilbert announced three appointments to the Board of Health (Expiring Four Year Terms of Paul Enoch, Ferrell Haile and Janice Bane). Secondly, he announced two appointments to the Sumner County Solid Waste Board (Expiring Two Year Terms of Bruce Rainey and Fred Qualls).

Mr. Wright announced that Larry Hinton had announced his resignation from the Solid Waste Board to Executive Marlin, making it three appointments to the Solid Waste Board for next month. *

The meeting adjourned at 6:45 p.m. after a motion by Comm. Collins.

Date approved _____
minutes prepared by Maria A. Moser

SUMNER COUNTY AUTHORITIES, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

PAGE 5

SUMNER COUNTY SOLID WASTE BOARD

STEVE SUDBURY - COUNTY	MAY 2000	6 YEAR
TOMMY GARROTT - GALLATIN	MAY 1998	4 YEAR
TOMMY MCKNIGHT - HENDERSONVILLE	MAY 1998	4 YEAR
LARRY HINTON - COUNTY	MAY 2000	6 YEAR
J. BRUCE RAINEY - COUNTY	MAY 1996	2 YEAR
FRED QUALLS - COUNTY	MAY 1996	2 YEAR
RICKY GOATS - COUNTY	MAY 1998	4 YEAR

PLANNING IMPACT TASK FORCE-RES 1289-1020,290-014,2.91(BK 6,PG 136)

TOM GROVES - CITIZEN	DECEMBER 1997	2 YEAR
JERRY JOHNSON- ZONING BD	DECEMBER 1998	3 YEAR
FRANK FLYNN - FREEHOLDER	SEPTEMBER 1996	2 YEAR
CHARLES KIMBROUGH - PLANNING	DECEMBER 1998	3 YEAR
MACLIN HOLT - CITIZEN	SEPTEMBER 1997	2 YEAR
THOMAS C. MARLIN - COUNTY EX.		
PHILLIP SIMPSON - TAX ASSESSOR		
LEVONN HUBBARD - DIR. OF SCHOOLS		
WM. (BILL) R. WRIGHT -		

REGIONAL LIBRARY BOARD - T.C.A. 10-05-102

KEN COX -	JULY 1998	3 YEAR
WANDA COLLINS -	JULY 1998	3 YEAR

RESOURCE AUTHORITY - PRIVATE ACT, 1979, CP

C A(LONNIE) EDWARDS - H'VILLE	JUNE 2001	6 YEAR
H.J. "HANK" THOMPSON - H'VILLE	JUNE 2001	6 YEAR
BAKER RING - GALLATIN	JUNE 1999	6 YEAR
ARCHIE C. MOORE - GALLATIN	JUNE 2001	6 YEAR
JOHN W. SMART - SUMNER COUNTY	JUNE 1999	6 YEAR
J. BRUCE RAINEY - COUNTY	JUNE 2001	6 YEAR
H.J. 'JAKE' WARDEN - SUMNER	SEPTEMBER 1997	6 YEAR

--Hendersonville, Gallatin members appointed by municipalities

SUMNER COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY-T.C.A. 42-3-103,RES.1181-102,186-351

BILLY J. DENNING	NOVEMBER 2001	5 YEAR
RICHARD H. FORESTER - AT LARGE	NOVEMBER 1998	5 YEAR
TOMMY J. KOEN - HENDERSONVILLE	NOVEMBER 1996	5 YEAR
JOHNNY C ODOM - AT LARGE	NOVEMBER 1996	5 YEAR
FRANK E. FREELS, JR. - COMM.	NOVEMBER 1997	5 YEAR
DANA L. FAULKNER - EX-OFFICIO		

** Resignation noted 12-11-95 Committees on Committees- Charles Wilson and Dr. Felix R. Tormes.

Public Hearing Documentation

Notice of Public Hearing
Solid Waste Planning

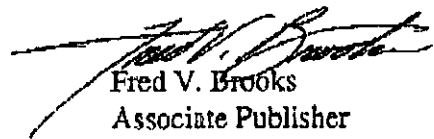
The News Examiner

1 EXAMINER COURT
P.O. BOX 1387
GALLATIN, TENNESSEE 37066
PHONE (615) 452-2561

FRED BROOKS
ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER

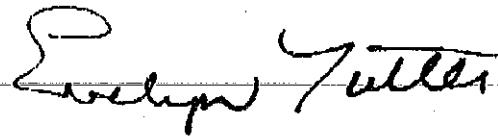
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

The News Examiner, State of Tennessee, County of Sumner, on this the 29th day of January, 1996, personally before me, Evelyn Tuttle, a notary public, in and for the county and state aforesaid, Fred Brooks, Associate Publisher, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is Associate Publisher of The News Examiner, a tri-weekly publication published in the City of Gallatin, County of Sumner, State of Tennessee, and that the following publication was published in The News Examiner September 9, 1994 and is true and correct.


Fred V. Brooks
Associate Publisher
The News Examiner

Subscribed and sworn before me this 29th day of January 1996.





My commission expires 4-4-96

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Gallatin Marina,
Lake Hermit-
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13, 1994

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NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

WHEREAS, STEVEN C. SLAGLE AND wife, TINA L. SLAGLE (collectively, the "Grantor"), by that certain Deed of Trust dated July 18, 1990, being of record in Book 152, page 273, Register's Office for Sumner County, Tennessee (the "Deed of Trust") conveyed to Grady M. Garrison, Trustee, the Property (as hereinafter defined) to secure the payment of certain indebtedness described in the Deed of Trust (the "Indebtedness"), which Indebtedness is presently held and owned by Goldmine Credit Corp. (the "Lender"); and

WHEREAS, default has occurred by failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the Deed of Trust, and the indebtedness has been declared due and payable as provided in the Deed of Trust, and the Indebtedness has not been paid; and

WHEREAS, Lender, the owner and holder of the Indebtedness, has demanded that the Property be advertised and sold in satisfaction of the Indebtedness and the costs of foreclosure, in accordance with the terms of

in Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee, offer for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, and free from equity of redemption, statutory right of redemption, homestead, dower and all other exemption, all of which are expressly waived in the Deed of Trust, the real property situated in Sumner County, Tennessee, described as follows, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belong (collectively, the "Property"):

Land in Sumner County, Tennessee, being as follows:

Beginning on a concrete marker in the north margin of the Mutton Hollow Road, 697.0 feet, more or less, north and east of the southwest corner of the above mentioned deed at the Mutton Hollow Road, running the next six (6) calls with the James Franklin Shrum property as follows: North 29 degrees 19 minutes East 173.67 feet to an iron pin; North 41 degrees 04 minutes West 106.74 feet to an iron pin; North 22 degrees 30 minutes West 201.57 feet to an iron pin; South 54 degrees 15 minutes east 329.54 feet to an iron pin;

PUBLIC NOTICE INVITATION TO BID

Bids will be accepted by the Sumner County Election Commission, Room 106, 355 North Belvedere Drive, Gallatin, Tennessee for the following:

1. The printing of machine ballots for J.2 Shoup lever voting machines and the corresponding precinct election documents. (Example: certificate of results, record counting sheets, tally sheets, and etc.)
2. The printing of official paper ballots for the AIS Optical Mark reader.

Specifications for Bid #1 and Bid #2 will be available after 12:00 Noon on September 9, 1994 and can be picked up at the Sumner County Election Commission Office from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Bids will be received until 12:00 Noon on September 19, 1994. The Sumner County Election Commission reserves the right to reject any and/or all bids.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING RE: SOLID WASTE PLANNING

The Sumner County Planning Region (SCPR) Board invites all Sumner County residents interested in learning more about the regional solid waste plan (currently being developed) to attend a meeting to be held in the Sumner County Administration Building in Gallatin, beginning at 7:00 p.m. on Monday, September 19, 1994.

The state mandated plan is required to address the following issues:

- 1) How the region will achieve a 25% level of recycling and waste reduction per capita by December 31, 1995;
- 2) Recommend a planned capacity assurance of each member county's solid waste disposal for a ten year period; and
- 3) Design a solid waste public education program for the region's schools and public at large.

The purpose of the meeting is to review the draft plan and to answer questions and receive comments from local leadership and the public at large. Everyone is invited and welcomed.

271, Register's Office for Sumner County, Tennessee.

The street address of the Property is believed to be 501 Mutton Hollow Road, Bathpage, Tennessee, but such address is not part of the legal description of the Property. In the event of any discrepancy, the legal description herein shall control.

Said sale will be subject to any and all unpaid ad valorem taxes (plus penalty and interest, if any) that may be a lien against the Property and subject to any and all liens, defects, encumbrances, adverse claims and other matters which take priority over the Deed of Trust upon which this foreclosure sale is had, including, but not limited to, prior deeds to any statutory rights of redemption not otherwise waived in the Deed of Trust, including rights of redemption of any governmental agency, state or federal, which have not been waived by such governmental agency. Said sale is also subject to matters which an accurate survey of the Property might disclose.

Emergency Management

- White House Community Defense
- Westmoreland Community Defense
- Portland Community Defense
- Number One Volunteer Fire Department
- Shackle Island Volunteer Fire Department
- County Fire Control
- County Library Operations
- Senior Citizens - Gallatin
- Senior Citizens - Hendersonville
- Senior Citizens - White House
- Mid-Cumberland:
 - Human Resource Agency
 - R.S.V.P.
 - C.A.A.

- Cumberland Mental Health Services
- H.A.T.S.
- T.R.A.C.
- Leadership Sumner
- Gallatin Cares
- Good Neighbor Mission
- Hendersonville Arts Council
- Cities/County Resource Authority
- Sumner County Museum
- Bledsoe Lick Historical Society
- Tourism Board
- Cairo Community Club
- County Emergency Planning
- Highland Rim Historical Society
- Literacy Council of Sumner County
- American Red Cross

Gallatin/Sumner County

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the app

subject to the following conditions:

1. That the non-profit charitable organization appropriated shall file with the County Clerk and copy of an annual report of its business affairs and proposed use of the County's funds in promulgated by the Comptroller of the Treasury shall be prepared and certified by the Chief Financial Officer of the County in accordance with Section 2 of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

2. That said funds must only be used by charitable organization in furtherance of their purposes benefiting the general welfare of the region.
Section 2. All resolutions in conflict herewith repeated insofar as such conflict exists.

Section 3. This Resolution shall become effective upon public welfare requiring it.

First Reading: Passed August 29, 1994

Second Reading: Must be approved at two scheduled meetings.

file



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION .

Division of Solid Waste Assistance
401 Church Street, 14th Floor
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

CERTIFIED MAIL

January 12, 1996

Mr. Timothy Takacs, Chairman
Sumner County Municipal Solid Waste
Planning Region
355 Belevedere Drive
Gallatin, TN 37066

Dear Mr. Takacs:

Thank you for the submission of the Sumner County Municipal Solid Waste Plan. I regret our delay in responding to your region's solid waste plan. The purpose of our review is to provide constructive comments that will assure your regional solid waste plan is complete and complies with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991. The plan is a commendable effort and the information provided is both complete and adequate in most cases. However, the Department cannot grant final approval to the plan in its present form. The plan evaluation committee has recommended that the following deficiencies be addressed prior to approval:

- **BUDGET AND FUNDING** - The budget and funding information is not adequate or complete. The region must clarify specific budget information, provide additional budget information, expand discussion of potential revenues to implement the plan, and revise the ten-year budget. Please refer to the attached review comments under Chapters VI, X and XI. For additional information regarding budget requirements, please note comments regarding the budget and funding information in Chapters II, V, VII and IX.
- **DISPOSAL CAPACITY ASSURANCE** - The region has not adequately assured disposal capacity. The region must show evidence that the region will assure disposal capacity for the ten-year planning period. Please refer to the attached review comments in Chapter VIII.
- **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE** - A complete implementation schedule is lacking in the plan. A comprehensive schedule for all solid waste programs in the region extending through the year 2003 is needed. The plan also does not provide a complete implementation schedule for assuring disposal capacity. The plan must provide an implementation schedule for the ten-year planning period as it describes disposal capacity, along with specific milestones that can be used to document progress toward achieving

(also planned
w/ [unclear])

regional goals and objectives. Please refer to the attached review comments in Chapters VIII and XI.

- **CONFIRMATION LETTERS** - There is no evidence of appointment or confirmation of any of the seven (7) solid waste regional planning board members. The region must submit evidence of their appointment and confirmation from the county executive and mayors. Please refer to the attached review comments under Appendix A.
- **UNIFORM FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING** - There is no evidence that the local governments within the region have adopted the financial accounting requirements that are mandated in the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991. Letters of compliance with these requirements are required of any county, municipality or solid waste authority that operates a landfill or provides collection services, recycling services, and other solid waste processing activities. Please refer to the attached review comments under Appendix A.
- **PUBLIC HEARING** - There is no evidence of a public hearing on the Sumner County Solid Waste Management Plan. In addition to the legal requirements for a public hearing, a summary of the public hearing is recommended because it will be useful to document comments on contentious issues. Please refer to the attached review comments under Appendix C.

In accordance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, T.C.A. Section 68-211-814, the deficiencies identified above are to be corrected within thirty (30) calendar days from the receipt of this letter. These deficiencies are detailed under the respective **IMMEDIATE ATTENTION** review comments. If you need any further clarification on these deficiencies, please contact our office.

In addition to the issues raised above, the plan evaluation committee has identified an issue that should be resolved in the region's **annual report**. Specifically, the report to be submitted in March of 1996 should address:

- **COUNTY-WIDE COLLECTION ASSURANCE** - The region should clarify its intentions for providing collection services for the residents of Sumner County. The plan should assure adequate collection services are available. Please refer to the attached review comments under **Chapter V**.
- **PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEW** - The plan does not include evidence that the Millersville Municipal Planning Commission has been advised of the development of the plan. Both regional and municipal planning commissions should be made aware of plans affecting the future of their respective areas. Please refer to the attached review comments under **Chapter XII** and **Appendix E**.

Mr. Takacs
Page 3
January 12, 1996

Chapter-by-chapter comments submitted by the plan evaluation committee along with recommendations for action have also been included. Comments on issues other than those specifically detailed above are provided solely for your information, and may be useful as you review your implementation progress and as you update the plan. This letter and attachments should be kept with and become part of the plan.

Our goal is to develop practical, effective, complete regional solid waste plans. I invite you to call our office at 615-532-0091 for more information regarding modifications to correct your specific plan deficiencies.

Please let us know how the Department can assist you in moving toward the important task of attaining final approval of your region's solid waste plan.

Sincerely,



Paul Evan Davis
Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance

PED:dhm

Attachments

cc: Mr. Thomas C. Marlin, Sumner County Executive
Mr. Bob Brown, Manager, Sumner County Resource Authority
Mr. Phil Armour, Greater Nashville Development District

file

SUMNER COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW COMMENTS

January 12, 1996

The following chapter-by-chapter comments were prepared by the Division of Solid Waste Assistance's Plan Evaluation Committee. Many of the comments require little or no action and are offered to aid local officials as they implement and update the region's solid waste plan in the future. Some of the comments require considerable attention to bring the Plan into compliance with regulations. This document and attachments along with the letter from Paul Evan Davis, Director, Division of Solid Waste Assistance, should be kept with and become part of the Sumner County Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan.

The comments offered in bold and marked "IMMEDIATE ATTENTION" require action within thirty (30) calendar days as prescribed by Mr. Davis' letter.

The comments marked "**ANNUAL REPORT**" should be addressed in the region's annual report due in March of 1996.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary is considered to be generally adequate and complete in most areas. Please keep in mind this part of the plan may be the only part that many people read, and its conciseness is crucial to a quick introduction and overview of your region's ten-year plan. Emphasis was given in the **Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan** on inclusion of nine (9) items to ensure a concise summary that could be, as suggested, printed and bound separately for broad distribution to local government officials and citizens. Perhaps no better public relations tool to assist in the implementation of the plan could be developed than a strong and widely-disseminated Executive Summary. A copy of the referenced **Guidelines** is attached for your information as **Attachment A**.

The summary may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- A four-page summary is provided, but it fails to provide a succinct framework for the plan. ~~There is only a minimal description of the region, and no explanation of its decision to withdraw from a multi-county region to form a single-county region.~~ This explanation is required to be included in the resolution creating the region [T.C.A. 68-211-813(a)(2)], and in the plan [T.C.A. 68-211-815(b)(12)].
- The summary does not identify regional needs, and it states no regional goals or objectives.

- There is only a partial description of the region's proposed solid waste management system.
- There is no system map.
- The implementation schedule is not complete.
- The budget is reasonably well done, but it shows a line item for "Solid Waste Grants," amounting to nearly \$150,000 per year for the entire ten-year planning period, which is unsubstantiated. The budget applies different inflation factors to the various line items, but it offers no rationale or designation of those separate inflation factors to the various line items. Please refer to the **BUDGET AND FUNDING** review comments under Chapter XI for more information.

Action Required: None. However, we strongly encourage you to revise the Executive Summary upon revision of the plan regarding the additional information and changes outlined in the preceding review comments and the following chapter-by-chapter review comments.

CHAPTER I

The chapter is considered to be generally adequate and complete in most areas. Much of the information prescribed in the **Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan** is missing. In Chapter I, as in subsequent chapters of the plan, unreliableness on the referenced **Guidelines** and failure to include the information requested account for most of the inadequate or incomplete comments made by the Plan Evaluation Committee.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- Tables I-3, I-4, I-5 and I-6 are left blank or zeroed.
 - A regional base map is not included.
 - The stated reason for failing to adopt a multi-county region is not fully explained.
 - Additional discussion of economic factors affecting future waste generation rates and quantities would be useful.
-
- Public involvement in planning decisions is only mentioned on page 1-2, with no Appendix C to confirm public meetings.

Action Required: None. While we strongly encourage you to develop the suggested narrative and include it in your regional plan, we do not require any action on this subject at this time.

CHAPTER II

The chapter is considered to be generally adequate and complete in most areas.

It may be worthy to note here that Chapter II, as do other chapters in the plan, deals too much with Sumner County Resource Authority's (SCRA) programs and not enough with what the ten-year plan is for the region. While the past, present and planned activities of the SCRA are commendable, and may become an integral part of the region's plan, this document represents a solid waste regional planning board's ten-year vision, prescribed by the Solid Waste Management Act, and guided by the State Planning Office's **Guidelines**. The plan's authors should adhere to the framework of the referenced **Guidelines** for providing information while taking advantage of its openness to flexibility of local situations within those guidelines.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- Five (5) of the eleven (11) requested tables are missing, and the sequencing and numbering of those prescribed tables are not followed.
- There is no base map included.
- Evaluation of the region's waste stream characterization and its comparison to national waste composition default values are lacking.
- The only reference to special conditions or factors affecting the waste stream is summarized on page 1-5 stating that the region should survive as the economy ebbs and flows.
- The narrative on the type, quantity and quality of the solid waste services is found on pages 2-3 through 2-8, but the references to a Class I Disposal Facility/Incinerator need clarification. Sumner County has an incinerator, but no Class I landfill. Also, here, and again in Chapter V, there is evidence of uncertainty about the county's collection efforts (whether there are unmet needs or if the county is already meeting minimum requirements mandated under the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991).
- ~~Concerning costs and revenues, there is no municipal breakdown in the cost accounting for the region, and there are no financial graphics. Also, there needs to be some clarification of the revenue summaries for Sumner County and the SCRA to distinguish between the two. Please refer to the **BUDGET AND FUNDING** review comments under Chapter XI for additional information.~~
- Concerning public information and education, the plan indicates that the county and the Resource Authority have jointly developed literature, a video, and school

curriculum to teach residents about solid waste management, but there is no discussion on how those materials are being used.

- The "adequate independence" of the existing system, mentioned under the Strengths and Weaknesses section on page 2-12, needs expanding upon.

Action Required: None. While we strongly encourage you to develop the suggested narrative and include it in your regional plan, we do not require any action on this subject at this time.

CHAPTER III

This chapter is considered to be adequate except for two items.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- Table III-8 is not optional, since it summarizes all adjustment factors applied to projections of solid waste which will require collection and disposal. The table should be completed and submitted.
- Page III-1 needs to be more specific to show that population and economic growth will affect waste generation.

Action Required: None. While we strongly encourage you to develop the suggested table and narrative and include them in your regional plan, we do not require any action on this subject at this time.

CHAPTER IV

The chapter is considered to be generally adequate; however, it is not complete in certain areas.

A flow diagram with quantitative target reductions toward the 25% waste reduction goal is not directly offered in Chapter IV or Chapter XI, although one may infer from the table on page E-1 that the region will rely on 8.36% reduction from Class IV diversion and 23.87% reduction from recycling and composting. The chapter asserts that as of 1993, the region has achieved 35% reduction. Various existing recycling programs (both public and private) are described in Chapters II, IV, VI, and VII. A composting program with potential for expansion exists at the Resource Authority. SCRA also operates a Class IV facility with potential to operate for the entire planning period (page 2-8).

The calculations for the 1989 base year and 1995 target reduction per capita are accurately based on figures for the county in the 1989 UT study. No base year adjustment was requested. The region begins in 1989 at 0.97 tons per person per year and aims for 0.73 tons per person per year in 1995 for a reduction of about 27,783 tons

per year. These goals have been exceeded in 1993 according to Chapter IV. The region's past success with waste reduction activities is to be commended.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- Since the waste reduction goal is being met, little additional detail with regard to reduction programs is needed. Chapters II, IV, VI, and VII give an adequate description of several effective existing programs. However, the plan's implementation schedules are weak on future plans.
- Detail with regard to expansion of existing programs should be developed. For instance, it needs to be made clear if the regional coordinator (page 4-5) is the same as the regional education coordinator (page 11-1). The question needs to be addressed as to when the coordinator(s) will be hired, who will pay his (their) salary, and how will they contribute to the region's waste reduction efforts.
- What is the general time frame for composting expansion?
- Unless more detail is developed for implementation of the waste reduction programs, progress toward the 25% goal will be difficult to track. This may make it hard for the region to establish a good faith effort should the region fall short of the goal.

Action Required: None. Records relative to the 25% waste reduction goal should be kept up to date for use when the goal is evaluated after December 31, 1995. The Department's **Guidelines on the 25% Waste Reduction Goal** is attached for your information (**Attachment B**).

CHAPTER V

The chapter is considered to be generally adequate and complete; however, the region's methods for fulfilling the Solid Waste Management Act's mandate for county-wide collection assurance are not adequately explained.

The existing waste collection system in the region consists of a combination of public and private door-to-door collection. All municipalities, with the exception of Millersville, provide door-to-door pick-up. The county relies on the services of twenty-nine (29) private haulers, apparently without any contracts between the county and the haulers, and offers no services of its own. Municipalities providing door-to-door service are Gallatin, Hendersonville, Mitchellville, Portland, and Westmoreland. No additional collection service is to be provided at this time (page 5-3). The county plans to "monitor" all areas that are without public collection, but which have adequate private collection, to ensure that that service does not "drop to less than 90% coverage" (page 5-3). The region's interpretation of adequate collection assurance appears to be based on its understanding that "The State's proposed convenience center regulations require that at least 90% of the area is within service areas for collection" (page 5-1). Please

note that the Solid Waste Management Act requires the county to assure that all residents have access to collection services as of January 1, 1996.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- There are no details regarding what activities, time frames, milestones, etc. that the "monitoring" may entail to ensure adequate service in the region. Map 4, which is referenced on page 5-1 as showing the existing collection service areas in Sumner County, is not included in the chapter. There also appears to be some uncertainty regarding the proposed means of assuring adequate collection service in the region when Chapter V asserts that no additional services will be provided, while the budget information at the end of the Executive Summary includes a line item for convenience center costs beginning in 1994.
- Clarification is needed regarding some of the data in the chapter that seems to contradict the assertion that adequate collection is being provided throughout the region. Table V-1 shows that only 79.62% of the region's households subscribe for service, and the total of households served in Table V-2 figures to be only 62% of the 35,346 households in the region.
- There are no clearly defined goals and objectives concerning solid waste collection in the region.

While we strongly encourage you to develop the suggested narrative and map and include them in your regional plan, we do not require any action at this time.

The following issue will require additional information:

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY-WIDE COLLECTION ASSURANCE - T.C.A. 68-211-851(a) (as amended) states: "Effective January 1, 1996, each county shall assure that one (1) or more municipal solid waste collection and disposal systems are available to meet the needs of the residents of the county...", and T.C.A. 68-211-851(b) states: "As part of the local plan required by Section 68-211-814, each county or multi-county municipal solid waste disposal region shall submit a plan for the adequate provision of collection services to the state planning office..."

~~As currently stated in the plan, the region has not assured county-wide assurance. The region should refer to a copy of the Department's policy on assuring adequate collection, and on how county-wide collection under T.C.A. 68-211-851(a) will be evaluated in the future (Attachment C), and choose one of the acceptable methods of assuring collection.~~

Action Required: The region should clarify its intentions for providing collection services for the residents of Sumner County. The plan should assure that adequate

collection services have been provided as of January 1, 1996. At a minimum, additional action is required to secure some enforceable contracts for reasonable service. The plan should then be expanded to include these details as well as any resulting budgeting, implementation scheduling, and staffing necessary for maintaining these contracts. And, obviously, should the region decide to implement convenience centers in lieu of assuring a higher level of service, then the plan's budget, financing, staffing, and implementation information will require appropriate revision. The preceding comments as well as the review comments in Chapter II should be addressed in your response. This information should be forwarded to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance with the region's **Annual Report** due in March of 1996.

CHAPTER VI

The chapter is considered to be generally adequate and complete in most areas.

Very little attention has been paid to the **Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan** in presenting this component of the plan.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- The chapter provides too little information about the recycling programs, and what information is provided is found elsewhere in the plan rather than in Chapter VI. This information is not carried forward and incorporated in Chapters XI and XII, and, in some cases, it is not consistent.
- Regional needs for recycling programs are not well defined and only address programs already in place. A recycling rate of 18.5% is listed as a goal while maintaining the current system of collecting recyclables.
- There is no strategy for expanding recycling into non-served areas. There needs to be more detail on plans to expand recycling to commercial and industrial generators. No new recycling programs or services are proposed for the regional system. There needs to be a plan for expanding recycling programs to collect and market additional materials.
- There is no description of plans for the several communities to cooperate in marketing their recovered materials. There is no plan to create or expand markets for recovered materials through local government purchasing and procurement, establishing a regional waste exchange, or providing economic incentives for manufacturers to use recovered materials.
- Chapter XI states a need for recycling education and outreach, but fails to provide specific programs for achieving these. Also, no program cost estimates are given.
- No staffing plan is included.

- No plan for collecting and reporting recycling information is included, and there is no plan for coordinating public and private recycling programs.
- The ten-year implementation schedule is too generalized and contains no measurable milestones. No implementation responsibility is allocated to the various entities within the region.
- There are no maps included in the chapter.

While we strongly encourage you to develop the suggested narrative and maps and include them in your regional plan, we do not require any action at this time. The chapter indicates that at least one recycling collection center per county will exist by January 1, 1996, which is the statutory requirement [T.C.A. 68-211-863(a)].

The following issue will require additional information:

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

BUDGET AND FUNDING - A ten-year budget and funding plan for the region's recycling program has not been included. The region needs to develop a specific budget and funding plan to assure the implementation of its recycling programs. The budget and funding plan on recycling should be broken out by jurisdiction and should be balanced between budgeted expenditures and funding revenues. Even though the Executive Summary has a table (following page ES-3) delineating the solid waste management budget, the plan will need to break out the budget and funding information on the region's recycling program under Chapter VI as well as under Chapter XI.

ACTION REQUIRED: The plan must provide a budget and funding plan on the region's recycling program for the ten-year planning period. This budget and funding information will need to be integrated into the region's overall master budget that is to be included in Chapter XI. Please refer to the **BUDGET AND FUNDING** review comments under Chapter XI for more information.

CHAPTER VII

The chapter is considered to be generally adequate and complete in most areas.

The region seems to have considerable experience in composting and waste-to-energy activities already, and the studies and programs initiated since the 1980's and early 1990's are to be commended and recognized as some of the State's most aggressive. Additionally, plans to implement a yard waste permit program and a separate mulching

program, as well as its pilot study for reuse of ash in asphalt paving, reinforce Sumner County's commitment to make this a component of their integrated solid waste system.

However, the evident experience and considerable knowledge gained in on-the-ground application of its programs do not relieve the region of the necessity and mandate to develop a ten-year solid waste plan that includes an examination of each of the integral components and an accompanying vision resulting from their synthesis. To examine composting and incineration in that light requires a systematic plan, rather than just a review of the current program. The criteria outlined in the referenced **Guidelines** for developing this chapter should be used.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

1. Regarding the Composting Program:

- The plan or procedure for financing expansion is unclear.
- Potential compost markets are not identified.
- There are no estimates of potential revenue.
- The issue of process residuals was not addressed.
- There is very little discussion of staffing and training.
- There are no capital cost estimates for the windrow turner or other items.
- The 10-year budget line for composting was blank.
- Sharing of implementation responsibility is unclear and needs to be explained.
- There is no milestone chart and only general target dates are given.
- There are no maps included in this chapter.
- **The costs for the anticipated composting program do not appear in the budget in the Executive Summary. The line item labeled "compost center" reads only "N/A," whereas the "Other Waste Disposal (Inert & Out of Region)" line item seems to carry on the "Class I Landfill Operation & Maintenance" line item costs after 1996. Please refer to the IMMEDIATE ATTENTION review comments under Chapter XI regarding BUDGET AND FUNDING.**

Please note: No Annual Report for 1995 is on file for the region. However, verbal information received since the plan was written leaves some doubt about the future of composting in the region. This should be verified and submitted in the region's **Annual Report** due in March of 1996.

2. Regarding the Waste-to-Energy Program:

- It is necessary to verify that composting will either be resumed or discontinued in order to determine if the composting program will be able to absorb the 10 tons per day from the waste-to-energy incinerator.
- There are no current figures for percentage waste reduction.
- There is no location map included in the chapter.
- There is no information provided about the staff needed to run the facility.
- A chart of milestones is not included.

Action Required: None. However, we strongly suggest you review the chapter to provide the additional information and changes outlined in the preceding review comments. A department fact sheet regarding composting and waste reduction (**Attachment D**) is enclosed for your information as composting options are considered. The Department of Environment and Conservation is currently proposing new regulations on composting standards and operations. Additional information with regard to this and on facilitating and encouraging home composting may be obtained from the Division of Solid Waste Assistance.

CHAPTER VIII

The chapter will require additional information with regard to a few issues.

The single-county region has a waste-to-energy incinerator that will continue to meet most of the region's disposal needs. The annual capacity of the facility is 61,000 tons. Currently, ten (10) tons per day are being exported to Smith County. Exporting will continue as necessary, although the region anticipates accommodating the current shortfall through a mixed waste composting program in the future (page 8-1). A pilot program whereby compostable materials are diverted for composting is expected to manage 16-20% of the solid waste authority's waste stream in the future (page 2-5).

The incinerator was permitted in June 1983 with a design capacity of 167 tons per day or 60,858 tons per year. Its anticipated operating life is twenty (20) years. The facility began operating in December 1981 (page 2-5).

The region (solid waste authority) owns one Class II landfill used exclusively for ash from the waste-to-energy incinerator. The facility, permitted in 1988, has five (5) acres that receive a total of 200 cubic yards of ash per day (page 2-7). The monofill has both clay and synthetic liners plus a leachate collection system. The region plans to operate the facility "indefinitely," since markets are not being found for the ash. Without the ash markets, the remaining capacity at the facility would last 3-6 years (page 2-8).

The Sumner County Resource Authority (SCRA) also owns a seventy (70) acre Class IV facility, permitted in 1991. It is estimated that 89 cubic yards of material are received per day primarily from Sumner County residents, business, and haulers. The current facility is expected to last 20 years, and there are an additional 135 acres available for expansion (page 2-8).

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

- **DISPOSAL CAPACITY ASSURANCE** - The plan does not adequately assure disposal capacity. T.C.A. 68-211-815 (b) states that "At a minimum, each plan submitted by a municipal solid waste region shall include the following:...(6) Planned capacity assurance, including descriptions of planned or needed facilities" and T.C.A. 68-211-851(a) states that "Effective January 1, 1995 each county shall assure that one (1) or more municipal solid waste collection and disposal systems are available to meet the needs of the residents of the county..."

As written, the plan does not reflect that a firm course of action has been adopted for assuring disposal capacity. This uncertainty is reflected in the following comments:

1. The plan has not compared ten-year supply and demand of disposal capacity as required. There is no Table VIII-1 as prescribed by the referenced Guidelines.
2. There are no goals in Chapters VIII or XI. Chapter XIII does suggest the region's goal is to be self-sufficient, and this seems to be consistent with the mixed waste composting idea.
3. ~~An existing shortfall of capacity is being met by exporting waste to Smith County.~~ There are no details regarding the final location of this waste, nor are there any contractual arrangements with Smith County. Page VIII-1 only states that other Class I landfills will be used as necessary when the agreement with Smith County ends. This is not inherently consistent with the goal in Chapter XIII to be self-sufficient. The region needs to prepare and submit a schedule with milestones for securing Class I disposal capacity.

If it becomes necessary to ship waste out-of-county to other Class I facilities, the region would need to secure letters from potential disposal facilities expressing their willingness to accept waste or negotiate a contract for disposal capacity. Once contracts were executed, the region would, as a matter of courtesy, notify the region receiving the waste of the contract with the receiving landfill. A sample schedule for assuring disposal capacity is included for your convenience (Attachment E).

4. While no further action may be required to establish an infrastructure capable of managing the waste disposal, the plan would be more complete if it explained both the organization and function of the Sumner County Resource Authority (SCRA). The SCRA appears to own and operate all the waste disposal facilities in the region.
5. There is no "Map 1 (Executive Summary map) showing the solid waste management system as anticipated by the plan."

ACTION REQUIRED: The plan must clarify how the region will assure disposal capacity for the ten-year planning period. The region should develop a Table VIII-1 to compare ten-year supply and demand of disposal capacity. Also, the region should provide a schedule to delineate how disposal capacity will be assured. This does not mean the region has to have ten-year contracts for disposal. This information is to be forwarded to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter.

- **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE** - There is no implementation schedule in Chapter VIII. T.C.A. 68-211-815(b) states: "At a minimum, each plan submitted by a municipal solid waste region shall include the following:...(13) a timetable for the implementation of the plan."

Page VIII-1's statement that mixed waste composting is "anticipated" to meet the region's disposal capacity shortfall in the future suggests that additional actions are required to implement this means of supply. A schedule in Chapter XI does include expansion of the mixed waste composting program, but the single relevant milestone, "Expand Mixed Waste Composting," page XI-1, is too general to measure any real progress toward achieving the required capacity supply.

In addition to the uncertainty as to how future capacity will be provided for the 10 ton per day shortfall being exported to Smith County, the chapter does not clarify, due in part to the omission of Table VIII-1, how long

capacity will be provided by the SCRA's incinerator. The chapter only states that the incinerator has a 20-year life, that it was built in 1981 and permitted in 1983 (page 2-5). In addition to being specific about when the incinerator will cease operating, the chapter needs a milestone for a five-year update in its implementation schedule to initiate planning for waste disposal after the incinerator expires.

Should the region decide to export waste in lieu of developing a mixed waste composting operation, then the implementation schedule will need to include milestones for contract negotiations with out-of-region landfills.

The plan must show evidence that the region will assure disposal capacity for the ten-year planning period and provide an implementation schedule for the ten-year period as it describes disposal capacity, along with specific milestones that can be used to document progress toward achieving regional goals and objectives. The milestones should particularly include those for securing and renewing disposal contracts throughout the planning period.

The schedules in Chapters VIII and XI need to specifically list the major actions (bidding, evaluating, negotiating, resolving, awarding, legal reviewing, executing, etc.) necessary for acquiring a regional disposal contract(s).

ACTION REQUIRED: The plan must provide an implementation schedule for the ten-year planning period as it describes disposal capacity, along with specific milestones as identified in the above comments. This information is to be forwarded to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter.

CHAPTER IX

The chapter is considered to be generally complete and adequate.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- The plan has made recommendations for activities that could result in a successful educational program if actively pursued, but there is no indication of a firm decision by the planning board. The implementation table indicates that only a small portion of the recommended items in the **Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan** will be pursued. The chapter has not described the amount and kind of information to be provided to each target audience. Page IX-2 contains only one sentence describing methods of delivery for the educational activities; i.e., newspaper, radio, and door-to-door volunteers. Quantitative goals for the program have not been set.

- Information in Chapter IX regarding staff and budget is very vague and contradicts information found in other chapters. Chapter IX states that costs for this program are unknown, but that litter grant funds would be sufficient to pay for salary, advertisements and publishing. Chapter X's Table 10-1 for educational funding shows considerably more than the figure on page IX-2. There is no mention of solid waste education grants. The information in Chapter IX is not consistent with the budget shown in the Executive Summary which shows solid waste grants to be \$149,000 with no explanation of the source other than they are state grants. In Chapter IX, litter grants are said to be sufficient to fund education, but it also states that costs of the education program are unknown. Please refer to the **IMMEDIATE ATTENTION** review comments under Chapter XI regarding **BUDGET AND FUNDING**.
- Milestones shown in the implementation schedule include activities to help plan an educational program to coordinate with existing programs. This planning is scheduled to start in November 1994 and only targets activities for five months. There is no discussion of what is expected in the educational program from March 1995 through the year 2003. Milestones need to be more specific to allow progress toward meeting goals to be measured. The plan contains no discussion of how the educational program will be evaluated or what reports will be prepared.
- Chapter XI states Sumner County will be responsible for implementation of education programs, while Chapter XII states the Planning Region Board will be responsible. Clarification is needed.
- Education planning is not carried forward and discussed in Chapter XI.

Action Required: None. While we strongly encourage you to clarify the issues raised and include the suggested narrative in your regional plan, we do not require any action on this subject at this time. Development of detail on the region's educational programs may help justify any application to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance for education grants, once the plan is approved.

CHAPTER X

The chapter is considered to be generally complete and adequate in its attempt to plan for the management of household hazardous waste, waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries, and litter in Sumner County. More information and some detailed planning could make the chapter more valuable.

The chapter may be improved by addressing the following issues:

- There is not enough specific information for Sumner County regarding regional needs for problem waste management.

- There are no specific goals and objectives, active promotions of collections events, and implementation schedules with milestones.
- The chapter omits the number of staff needed to supplement the shredding contractor's staff, operating costs, and how the region will inventory illegal tire dumps.
- The chapter does not provide specific information on oil collection and recycling by the county or the private sector, how much oil is recycled by county facilities, and what the region will do to support private recyclers of oil.
- There is no description of what the region will do to support existing battery collection facilities, or specific details on how the region will provide a permanent public collection site for lead-acid batteries.
- The chapter does not show how existing litter activities will be coordinated with waste reduction and recycling.

Please review the **Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan** on page 46 regarding the management of problem wastes.

While we strongly encourage you to develop the suggested narrative and include it in your regional plan, we do not require any action from you on this subject at this time. Guidelines for conducting a successful household hazardous waste event are included for your information (**Attachment F**).

The following issue will require additional information:

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

BUDGET AND FUNDING - The plan's problem waste program contains no information regarding budget and funding for household hazardous waste management and waste tire handling in the region. The Executive Summary's solid waste management system budget delineates no expenditures under the line item, titled, "Problem Waste Centers." The plan needs to be more specific regarding the region's budget and funding plan for the management of problem wastes.

ACTION REQUIRED: The plan must provide a budget and funding plan on the region's problem waste programs for the ten-year planning period. This information will need to be integrated into the region's overall master budget that is to be included in Chapter XI. Please refer to the **BUDGET AND FUNDING** review comments under Chapter XI.

CHAPTER XI

The chapter will require additional information with regard to a few issues.

Chapter XI should be one of the most important and carefully crafted parts of the plan due to its recapitulation and synthesis of all the other parts. However, the chapter lacks a definition of regional needs, goals, and objectives, or any description of its proposed system other than the county will incinerate most of its wastes and compost the remainder or export it. The chapter lacks a flow diagram (which is critical to efforts to measure progress toward the 25% waste reduction goal), an implementation schedule, a staffing plan, a system map, and a budget. The **Solid Waste Management Act** and the **Guidelines** should be reviewed, and Chapter XI revised, to provide the required and requested information.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

- **BUDGET AND FUNDING** - The region's budget and funding plan is inadequate and not complete. T.C.A. 68-211-815 (b)(2) states: "At a minimum, each plan submitted by a municipal solid waste region shall include the following: (D) Costs, using a full-cost accounting model developed by the state planning office, including costs of collection, disposal, maintenance, contracts and other costs; and (E) Revenues, including cost reimbursement fees, appropriations, and other revenue sources."

An adequate ten-year budget for implementing the region's solid waste management plan is not presented. Although the Executive Summary includes a table entitled "Solid Waste Management System Budget," the budget and funding information is considered incomplete. The budget and funding information is not internally inconsistent from chapter to chapter as compared to the Executive Summary table. Please refer to **BUDGET AND FUNDING** review comments under Chapters II, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X.

ACTION REQUIRED: A master budget must be developed and integrated for the region over the ten-year planning period. The master budget should be broken out jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction (cities, county, authority); should be a balanced budget; and should include all solid waste programs for the ten-year period. A sample budget, intended only as a guide (not a mandate), is attached for your convenience (Attachment G). The requested budget and additional clarifying information is to be forwarded to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter.

- **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE - T.C.A. 68-211-815(b)(13) states: "At a minimum, each plan submitted by a municipal solid waste region shall include the following:...(13) a timetable for the implementation of the plan."**

The implementation schedule is lacking in Chapter XI. Chapters VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X contain inadequate or incomplete implementation schedules. Please see the preceding comments regarding implementation schedules under each of those chapters.

A comprehensive schedule for all solid waste programs in the region extending through the year 2003 is needed. Scheduled milestones from previous chapters should be included in the comprehensive schedule under Chapter XI.

ACTION REQUIRED: The region must develop a comprehensive schedule as described above. This schedule should be prepared in such a fashion with enough detail so that the region can use it to measure progress toward meeting the plan's goals and objectives. This information is to be forwarded to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter.

CHAPTER XII

The chapter is considered to be generally adequate; however, it is not complete in certain areas.

Chapter XII grants primary responsibility for plan oversight and implementation to the Sumner County Planning Region Board and Sumner County. No mention is made of the responsibilities of the cities and of the SCRA in this chapter. **Implementation responsibilities and financial responsibilities between jurisdictions should be clearly indicated to avoid confusion.**

ANNUAL REPORT

PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEW - The chapter does not include evidence that the Millersville Municipal Planning Commission has been advised of the development of the plan. Both regional and municipal planning commissions should be made aware of plans affecting the future of their respective areas per T.C.A. 13-3-104(b) and 13-4-103.

Action Required: The region may satisfy this requirement by simply writing the Millersville Municipal Planning Commission and indicating that a file copy of the plan is available for their review upon request. A copy of the region's letter should be sent to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance when the region's annual report is submitted in

March of 1996. A sample copy of a similar letter is included for your information (**Attachment H**).

Chapter XIII

The chapter is considered to be generally complete and adequate; however, there are issues involved with flow control and permit review that warrant further consideration.

FLOW CONTROL - The chapter states: "The SCPR Board has concluded that the region will accept no waste from outside the region." If this language is intended as an out-of-region ban as prescribed by T.C.A. 68-211-814(b)(1)(B), then the subject has not been sufficiently addressed in the chapter. However, the language appears to be an expression of the accepted practice of government-owners limiting outside access to their publicly-owned facilities. This "market participant exception" is available to public owners (even without an out-of-region ban established under the Solid waste Management Act of 1991). Thus, it is permissible to limit access to any proposed county-owned facility without the use of an out-of-region ban under the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991.

Action Required: None. However, please consider the following comments as flow control is discussed in the region in the future.

Flow control within and among regions has been the subject of a number of lower court and supreme court cases in recent years. Of particular concern are the **Ft. Gratiot** case (which would seem to discourage out-of-region bans) and the **Carbone** case (which cast doubt on laws allowing intra-region flow control to support public facilities). The Tennessee Attorney general has issued Opinion No. 95-041, dated April 8, 1995 and titled: "Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 - Flow Control - Excluding Waste From Outside the Region - Constitutionality - Commerce Clause". The opinion is a broad discussion of intra-region flow control and out-of-region bans in the current legal climate. If you would like a copy of the opinion, please contact the Attorney General's office at 615-741-2518.

PERMIT REVIEW - The plan describes a regional review process that is similar to the procedure offered in T.C.A. 68-211-814.

More detail on rationale for permit approval is needed in Chapter XIII. Without more direct language detailing exactly how a permit might be judged "inconsistent with the plan," applicants and courts will have to search deep into the plan to discover such a rationale for planned capacity assurance. The intentions of those who drafted this plan may be lost. Please refer to the Department of Environment and Conservation's policy on rationale for out-of-region bans, flow control and permit review (**Attachment I**).

Action Required: The region should consider these comments as permit review policy is discussed. The General Assembly passed Public Chapter No. 5 in March of 1995 amending the law with regard to permit review under the "Jackson Law" [T.C.A. 68-211-

701 et seq.]. A copy of the new law is attached (**Attachment J**). Permit review under the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 has not been amended.

APPENDIX A

The appendix is not adequate or complete as it pertains to regional board confirmation and proof of adherence to uniform financial accounting methods.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

- **CONFIRMATION LETTERS** - There is no evidence of confirmation of the seven board members on the Sumner County Solid Waste Regional Planning Board (there are five members representing the county and two members representing the municipalities of Gallatin, Hendersonville, Mitchellville, Portland, and Westmoreland). T.C.A. 68-211-813(b)(1) states: "The members of the board shall be appointed by the county executives and municipal mayors, respectively, of the counties and eligible municipalities within the region, whose appointments must be approved by the legislative or governing bodies of the respective counties and eligible municipalities within the region...." The Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan, Appendix A, Section 1.2.b. specifically requests copies of appointment letters and record of the board members' confirmation.

ACTION REQUIRED: At a minimum, the region must submit a letter (each) from the appointing county executive (and the two mayors) confirming that their respective county (and city) appointment(s) have been made and the date of confirmation by their respective county commission (and city council). Copies of resolutions or minutes showing confirmation would also be useful documentation. This information is to be forwarded to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter.

- **UNIFORM FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING** - The plan must include evidence that the local governments within the region have adopted the financial accounting requirements that are mandated in the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 [T.C.A. 68-211-874(a) and T.C.A. 68-211-815(b)(3)], and requested in the Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan, page 56 (Paragraph II). Any county, solid waste authority or municipal that operates a landfill shall account for financial activities related specifically to the landfill in an enterprise fund. For collection services, recycling services, and other solid waste processing activities, a named special revenue fund is sufficient.

ACTION REQUIRED: The region must submit letters from the relevant local governments (county and municipalities) and solid waste authority certifying that each jurisdiction has complied with financial accounting requirements. This information is to be forwarded to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter.

APPENDIX B

The appendix is considered to be not applicable since a base year adjustment was not requested.

Action Required: None.

APPENDIX C

The appendix is not included in the plan. Essential information regarding public participation is missing.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

PUBLIC HEARING - No evidence of a public hearing on the Sumner County Solid Waste Management Plan as required by T.C.A. 68-211-814(b)(6) is included. In addition to the legal requirement, a summary of the public hearing is recommended because it will be useful to document comments on contentious issues. Such documentation is needed should controversy erupt at a later date.

ACTION REQUIRED: A letter from the regional planning board chairman clarifying what day the hearing was held, where it was held, advance publicity, participation, and issues discussed is required for plan approval. Any additional information included with regard to public participation activities would be useful and should be included as part of the plan. This information is to be forwarded to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter.

APPENDIX D

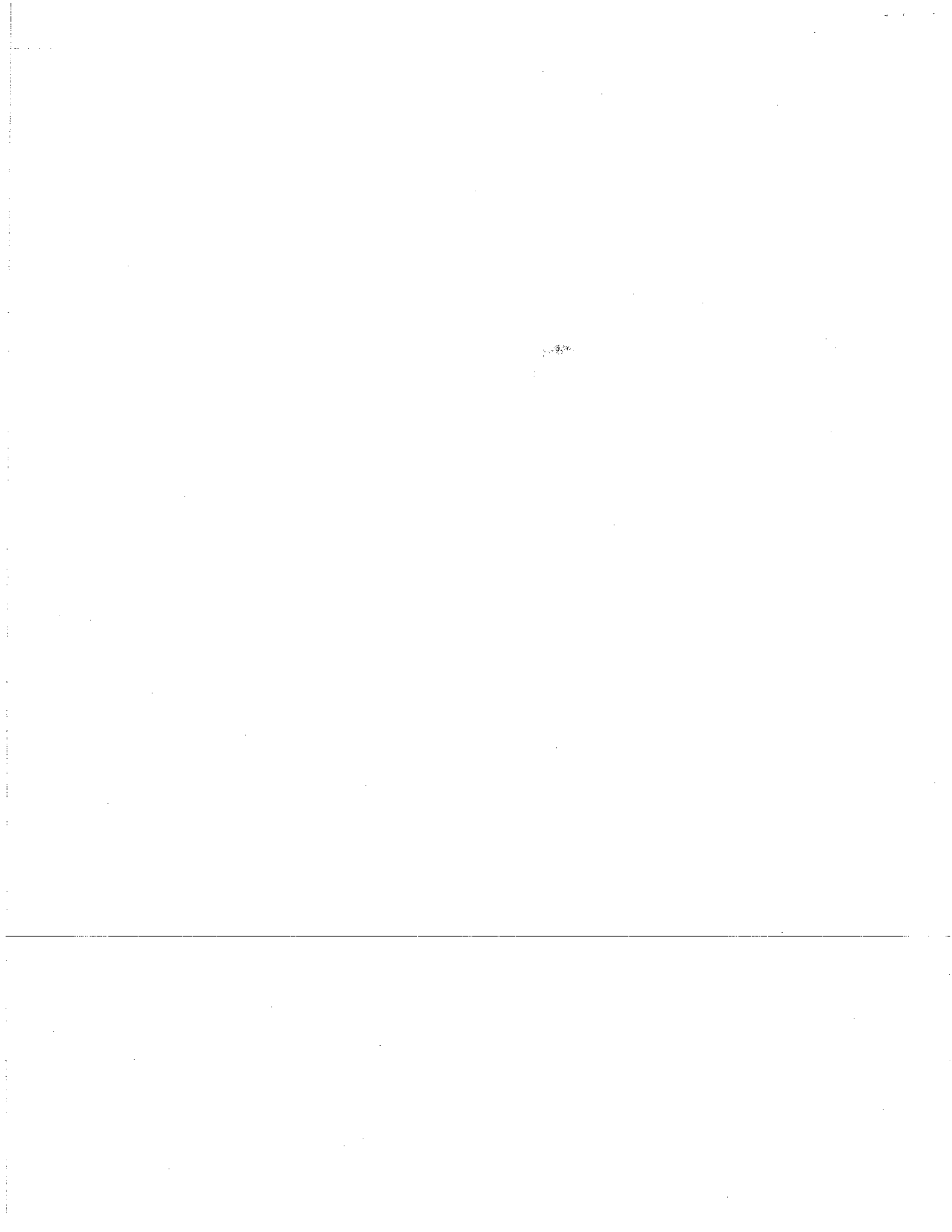
The appendix has been omitted. The omission of the appendix is considered not adequate or complete as exports are mentioned in the plan and not documented. A simple statement, document, or contract identifying exports to Smith County should be included in the appendix. As referred to in the **IMMEDIATE ATTENTION** review comments under **DISPOSAL CAPACITY ASSURANCE** in **Chapter VIII**, there needs to be a courtesy letter to the Macon, Smith and Trousdale Counties Solid Waste Planning Region from the Sumner County Regional Planning Board Chairman regarding Sumner County exporting waste to Smith County.

Action Required: None. While we strongly encourage you to develop the suggested narrative or document and include it in your regional plan, we do not require any action on this subject at this time. Please refer to review comments regarding **DISPOSAL CAPACITY ASSURANCE** review comments under Chapter VIII.

APPENDIX E

The appendix is considered not complete since it appears that the Millersville Municipal Planning Commission has not been made aware of the plan.

Action Required: Please refer to **PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEW** comments under Chapter XII.



**GUIDELINES ON THE 25%
WASTE REDUCTION GOAL**



As Required By

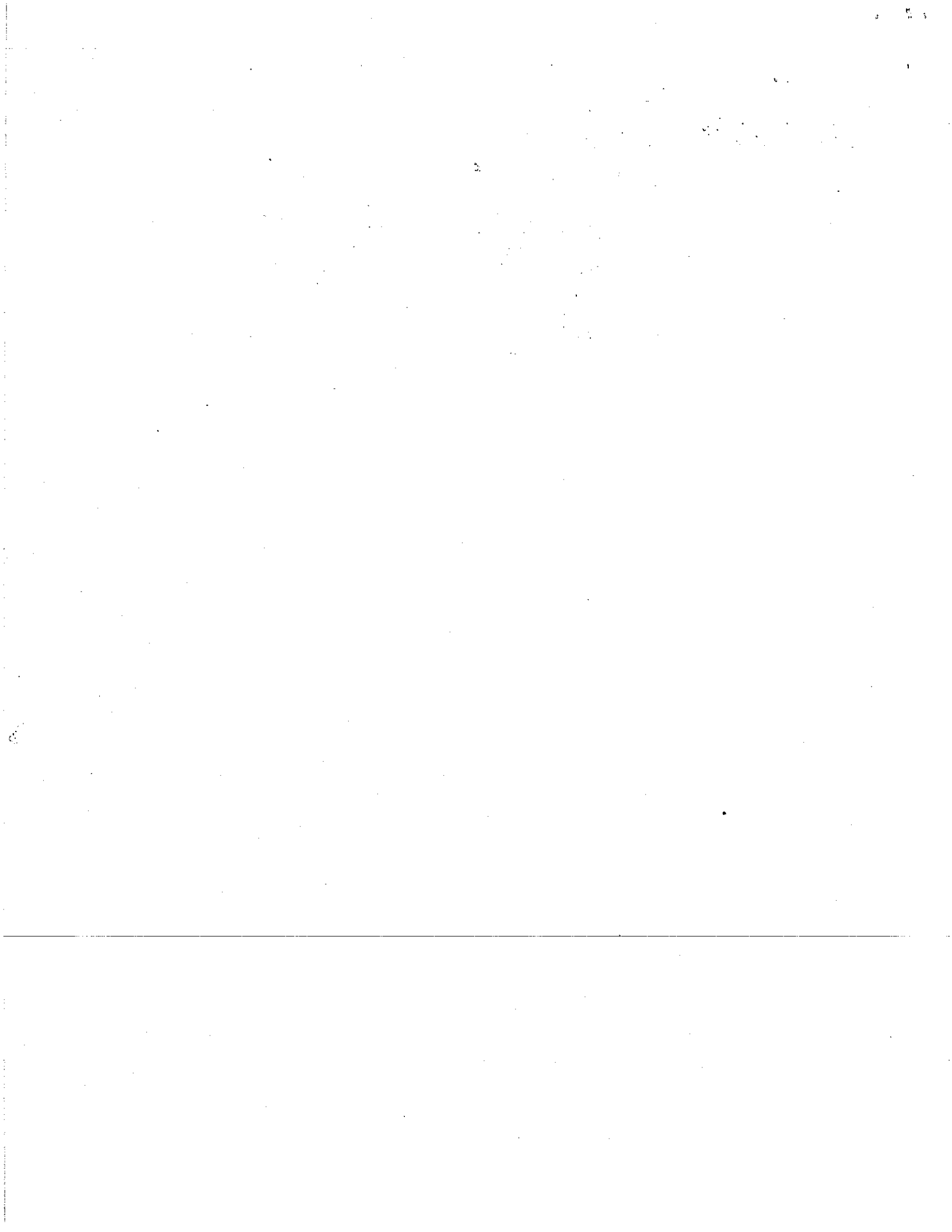
The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991

T.C.A. 68-31-861(d)

Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation

Division of Solid Waste Assistance

January 1994



25% WASTE REDUCTION GOAL GUIDELINES

Introduction

The intent of the 25% waste reduction goal as required by the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 (T.C.A. Section 68-211-861) is to reduce by 25% percent the amount of waste being disposed of at Class I landfills and municipal solid waste incinerators by December 31, 1995, over that which was disposed in 1989, the base year. This is to be measured by municipal solid waste (MSW) regions on a per capita basis and by weight (e.g., tons per person per year). For most regions, the base year will be 1989 unless the region can demonstrate that the data was clearly in error.

Presently, there is a vast disparity across the state between existing solid waste reduction programs due to market availability, local resources, socioeconomic trends, etc. Consequently, the evaluation criteria for assessment of community efforts toward meeting the waste reduction goal should encompass the necessary latitude to assure equitable and reasonable treatment of these diverse communities.

The initial phase of implementation of this 25% waste reduction goal (through December 31, 1995) will provide information on the actual ability and potential of local governments (rural and urban) to reduce waste. The initial phase will also provide information on how waste reduction impacts a community economically as well as environmentally. This information is necessary in order to make sound judgments on future state requirements for waste reduction programs.

The intent of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation is to establish guidelines for measurement and evaluation of this goal which will foster an appropriate regulatory environment for assessing efforts toward meeting the 25% waste reduction goal. It is also the intention of the Department to keep administration and accounting for evaluating the 25% waste reduction goal as simple as possible. A copy of the Waste Disposal Reduction Goal Rule (1200-1-7-.09) is attached as a reference.

A description of the waste reduction activities designed to attain the 25% waste reduction goal is required as part of the regional plan. The information and procedure(s) required in the development of a MSW region's plan for meeting the 25% waste reduction goal are located in Chapter IV, entitled Waste Reduction, of the Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan prepared by the Tennessee State Planning Office.

Statutory Authority

The 25% waste reduction goal as stated in the 1991 Act:

"The goal of the State is to reduce by twenty-five percent (25%) the amount of solid waste disposed of at municipal solid waste disposal facilities, and incinerators, measured on a per capita basis within Tennessee by weight, by December 31, 1995. The goal shall also apply to each municipal solid waste region; provided, however, the goal shall not apply to individual disposal facilities or incinerators. The base year from which reductions are to be measured is 1989, unless a region can demonstrate that 1989 data is clearly in error."

For example, this law requires that a MSW region disposing of one ton per person per year (tons/person/year) in 1989 should only be disposing of 0.75 tons/person/year as of December 31, 1995. This goal applies to waste disposed of at Class I landfills and MSW incinerators. Measurements of waste are to be based on the amount of waste entering a disposal facility prior to combustion or landfilling. The regional population will be based on the 1990 census data, as projected and published by the State Data Center in the Governor's State Planning Office.

Diversion of MSW from one region to another region's disposal facility is not considered a waste reduction method. A discussion of policy on import or export of waste between regions is found in the section titled *Multi-Region Use of Disposal Facilities* of the guidelines.

Base Year Adjustments and Variances

A need to adjust base year data may become evident during preparation of the regional solid waste plan. It is important that the completed and approved plan reflect the appropriate base year, accurate disposal rates, and the measures needed to attain the 25% waste reduction goal.

In certain instances, the 1989 base year data may not accurately reflect the quantity of waste actually being collected and managed in a region and/or the total amount of waste generated. Unmanaged waste, waste diversion, waste reduction, and/or recycling activities that were taking place in and prior to 1989 may be responsible for this. Waste unaccounted for in base year calculations as a result of the preceding listed activities should be identified, documented, and submitted to the State Planning Office at the earliest time possible during development of the regional plan if an adjustment to the base year is to be requested.

Adjustments to the quantities reported in the base year may be made for diversion, reduction, or recycling activities that occurred between 1985 and 1989 if they can be documented. No credit will be allowed for diversion or recycling prior to 1985. The documentation required must be sufficient, as determined by the State Planning Office, to develop an accurate estimate by weight of the amount of waste or materials diverted annually. If deemed appropriate by the State Planning Office, the 1989 base year data will be adjusted to include these quantities in the total generation. As stated previously, base year adjustments are to be sought as soon as it becomes evident that the base year is not accurate and sufficient documentation is collected to substantiate the adjustment.

Regions which include a county(ies) which did not collect waste as of January 1, 1991, shall obtain a variance from the waste reduction goal until a collection system and base year data have been established.

Any other type of variance from the waste reduction goal may not be sought until after the deadline of the waste reduction goal (December 31, 1995).

Markets

"Market" as defined in Rule 1200-1-.01(2) means: "the transfer or sale of recovered materials to be used, reused, and recycled."

For purposes of implementing the waste reduction rule, "market" may be construed to mean the sale of materials or the movement of materials to an end user where no moneys are transferred. This includes but is not limited to activities such as giving mulch or compost free of

charge to citizens, parks, highway departments, business, etc., as long as the material is being handled in a way that is consistent with the rules and regulations of the State of Tennessee which govern the activities. However, persons should contact the Division of Solid Waste Assistance for clarification on specific activities qualifying as waste reduction.

Multi-Region Use of Disposal Facilities

Diversion of MSW from one region to another region's disposal facility or out of state is not considered a waste reduction method.

In the event that a MSW disposal facility accepts waste from more than one region or out of state, an agreement between the regions, waste haulers and the disposal facility should be developed to account for each region's waste separately.

This agreement should be structured so that each MSW region can determine to what extent it is meeting the 25% waste reduction goal. This agreement will also prevent putting an undue burden on the host region to meet their 25% waste reduction goal. Waste imported from other regions and/or out of state should not be included in the per capita waste calculations for the host region. Such waste must be accounted for by the exporting county. . The agreement may include recording truck weights from different regions separately at the disposal facility.

If a truck picks up waste from more than one region and/or out of state, a systematic weighing program to determine the general percentage weight of MSW collected from each region and/or out of state on the truck may be developed and conducted as approved by the State Planning Office.

Regions which export MSW to another region or out of state for disposal must determine the quantity of MSW exported and add this amount to the quantity of MSW disposed of within the region since it is generated within the region.

The preceding discussion on MSW movement between regions applies to MSW going to Class I landfills and MSW incinerators only.

Accounting and Measurement of the 25% Reduction Goal

As has been already stated, each region must describe in its plan what measures it will implement to achieve a 25% waste reduction goal.

Individual accounting and measurement of waste diversion, waste reduction, and/or recycling activities are not required to meet this goal with the exception of:

- 1) Materials recovered or collected for recycling at Class I landfill or MSW incinerators, which shall be weighed and deducted from the total amount being disposed, and
- 2) Annual reporting by MSW regions of recycled materials collected (amount and type) in the region as part of the Annual Report to the State Planning Office.

However, the Division of Solid Waste Assistance strongly encourages recordkeeping to record quantities of materials diverted, reduced, or recycled by activities including but not limited to the following acceptable waste reduction methods:

1. Diversion of appropriate waste from a Class I (municipal solid waste landfill) disposal facility to a Class III (landscaping waste landfill) or a Class IV (construction/demolition waste landfill) disposal facility and/or air curtain destructors or pit burners.
2. Diversion of problem waste (e.g., waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries, paints and other problem wastes) from a Class I (municipal solid waste) disposal facility for appropriate recycling, re-use, energy recovery, etc., activities.
3. Source reduction including modification of industrial processes (e.g., feedstock substitution or improvement, efficiency of machinery and recycling within a process); changes in consumer habits (e.g., selection of products that have reduced and recyclable packaging and re-use of durable goods); and diversion of appropriate industrial process waste to Class II, III, and/or IV landfills.
4. Recycling where recovered materials are marketed for recycling or are stored for recycling. However, at least 75% of the stored material must be marketed within the succeeding 12 months.*
5. Composting of municipal solid waste where such composted product has been marketed.*
6. Mulching of untreated wood waste where such mulched nontreated wood waste has been marketed.*

* Materials stored for more than 12 months may subject the owners or operators of these operations to enforcement action from the Division of Solid Waste Management.

Recordkeeping of these activities will document and demonstrate a good faith effort should the region fail to meet the 25% waste reduction goal. Furthermore, recordkeeping of materials diverted, reduced or recycled will provide information which communities will need in evaluating and identifying areas of improvement for further reduction of waste disposal as opportunities arise or future regulations require.

Certain activities are not acceptable waste reduction methods. These activities include but are not limited to the following:

1. Incineration at MSW incinerators.
2. Unmarketed recyclables where recovered material is stored without at least 75% being marketed within the preceding twelve (12) month period. Unprocessed municipal solid waste is not considered to be "recyclables."

3. Unmarketed municipal solid waste compost and/or untreated mulch where this material is stored for a year or longer.
4. Illegal or unauthorized storage or disposal of municipal solid waste.
5. Export to another region for disposal.

The method for calculating the 25% Waste Reduction Goal is as follows:

Step 1. Calculate the Average 1989 per capita MSW disposal rate:

Divide the 1989 Waste Generation in tons by the 1989 population. Units should be tons/person/year.

(**Note:** 1989 waste generation figures are found in the University of Tennessee's Waste Management Research and Education Institute's report on "Managing Our Waste: Solid Waste Planning for Tennessee," dated February 1991. Regional population will be based on 1990 Census data, as projected and published by the State Data Center in the State Planning Office.)

Step 2. Calculate the 1995 target per capita waste disposal goal:

Multiply the Average 1989 per capita disposal rate (figure obtained in Step 1 above) by 0.75. Units should still be tons/person/year.

Actual measurement of the 25% waste reduction goal will not occur until after December 31, 1995. At that time, the measurement will be the result of dividing the total waste from a region disposed of in Class I landfills and MSW incinerators in 1995 by the 1995 population estimate as projected and published by the State Data Center, in the State Planning Office, and comparing this figure to the figure calculated in Step 2 above.

With regard to the accounting of waste either imported into a solid waste region from another solid waste region and/or from out of state, or exported out of a solid waste region to another solid waste region and/or out of state see the section of these guidelines titled *Multi-Region Use of Disposal Facilities*.

Any MSW which is generated within a solid waste region in 1995 and disposed of in a Class I landfill or MSW incinerator, regardless of the location of the Class I landfill or MSW incinerator, must be included in the calculations for the 25% waste reduction goal.

To document the various diversion and reduction activities, reporting by weight (in tons) is recommended. However, volume estimates in cases where records by weight are not required and not available may be used to account for these activities. These activities might include source reduction at industries, institutions, and/or households. Estimates developed for this purpose must include sufficient calibration or support documentation to the satisfaction of the State Planning Office.

Supporting documentation may include but not be limited to a systematic weighing program carried out on a regular basis, or past records of materials purchased or disposed if they have subsequently been eliminated from the waste stream. In these cases, credit toward meeting the goal will be decided on a case-by-case basis by the State Planning Office. In all instances, credit toward meeting the 25% waste reduction goal will be allowed only if waste is being

managed in a manner which is consistent with the rules and regulations of the State of Tennessee which govern these activities. For example, unmanaged waste thrown in ditches, creeks, or sinkholes is not considered an appropriate waste diversion activity.

For information on variances toward meeting the 25% waste reduction goal, refer to the section of these guidelines titled *Base Year Adjustments and Variances*.

Pit Burners/Air Curtain Destructors

The state's current policy (as adopted by the Solid Waste Disposal Control Board) is that untreated wood and yard waste disposed of in combustion devices such as air curtain destructors, pit burners, etc., may count toward the 25% waste reduction goal as long as this waste is being managed according to specific permit conditions and applicable rules and regulations of the State of Tennessee. The location of the devices is not a consideration, provided that all applicable rules and regulations are followed in siting.

While the Department currently allows the above-referenced combustion activities to count toward meeting the 25% waste reduction goal the Department does not advocate the use of pit burners, air curtain destructors, or any other type of similar combustion device.


Contacting the Department

For additional information or answers to questions regarding these guidelines, please contact by writing or calling:

Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
14th Floor, L and C Tower
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-0455
(615) 532-0091

Pursuant to the State of Tennessee's policy of non-discrimination, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, or military service in its policies, or in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs, services or activities.

Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action/ADA inquiries or complaints should be directed to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, EEO/AA/ADA Coordinator, 401 Church Street, 21st Floor, Nashville, TN 37243, (615) 532-0103.


Tennessee Department of Environment
and Conservation, Authorization
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RULE 1200-1-7-.09 WASTE DISPOSAL REDUCTION GOAL

(1) General Purpose

The goal of the state is reduce by twenty-five percent (25%) the amount of solid waste disposed of at municipal solid waste disposal facilities and incinerators by December 31, 1995, as measured on a per capita basis within Tennessee by weight. The goal shall also apply to each municipal solid waste region; but does not apply to individual disposal facilities or incinerators. Individual disposal facilities or incinerators are used only as measurement locations for assessing the achievement of a region's waste reduction efforts.

(2) Waste Reduction Methods

The Department may consider a variety of options that a region shall take into account in meeting the twenty-five percent (25%) goal. As used in Rule 1200-1-7-.09, "municipal solid waste" (MSW) means 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 211; provided, that "municipal solid waste" does not include the following:

1. Radioactive waste;
2. Hazardous waste as defined in Tennessee Code Annotated Section 68-212-104;
3. Infectious wastes;
4. Materials that are being transported to a facility for reprocessing or reuse; provided further, that reprocessing or reuse does not include incineration or placement in a landfill; and
5. 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.

Waste reduction methods or activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Any "municipal solid waste" diverted from a Class I disposal facility to a Class III or Class IV disposal facility as provided under Rules 1200-1-7-.01 through .04 adopted pursuant to the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated Title 68, Chapter 211, Part 1.
- (b) Composting of "municipal solid waste". The composting of municipal solid waste must have a market for such composted product in order to be considered as a method for waste reduction.
- (c) Recycling. Recycling constitutes a method of waste reduction so long as the recovered materials are marketed for recycling, or are stored for recycling at a solid waste management facility and at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the stored material must be marketed within the succeeding twelve (12) months. The following processes shall not be considered as marketing of recyclable materials nor counted toward the 25% waste reduction goal:
 - 1. Collection or material handling in preparation for buyers.
 - 2. Storage of unprocessed or processed materials. Unprocessed municipal solid waste is not considered as being recyclable.
- (d) Source reduction of "municipal solid waste". Source reduction measures as a method of waste reduction may include industrial process modification, feedstock substitutions or improvements in feedstock purity, various housekeeping and management practices, increases in the efficiency of machinery, and recycling within a process.

Source reduction may also include reduction in the amount and toxicity of waste generated by residential and commercial sectors, through such measures as product substitution, home composting and recycling.

Source reduction may also be achieved through the encouragement of consumer habits that include the selection of products that have reduced and recyclable packaging, and the re-use of durable goods.
- (e) Problem waste diversion. The diversion of waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries, paints and other problem waste, as determined and identified by the Department, from a Class I disposal facility for recycling constitutes waste reduction. Problem wastes

diverted from a Class I disposal facility and stored for recycling at a municipal solid waste management facility until marketed qualifies as waste reduction when diverted.

- (f) Mulching of "municipal solid waste". Any non-treated wood waste that may be converted to a mulch must have a market in order to be considered as a method for waste reduction.

(3) Region's Waste Reduction Plan

- (a) A region's waste reduction plan shall be consistent with the guidelines issued by the State Planning Office. Such a plan shall explain the region's waste reduction methods. The region may use any combination of methods; however, the following methods or practices will not be considered in the calculation for the region's waste reduction plan:

- (1) Incineration,
- (2) Unmarketed municipal solid waste compost,
- (3) Recovered materials (other than problem wastes) stored for recycling without being marketed as prescribed by Rule 1200-1-7-.09(2)(c), and
- (4) Illegal or unauthorized storage or disposal of municipal solid waste.

- (b) The twenty-five percent (25%) goal applies to only the waste that has been going to Class I landfills or municipal solid waste incinerators. Measurements of waste are to be based on the amount of waste entering a disposal facility prior to combustion or landfilling. Materials recovered or collected for recycling at these facilities prior to combustion or landfilling shall be weighed and deducted from the total amount being disposed.

- (c) The region shall present its calculation of the twenty-five percent (25%) waste reduction on a per capita basis. The per capita waste savings shall be presented in tons per person per year.

- (d) The region's plan shall utilize the base year of 1989 for measuring waste reduction unless a region can demonstrate that 1989 data (found in The University of Tennessee study (February 1991), "Managing Our Waste: Solid Waste Planning for Tennessee") is clearly in error. A region may receive credit toward the waste reduction goal for documented reductions from recycling and source reduction programs prior to 1989, but no earlier than 1985. The region shall notify in writing the Director of the State Planning Office of such an error and request approval of any adjustment to the 1989 data.

(e) Beginning on March 1, 1994, each region shall submit an annual report to the State Planning Office. Pursuant to T.C.A. Sections 68-211-863 and 68-211-871, such reports shall include, at a minimum, the amount and type of recycled materials collected in the region.

(4) Variance to Waste Reduction Goal

A region which fails to meet the goal, in spite of following an approved plan, may seek a variance from the Director of the State Planning Office. Any such request must comply with the provisions of T.C.A. Section 68-211-861(b). If approved, the variance may grant an extension of no more than five (5) years in attaining the goal.

If a region fails to achieve its goal and has not been granted a variance, it shall be subject to sanctions pursuant to T.C.A. Sections 68-211-816 and/or 68-211-117. These sanctions include a formal warning, loss of eligibility for grants from the Solid Waste Management Fund, and civil penalties.

If a multi-county region fails to meet the goal, sanctions shall apply only to the specific counties or cities within that region that have not carried out their waste reduction plan. Other cities and counties in the region will not be subject to the sanctions.

WFV/F2073228/D6/SWM-RULE

FACT SHEET
COUNTY-WIDE COLLECTION ASSURANCE
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
June 1995
615-532-0091

Attachment C

THE LAW: By January 1, 1996, all Tennessee Counties must assure that one or more municipal solid waste collection and disposal systems is available to meet the needs of the residents of the county. The minimum level of service that the county shall assure is a system consisting of a network of convenience centers throughout the county, unless a higher level of service, such as household garbage pickup, is available to the residents. [The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 - TCA 68-211-851(a)]

REGULATIONS ON MINIMUM LEVELS OF COLLECTION SERVICE PROMULGATED TO SUPPORT THE LAW [Rule 1200-1-7]:

Convenience Centers - Each county shall have at least one convenience center unless a higher level of service is provided. The minimum number of centers shall be established as follows: 1. The service area* in square miles divided by 180, OR 2. The service area population divided by 12,000.

*Service area does not include cities covered by mandatory collection.

Household collection/ Higher level of Service/ Alternate Systems - A county shall be deemed to have met the minimum level of service if at least 90% of all residents have access to household collection. If a county or region proposes an alternative system (household collection or some combination with convenience centers), said system must be approved by the Commissioner. The proposed system must provide a higher level of service than convenience centers would.

Beginning in 1996, each region or county must report on collection progress. The progress reports shall consider: a survey of roadside dumps, citizen complaints, alternative systems available, and volume of waste received or collected by the existing systems. The Commissioner will use these reports and other information to evaluate collection systems.

COMMON QUESTIONS ASKED:

If a county chooses to develop convenience centers in order to assure collection to its citizens, what is the minimum action required?

The county should use either of two formulas (one based on area and the other on population described above) to determine how many convenience centers are required in the county. Then the county should develop as many as are required, following the Department's guidelines in Rule 1200-1-7 and seeing that the centers are conspicuous and available to all citizens.

This minimum level of convenience center service required by law and regulation will serve as a benchmark to evaluate any alternative systems. When evaluating house-to-house or hybrid collection systems, the Commissioner will look to see that the system in place is a higher level of service than the minimum number of required convenience centers would be.

Are counties allowed to build more than the number of convenience centers mandated by law and rule?

Yes, these rules only establish a minimum number of convenience centers required. Additional centers to enhance collection are encouraged. In fact, grant money to establish new convenience centers and to enhance existing convenience center systems is available from the Division of Solid Waste Assistance.

What must a county choosing door to door collection over convenience centers do to meet the legal requirements?

1. Counties electing to assure a higher level of service than convenience centers must follow the guidelines set out in the rule above for a higher level of service which states that 90% of all residents must have access to household collection.

AND

2. Alternative systems must be approved and evaluated annually by the Commissioner to see that a level of service higher than the minimum required by convenience centers is being achieved. Satisfaction with the service will be evaluated by annual progress reports described above.

What are some courses of action a county choosing an alternative (to convenience centers) system may choose?

1. In counties choosing to rely on the services of private door-to-door haulers, the Department will look for enforceable, reasonable contracts for at least some consideration. These contracts, between the county and the hauler or haulers, may be, but do not have to be contracts for payment of the actual collection service. The contracts may be assurance contracts that guarantee collection availability at a reasonable price in exchange for a minimal fee. Should a citizen seek door-to-door collection at a reasonable price and be denied, then the county would have legal recourse against the hauler under the assurance contract. Verbal assurance or a letter of assurance is not enough.

Bear in mind that a door-to-door collection assurance contract situation is subject to the Department's annual evaluation. If the Commissioner finds that actual collection in the county is not more effective than one might reasonably expect the minimum number of convenience centers to be, then the Department may insist on a more aggressive plan.

An assurance contract is the minimum required, but such a contract may not be of practical use to counties and they may choose more effective means to fulfill the requirements of the law.

Other options that counties have beyond these minimal requirements are:

2. If a county provides the minimum number of convenience centers required by rule, private haulers may operate in the county and the county is not required to have an assurance contract with any hauler as minimum requirements are satisfied.

3. Counties that are willing to provide public collection services may assure collection for citizens door-to-door at a reasonable price as requested and eliminate the need for a contract with private haulers.

4. Some counties may wish to use some type of hybrid system of convenience centers and door to door collection. Such a system might allow citizens some choice and flexibility. Again, in this case, the county must demonstrate to the Department that the service offered is a higher level of service than the minimum number of convenience centers would be and the Commissioner must approve the system.

5. A contract for services between the county and private haulers is certainly permissible and effective.

6. The County Executive may certify annually that 90% of county residents ACTUALLY USE collection services that are practical, reasonable, and legal. These services may include, but are not limited to: (a) the use of house-to-house collection services; (b) the use of registered convenience centers; or, (c) the use of a drop-off site at a Class I municipal solid waste landfill or incinerator. Such a letter of certification to the Commissioner of the Department of Environment and Conservation would eliminate the need for an assurance contract or contracts. The County Executive's certification letter along with information detailing the collection services attested to will be expected in the annual progress reports to the Department as required by statute, beginning in 1996 [T.C.A. 68-211-851(b) and 68-211-871(a) and Rule Chapter 1200-1-7-.10(4)].

What financial assistance can the State offer counties choosing an alternate collection service to convenience centers?

Grant funds are not available to fund door-to-door collection. Grant money from the solid waste management fund will only be awarded by the State for capital expenses related to convenience centers [TCA 68-211-824]. Matching grants of up to \$125,000 are available to counties electing to develop convenience centers.

Does State law or policy mandate a 90% participation/subscription rate in counties where door-to-door collection is offered as the primary option?

No, a 90% participation rate is not mandated, but high participation is certainly encouraged. State regulations require that 90% of county citizens have access to collection. It is the State's purpose and intention to encourage collection by insisting that it be reasonably available to all citizens. Counties are given the flexibility to design collection plans that are best suited to their population, geography, and financial resources.

**GUIDELINES REGARDING
WASTE REDUCTION THROUGH PROMOTION
OF HOME COMPOSTING
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
August 11, 1994
615-532-0091**

Home composting programs can contribute to control of waste management costs by eliminating a portion of the collection costs. Effectiveness and rates of waste reduction through home composting are directly related to the level of effort invested, participation and the balance of urban and rural population. For example, it is not realistic to claim that a simple literature distribution campaign on home composting will result in 16% waste diversion from landfills. The following suggested levels of effort and corresponding waste reduction rates are based on five years experience with urban home composting programs. While these estimates will not apply to all situations they are based on actual performance.

- 1) Simple literature distribution program with 5% participation: (0-0.5%) diversion.
- 2) Literature campaign with demonstration workshops with 10% participation (0-- 1%) diversion.
- 3) Literature, workshops, technical assistance, with city or region providing compost bins free or at cost; with 15-20% participation: (3-5%) diversion.
- 4) All of the above with hot line service, full-time technical assistance and 50-75% participation, after 1-2 years operation: (12-16%) diversion.

NOTE: Obtaining 50-75% participation is a very ambitious goal. The average is more like 10-30%.

OUTREACH:

- 1) Mass mailings are expensive. Use alternate means for distribution such as including in utility bills.
- 2) Develop a compost training and Master Composter program with workshops. This can result in a network of participants that exchange information and ideas.

EQUIPMENT AND INCENTIVES:

- 1) Provide compost bins free to people who attend workshops and commit to doing home composting.
- 2) For cities with limited budgets, provide compost bins at cost. Payment for equipment can be an incentive to make use of it. (Available at \$10-\$45).

IMPLEMENTING HOME COMPOSTING - CONTINUED

- 3) Have volunteer groups (Boy Scouts) construct composters from used containers such as 50 gallon plastic barrels. (See attached article on composting.)
- 4) Provide incentives through reduced trash collection fees for households doing composting.
- 5) Long range goal: Purchase small mobile chipper to process individual homeowner's yard waste and allow each household to retain processed yard waste for use in landscaping, mulching and composting.

TRACKING YARD WASTE VOLUMES/WEIGHTS THROUGH A SURVEY:

To determine yard waste volumes generated more accurately, provide a sampling of households with scales and have them weigh materials going into home composters. Use the attached sample form, or one similar, to have them record all data essential to your survey and submit on a quarterly schedule.

NAME _____ COUNTY BACKYARD COMPOSTING STUDY
 DATA SHEET - INTENSIVE GROUP

PARTICIPANT NUMBER	WEIGHT AND VOLUME OF SOLID WASTE/ADDITIVES										WEIGHT AND VOLUME OF MATERIAL LEAVING THE PILE			COMPOST ACTIVITIES		
	recyclables	other waste	food waste	yard waste	manure	inoculants	water	compost ****	material that did not compost *****	turn pile?	water pile?	temperature	yes/no	yes/no	° F	
	wt*	vol**wt*	vol**wt*	vol**wt*	vol**wt*	added?	vol	wt*	vol** wt*	wt*	vol**	° F	yes/no	yes/no	° F	
	wt*	vol**wt*	vol**wt*	vol**wt*	vol**wt*	added?	vol	wt*	vol** wt*	wt*	vol**	° F	yes/no	yes/no	° F	
	Week of: 199 _____															
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	Saturday															
	Sunday															

Problems/complaints/comments:

* To Weigh Material: Place each material in a plastic bag provided to you. Hang the bag on the scale provided to you, and record the weight on this data sheet.
 ** To Estimate Volume of Material: After placing material in a bag provided to you, estimate the volume by the fullness of the bag (eg 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, full).
 *** List what you used the finished compost for in the comments section of this data sheet.
 **** List any un-composted material that you remove from the compost pile in the comments section of this data sheet.
 ***** Please start your week on Monday.

BACKYARD COMPOSTING AS MSW STRATEGY

ACROSS ONTARIO, there is a growing movement to municipalities providing free backyard composters to residents. The movement is consistent with the recycling emphasis that dates back to 1981 with the pilot "blue box" program. Today, virtually any township and village worth putting on the Ontario map has a blue box program, offering quality, weekly, multimaterial curb-side collection. The roughly \$60 million capital cost to build these programs was shared equally by the Provincial government, the municipal governments and the soft drink industry. Increasingly, we're seeing these programs being extended rapidly into high-rise buildings, schools, hospitals and the like.

We haven't done nearly as much work on the organic side, but Ontario is now turning its attention to both backyard and centralized composting in a big way.

Ontario is about one and a half times the size of Texas, and home to roughly nine million people, or about one-third of the nation's population. Almost all of us live down in the southeast corner of the Province, where it's warm, and where the arable soils are. Ontario is the industrial, commercial and financial heartland of the country, and so is generally the most prosperous and stable Canadian Province.

Most of our waste is landfilled. Incineration is not popular in the Province, especially since the Environment Minister decreed last year that all municipalities will have to divert 25 percent of solid wastes from disposal by 1992 and 50 percent by 2000. In defining disposal, he included incineration in any form as one of the things that we have to get away from, and stated that incineration projects would not be suitable for inclusion in the and 50 percent targets.

Several thousand 50-gallon plastic barrels have been converted to backyard composters and distributed to homeowners.

Public participation provides impetus for growth of informal programs, and a four-month study indicates backyard composting can divert a significant portion of the residential waste stream.

Paul Taylor

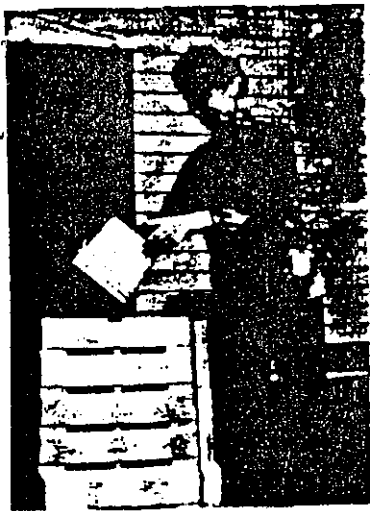
FIRST PROGRAM WITH 50-GALLON DRUMS

Perhaps the first program to distribute backyard composters free to residents took place in the City of Kitchener in 1984. This was a Laidlaw Waste Systems initiative spearheaded by Laidlaw employee Nyle Ludolph, the same gentleman who created the first blue box program.

Nyle used a federal grant to produce 600 backyard composters out of surplus 50-gallon drums and scrap wood (for the lids). Some modest promotion was put out to let residents know that these units were available for the asking, and all disappeared in short order. It is worth noting that a survey showed approximately 85 percent of those original units still in regular use last year, five years after they were distributed.

A few years after the Kitchener program, the Region of Peel (A Region is similar in structure to a county government), as part of its plan to reduce the volume of waste to be landfilled, began a small, but regular program to produce and distribute a few thousand backyard composters each year. Peel made theirs out of surplus plastic 50-gallon drums, with most of the labour performed by local Boy Scout troops. A brochure describ-





Toronto purchased commercial backyard composting units in bulk rather than manufacture composters from barrels.

ing how to use the units was prepared by regional staff, and a steady stream of homeowners came to Regional Works yards to pick up the units and take them home.

In recent years, the Region of Waterloo, which is where the City of Kitchener is located, and the Region of Durham have started similar programs.

COMMERCIAL UNITS

It was becoming apparent however, that the labour required to produce composters out of the barrels was considerable, and that this might not be an effective way of approaching this problem as demand for the composters grew. As well, there were a limited number of clean, plastic barrels available for this type of use.

A Toronto company, now called Barclay Recycling, had for many years been manufacturing a backyard composter called the Soil Saver, for retail sale (about \$100 CDN), in Canada, the United States, and Europe.

Metropolitan Toronto decided that if it were to get into providing backyard composters the numbers involved meant that it would make more sense to purchase a commercial unit in bulk rather than try to manufacture composters from barrels. So Metro placed an open-ended order for what eventually became close to 20,000 Soil Savers, and made them available to area residents.

Up until this time, backyard composters had been given away free to residents. Metro chose to charge a token fee, based on the theory that if residents had to pay something for these units—in this case about \$12—they would be more inclined to value and use the composters. Since then, a number of municipalities have followed this example, while others have continued free distribution.

FUNDING ASSISTANCE

In the past year, a couple of dozen other municipalities, from other towns and cities, right down to some of the smallest townships and villages, have inaugurated similar programs, and have begun distributing no-cost or low-cost backyard composters. Approximately 120,000 such units have been distributed since Metro made its first commercial purchase. And the momentum is well established, with most of the municipalities that built blue box programs now moving to add backyard composting to their waste diversion arsenal.

In the last year, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment has moved to provide funding assistance to municipalities for these programs. Technically, the Ministry will provide up to 50 percent funding to purchase these units, and in fact, have generally provided the full 50 percent. In the past year, the Province has spent close to \$3 million in support of these programs. Most of the composters have been bought at a wholesale price of around \$40 CDN.

In the case of those municipalities that are selling their composters to residents, the general approach has been to get 50 percent funding from the Province, and 25 percent from the homeowner. The municipality is

passing up the remaining 25 percent. One of the most amazing aspects of this dramatic and forceful move towards widespread distribution of backyard composters is that none of these programs have ever been well monitored. We don't know how much material these units are diverting from the waste stream, or how much the per-ton cost of the programs might be. Even in the case of the massive Metro Toronto program, an attempt to design a monitoring protocol was only begun after all of the units were already out in the field.

DATA IN DURHAM

The Region of Durham had been distributing its own 50-gallon plastic barrels, with instructions to residents on how to produce a useful backyard composter from it. Durham had also considered using the Soil Saver, but wanted to get some sense first of what the units might actually accomplish. Also, during the summer of 1989, a number of prototypes of a new commercial unit called the Ecolyzer became available for testing, and Durham decided they wanted to have a look at those as well.

The Region went ahead and selected a group of 60 homes in the Town of Newcastle, and hired Compost Management to oversee a four-month trial of 20 Soil Savers, 20 Ecolyzers, and 20 of the Region's own barrels. The actual study period lasted from September 1 to the end of 1989.

We were looking for information on the actual weights and volumes of material that were put by residents into each of the three units tested; we were looking for household comments on odours, rodents, insects, and ease of use; and we were looking for some data to suggest the cost per ton of this municipal waste management strategy.

REPORT RESULTS

Generally, the participants were happy with the aesthetics of their various composters and all 60 participants were unanimous in their willingness, when asked, to recommend backyard composting to neighbours. Some had already done so. There were no reports of neighbours' complaints, and some of the neighbours were inquiring about where they too could get similar units. Only one respondent in the group described using the unit as time-consuming or troublesome. This particular woman found that it was a bit of a nuisance taking the material outside, particularly given the coldness of the winter, though had solved this by, as she said, "sending her husband to do it."

A significant number of users of each of the three types of units reported one or another type of problem with it, including odours, insects, and some animal attacks, (some of the pilot homes were in a rural area, and were subject to raccoon attacks). We're not sure how much these complaints were indicative of real problems, or how much they were simply produced by our asking. We believe, for instance, that some respondents who simply saw insects inside the composter when it was opened up, reported this as 'a

Households in Ontario generate about 88 kg of residential waste each month. The composters intercepted 32 percent of that total.

problem with insects' even when the insects actually didn't represent any kind of nuisance. Some of the problems listed by the users could be and are being fixed by minor design changes to the various composters.

DIVERSION AND COSTS

Average Ontario waste generation data suggests that for households of the size found in the Town of Newcastle, 88 kg of residential waste is produced each month. This study found that 28 kg, or 32 percent of this average waste generated, was intercepted by the composters. Even during this period of heavy yard waste generation, almost two thirds of the material diverted into the composters was food waste.

Finally, an attempt was made to calculate the actual costs to the municipality for running such a program, on a per-ton basis. We found that over a conservative 10-year amortization period, these composters would divert an average of 2.4 tonnes of waste each. If it is assumed that the cost to the municipality of purchasing and delivering these units is approximately \$45 each, you can calculate a system cost for this option of \$18.75/tonne. \$18.75 CDN per tonne is roughly equivalent to \$18.75 US per ton. There is no further operational or collection cost associated with this type of program. Once the composters have been installed, the municipality's involvement is ended, but for the possibility of providing for a troubleshooting

hotline for composter users to call.

In Ontario, the Environment Ministry's 50 percent funding program reduces this cost further still to around the \$10 per tonne range. By comparison, the Region is now paying a tipping fee of \$96/tonne, and local municipalities are incurring a further \$40/tonne or so collection cost on top of that.

Backyard composting has no collection cost and virtually no operating cost. Even the capital cost is remarkably modest. We found that we were spending about \$19/tonne to divert 32 percent of the residential waste stream. Backyard composting works. While this study identified a number of significant concerns that participants had with their composting units, we also found a very warm response to the idea, and a clear message that people were going to continue to use these composters.


What we still don't know is what the actual diversion might be on an annual basis, taking all the seasonal fluctuations into account. And we don't know what percentage of a typical town will want to use these units.

At this point, the Region has decided to expand to a 20,000-home study to try and answer some of these questions. ■

Paul Taylor is President of Compost Management Associates, LTD., Toronto, Ontario. This report is based on a presentation at the 20th Annual BioCycle National Conference in Minneapolis, May 1990.

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COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE FOR CONTRACTING DISPOSAL CAPACITY

**Schedule for Assurance of Disposal Capacity for _____
County**

Date to be completed by:

Re-evaluate description of needs for disposal capacity
(waste characterization: types and quantities)

Renewal of existing contract

If the existing contract is not renewed:

Development of RFP (Request for Proposals)

Advertise RFP

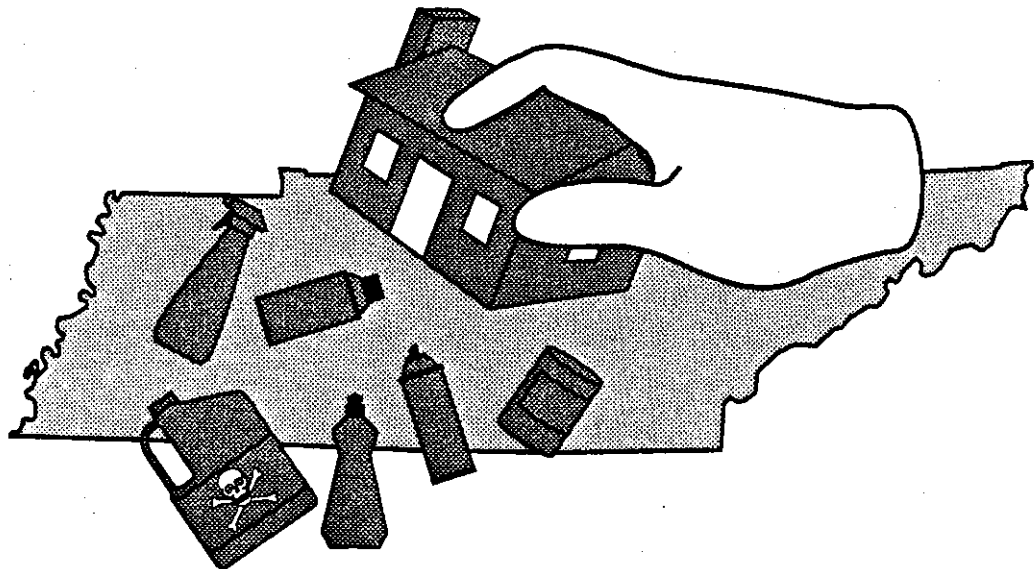
Evaluation of proposals

Award Contract:

**Note: All the preceding activities should be scheduled to be completed on or before
January 1, 1996.**

**HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION EVENTS
IN TENNESSEE**

**ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC EDUCATION
INFORMATION**



**TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE ASSISTANCE**

Dear HHW Collection Event Contact:

This information package was compiled to help you communicate more effectively with members of households and the media in your county. There are several examples and suggestions for publicizing the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event, including public education materials. You are welcome to incorporate the contents into your own advertising. **Good advertising of collection events is essential for participation.**

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PART 1 MEDIA

1. Explanation of Materials
2. Sample News Releases
3. Public Service Announcements
4. Flyer/Advertisement
5. Other Ideas
6. Timetable for Publicity

PART 2 PUBLIC EDUCATION

7. Explanation of Materials
8. Fact Sheet
9. Question and Answer Sheet
9. Brochure
10. Examples (other counties' efforts)

The Division of Solid Waste Assistance claims no responsibility for the success or failure of these materials.

MEDIA

AN EXPLANATION OF MATERIALS -

MEDIA

NEWS ARTICLES - As a result of experience gained from previous Household Hazardous Waste Events, it was learned that the most effective form of communication has been through newspapers. Therefore, it is very important to use this resource wisely. There are a series of news releases included in this package. Making a personal contact with someone at the newspaper can be helpful. If the newspaper does not choose to publish the releases, it may wish to write its own article from the information provided. The newspaper may use some or all of the sample news releases if made available.

This is an important community event, and it is newsworthy. Explain it to the newspaper as such. Articles lend credibility to the event.

News Release 1 - This announces the Household Hazardous Waste Collection to citizens and explains its purpose.

News Release 2 - This is an explanation of program funding.

News Release 3 - This lists acceptable materials, management practices, and reasons for proper disposal.

News Release 4 - This outlines the preparations for the event.

News Release 5 - (After event) This reports the disposition of the materials.

PSAs- There are two examples of public service announcements. Local radio stations will often broadcast PSAs under the "Community Events Calendar," for which there is no charge. If there should be a fee for PSAs, the better option seems to be newspaper advertising. However, you should consider that in some communities, newspaper readership is low and many people rely entirely on electronic media for news and information.

A modification of the second PSA can be used to run on cable stations and electronic signs (explained later).

FLYER/ADVERTISEMENT - An example of a flyer/advertisement is also included in the package. A county can buy space in the newspaper and run this advertisement or create its own. An ad or article should include the time, date, location, sponsors (county and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation), examples of acceptable materials, the list of non-acceptable materials, and the fact that households are limited to 100 pounds of household hazardous waste. If asked, the publisher may run the ad as a public service announcement without charge to the county. This can also be used as a flyer to hang in retail store entrances/exits and on community bulletin boards.

Note: To obtain a camera-ready copy for printing and distribution purposes, contact the Division of Solid Waste Assistance at (615) 532-0091.

NEWS RELEASE 1

<date>

Contact: <Name>
<Phone number>

Release: For Immediate Release

Subject: Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event

COUNTY ANNOUNCES FIRST HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
COLLECTION EVENT

<-----> County and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation have scheduled the county's <first> Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event for <Date> at <Place>. The Collection Event will be held between the hours of <> a.m. and <> p.m.

What is household hazardous waste? Household hazardous waste is "anything generated in the household that has a hazardous property. A material is hazardous if it is flammable, corrosive, toxic, or reactive with heat or contact with other materials, according to Wade Murphy of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

Examples of these materials include paints, solvents, cleaners, pesticides, automotive fluids, batteries (all types), and aerosols. Materials that will NOT be accepted at the event are medical waste, explosives or ordnance, radioactive compounds, commercial and agri-business wastes.

The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event is free to all households in <name> County. It is funded by Tennessee's Solid Waste Management Fund. Up to 100 lbs. of household hazardous waste can be accepted from each household.

This is a good opportunity for citizens in the county to dispose of household hazardous waste in a safe way. Start preparing for the event today by looking around in your closets, basement, garage, cabinets, and outbuildings to see what you can dispose of at the event. You can also bring household hazardous waste for your friends and relatives who cannot attend the event.

For more information about the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event, call <contact name> at <phone number>.

-stop-

NEWS RELEASE 2

<date>

Contact: <name>
<phone number>

Release: For Immediate Release

Subject: Household Hazardous Waste Collection funding

COUNTY RESIDENTS TO BENEFIT FROM TIRE FEE

If you have purchased new tires since October 1991, you were charged one extra dollar for each tire. Did you ever wonder how this money is being spent?

Under the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, the money raised from retail sales of new tires goes into Tennessee's "Solid Waste Management Fund." Among other services, this fund provides for the Household Hazardous Waste Mobile Collection Service. This service is provided to rural counties in Tennessee, and citizens can bring items such as paints, oil, batteries (all types), home pesticides and herbicides.

Another fee that contributes to the Solid Waste Management Fund and makes the Collection Events possible is the \$.85 per ton surcharge on each ton of waste brought to landfills or incinerators in Tennessee.

<name> County will hold a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event on Saturday, <date> at <location> from <time>. Households are limited to 100 lbs. of household hazardous waste. No medical wastes, radioactive materials, or explosives will be accepted.

This Solid Waste Management Fund provides for other statewide support services such as waste tire shredding. It is also used to help local governments provide or expand collection services and build an infrastructure for their recycling programs.

-stop-

NEWS RELEASE 3

<date>

Contact: <name>
<phone number>

Release: For Immediate Release

Subject: Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event

RID YOUR HOME OF UNSAFE MATERIALS

Do you have household hazardous waste in your home? The answer is probably "yes."

"Hazardous wastes are not just produced and discarded by industry. The same chemicals found in industry are often in household cleaning products," says Paul Evan Davis, Director of the state's Division of Solid Waste Assistance.

"Most household chemical products have at least one ingredient that is flammable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. They should not be thrown in the trash or taken to a landfill," Davis added.

This is why households in <name> County should bring their household hazardous waste to the Collection Event sponsored by the county and the state's Department of Environment and Conservation. The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event will be on Saturday, <date> at <location> from <time>.

Each household is limited to 100 lbs of household hazardous waste. Households may bring:

HOUSEHOLD CLEANERS

- drain openers
- oven cleaners
- wood and metal cleaners and polishes
- toilet bowl cleaners
- disinfectants

AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS

- oil and fuel additives
- grease and rust solvents
- carburetor and fuel injector cleaners
- air conditioning refrigerants
- starter fluids
- body putty
- antifreeze / coolant
- waste oil

-more-

NEWS RELEASE 3

<date>

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event

HOME MAINTENANCE / IMPROVEMENT PRODUCTS

paint
paint strippers and removers
adhesives
paint thinners

HOME LAWN AND GARDEN PRODUCTS

herbicides
pesticides / rodenticides
fungicides / wood preservatives

MISCELLANEOUS

batteries
pool chemicals
photo processing chemicals
medicines / drugs
aerosols / compressed gas

Empty containers, ammunition and explosives, medical wastes, radioactive materials, and any type of waste from a business **WILL NOT** be accepted at the event.

There are many reasons to properly dispose of household hazardous waste. One reason is that improperly stored hazardous products in the home may increase the risk of poisoning or injury. Also, disposing of hazardous waste in ordinary trash may injure sanitation workers because some products are chemically incompatible and may cause fires in dumpsters or garbage trucks.

To manage household hazardous waste in the best possible way, households can do a number of things. One is to buy only the quantity of a product needed or share leftovers with a friend. Another is to buy less hazardous products. Finally, store household hazardous waste carefully until <name> County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event.

If you have any questions, please call <name> at <phone number> for further information.

-stop-

NEWS RELEASE 4

<date>

Contact: <name>
<phone number>

Release: For Immediate Release

Subject: Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION SET FOR <date>

<name> County's <first> Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event will be held on <date> at <location> from <time>.

Some examples of acceptable materials to bring to the event are paints, oil, batteries (all types), home pesticides and herbicides. Up to 100 lbs. of household hazardous waste can be brought from households.

Participants should do a number of things to prepare to bring their materials to the event. Place all materials safely away from children and pets in the back of the vehicle. Line the trunk with newspapers or plastic before packing and place containers in sturdy cardboard boxes or plastic trays padded with newspaper.

Take care to prevent different liquids and corrosives from mixing together. Try to separate different kinds of waste, and never mix different kinds of waste in the same container.

Materials should be in a sturdy, tightly closed container, preferably the original one. If materials are not in their original container, place them in a plastic jug with a secure lid and label the container. Do not bring materials in an open container!

Original containers that are badly damaged should be wrapped with plastic or newspaper or placed in a larger container. No unknown waste can be accepted. If labels are missing, mark the container and tell the collection staff as much as possible about the contents. Be specific.

Don't eat, drink or smoke while handling household hazardous waste materials. Be sure to wash your hands after loading household hazardous wastes into the vehicle. A worker at the site will unload vehicles and will ask each household to fill out a brief survey. Once the materials are collected, they will be safely recycled, treated, or disposed of at permitted facilities for hazardous waste.

<name> County and Tennessee's Department of Environment and Conservation are looking forward to a successful event. For more information, contact < name > at <phone number>.

-stop-

NEWS RELEASE 5

<date>

Contact: <name>
<phone number>

Release: For Immediate Release

Subject: Disposal of hazardous waste after the Collection Event

EVENT ENSURES PROPER DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

"Where does it all go?" Many people asked this question at the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event held last Saturday at <location>.

The Event was sponsored by the county and Tennessee's Department of Environment and Conservation. Laidlaw Environmental Services has a contract with the state to collect and dispose of the waste, but what does Laidlaw do with it?

Lead-acid (automobile) batteries and mercury are recycled.

Fuel blending is a method used to recover energy value from wastes. Some paints, kerosene, used motor oil, gasoline, solvents, and other flammable or combustible liquids are blended to make a fuel for industrial kilns or boilers.

Some liquids such as antifreeze and some latex paints and cleaners are treated to make their hazardous parts immobile.

Most pesticides, herbicides, aerosol cans, cleaners, waxes, and flammable materials (not suitable for fuel use) are burned in special high temperature incinerators equipped with monitoring instruments and air pollution control devices.

Materials which are not suitable for other disposal methods will be placed in a secure chemical landfill. This is also used for residues produced by other treatment methods.

Many other technologies are gradually replacing landfills for untreated waste. In fact most untreated hazardous wastes are already prohibited from landfills. The Environmental Protection Agency is now phasing in regulations that will assure that no untreated hazardous wastes will be sent to landfills, only residues from waste treatment.

-stop-

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

**PSA 1 (Taken from the Household Hazardous Waste Collection
Event Policy Guide) 45seconds**

Ask yourself, "Are there any hazardous materials in my home?"

The answer is probably, "Yes." Everyday products like used motor oil,
paints, and bug killers may pollute our drinking water if not disposed of properly.

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and

_____ County will hold a Household Hazardous Waste
Collection Event on _____ at

_____. This will give you an opportunity to
properly dispose of your household hazardous waste. Up to
100 lbs. of waste will be accepted from each household.

However, medical waste, radioactive materials, and
explosives will NOT be accepted. For more information, call
_____ at _____.

PSA 2 30 seconds

_____ County and the Tennessee Department of Environment
and Conservation will hold a Household Hazardous Waste

Collection Event on _____ at _____
from _____ to _____. Each household may bring up to

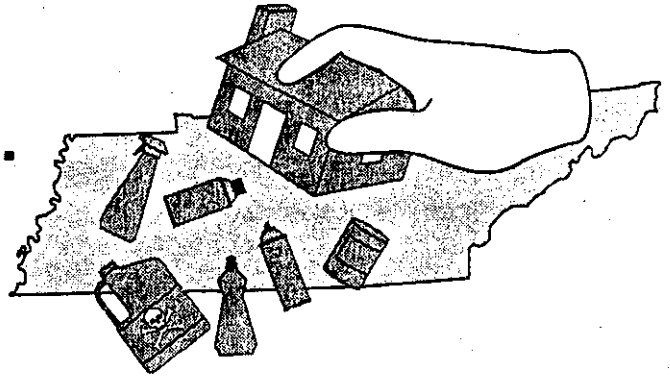
100 lbs. of household hazardous waste. No medical wastes,
radioactive materials or explosives will be accepted.

For more information, call _____ at
_____.



Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event

**Saturday,
:00a.m. until :00p.m.
At**



"Household Hazardous Waste" is defined as corrosive, flammable, toxic, or reactive materials used in your home, car or truck, garden and lawn.

Now's your chance...

You can dispose of all those left over household chemicals, lawn and garden products and automotive materials that you've never known what to do with.

It's FREE...

Every family in County is allowed to bring **100 pounds** of Household Hazardous Waste.

No Explosives, Medical Wastes, or Radioactive Materials will be accepted.

Things to bring:

Household Cleaners

*Drain openers
Oven cleaners
Wood, Metal Cleaners & Polishes
Toilet Bowl Cleaners
Disinfectants*

Automotive Products

*Oil & Fuel Additives
Grease & Rust Solvents
Air Conditioning Refrigerants
Starter Fluids
Body Putty
Antifreeze / Coolants
Waste Oil
Carburetor & Fuel Injector
Cleaners*

Lawn & Garden Products

*Herbicides
Pesticides
Fungicides / Wood
Preservatives*

Home Maintenance Products

*Paint Thinner
Paint
Paint Strippers and Removers
Adhesives*

Miscellaneous

*Batteries
Fingernail Polish Remover
Pool Chemicals
Photo Processing Chemicals
Medicines / Drugs
Reactives (Aerosols / Compressed Gas)*

*This Event is sponsored by County and Tennessee's
Department of Environment and Conservation*

OTHER IDEAS

Many of these options can be obtained for free, and there is no obligation for the county to use any of them. However, in order for the event to be a success, people have to know about it.

There may be organizations in your county that would be willing to underwrite the cost of some of the advertising. You know your county best. Tap into some of these resources. Community organizations may also provide volunteers to hang flyers or direct traffic the day of the event. Look around your community and see what is available.

If it is felt that the county residents may not readily identify with the term "household hazardous waste," the county may wish to advertise the Collection Event in terms that have more meaning such as "paint and motor oil" or "household chemicals."

1. Newspapers - If the newspaper has a "News in Brief" section, request in writing to have the event announced there.
2. Cable companies - Some cable companies have channels that run messages and advertisements. If your county's local cable company does, go to the cable office and request to have the event announcement run on the channel.
3. Electronic sign - If your community has an electronic sign or other signs used to announce community events, inquire about running an announcement about the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event.
4. Utility Bill Notice - You could put a notice in the county's utility bill or property tax bill announcing the event or even have something about the event printed on the bill.
5. Banners - One community got a soft drink company to sponsor the event. The soft drink company supplied a street banner to announce the event.
6. School Notices - You may be able to get the schools in your county to send flyers about the event home with the children.
7. Convenience Centers - If your county uses manned solid waste convenience centers for residential garbage collection, the center attendant could pass out fliers about the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event during the month prior to the collection.
8. Church Bulletins - Consider running an announcement of the event in church bulletins.

9. Multi-County Cooperation - Consider combining resources with neighboring counties (especially those in the same Solid Waste Planning Region) when they have events within a few months of each other. Counties often share the same TV and radio markets as well as the same newspapers.

10. HHW Hotline - Establish a "HHW Hotline" for questions. This can be staffed by volunteers or county employees.

11. Speakers - Have speakers for local civic organizations, community clubs, conservation and recycling clubs, school assemblies, church clubs, etc.

TIMETABLE FOR PUBLICITY

As soon possible Contact the newspapers in your county. Explain to them what you are doing and ask them to run News Release 1 or something similar to announce the event.

Four weeks before Contact the newspaper(s). Ask them to run News Release 2.

Contact local organizations (clubs, church groups, etc.) and ask to speak about the HHW Event at one of their meetings.

Check with these local organizations to get volunteers (possibly for hanging signs, passing out flyers, directing traffic and helping with surveys the day of the event).

Three weeks before Contact the newspaper(s). Ask them to run News Release 3.

If the newspapers will only run one article before the event or none at all, try to get something run in the "news in brief" section. PSA 2 can be used as a model. Have this run in every edition prior to the event.

Buy space and submit the ad now. You will need to run an ad for the event the week before the event and the week of the event. (See Policy Guide.) A copy of the ad should be submitted to the Division of Solid Waste Assistance for approval before the event.

Two weeks before Contact the newspaper(s). Ask them to run News Release 4 the week of the event.

Utilize volunteers to hang signs or pass out flyers.

Contact radio stations in the county. If you are planning to buy time, do so now. If not, see if you can get PSA 2 run on a community events calendar until the event.

If you are going to utilize a cable station or sign, make plans to do it now.

If you are going to run an announcement in church bulletins, contact churches now.

One week before If you are going to use volunteers, contact them now. Remind them about the event. Explain their duties and give them the time and location of the event.

Contact the newspaper(s). Ask them to run News Release 4 or a follow-up article about the event.

These are suggestions for how to publicize the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event in your county. Publicity for the event is important, but public education is more important. People need to understand the importance of disposing of household hazardous waste properly. Choose publicity options that will not only publicize the upcoming event, but will also be best to educate your county about household hazardous waste. Feel free to incorporate your own ideas. However, don't forget that a newspaper ad for the event is required by the Division of Solid Waste Assistance to run the week before the event and the week of the event. This ad must be submitted to our office for approval before it is run.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

AN EXPLANATION OF MATERIALS

PUBLIC EDUCATION

These materials are for information and to help educate the public. They can also be given to media professionals to help them understand household hazardous waste and the Department's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Service.

As stated before, public education is very important. Just because residents are aware of an event doesn't insure that they will come. People need to understand the importance of proper disposal.

FACT SHEET - This provides quick reference material about participation in the program, etc.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET - (adopted from the Policy Guide) These are the most frequently asked questions about the program.

BROCHURES - Brochure 1 can be used to inform the county about household hazardous waste and the upcoming event. (Note: To obtain a camera ready copy for printing and distribution purposes, contact the Division of Solid Waste Assistance at (615) 532-0091.) The other brochures are for your information.

EXAMPLES OF OTHER COUNTIES EFFORTS - These materials will give you an idea of what other counties have done.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION EVENT

FACT SHEET

Products which are corrosive, flammable, reactive, or toxic are often found in people's homes, garages, or workshops. Disposal of these materials by industry is regulated but households are exempt from most of these regulations.

Even though household hazardous waste is exempt from most of these regulations, throwing these materials into the garbage can cause problems at the landfill. Improper disposal by the homeowner can also pollute soil, air, and water resources.

This is why it is a good idea for households to properly dispose of these wastes at a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event.

The Household Hazardous Waste Mobile Collection Service was established by the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991. The service is paid for by the "Solid Waste Management Fund" which receives its revenue from a surcharge on tipping fees from Tennessee landfills and incinerators and from a \$1 fee on each new tire sold at retail in Tennessee.

By the end of the September 1994, 37 counties have been served by the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Service. Over 40 more Collection Events are scheduled to be held in the fall of 1994 and the spring of 1995.

Additionally 5,457 households have participated in the Collection Events as of September 30, 1994.

These households have turned in 365,657 pounds of hazardous waste through the Collection Program.

Nearly 70 percent of these materials have been paint and used motor oil.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET

THE MOST COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TENNESSEE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

1. HOW CAN PEOPLE BE MADE TO DRIVE ACROSS THE COUNTY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EVENT?

People are not forced to participate or to save household hazardous wastes for collection. In fact, data generated by other states' programs show that the participation rate in a household hazardous waste collection may be low in spite of good advertising. However, the advertising and Collection Event itself begin an education process within the county on proper management of household hazardous waste. This education will prove beneficial to counties as they develop their own programs for solid waste management and solid waste reduction in conjunction with their regional solid waste plans. It will also provide an outlet for those items currently stored in garages and basements. A county may wish to hold the Collection Event in a different location from one year to the next in order to serve all residents conveniently.

2. WILL UNKNOWN MATERIALS BE ACCEPTED?

Unknown materials will not be accepted at the Collection Event. However, the homeowner may bring unidentified materials and be prepared to share as much information as possible about the unidentified material. With such cooperation there are very few materials that the Laidlaw chemist cannot identify. Any materials that cannot be identified will be returned to the participant before he leaves the site. (The contractor cannot legally transport or dispose of unidentified materials.)

3. WILL FARM PESTICIDES BE ACCEPTED?

It is the intent that all households may participate, including farms. A farm household, like other households, is limited to bringing 100 pounds of total waste to the Collection Event. This total may include pesticides used on the farm unless they are subject to regulation by Tennessee's Hazardous Waste Management Regulations or other regulations. Chemicals used in agri-business endeavors on the farm are regulated. In Tennessee, household hazardous waste is exempt from regulation, and Laidlaw is not allowed to co-mingle regulated waste with household hazardous waste. Laidlaw is responsible for determining whether a pesticide is regulated and can advise a farmer on how to properly dispose of pesticides that are regulated.

4. WHAT WILL THE CONTRACTOR DO WITH THE COLLECTED WASTES?

Laidlaw disposes of the collected household hazardous wastes at privately-owned facilities that have licenses and permits to treat or dispose of hazardous waste. These facilities may include incinerators, chemical waste landfills, or recycling processors. Laidlaw is allowed to choose the facilities it will use. The state will only reimburse Laidlaw for waste disposed of by licensed and permitted disposal facilities.

5. WILL THE WASTES BE DISPOSED OF IN MY COUNTY?

All wastes are to be disposed of at privately-owned facilities licensed and permitted for hazardous waste treatment and disposal. Laidlaw will have to ship the wastes to such facilities, even out of state if necessary, in order to comply with this requirement. There is no obligation on the county's part to provide Laidlaw with a licensed and permitted disposal facility within the county's borders.

6. WILL THERE BE RECORDS THAT DOCUMENT WHERE THE CONTRACTOR DISPOSED OF THE WASTE?

Laidlaw is obligated by the terms of its contract to submit to the state certificates of disposal from licensed and permitted disposal facilities in order to receive payment for the services rendered. These certificates are required within 30 days from the date of the Collection Event. The state will compare the quantities of wastes disposed with the quantities of wastes manifested for shipment during the Collection Event.

7. WILL THE CONTRACTOR PROVIDE INSURANCE FOR THE COLLECTION EVENT?

Laidlaw is required by its contract with the state to accept all legal responsibility for the safety and well-being of all persons and property on site during the Collection Event. Laidlaw is required to carry certain types and amounts of insurance necessary to cover this liability and has the right to restrict any of the work areas from the general public.

8. HOW IS THIS COLLECTION PROGRAM FUNDED?

The Household Hazardous Waste Mobile Collection Program is funded from the Solid Waste Management Fund that was established by the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991. The fund is financed by the \$1.00 predisposal fee collected on the retail sales of new automotive tires in Tennessee, and an \$0.85 per ton surcharge on wastes being disposed of in Tennessee landfills. In addition to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program, the moneys from the Solid Waste Management Fund are used to fund all other programs established by the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991. These include a grant program for county recycling equipment, grants for landfill scales and tire storage sites, and for the waste tire shredding program.

9. WHAT KIND OF TRUCK IS USED TO COLLECT THE WASTES?

Because the state has established a "mobile" program that serves every rural county in Tennessee, many people conjure up images of a unique collection system on wheels. In reality, the truck carrying the waste is a normal tractor trailer with the necessary licenses and permits to carry household hazardous waste on Tennessee highways. The waste is sorted and packaged into containers that meet transportation requirements of the Tennessee and U.S. Departments of Transportation.

Acceptable Materials to Bring to the Event:

Household Cleaners

Oven Cleaners
Wood and Metal Cleaners and Polishes
Toilet Bowl Cleaners
Disinfectants
Drain Opener

Automotive Products

Oil and Fuel Additives
Grease and Rust Solvents
Carburetor and Fuel Injector Cleaners
Air Conditioning Refrigerants
Starter Fluids
Body Putty
Antifreeze/Coolant
Waste Oil

Home Maintenance and Improvement Products

Paint Thinners
Paint Strippers and Removers
Adhesives
Paint

Lawn and Garden Products

Herbicides
Pesticides/Rodenticides
Fungicides/Wood Preservatives

Miscellaneous

Batteries
Fingernail Polish Remover
Pool Chemicals
Photo Processing Chemicals
Reactives (aerosols\ compressed gas)

Household Hazardous
Waste
Collection Event
Coming Soon

Location:

Date:

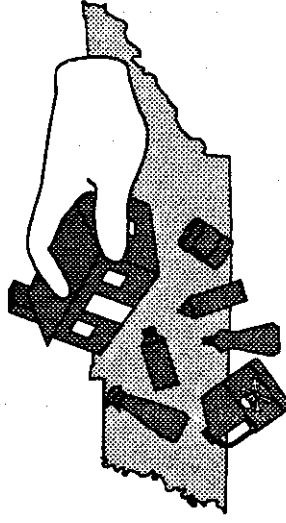
Time:

For More Information Contact

or

Division of Solid Waste Assistance
Special Wastes Section
14th Floor, L&C Tower
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-0455
(615)-532-0091

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event



Sponsored By:

Tennessee's Department
of
Environment & Conservation
and
Your County

What is household hazardous waste?

Household hazardous wastes are found in most people's homes. Many household chemical products and their wastes have at least one ingredient that is environmentally harmful. Wastes that can burn easily (flammable), corrode or irritate the skin (corrosive), generate heat or explode (reactive), and are poisonous to humans and animals (toxic) are potentially dangerous. Many of these products are similar to those produced by business and industry.

Why is it important to dispose of household hazardous waste properly?

It is important to dispose of household hazardous waste properly for many reasons:

- Burning household hazardous waste may add to the toxicity of air emissions.
- Pouring wastes down the drain puts them directly in the septic tank and may lead to the contamination of groundwater or interfere with the "good" bacteria in the tank.
- Putting hazardous waste in ordinary trash could injure sanitation workers. Some of these products are chemically incompatible and could lead to fires in garbage trucks or dumpsters.
- Placing household hazardous wastes in the landfill may produce toxic leachate.
- Improper storage of hazardous waste in the home can lead to a higher risk of accidental poisoning or injury.

What happens to the household hazardous waste once it is collected?

The state has contracted with Laidlaw Environmental Services to dispose of the wastes properly.

- Lead-acid batteries and mercury are recycled.
- Some paints, kerosene, used motor oil, gasoline, solvents and other flammable or combustible liquids are blended to make a fuel for industrial kilns or boilers.
- Some liquids such as antifreeze and some latex paints and cleaners are treated to make their hazardous parts immobile.
- Most pesticides, herbicides, aerosol cans, cleaners, waxes, and flammable materials (not suitable for fuel use) are burned in special high temperature incinerators equipped with monitoring instruments and air pollution control devices.
- Materials not suitable for other disposal methods will be placed in a secure chemical landfill. This is also used for residues produced by other treatment methods.

Only 100 lbs per household will be accepted at the event.

Things not to bring to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event:

**Medical Waste
Explosives or Ordnance
Radioactive Materials**
or
**Any wastes from a business
or commercial farm**



What can you do to reduce waste?

- Buy only the amount of a product that you need.
- Use all of the product according to the directions on the label.
- Give leftover products to someone who can use them.
- Choose and use safer products.
- Handle all products with care.
- Properly dispose of unwanted leftovers by bringing them to your county's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event.

EXAMPLES OF GOOD ADVERTISING

Attached are some examples of good advertising which are described below.

Example 1 - Madison County sent these cards out in their utility bills. They also sent them to schools to be sent home with the children. Whether or not this is a feasible idea for you depends on when the utility bills for your county go out. This would also require some financial support. All the necessary information is included on this card except for the unacceptable materials.

Example 2 - This particular ad was also done by Madison County. It includes all of the necessary information except the unacceptable materials. The graphic serves as a noteworthy model as it visually captures the idea of the collection.

Example 3 - This is an example of a Lincoln County brochure (front and back) that was distributed. The first page was also used as a flyer.

Lincoln County did an outstanding job of publicizing the Household Hazardous Waste Event with newspaper articles, advertisements, radio spots, flyers, etc. They also held the Household Hazardous Waste Event in conjunction with a GLAD Bag-a-thon, Recycle-rama, Litter round-up, and a clothes collection. C.L.E.A.N., Inc., and UT Extension Service helped to sponsor the event.

Example 4 - This is an example of a Leon County, Florida, advertisement. Leon County held a used tire drop-off in conjunction with a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event. Experience has shown that comprehensive collections which include tires, white goods, and recyclables have much better participation. Consider incorporating one of these into your Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event.

Example 5 - Blount County also did an outstanding job of advertising and public education. An outline of their efforts is attached. Blount County used a wide range of media and it paid off. They had the highest participation rate and the most households participating so far.

Example 1

**Household Hazardous Waste
Collection Day – May 21**

You probably have items around your home that you no longer need, but could harm the environment if disposed of improperly. By bringing them to the collection site, you can help us keep unacceptable wastes out of the landfill and wastewater collection system.

Bring us:

- Household cleaners, such as drain and oven cleaners, wood and metal cleaners, toilet bowl cleaners, polishes and disinfectants.
- Automotive products, such as oil and fuel additives, waste oil, grease and rust solvents, starter fluids, body putty, air-conditioning refrigerants and antifreeze.
- Home improvement products, such as paint, thinner, strippers, and adhesives.
- Lawn and garden products, such as herbicides, pesticides and fungicides.
- Miscellaneous items, such as batteries, pool chemicals, medicines, aerosols and compressed gas, photo processing chemicals and fingernail polish remover.

100-pound limit per household

Collection Day is sponsored by:
Madison County Health Department
Jackson City Beautiful
Jackson Utility Division

The collection service is provided by:
Tennessee Dept. of Environment and Conservation,
Division of Solid Waste Assistance

front side



**Bring Us
Your Household
Hazardous
Wastes**

Protect the environment and get rid
of hazardous materials around
your home by participating in:

**Household Hazardous Waste
Collection Day
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, May 21
Jackson Fairgrounds Park**

back side



LINCOLN COUNTY'S ONE BIG "CLEAN SWEEP"

SATURDAY MARCH 26, 1994
9:00 AM until 3:00 PM
AT THE LINCOLN COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

THIS WILL BE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO HELP KEEP FAYETTEVILLE AND LINCOLN COUNTY BEAUTIFUL.
DISPOSE OF MANY THINGS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD.
*This event will incorporate the Annual GLAD Bag-A-Thon with a new event,
a Household Hazardous Waste Disposal*

GLAD BAG-A-THON®

You can participate in any or all of the following

RECYCLE-RAMA

Bring your recyclable in clear plastic GLAD Bags to the Fairgrounds.

LITTERROUND-UP

Pick up and bring litter off your street, church or school campus, or other public lands.

KLOTESKOLLECTION

Bring those clothes that have been hanging in the closet forever (and any fabric scraps) - all clean please!

WE WILL GIVE THEM TO CHARITY.

PRIZES * PRIZES * PRIZES *

INDIVIDUAL

1st: \$100.00 Saving Bond / Bean Bag Chair
from Standard Furniture
2nd: \$50.00 Gift Certificate Walmart
3rd: 5 Movie passes from Video Mania

COMMUNITY

1st: \$75.00
2nd: \$50.00
3rd: \$25.00

ORGANIZATIONS

1st: \$75.00
2nd: \$50.00
3rd: \$25.00



JOIN GOOD PEOPLE
DOING GREAT THINGS

MOST CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION:

K-3 - Hamburger party from McDonald's

MOST CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION:

4-5 - Pizza Party from Pizza Hut

MOST CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION:

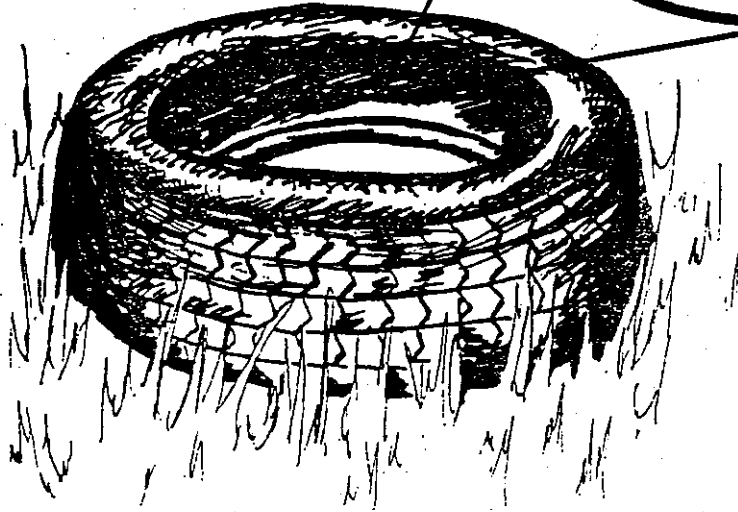
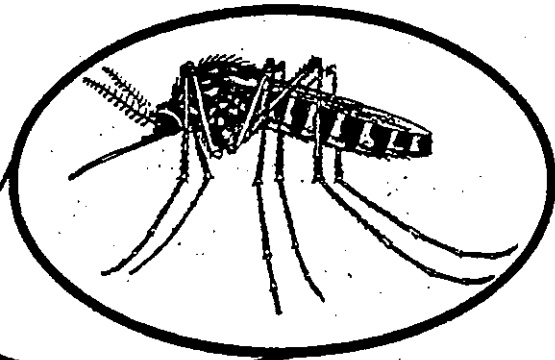
6-7 - Pizza Party from J. Gregory's

SKATING PARTY AT STAR WHEELS FOR ALL PARTICIPANT:

Tuesday, April 5, 1994 - 7:00 - 9:00 PM

Printing Compliments of Fayetteville Rotary Club & First Class Printing

TIRED OF BEING BUGGED?



YOU CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

Mosquitoes aren't just pesky, irritating little insects that make us itch and squirm. They're dangerous, and sometimes deadly, carriers of disease that threaten people and pets alike.

This Saturday, you can help reduce Leon County's mosquito problem by getting rid of one of their most common breeding sites – used tires – at the Second Annual *Leon County Tire Drop Off*.

It's free of charge! Just bring your old tires to the Leon County Operations Department, 2280 Miccosukee Rd., located one block east of Riggins

Road and across from the FDLE building (the same location as Saturday's Toxic Waste Round-up).

- Tires only (limit 10 tires per family).
- Standard car and pick-up truck tires or smaller.
- No tires will be accepted from businesses.

Neighborhood and civic associations can call and make special arrangements for delivering more than 10 tires.

For more information, contact the Leon County Mosquito Control Division at 487-3174.

Leon County Tire Drop Off Saturday, April 16 ■ 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

- In conjunction with the Toxic Waste Round-up
- Leon County Operations Department
- 2280 Miccosukee Road



Beautiful BLOUNT

301 South Court Street • Maryville, Tennessee 37801 • (615) 681-4809

Publicity for Blount County Household Hazardous Waste Collection

1. Newspaper
 - a. general information articles - Knoxville News Sentinel
12/9/93, 2/26/94, 5/9/94, 5/26/94, 6/4/94, 6/10/94
 - b. general information articles - The Daily Times
2/26/94, 5/9/94, 5/26/94
 - c. feature articles - The Daily Times
6/13/94
 - d. calendar listings - The Daily Times 6/16/94
Knoxville New Sentinel 6/15/94,
6/16/94
 - e. display advertisement - The Daily Times
daily - June 6 through June 17
2. TV
 - network (ABC, CBS, NBC, Fox) - public service announcements
 - cable (public access 8) - public service announcements
3. Radio
WGAP - five different public service announcements recorded by Public Works Managers for Maryville and Alcoa, Landfill Manager, and Solid Waste Authority member- will broadcast each daily
4. Utility bill messages
City of Alcoa, City of Maryville, South Blount Utilities, Fort Loudon Utility Board
5. Schools
17,000 fliers distributed in three school systems (Blount County, City of Maryville and City of Alcoa)
6. Presentations to community groups
 - 2/10/94 Alcoa Kiwanis (50)
 - 2/11/94 Maryville High School Ecology Classes (60)
 - 3/18/94 St. Paul's Lutheran Church (50)
 - 3/29/94 Optimist Club of Maryville (30)
 - 4/5/94 Alcoa FCE (30)
 - 4/15/94 Maryville High School Biology Classes (100)
 - 4/17/94 New Providence Presbyterian Church (50)
 - 5/5/94 Maryville Rotary (50)
 - 6/16/94 Friend's Church Women's Group (?)
7. Banner on collection site
8. County employees
fliers to 250 employees located at the Courthouse
9. Church newsletters

Sample Letter

Dear Regional/Municipal Planning Commission,

As you know the _____ County Solid Waste Planning Board has recently completed the _____ County Regional Solid Waste Management Plan which meets the requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991. Due to the fact that the planning document may affect the future of a given area in the Region, the document is to be made available to the appropriate municipal and regional planning commissions.

The Solid Waste Plan is available for your review in the _____ County Executive's office and the _____ County Library, Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.. Any comments you may have on the Plan can be addressed to the _____ County Solid Waste Planning Board.

Thank you for your attention.

**POLICY REGARDING
PLAN APPROVAL FOR OUT-OF-REGION BANS, FLOW CONTROL, AND
PERMIT REVIEW**

**Division of Solid Waste Assistance
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation**

**April 15, 1994
615-532-0091**

When the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 was drafted and passed, preservation of Tennessee's natural resources for landfill capacity to be used by Tennessee citizens was of primary concern to the Governor and the General Assembly. With this in mind, they included a provision for out-of-region solid waste bans, a provision for regional flow control, and a provision for regional permit approval. Every effort was made to avoid any infirmity under the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States.

Courts have ruled that the commerce clause generally asserts that States may interfere with interstate commerce only when the Courts and/or Congress agree it is absolutely necessary in order to protect the health, welfare, and safety of state citizens. States must establish a clear and rational basis in order to justify statutes that arguably impact interstate commerce.

Since this issue is critically important to the Governor and the Commissioner, the Department intends to do all it can to steer regions toward compliance with the Act and a constitutionally defensible capacity preservation scheme. As the Department reviews out-of-region bans, flow control ordinances, and permit review schemes, we will look for adherence to the 1991 Act and most especially, a **justification or rationale tied to ten-year disposal needs for the region** outlined in the region's solid waste plan. This rationale for effectuating the regional plan is the linchpin of the 1991 Act's planning strategy. Establishing such a rationale will be a pivotal issue as Chapter XIII.* of the plan is reviewed by the Department.

In order to minimize the risk of exposing the 1991 Act to constitutional attack and in order to protect the interests of others who seek to benefit from options to preserve capacity in the Act, attempts in regional plans to impose out-region bans, flow control, or permit review which ignore or contradict the 1991 Act will be viewed with great scrutiny. Plans including schemes which clearly run counter to the 1991 Act will be rejected by the Department.

***See Chapter XIII. (Flow Control and Permit Application Review) of the Guidelines for Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan.**

Suggested language for out-of-county bans in solid waste plans:

To preserve available landfill capacity necessary to serve the _____ Solid Waste Planning Region, the _____ Solid Waste Planning Region elects to restrict the amount of solid waste that may be received from outside the region. Solid waste from outside the region may be received so long as planned capacity exists, but is hereby banned if and when there is no planned capacity remaining. The following formula shall be used to determine if planned capacity remains:

The remaining permitted capacity of the landfill, as determined by the Tennessee Division of Solid Waste Management, divided by the remaining years of this solid waste plan less the volume being received from the _____ Solid Waste Planning Region.*

Volume received in excess of the above is banned.

***This formula for volume based municipal solid waste bans is recommended by the Department's Office of General Counsel. Although this language is not required, the important consideration is to tie proposed bans to the region's ability to effectuate the plan, specifically the ten year disposal capability required in the plan. This language outlines a strategy for justifying a ban and tying it to capacity without naming specific figures that may become outdated.**



State of Tennessee

PUBLIC CHAPTER NO. 5

SENATE BILL NO. 1549

By Mr. Speaker Wilder, Leatherwood, Cooper, Cohen, Kyle, Ford, Crutchfield, McNally, O'Brien, Springer, Wallace, Burks

Substituted for: House Bill No. 1619

By Mr. Speaker Naifeh, Walley, Haley, Byrd, Chumney, Miller, Kisber, Phelan, Ridgeway, Rinks, Cole (Dyer), Jackson, Herron, McDaniel, Bittle, Hargrove, Rigsby, McMillan, Arriola, Joyce, Eckles, Curtiss, Lewis, Pinion, McDonald, Kerr, Bowers, Langster, Boyer

AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 68, Chapter 211 and Chapter 515 of the Public Acts of 1989, relative to solid waste disposal.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-211-701, is amended by deleting item (2) in its entirety and by substituting instead the following:

(2) Both the county legislative body and the governing body of the municipality in which the proposed landfill is located, if such new construction is located in an incorporated area; or

SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-211-705, is amended by deleting the section in its entirety.

SECTION 3. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-211-707(a), is amended by deleting the language ", except for those counties or municipalities to which the provisions of this part do not apply pursuant to Section 68-211-705(b)". Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-211-707(a), is further amended by deleting the language "to a review and consideration for approval" in the second sentence and by substituting instead the language "to issuance of a permit".

SECTION 4. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-211-708, is amended by deleting the section in its entirety.

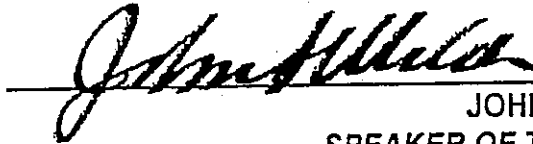
SECTION 5. Section 13 of Chapter 515 of the Public Acts of 1989 is amended by deleting the section in its entirety and by substituting instead the following:

This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

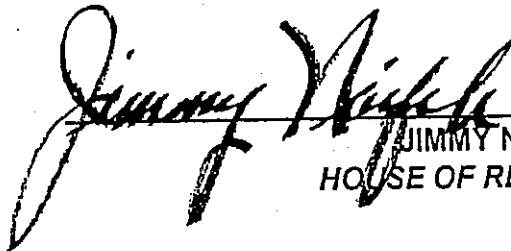
SECTION 6. The provisions of this act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it and shall apply to all permit applications pending on the effective date of this act and all permit applications filed on or after the effective date of this act.

SENATE BILL NO. 1549

PASSED: March 13, 1995



JOHN S. WILDER
SPEAKER OF THE SENATE



JIMMY NAIFEH, SPEAKER
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROVED this 15 day of March 1995



DON SUNDQUIST, GOVERNOR



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
Division of Solid Waste Assistance
401 Church Street, 14th Floor
Nashville, TN 37243-0455

July 20, 1995

Mr. Timothy Takacs, Chairman
Sumner County Regional Solid
Waste Planning Board
355 Belevedere Drive
Gallatin, TN 37066

Dear Mr. Takacs:

I want to commend you and your region on the preparation and submittal of the Sumner Regional Municipal Solid Waste Plan. I would like to let you know how our review process is progressing.

Division staff are diligently working to review the plan fully and relay our comments to you so that final approval will be forthcoming. Please be patient with this review process. We are being as thorough as possible to assure you and your region will have an effective evaluation tailored for your region.

Your regional plan has been through a preliminary review process by our plan evaluation committee. **In general, the plan has been very impressive and the preliminary review revealed no major problems that would require substantive structural changes.** However, it appears that the preliminary review has revealed at least one or more issues that must be resolved before granting final plan approval. Most of the issues raised are matters of clarifying or expanding existing information in the plan.

The second step in the review process is the more arduous inspection by the final review committee and preparing a final letter and chapter-by-chapter comments. However, this is being done in the order the plans were received. After your region has received the final letter and the chapter-by-chapter comments, the region has thirty (30) days to respond to the immediate attention review comments. When the immediate attention review comments are received, (again, this is in the order the comments were received) they will be reviewed for completeness. After this final review, a letter will be issued from Commissioner Dills, granting plan approval.

Mr. Takacs
Page 2
July 20, 1995

Due to the amount of time and effort in reviewing the plans, there has been some concern expressed regarding education grants. T.C.A 68-211-847 prohibits distribution of the grants prior to plan approval. However, we do stress that a \$10,000 base grant for education has been reserved for **every county** and the money will be available to you shortly after your regional plan has been approved. In addition, another round of competitive education grants will be available to those whose plan is not approved at present.

We appreciate your patience as the approval process moves forward and we trust that in the interim, you will continue to work toward the goals of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, including the 25% waste reduction goal and county-wide collection assurance by January 1, 1996. Should you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 615-532-0091.

Sincerely,



Paul Evan Davis
Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance

PED:dhm

cc: Thomas C. Marlin, Sumner County Executive
Phil Armour, Greater Nashville Development District

SWP File



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

401 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

July 7, 1995

Mr. Timothy L. Takacs, Chairman
Sumner County Regional Solid
Waste Planning Board
355 Belevedere Drive
Gallatin, TN 37066

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This letter is to notify you that we have not received the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Planning Board Region's annual progress report. In accordance with T.C.A. Section 68-211-871, annual reports are to be submitted to this Department beginning on March 1, 1994 and annually thereafter. Until an annual report is received by this office, the Region is in non-compliance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 and is subject to the sanctions listed in T.C.A. 68-211-816. However, this is not a formal warning letter, but rather a notice of tardiness in submitting your region's annual report.

Please find enclosed a copy of the Department's guidelines on solid waste regional plan's annual progress report. The report is divided into four categories of information: general information, resolution of any "annual report" issues identified in the region's ten year plan review comments, the recycling contact, and the region's ten year solid waste plan: progress, updates, changes. The information submitted in the annual report will be considered an update to the Region's ten year solid waste plan. Brief answers are intended. However, if necessary, include additional pages to complete the responses.

Should you have any questions, please contact Elizabeth Blackstone at 615-532-0091. Thank you for your assistance in this matter

Sincerely,

Paul Evan Davis
Director
Division of Solid Waste Assistance

enclosure

cc: Mr. Thomas C. Marlin, Sumner County Executive
Mr. Phil Armour, Greater Nashville Regional Council District

RECEIVED OCT 24 1994

FAMILY LAW PRACTICE
of
TIMOTHY L. TAKACS

October 20, 1994

Paul Evan Davis
Director, Division of Solid Waste Assistance
Department of Environment and Conservation
401 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

RE: Sumner County Planning Region

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your October 14 letter with respect to the sanctions. That is welcome news, and I am pleased to share it with other members of the Board and the citizens of Sumner County.

I am enclosing ten copies of Acknowledgements received from the appropriate officials in Sumner County, in an attempt to comply with your request to add Appendix E (transmittals/minutes from Sumner County Planning Commissions). As you can imagine, I am not in a position to require any of the planning commissions in Sumner County to review the plan approved by the County Commission last month. Still, however, our relations with the municipal governments have been good ones, and I expect that the planning commissions will look at the plan.

Very truly yours,



Timothy L. Takacs

TLT/t
Enclosures



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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Plan Evaluation Committee
FROM: Marsha Dubin *MD*
SUBJECT: SUMNER COUNTY SWP
DATE: October 25, 1994

Please include the attached acknowledgments in the Sumner County Regional Solid Waste Plan, which is to be reviewed November 10, 1994. The acknowledgments should be considered as Appendix E.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. Thanks again for your cooperation.

attachment

/md

Sumner County Planning Region

Solid Waste Management Plan

for
Board of County Commissioners
Sumner County, Tennessee

September 19, 1994

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Executive Summary

Description and Development of the Region

Tennessee's Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 requires that each county/region develop a ten-year solid waste management plan for submission to the State. The Sumner County Planning Region (SCPR) consisting of Sumner County only and its municipalities was formed to develop a regional solid waste management plan. The administrative board of the SCPR is comprised of seven members. Five are appointed by Sumner County and two by the municipalities within Sumner County.

Current and Proposed Solid Waste Management

It is estimated that in fiscal year 1993 the SCPR generated 95,735 tons of waste. The following table lists the methods used to manage that waste. Sumner County utilizes a mixed waste processing and incineration facility operated by the Resource Authority of Sumner County (RA). RA also operates a Class IV landfill (for demolition waste). Sumner County is currently sending excess waste out of the county for processing. As a result, the plan imposes an absolute ban on out-of-county waste entering the region for processing or final disposal.

Waste Generation and Management

Fiscal Year 1993

Total Waste Generation	Class I Disposal/ Incineration		Class IV Disposal		Recycled and Composite		Unmanaged Waste	
	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
95,735	64,885	67.78%	8000	8.36%	22,850	23.87%	0	0.00%

Source: County and Municipalities, July 1993; non-residential recycling survey, June 1993.

Collection, Transportation, and Disposal

The current waste management system varies. All municipalities provide door-to-door waste collection with the exception of Millersville, which does not provide any collection. Sumner County relies on private haulers to collect waste in the unincorporated areas.

Sumner County has disposal capacity for most of its waste after 1996.

Waste Reduction

The State requires that each county or region reduce its Class I or incineration waste disposal by 25% by January 1, 1996. The base for comparison, 1989 disposal estimates, is provided by the University of Tennessee. In addition, every county must provide for the collection of recyclable materials by that same date. Sumner County currently has a collection program. The following table shows that SCPR has exceeded the state-mandated goal.

Waste Reduction — 1993

Class I Disposal Annual Tons Per Capita		Waste Reduction Per Capita	
1989	1993	TPY	%
0.97	0.63	0.34	35%

Other programs which can count toward waste reduction are source reduction, composting, problem waste diversion/recycling, and other waste diversion to Class IV landfills. Source reduction is a management technique that will be encouraged through the SCPR education program. Yard waste composting was considered for the SCPR and determined to be too costly at this time. However, municipalities may consider small, very low-technology programs on a community level. RA has been doing a mixed waste compost pilot program that it anticipates to expand. Some problem wastes will be collected and diverted as required by the State and as discussed in a following section. Class IV disposal occurs in Sumner County and is operated by RA.

Problem Wastes

Each county is required to provide for the collection of certain problem wastes prior to January 1, 1995: waste tires, automotive fluids, and lead-acid batteries. Sumner County will provide this collection and management prior to the required date. In addition, Sumner County will participate in the State's household hazardous waste collection program; and the SCPR will evaluate the possibility for managing white goods. There are currently programs to manage litter in the county. These programs will continue.

Education

Some education programs currently exist within SCPR. Sumner County will offer more comprehensive information/education services to all residents. The State Highway Department Litter Grant Education funds will be incorporated into these efforts. The Region recognizes that continuing education is essential to implement a responsible and cooperative solid waste management plan and has given it a high priority.

Implementation and Budget

The following table sets forth the implementation schedule for all components of the SCPR solid waste management system. Some components in the schedule do not currently exist or will be expanded. The accompanying Map provides the location of this proposed system.

This plan represents a single-county system, and the SCPR will be responsible for elements of that system including a comprehensive education program, coordination of recycling efforts and marketing, and general overview of the region's implementation of this plan. Sumner County, moreover, will address the issues of solid waste, recyclables and problem waste collection.

Implementation Schedule

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998-2003
SCPR Education Program					
Problem Waste Collection					
Expand Mixed Waste Composting					

Solid Waste Management System Budget

REVENUE CATEGORY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
General Service Charges:										
Sale of Methane Gas							\$29,258.00	\$30,440.00	\$31,049.00	\$31,670.00
Sale of Electricity	\$26,500.00	\$27,030.00	\$27,571.00	\$28,122.00	\$28,684.00	\$29,258.00	\$29,843.00	\$30,440.00	\$31,049.00	\$31,670.00
Sale of Steam	\$502,400.00	\$512,448.00	\$522,697.00	\$533,151.00	\$543,814.00	\$554,690.00	\$565,784.00	\$577,100.00	\$588,642.00	\$600,415.00
Commercial/Industrial Waste Collection Charge	\$1,432,230.00	\$1,489,519.00	\$1,549,100.00	\$1,611,064.00	\$1,675,507.00	\$1,742,527.00	\$1,812,228.00	\$1,884,717.00	\$1,960,106.00	\$2,038,510.00
Residential Waste Collection Charge	\$673,950.00	\$700,550.00	\$728,988.00	\$758,147.00	\$788,473.00	\$820,012.00	\$852,812.00	\$886,925.00	\$922,402.00	\$959,298.00
Convenience Waste Center Collection Charge	N/A									
Transfer Waste Station Collection Charge	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$178,000.00	\$185,120.00	\$192,525.00	\$200,226.00	\$208,235.00	\$216,564.00	\$225,227.00	\$234,256.00
Tipping Fees (at any class landfill or incinerator)	\$3,133,008.00	\$3,195,668.00	\$3,017,668.00	\$3,078,021.00	\$3,139,582.00	\$3,202,373.00	\$3,266,421.00	\$3,331,749.00	\$3,398,384.00	\$3,466,332.00
Surcharge (+ Class I landfill tipping fee for State)	\$74,361.00	\$69,400.00	\$65,900.00	\$51,600.00	\$52,632.00	\$53,685.00	\$54,758.00	\$55,853.00	\$56,971.00	\$58,110.00
Surcharge (host agency)	N/A									
Surcharge (general)	N/A									
Solid Waste Disposal Fee (1)	\$4,095,376.00	\$4,097,684.00	\$4,658,271.00	\$4,335,434.00	\$4,422,142.00	\$4,510,585.00	\$4,600,797.00	\$4,692,813.00	\$4,786,669.00	\$4,882,402.00
Other Local Revenue:										
Sale of Recycled Materials	\$126,031.00	\$131,072.00	\$160,000.00	\$165,200.00	\$166,464.00	\$169,793.00	\$173,189.00	\$176,653.00	\$180,186.00	\$183,790.00
State Of Tennessee:										
Solid Waste Grants	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00	\$149,235.00
Sumner County Appropriations	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00
TOTAL REVENUE	\$10,533,131.00	\$10,693,006.00	\$11,377,430.00	\$11,213,094.00	\$11,479,038.00	\$11,752,384.00	\$12,033,302.00	\$12,322,049.00	\$12,618,871.00	\$12,924,018.00

EXPENDITURE	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sanitation Management	\$200,000.00	\$202,000.00	\$206,040.00	\$210,161.00	\$214,364.00	\$218,651.00	\$223,024.00	\$227,485.00	\$232,035.00	\$236,675.00
Sanitation Education/Information	\$15,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,600.00	\$31,212.00	\$31,836.00	\$32,473.00	\$33,122.00	\$33,785.00	\$34,461.00
Waste Collection:										
Waste Pickup	\$4,146,060.00	\$4,195,768.00	\$4,279,683.00	\$4,365,277.00	\$4,452,583.00	\$4,541,634.00	\$4,677,883.00	\$4,818,220.00	\$4,962,766.00	\$5,111,649.00
Convenience Centers	\$261,000.00	\$266,220.00	\$276,869.00	\$287,944.00	\$299,461.00	\$311,440.00	\$323,897.00	\$336,853.00	\$350,327.00	\$364,340.00
Transfer Stations	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$73,500.00	\$76,440.00	\$79,498.00	\$82,678.00	\$85,985.00	\$89,424.00	\$93,001.00	\$96,721.00
Problem Waste Centers	N/A									
Baling Centers	N/A									
Other Waste Collection	\$25,500.00	\$26,520.00	\$104,500.00	\$145,000.00	\$152,250.00	\$159,863.00	\$167,856.00	\$176,248.00	\$185,061.00	\$194,314.00
Waste Disposal/Management:										
Recycling Center	\$956,345.00	\$945,528.00	\$954,983.00	\$964,533.00	\$974,178.00	\$983,920.00	\$993,759.00	\$1,003,698.00	\$1,013,735.00	\$1,023,872.00
Compost Center	N/A									
Waste Incinerator	\$3,424,047.00	\$3,458,287.00	\$3,527,453.00	\$3,598,002.00	\$3,669,963.00	\$3,743,362.00	\$3,818,229.00	\$3,894,593.00	\$3,972,485.00	\$4,051,935.00
Class I Landfill Operation & Maintenance (2)	\$1,176,179.00	\$1,220,703.00	\$1,535,032.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Waste Disposal (Inert & out of Region) (3)	\$349,000.00	\$344,480.00	\$346,870.00	\$1,490,512.00	\$1,558,693.00	\$1,629,801.00	\$1,698,537.00	\$1,688,164.00	\$1,718,722.00	\$1,750,249.00
Class I Landfill Post-Closure Care Costs	\$0.00	\$8,500.00	\$42,500.00	\$44,625.00	\$46,856.00	\$49,199.00	\$51,659.00	\$54,242.00	\$56,954.00	\$59,802.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$10,533,131.00	\$10,693,006.00	\$11,377,430.00	\$11,213,094.00	\$11,479,038.00	\$11,752,384.00	\$12,033,302.00	\$12,322,049.00	\$12,618,871.00	\$12,924,018.00

- (1) Solid Waste disposal fee increase in 1996 to cover closure cost
- (2) In 1997 all landfills are closed and waste is carried out of region
- (3) Inflation numbers varied from 2% to 5% in different budget items

Description of the Region

General Description

The Sumner County Planning Region (SCPR) was formed by Sumner County and its respective municipalities. The cities of Goodlettsville and White House are located partially in Sumner County; however, they have chosen to be represented by counties outside the Sumner County Planning Region. The City of Millersville is located in Sumner and Robertson Counties; however, the City has chosen to be represented by Sumner County. The Region entities are presented in the following table with 1990 census population figure. The Sumner County population reflects only those persons represented by the Region as previously noted including 31 Robertson County residents living in and represented by the City of Millersville.

Table I-1
Sumner County Planning Region
1990 Population of County and Municipalities

Unincorporated	38330
Gallatin	18794
Hendersonville	32188
Millersville	2575
Mitchellville	198
Portland	5165
Westmoreland	1726
Total	98976

The Region comprises 529 square miles in north central Tennessee. The major physiographic features of this Region vary greatly. The outer rim of the Nashville Basin extends through northern Sumner County. The Cumberland River serves as a southern boundary for Sumner County. Lakes in the Region include Old Hickory Lake which is part of the Cumberland River in Sumner County.

More than half of the Region's population lives in urban areas, and much land is used for commercial purposes. Map 1 provides the political boundaries, major roads, and major waterways of the Region.

Rationale For Region Formation

The SCPR has evaluated waste reduction and disposal alternatives for Sumner County. These analyses are described in the following chapters to explain criteria evaluated and the decision process.

Institutional Structure

The Administrative Board of the Region is comprised of seven (7) members. A resolution to that affect was passed by the Sumner County Commission. The officers of the Board include a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary. A list of members, officers, and term of office; and the by-laws outlining Board powers and duties are provided in Appendix A.

The Board members are directly accountable to the Sumner County Executive and County Commission by whom they were appointed. As such they provide direct communication with these individuals regarding the activities of the Region. In addition, the Region issues written periodic activity reports to the Sumner County Executive and County Commissioners.

A regional advisory committee structure has been established which includes the following three self-standing groups:

- * Elected Officials Advisory Committee:
- * Technical Advisory Committee: and
- * Public Education Advisory Committee.

A description of the composition and purpose of each of the three committees is 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.

Demographics

As is indicated below, Sumner County should realize appreciable growth during the next ten years (1994 - 2003).

Absolute Change	% Change
1994-2003	1994-2003
17,173	15.5%

For the following reasons, it is believed that these projections may be slightly underestimated:

1. The anticipated impact of the northern loop of I-840 which, when completed (estimated 8-10 years), will increase immigration and economic activity in Sumner County.
2. The location of middle Tennessee (within one day's delivery time of 75% of major U.S. markets), and its transportation advantages should afford Sumner County increased economic development results in the coming years.
3. The regional dynamics noted above suggest that there will be an above average increase in economic activity throughout the Region in the next decade. If these assumptions are correct there will be a resultant increase in immigration, with obvious implications for the generation of solid waste.
4. According to UT, projected population for Sumner County in 1994 it is 105,983, in 1996 it is 107,806, and in 1998 it is 113,465.

Table I-2
Population Density
1993

Area in square miles 529	Population 1993 108,725	Average Density Popula- tion/Square Miles 206
-----------------------------	----------------------------	---

Urban/Rural Population Distribution -- 1990

Urban		Rural	
1990 Pop.	%	1990 Pop.	%
63,644	61.6%	39,637	38.4%

Population Distribution by Sex and Age -- 1990

Pop. Age Groups	Total	Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%
Totals	0	0		0	

**Population Distribution by Education -- Aged 25 and Over
1990**

Education Level	No.	%
Less than 9th Grade		
High School (1-4 Years)		
College (1-4 Years)		
Post Grad/Professional (>4)		
Totals		

Distribution of Housing by Type and Occupancy -- 1990

Type	Total Units
Single Family	
1 Detached	
1 Attached	
Multi-Family	
2-4	
5-9	
10+	
Mobile Home/Trailer	
Total Units	
Total Occupied Units	0

Economic Activity

Sumner County is very diverse economically. It should survive as the national economy ebbs and flows, and has every possibility of performing as well as the nation.

The following tables provide general information about the economic activity in Sumner County. Tables I-3 through I-5 provide general economic and employment data for the county. Tables I-6 through I-8 provide waste generation and management information for commercial, industrial and institutional establishments. Tables I-9 and I-10 provide revenue generation data.

**Table I-3
Base Economic Data—1991**

Population 1991	MSA County	Total Employment	Total Earn- ings (\$ x Million)	Per Capita Income (\$)	Population Below Pover- ty Line
103281	T	51458	556.5	13497	9.10%

**Table I-4
Non-Agricultural Employment—1990**

County	Manufacture	Construct	Trade	Finance	Service	Government	Trans/Utility	Total
Sumner	12,855	3,840	11,333	3,235	14,336	1,848	3,347	50,794
%	25.31%	7.56%	22.31%	6.37%	28.22%	3.64%	6.59%	100.00%

Table I-5
Agricultural Employment
1990

Employment
920

Table I-6
Commercial and Industrial Waste Generation
From Survey Responses
1992

Company	1992 Disposed Tons	1992 Recycling Tons	1992 Total Generation
American Tire Company		3	3
Chipman & McMurray		4	4
City Square Commercial Center		78.42	78.42
Dr. W. Logan McCord		0.01	0.01
Hendersonville Hospital		4.56	4.56
M.G.M. Industries		147.5	147.5
American Legion		13	13
Arby's		39	39
Bendix-Jidosha Kiki		186.94	186.94
Counseling & Human Development Center		0.69	0.69
Durham Building Supply		9.6	9.6
First Tennessee Bank		0.2	0.2
First United Methodist Church		0.1	0.1
Fred's		36.4	36.4
Gallatin YMCA		0.1	0.1
General Tire Service		7.28	7.28
HATS, Inc.		142.5	142.5
Hoeganaes		16767.8	16767.8
K-Mart		48.15	48.15
Lowe's		54	54
Martin Company		2.48	2.48
News Examiner		2720	2720
Piccadilly Corner		12.5	12.5
Quality Printing		0.13	0.13

Rail Petroleum		4.88	4.88
Servpro of Sumner County		0.48	0.48
South Central Bell		5.13	5.13
Sumner County Health Department		0.38	0.38
Volunteer State Community College		33.22	33.22
City of Portland		0.22	0.22
Highland Manor Nursing Home		0.17	0.17
Piggly Wiggly—Portland		96	96
True Value Hardware—Portland		0.78	0.78
Sumner County Vocational Education		10.65	10.65
Sunbeam Outdoor Products		1055.1	1055.1
United Structures of America, Inc.		924.6	924.6
Western Plastics		39.26	39.26
26 Confidential Surveys		29681.57	29681.57
SUBTOTAL		52130.8	52130.8
Recycled prior to 1985 or Part/Manufacturing Process		31781.3	
TOTAL		20349.5	

Table I-7
Institutional Housing Waste Generation
Facilities with 100+ Persons

Number of Institutions	Number of Residents	Estimated TPY Waste
1	205	N/A

Table I-8
Health Care Facility Waste Generation
Facilities With 50+ Beds

Number of Facilities	Number of Beds	On-Site/Off Site	Type Treatment	Estimated TPY Waste Generated
6	807	Off	Contracted	N/A

Table I-9
Local Revenue Sources—1990

Property Tax	Local Sales Tax	Wheel Tax	Local Waste Collection Fee	User Fee/Tip-ping Fee	Other
X	X	X		X	

Table I-10
Tax Revenue Data
Fiscal Year 1993

Total As-sessed Prop-erty Value (\$ x Million)	Total Prop-erty Tax Reve-nue (\$ x Million)	Total Sales Subject to Sales Tax (\$ x Million)	Sales Tax Revenue (\$x Million)	Number Reg-istered Vehicles	Total Wheel Tax Revenue (\$ x Million)
960.8	30.3	273.3	6.1	88,500	4.1

Current and Proposed Solid Waste Management

Waste Stream Generation

The Sumner County 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 95,735 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

Total Waste Generation	Class I Disposal/Incineration		Class IV Disposal		Recycled and Composted		Unmanaged Waste	
	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
95,735	64,885	67.78%	8,000	8.36%	22,850	23.87%	0	0%

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 except Millersville which does not provide any public service. Sumner County does not provide public service. Table II-2 summarizes this information and indicates the disposal destination of the waste. Table II-3 summarizes the separate waste collection furnished 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 maintain a convenience center at a minimum for solid waste collection. Although three entities do not provide a public waste collection and transportation system, these areas are serviced by private haulers. This is further evaluated in Chapter 5.

Table II-2
Public Residential Waste
Collection and Disposal

County/City	Collection			Disposal Facility	
	None	Door-to-Door (Service/wk.)	Convenience Centers (No. Sites)	1	2
Sumner County	•				
Gallatin		1		•	•
Hendersonville		2		•	
Millersville	•				
Mitchellville		1		•	•
Portland		1		•	
Westmoreland		1		•	

Disposal Facilities:

1. RASCO Incinerator
2. RASCO Demolition Landfill

Table II-3
Public Service Separate Collection

County/City	Yard Waste						Rubbish/Bulky Items				Recyclables	
	1/wk	2/wk	By requ est	Spr ng/F all	Fall/ wkly	Fall/ by requ	By requ est	Ann- ual	Bi- annl	Drop -off	Curb- side	Drop- off
Sumner County												•
Gallatin	•				•							•
Hendersonville												•
Millersville												
Mitchellville				•	•							
Portland			•				•					
Westmoreland								•				

Source: Survey of local governments, April 1993.

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.

There are several recycling programs within Sumner County. These programs vary from small drop-off programs to a mechanized/manual mixed waste separation process. Table II-3 summarizes these programs, which are discussed below. Recycling collection sites and processing centers are illustrated on Map 2.

The Resource Authority in Sumner County operates a mixed waste processing facility. Waste is delivered to the facility to be separated for recycling or refuse-derived fuel (RDF) processing and incineration. The waste is dumped onto a tipping floor and then pushed onto a conveyer belt where ferrous metals and compostable materials are mechanically extracted and glass, plastic, aluminum and corrugated cardboard are manually removed. A horizontal baler, 3 glass crushers, and 2 plastic perforators are used to process these materials for market. A total of 3,576,125 pounds (1,788 tons) of recyclable materials were extracted and marketed in 1992.

Material	Pounds	Materials	Pounds
Bi-Metal Cans	625,200	Newsprint	400,220
Aluminum Cans	151,440	Plastic-HDPE	29,940
Batteries	3,500	Plastic-Mixed	64,420
Corrugated	878,375	Plastic-PET	107,520
Glass	853,850	Scrap Aluminum	22,700
Mixed Metal	285,280	White Goods	153,680

Drop-off centers are furnished at various county schools by the Resource Authority in Sumner County. These centers accept aluminum, HDPE and PET plastic, newspaper, cardboard, and food cans. Materials are collected by the Authority and taken to its processing facility. These programs are an educational resource that will teach the younger residents of the county about responsible solid waste management. These programs began April 1993 as 3-4 pilot programs to determine materials to be accepted, participation, and general acceptance. The county-wide program is anticipated for the 1993-94 school year.

City of Gallatin—A drop-off center is provided by the Resource Authority in Sumner County at the Kroger's supermarket. This center accepts glass, aluminum, HDPE and PET plastic, cardboard, newspaper, and food cans. Materials are collected by the Authority and taken to its processing facility.

City of Hendersonville—A drop-off center is sponsored by the Beautiful Hendersonville at 260 East Main Street behind the shopping center. The center is attended and open Tuesday-Friday from 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM and Saturdays from 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM. Waste Management, Inc. provides the bins and marketing. Revenues are returned to the program. This program began in April 1989. In 1992, an estimated 700 tons were recycled.

This center accepts aluminum and bi-metal cans, aluminum siding, non-ferrous metals, catalytic converters, lead-acid batteries, and household batteries (the latter should include a donation for processing costs); clear glass; PET and HDPE plastic, and newspaper, cardboard, gray board, brown paper bags, junk mail (no envelopes or self-stick notes), computer, ledger and high-grade office paper. Phone books and real estate MLS sheets are accepted 3-4 times a year.

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-6 in Chapter 1; this includes some of these programs but not all of them.

Private For-Profit Recycling—Four private buy-back businesses operate in Sumner County: Volunteer Recycling in Portland which purchases scrap metal, paper, and batteries; Goolsy & Sons in Gallatin which purchases scrap metal, batteries, radiators, and aluminum cans; Golden Goat in Gallatin and Hendersonville which accepts aluminum cans; and R & S Metals in Westmoreland which purchases scrap metal, batteries, and radiators.

Evaluation of Existing Programs

Source reduction programs in 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. The future may 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.

Sumner County has a recyclable materials collection site.

Waste Processing, Composting, and Waste-to-Energy/Incineration Systems

The Region's operating and planned composting facilities in the Region are listed in Table II-4. Currently there is a small mixed waste composting program at the RASCO ash monofill that will be expanded in the future. Table II-5 lists the operating and planned incineration/waste-to-energy facilities in the Region. The RASCO facility incinerates waste for energy; there are no current plans for expansion. A description of these facilities follows the tables.

**Table II-4
Composting Facilities
Operating and Planned**

Facility Location	Tons of Waste Processed Annually	Composted Materials		
		Yard Waste	Sewage Sludge	Solid Waste
at RA Ash Monofill	1,750			1,750

Table II-5
Incinerators/Waste-to-Energy Facilities
Operating and Planned

Operating:

Facility Location	Design Capacity (Tons Per Year)	Effective Capacity (Tons Per Year)	Current Use TPY	Anticipated Operating Life (Years)
RASCO Facility, Gallatin, TN.	73,000	61,000	61,000	20

Planned:

Facility Location	Design Capacity (Tons Per Year)	Effective Capacity (Tons Per Year)	Current Use TPY	Anticipated Operating Life (Years)
N/A	0	0	0	0

Resource Authority in Sumner County Facility

Resource Authority in Sumner County Facility actually falls into each of the section categories. It accepts mixed waste, some of which is processed into refuse-derived fuel (RDF) to be burned. Compostable materials can be diverted and have been for a pilot composting program which is expected to be expanded to manage 16-20 % of the waste stream in the future. Other materials are extracted for recycling s has been discussed in a previous section of this chapter. The contact person at this facility is Bob Brown, General Manager, Resource Authority in Sumner County, 625 Rappahannock Wire Road, Gallatin, Tennessee 37066, telephone (615) 452-1114.

The municipal solid waste (MSW) incinerator began operation in December 1981 and was permitted June 7, 1983 and is permitted under permit number SWM-83-102-0191 and APC-031-8181. The APC permit limits emissions of particulate matter to 0.08 grains/dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) corrected to 12% carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide to 15.5 pounds per hour. Multi-clones and electrostatic precipitators are utilized for air pollution control. Video equipment is used to monitor emissions.

In 1992, the facility accepted a total of 64,402 tons which were weighed on facility truck scales. The service area of the facility is all of Sumner County. This service area encompasses approximately 103,000 people including 36,900 households. An estimated 45% of the accepted waste is residential. A tipping fee of \$44 per ton is charged to individuals and private companies; public entities are charged \$40-41.

Prior to processing the waste into RDF, the waste goes through a centralized processing facility to remove recyclables. The RDF is incinerated in water-wall rotary combusters. An estimated 828,000 kilowatts per year are generated as well as 290,149,200 pounds of steam. This energy is sold to R.R. Donnelly, Rappahannock Wire, and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Design capacity of the incinerator is 200 tons per day or 73,000 tons per year. The actual throughput at the incinerator during 1992 was 167 tons per day or 60,858 tons per year. The facility does not accept any hazardous or medical waste. The anticipated operating life of the facility is 20 years. Residual fly and bottom ash are disposed in the Authority's ash monofill which is described in a following section. An estimated 200 cubic yards per

day or 73,000 cubic yards per year of ash is generated. This ash is tested for toxicity and is classified as nonhazardous waste.

The capital cost was \$11,400,300 for the waste-to-energy facility and \$4,900,000 for the recycling facility. The annual operating and maintenance cost was \$2,151,000 in fiscal year 1990, \$2,095,000 in fiscal year 1991, and \$2,698,000 in fiscal year 1992. The average net cost per ton to process waste at the facility in fiscal year 1991 was \$35.48 or \$60.76 including debt service. There are no plans to expand this facility other than implementing a composting program.

RASCO Ash Recycling

The Resource Authority in Sumner County operates this program to complement the previous facility. This operation began in April 1992 and is permitted by permit number SWP-83-102-1053. Until the spring of 1993, this program focused on the mining of the ash monofill for the recovery of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. In this year of operation, 4,312,020 pounds of metals were recovered and recycled. The bulk of these metals was deposited in the monofill prior to the startup of the Authority's mixed waste processing facility (MWPF). Since the MWPF began recovering metals prior to combustion, there are insufficient metals in the ash stream to justify full-scale metals recovery from the ash.

In 1993 the Authority began to use this facility to prepare ash for reuse. In February of 1993, the Authority entered into an agreement to sell cleaned and processed ash to a local asphalt paving manufacturer. In April 1993, the Tennessee Department of Environmental and Conservation granted approval to use this material on a pilot basis. The first batch of ash was reused in May 1993; and in June 1993, the State granted final permit modification approval for ash reuse. This is believed to be the first commercial reuse of mixed waste combustion ash in the United States.

The contact person at this facility is Bob Brown, General Manager, Resource Authority in Sumner County, 625 Rappahannock Wire Road, Gallatin, Tennessee 37066, telephone (615) 452-1114.

RASCO Compost Operations

The Authority's mixed waste processing facility (MWPF) mechanically separates a compostable side-stream. This stream may be either reintroduced into the burn stream or routed to a compost shredder prior to a composting operation.

In 1992, the Authority contracted to have a pilot batch of this material composted. This was a very successful experiment producing a high-grade and attractive product. The Authority received a permit modification at its ash monofill site for a 10 tons per day windrow composting operation in July 1993. This material is currently being turned with front-end loaders until market viability is established. At this point, the Authority plans to purchase a windrow turner and expand to the full 25 tons per day which can be separated at the MWPF.

The contact person at this facility is Bob Brown, General Manager, Resource Authority in Sumner County, 625 Rappahannock Wire Road, Gallatin, Tennessee 37066, telephone (615) 452-1114.

RASCO Compost Facility

The Resource Authority in Sumner County received permit number SWP-83-102-1070 to operate a yard waste composting program. It was not the intent of the Authority to compost yard waste exclusively and this permit has not been utilized.

Robert Lee Poole Tire Processing

This operation was permitted by permit number SWP-83-102-1108 August 10, 1992 for tire sorting and slicing. The facility is located at 502 West Market Street in Portland, and the operator is Robert Lee Poole (phone 325-9058). He collects used tires from tire stores and sorts them at his facility building for potentially resalable tires. The remaining tires are split and landfilled at the Bordeaux Landfill in Nashville. An estimated 1.5-2 tons per day are handled at this facility.

Brown's Warehouse Tires, Inc.

This operation was permitted by permit number SWP-83-102-1112 September 22, 1992 for tire sorting and shredding for landfilling or for fuel at a cement company. The facility is located at 803 South Water Street in Gallatin. The operator is Willie Brown III (phone 451-0214). He collects used tires from tire stores and sorts them at his facility building for potentially resalable tires. The remaining tires are shredded and disposed at the RASCO Class IV landfill. The company is negotiating with cement companies to purchase the shredded waste tires for tire-derived fuel (TDF).

DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Class II Disposal Facilities

The State definition of this type facility is a landfill that receives waste 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. There is only one Class II facility in the Region: the RASCO Ash Monofill, described below.

Resource Authority in Sumner County Ash Monofill

This Class II facility is owned and operated by the Resource Authority in Sumner County (RASCO). Five (5) acres were permitted for this facility on March 03, 1988 by permit number IDL 83-102-0071. The facility is located two miles east of State Route 109 on Odom's Bend Road, and is approximately two miles southwest of the waste-to-energy plant.

The contact person for this facility is Ernie Dillard, Manager. RASCO, 625 Rappahannock Wire Road, Gallatin, Tennessee 37066, telephone (615) 888-2249.

The Facility is open as needed and is utilized exclusively by the Resource Authority in Sumner County for its waste-to-energy facility fly and bottom ash. An estimated 200 cubic yards per day (7 days/week) or 73,000 cubic yards per year are delivered to the facility in 30 cubic yard roll-off containers. The ash is weighed prior to disposal and in 1992 averaged 68 tons per day or 24,82 tons per year. However, it is not possible to determine the true weight of this ash as it is submerged in water by the quench process at the waste-to-energy facility.

The capital cost of this facility was \$2,000,000. The monofill features both clay and synthetic liners as well as leachate collection. The annual operating costs for fiscal year 1991 were \$75,000. A track loader is used at the facility. It is anticipated that this facility will continue operation indefinitely and will comply with all State and federal regulations. According to the RASCO General Manager, the remaining capacity allows for an additional 3-6 years of use. However, markets are being found for cleaned and processed ash, and it is anticipated less and less of the ash will be disposed.

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: the RASCO Debris Landfill which is described below.

Resource Authority in Sumner County Debris Landfill

This Class IV facility is owned and operated by the Resource Authority in Sumner County (RASCO). It is located northeast of the Oak Grove community on the east side of Blackie Bandy Road 1/2 mile north of Tennessee Route 52. Seventy (70) acres were permitted for this facility on July 1, 1991 by permit numbered DML 83-102-0030. The contact person for this facility is Ernie Dillard, Manager, RASCO, 625 Rappahannock Wire Road, Gallatin, Tennessee, telephone (615) 888-2249.

The facility is open Monday -Friday 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. and is primarily used by Sumner County residents, business, and haulers. An estimated 89 cubic yards per day (5 days/week) or 23,200 cubic yards per year are delivered to the facility in 1992. There are not truck scales at this facility to weigh the waste. Utilizing the State's formula of 4 cubic yards equals a ton, it is calculated that 22 tons per day or 5,800 tons per year are accepted. Much of the waste delivered to this facility, however, is bulky, heavy waste that would weigh substantially more than what is estimated using the State's formula. The true weight of this waste will only be determined if scales are installed. Approximately 85% of this waste is commercial/industrial while 15% of this debris-type waste is from residential sources.

The capital cost of this facility was \$298,000. The annual operating costs for fiscal year 1991 were \$75,999. The estimated average cost per ton for disposal is \$14.15. A tipping fee of \$7 per cubic yard is charged for regular waste or \$10 per cubic yard for shredded or split tires. It is anticipated that this facility will continue operation indefinitely and will comply with all State and federal regulations. According to the RASCO General Manager, the remaining capacity allows for additional 20 years of use. However, an additional 135 acres of adjacent property was purchased for possible expansion of the facility.

Class I Disposal Facilities

The State defines 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-6 summarizes the quantities of waste disposed at Class I disposal facilities and the RASCO incinerator. Table II-7 breaks down the types of wastes disposed at these facilities by generator in 1991. Table II-8 lists the materials disposed at these facilities that could be diverted for other disposal or recycling. This includes all of the facilities in the Region.

Table II-6
Quantity of Solid Wasted Disposed
at Class I Disposal Facilities and Incinerators

Tons Disposed	Population 1992	Per Capita (TPY)
64,885	106,886	0.61

Table II-7
Origin of Solid Waste Disposed
at Class I Disposal Facilities and Incinerators
Tons per Year - 1991

Residential	Institutional/ Commercial	Non- Hazardous Industrial	Special	Other	Total
31,885	13,043	13,043	0	0	57,971

Table II-8
Solid Waste Disposed
at Class I Disposal Facilities and Incinerators
Which Could Be Diverted
Tons Per Year—1991

Yard Waste	Sewage Sludge	Construction/ Demolition	Tires	White Goods	Total
Unknown	0	0	6	0	6

Costs of the Current System

Table II-9 summarizes the regional solid waste management costs by the State's accounting codes. These figures were gathered from each municipality and the county from their solid waste special revenue accounts. State law requires that any local government furnishing 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.

Table II-9
Total Solid Waste Management Cost by Line Item

Expenditure Category	Annual Cost	Expenditure Category	Annual Cost
<u>Collection</u>		<u>Landfill</u>	
Salaries	\$309,670.88	Salaries	\$0.00
Taxes & Fringe Benefits	\$141,818.58	Taxes & Fringe Benefits	\$0.00
Vehicle & Eqpt. Maint.	\$123,880.97	Vehicle & Eqpt. Maint.	\$0.00
Supplies & Uniforms	\$14,325.90	Supplies & Uniforms	\$0.00
Insurance	\$19,137.82	Debt Service	\$100,000.00
Capital Outlay	\$9,843.12	Travel/License	\$0.00
Tipping Fee	\$936,757.78	Tipping Fee	\$0.00
Deficiency Payment	\$1,148,359.60	Engineering Fees	\$0.00
Contract Hauler	\$1,094,286.00	Misc. (Deficiency Payment)	\$271,343.85
Miscellaneous	\$10,905.41	Site Development	\$0.00
Total Collection Expenditures	\$3,808,986.06	Total Landfill Expenditures	\$371,343.85
		Total Solid Waste Expenditures	\$4,180,329.91

Revenues

Regional solid waste management revenues are given in Table II-10. As with the costs, this information was gathered from the county. The table provides the sources of revenue, type of unit charged, e.g. households, tons...fee charged per unit, annual revenue, and percent of revenue allocated for solid waste management. In the case of the user fee, the fee per unit reflects average cost per unit per month for residential and commercial customers.

Table II-10
Resource Authority Revenue
Waste-to-Energy Facility

Revenue Category	Type Unit	No. of Units	Fee Per Unit	Annual Revenue
General Service Charge				
User Fee	Res. & Comm.			
Tipping Fees	Tons	64,885	\$43.00	\$2,980,520.30
Surcharge (Class I landfill)				\$0.00
Sale of Recyclable				\$116,031.70
Sale of steam and power				\$528,848.67
Tax Base & Deficiency Payment				\$1,283,735.29
Grants				\$320,000.04
Commercial Fee or Spec. Assmnt.				\$0.00
Total Solid Waste Revenue				\$5,229,136.00

Sumner County Revenue

Revenue Category	Type Unit	No. of Units	Fee Per Unit	Annual Revenue
General Service Charge				
User Fee	Res. & Comm.	10,517	\$13.35/mo.	\$1,684,150.00
Tipping Fees				\$2,480,520.30
Surcharge (Class I landfill)				\$0.00
Sale of Recyclable				\$116,031.70
Sale of steam and power				\$528,848.67
Tax Base & Deficiency Payment				\$3,544,963.39
Grants				\$376,562.80
Commercial Fee or Spec. Assmnt.				\$1,416.00
Total Solid Waste Revenue				\$8,732,492.86

Public Information and Education Programs

Sumner County in cooperation with the Resource Authority in Sumner County has developed literature, a video, and school curriculum to teach residents about solid waste management. The county may have newspapers and radio stations to furnish audiences with solid waste information. Sumner County has 34 schools, none of which has a recycling curriculum. Chapter 9 discusses the adequacy of existing programs and proposed programs.

Problem Wastes

There are several types of problem wastes that every county is required to address. These wastes include tires, automotive fluids, and lead-acid batteries. State law requires that every county furnish 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.

Currently, Sumner County collects tires at the Class IV facility and at the mixed waste processing facility. A collection center for waste oil and diverts lead-acid batteries for recycling is located at the Resource Authority in Sumner County Facility.

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

System Map for Base Year (1993)

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

Strengths and Weaknesses of Existing System

The existing system is adequately independent. As elsewhere in Tennessee and the country, changing regulations have changed local governments' perspective on solid waste management. Each Region must reexamine the increased responsibility made necessary by government regulations and constantly reevaluate their programs. Problem Waste Management has been mandated and programs must be developed; and waste reduction has been mandated. Although the Region has addressed some of these concerns in its existing systems, the proposed system will more fully address them.

Table II-11
Planned Expansion and New Facilities
Expected to Operate for 10 Years of More

Name	Expansion	New	Location	Date Ca- pacity Available	Permitted Acres Proposed	Design Rate of Waste Ac- cepted (TPY)	Further Potential Expansion
RASCO Compost Operations	X		RASCO Ash Monofill	07/93	N/A	3,650	Yes

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 that includes new or expanded services, business and industries will also increase the total solid waste generation any may increase the per capita generation.

Projected per capita waste generation is given in Table III-1. 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. These population projections may be found 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

Total Annual Waste Generated	Projected Population 1992	Annual Per Capita Gen- eration Tons/Person/Year
95,735	102,429	0.93

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

Year	Tons/Year
1994	98,564
1995	100,260
1996	101,984
1997	103,738
1998	105,522
1999	107,337
2000	109,162
2001	110,712
2002	112,273
2003	113,856

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

Year	Tons/Year
1994	101,628
1995	104,880
1996	108,236
1997	111,700
1998	115,274
1999	118,963
2000	122,770
2001	126,698
2002	130,752
2003	134,937

Solid Waste Management Requirements

The figures for waste that will have to be managed by the Region are given in Table III-3. The total waste stream is estimated to be 101,000 tons in 1994, increasing to 134,000 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. Substantial waste reduction is already occurring in the Region due to the resource recovery facility and the Class IV landfill.

Estimated waste that will require Class I disposal for the ten (10) year period is listed in Table III-4. 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. Sumner County is currently reducing its waste stream substantially. These factors were considered in determining the estimated waste reduction percentages which are noted in Table III-4. It is estimated that 86,000 tons will require Class I disposal in 1994. This quantity is estimated to increase to 74,000 by the year 2003.

Table III-4
Projected Solid Waste Requiring Disposal
at Class I Disposal Facilities or Incinerators
Waste Generation Adjusted for Population, Economic Growth, and Waste Reduction
Tons Per Year
Sumner County

Year	Tons Per Year
1994	66,058
1995	60,830
1996	61,695
1997	63,669
1998	65,706
1999	65,429
2000	67,523
2001	69,684
2002	71,914
2003	74,215

Note: The waste reductions were calculated as follows:
 Sumner County: 1994 (5%); 1995 (42%); 1996-1998 (43%); 1999-2003 (45%)

Preliminary System Design

The Region will develop an integrated solid waste management system consisting of source reduction, re-cycling, composting, at least on Class IV landfill, problem waste diversion, a waste-to-energy facility (incineration). How the region proposes to manage all material by 1996 is set forth in Table III-5.

**Table III-5
Proposed Management
of Total Regional Waste Stream by January 1, 1996**

Source Reduction	Recycling	Composting	Diversion to Class IV	Class I/Incineration
unknown	18.5%	2.7%	7.5%	48.7%

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.

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.

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. This estimate was based upon available information from the Class I landfill records. These figures include waste exported out of county and excluded imported waste to the county waste managed facilities other than Class I landfills/incinerators, and unmanaged waste. When information was not available, the UT staff utilized default information in a statistical regression analysis. Although this may have been the best information available at that time, improved management in the counties including scales at the landfills have provided better records in many cases. The State will recognize other baseline data if a county can show that it has better data than provided by the 1989 study.

The estimated base year disposal for Sumner County is given in Table IV-1 below. This is the total quantity of waste which must be reduced per capital by December 31, 1995.

Table IV-1
Base Year Waste Disposal

County	Base Year	Base Year Population	Base Year Waste Disposal (Tons)	
			Total	Per Capita
Sumner County	1989	105150	101650	0.97

Waste Reduction Target for December 31, 1995

Table IV-1 shows the baseline per capita waste disposal that must be reduced by December 31, 1995. A 25% reduction of this waste represents 0.24 annual tons per capita. The estimated total waste reduction in 1995 must be at least 25,873 tons (0.24×1995 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 35% waste reduction in fiscal year 1993.

Table IV-2
Waste Reduction
1989 and 1993

Class I, Incineration & Unmanaged Waste Disposal Annual Tons Per Capita		Waste Reduction Per Capita	
1989	1993	TPY	%
0.97	0.63	0.34	35%

Methods for Meeting the Waste Reduction Target

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 the 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 market 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);
- Unmarked compost;
- Unmarked recyclables (other than problem wastes 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 Sumner County Planning Region is committed to reducing its 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 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 SCPR 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 adopt office policies to reduce the volume of waste generated in their offices. These policies may include copying on both sides of the 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 Sumner County.

The nonresidential sectors will be encouraged to begin or expand existing recycling programs and to participate in the public programs where appropriate. A nonresidential 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.

Composting

Mixed waste composting is now taking place at the RASCO facility in Gallatin. This program will be expanded in the future as noted in Chapter 7.

Diversion

An estimated 8,000 tons of waste is currently diverted to a Class IV facility, the RASCO Debris Landfill for the use of Sumner County.

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 purchases of equipment to process waste wood. It is not anticipated at this time that the Region will provide this service. However, if the county develops 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.

The county will also consider the imposition of a volume-based waste fee. This could entail the development of a county-authorized garbage bag or sticker program. 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.

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 nonresidential 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

Residential		Commercial		Institutional		Industrial		Total
%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	
10%	3881	20%	7761	10%	3881	60%	23284	38806

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
Sumner County

Year	Tons
1994	35570
1995	38806
1996	46541
1997	48031
1998	4968
1999	53533
2000	55246
2001	57014
2002	58839
2003	60721

Implementation Schedule, Budget, and Progress Reports

The waste reduction strategies schedule and budget are addressed in Chapter 6—Recycling and Chapter 7—Public Information and Education.

The annual progress reports will be the responsibility of the county. These reports must be filed with a regional coordinator to be submitted to the State each year. The county will maintain waste reduction records by tracking sales of recyclable/reuseable materials and maintaining records of diverted wastes; the county will also be responsible for maintaining records of wastes disposed in Class I facilities.

Waste Collection and Transportation

Current Collection and Transportation System

The current collection and transportation system was discussed in Chapter 2.

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 the area is within service areas for collection. The collection service areas in Sumner County are shown on Map 4. The number of households that are located in collection service areas as well as the number that are estimated to be actually subscribing for service are given in Table V-1. The collection services by service area, provider, households served, and county of disposal destination are listed in Table V-2. Map 5 shows the existing and proposed waste collection and transportation facilities as well as the existing movement of waste in the Region.

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

County	Total	Households in Service Area		Households Subscribing	
		#	%	#	%
Sumner	35,346	35,346	100%	28,144	79.62%

Table V-2
Collection Services
by Service Area and Provider

Service Area/Provider	Households Served	Non-Households Served	Disposal Destination	
			In-County	Other
Sumner County				
Public Collection				
Gallatin, City of	7028	300	X	
Hendersonville, City of	11441	0	X	
Millersville, City of	0	0		
Mitchellville, Town of	74	7	X	
Portland, Town of	2400	11	X	

Westmoreland, Town of	850	70	X	
Subtotal	21793	388		
Private Collection				
BFI of Tennessee	60	190	X	
Billy Stark	300	10	X	
CH Garbage Disposal	145	0	X	
Carl Ellis	175	0	X	
Chris Mooneyhan	175	0	X	
Commercial Disposal Services	0	25	X	
Crescent Manufacturing	0	1	X	
Dean Parker	40	0	X	
Edgar Brewer	175	0	X	
Ellis Garbage Disposal	200	0	X	
Fleetwood Homes	0	2	X	
Harper's Disposal	175	0	X	
Hudson's Disposal Service	18	2	X	
Issac Williams	300	0	X	
Jack Bell	300	0	X	
James Workings	130	0	X	
JC Disposal	43	1	X	
Jones Disposal	300	0	X	
Kelvin Williams	175	0	X	
Landlaw	0	1	X	
Laws Trash Disposal	225	0	X	
Levy Industrial Contractors	0	1		Rutherford
Macon Trash Disposal	610	0	X	
Monron Bragg Disposal	50	4	X	
Moses Palmer Disposal	5	1	X	
Ray Ellis	130	0	X	
Ronnie Simmons	60	0	X	
Roy E. Conquest	1100	0	X	
S&S Enterprises	0	2	X	
Sammy Parker Disposal	10	0	X	
Steven Williams	300	0	X	
Stones Disposal	170	0	X	
Thomas Trash	160	0	X	
Tomlin Disposal	140	0	X	
Waste Control Services	70	20	X	
County Total	21863	408		

Meeting the Collection Needs

Although all areas without public collection have adequate private collection, this must be monitored by Sumner County to ensure that adequate collection continues. If service should drop to less than 90% coverage, the county will have to offer other service.

The State of Tennessee requires that a county furnish 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 the 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, eight (180) square miles. These convenience center regulations are proposed and expected to be approved "as is" this fall.

The minimum number of centers by population is determined 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 that might be required for Sumner County determined by the population of areas not served by the public sector.

1990 Relevant Population	Determination Factor	Centers Required
40905	12000	3

At this time Sumner County does not intend to provide public waste collection. The county will continue, however, to monitor collection service areas to ensure that county residents are furnished adequate collection service.

Recycling

Regional Needs for Recycling System

The Sumner County Planning Region (SCPR) has several public recycling programs currently operating. In addition, there are several commercial, institutional, and industrial entities that have implemented some recycling. The public and private programs were briefly described in Chapter 2; nonresidential recycling survey results are given in Table I-6 in Chapter 1. The following Table VI-1 summarizes the existing recycling programs as well as quantities recycled in fiscal year 1993. Map 6 shows the location of existing recycling programs.

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

Program	Tons Recycled
Sumner County/RASCO	1,650
City of Hendersonville	700
Private Non-Residential Programs	20,350
County Total	22,700

Sources: Interviews with counties/municipalities, April & July 1993;
 Nonresidential survey, June 1993 (see Table I-6)

It will be up to the county 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 SCPR goal is to increase waste reduction as much as economically and practically feasible.

The current system of providing for collection of recyclables will be maintained. This is to provide greater local input and community involvement. SCPR meets the State's requirement for at least one collection site for recyclables by 1996. That site is in addition to the other recycling efforts by cities and citizen groups. However, the SCPR will coordinate the programs to ensure that quantities and quality provide the greatest revenue return. It will be necessary for SCPR provide oversight 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.

The Resource Authority in Sumner County facility is used as a central location to process and market all recyclables. It is anticipated that they will continue.

Coordination of Public and Private Efforts

The SCPR 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 recycled 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.

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

The SCPR board will provide oversight of the programs to ensure that they are efficient and provide adequate service; the coordinator will also handle solid waste education. It is not known at this time if this will require a new position or the expansion of an existing position.

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

Table VI-2 provides the implementation schedule for the recycling programs.

**Table VI-2
Implementation Schedule
for Recycling Programs**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Provide Regional Oversight of Programs											
Provide Educational Program											
Consider Reinstating MRF											

Responsible Entities Within the Region

The county will be responsible for the collection of recyclables. A regional coordinator will be responsible for coordinating efforts of the various programs and assisting with marketing the materials.

Summary of Existing and Proposed System

Map 6 gives the location of all existing recycling programs, private buy-back centers and processing facilities. A coordinated effort by the county and its municipalities is anticipated to provide for greater recycling opportunities in the Region and greater waste reduction.

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

Capacity Needs

Located near Gallatin, the Resource Authority in Sumner County facilities for incineration and mixed waste composting are utilized to manage Sumner County waste.

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Composting

As discussed in Chapter 2, the mixed waste processing facility operated by the Resource Authority provides for composting, solid waste processing, and waste-to-energy incineration.

This is a mixed waste composting program that utilizes wastes diverted in the mixed waste processing and incineration facility. This program will be composting five tons per day (1825 tons per year) by the end of 1993; and will be composting an estimated thirty tons per day (10,950 tons per year) by 1995.

Processing

There are currently four processing facilities in the Region: the Resource Authority in Sumner County that segregates wastes for recycling, composting, or incineration; the Resource Authority Ash Recycling operation; and two private tire-processing companies.

The SCPR does not anticipate that these facilities will change their current operations.

Incineration

The Resource Authority facility has a 200-ton per day design capacity. Changes in waste stream composition since the plant was designed, however, have yielded an effective capacity of approximately 165 tons per day. Currently, the ten ton per day capacity shortfall is diverted to a Class I landfill. This is expected to be eliminated, however, once the mixed waste composting program is expanded.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The mixed waste composting program began in 1992 and is currently composting five tons per day. This will be expanded to thirty tons per day by 1995.

RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES WITHIN THE REGION

The Resource Authority in Sumner County is an authority separate from Sumner County and is responsible for the existing composting, processing, and incineration programs at its facility.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Resource Authority mixed waste processing facility is currently receiving 175 tons per day. Since the maximum capacity of the facility is 165 tons per day, ten tons per day must be diverted for landfill disposal. By 1995, the composting program will be increased to thirty tons per day and provide the processing facility with greater capacity.

No other changes in the region's current composting, processing, and incineration programs are anticipated. Any proposed changes in the future are to be reviewed by Sumner County and the SCPB Board to ensure that new or expanded facilities do not deviate from the intent of the plan.

Class I Disposal Capacity

Class I Disposal Capacity Needs

A majority of Sumner County's Class I disposal capacity needs will continue to be met by the Resource Authority in Sumner County incineration facility which has an annual capacity of 61,000 tons. Sumner County currently has a ten ton per day shortfall in capacity; this waste is being taken to the Smith County landfill. Sumner County has previously taken this excess waste to other Class I landfills and will continue to do so when necessary once the agreement with Smith County ends. The shortfall is anticipated to be managed in the future by a mixed waste composting program at the facility.

Class I Landfill Disposal

Sumner County has an incinerator option at the Resource Authority available to meet a majority of its needs.

Public Information and Education

Public Information and Education Program Needs

There are currently very few solid waste informational or educational programs existing in the region, and of those that exist, their audiences are limited. Although the State offers each school an environmental curriculum, "Frog Pond," it is not being fully utilized. The State is developing a new strategy for education children about the importance of the environment and solid waste management to be implemented during the fall of 1993. The Sumner County Planning Region (SCPR) will work where possible in conjunction with this program. In addition, the SCPR will furnish public information and educational opportunities for resident adults and businesses.

Because the public is becoming increasingly aware of the dangers of environmental contamination from mismanaged solid waste, incomplete understanding of the responsibility for sound solid waste management can lead to misguided concerns. For instance, residents may oppose the construction of a solid waste facility because of perceived environmental threats, although the facility is being built specifically to reduce those threats. An effective educational program must first inform the public that the days of careless waste—and the dumps they spawned—must end. The next step is to instill in the public a sense of responsibility for sound waste management.

In areas where illegal dumping is prevalent, it is particularly important to the public to understand the dangers of mismanagement and the benefits of proper management of solid waste. The goal is not only reduce the threat of environmental damage, but reduce disposal of materials by recycling. Waste materials are often products with potential uses, and only those wastes that cannot be reused or recycled should be discarded. For a long-range plan to be effective, this concept must apply to homes, work places and the entire public and private collection and disposal process.

Goals and Strategies

SCPR 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 government and interest groups to disseminate the information effectively.

Key steps necessary to provide a comprehensive solid waste management education program 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
 - Local interest groups including the media should be targeted to assist in a solid waste educational programs;
 - Informed environmental groups such as Citizens of Sumner County for Environmental Awareness (C-SEA) 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
 - 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 SCPR will furnish public information on all solid waste management and waste reduction opportunities throughout the Region. This information will be disseminated by newspaper, radio, volunteers going door-to-door and public speaking engagements.

Residents will be educated about all aspects of solid waste management, focusing especially upon waste reduction. Because all residents generate waste in their homes and businesses, this component of the plan may be the most important. But many are not informed about the need for better management of that waste, both at the source and beyond.

The Region's public-education coordinators will furnish 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 Office to develop education programs. The coordinators will work with volunteers from these organizations to set up public engagements for getting educational materials to the public.

Implementation Schedule

It is not currently known what costs this program will incur. This be dependent upon the coordination of resources with other programs. Through the State's litter grant education program in Sumner County, however, \$9008 will be spent, or 8½ cents per person during the 1994 fiscal year. These funds will be used for salary, benefits, advertising, and publishing.

The following table sets out the implementation schedule for the education and information program, beginning November 1994 and continuing indefinitely.

Table 9-1
Implementation Schedule

Task	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5
Contact interest groups and organizations					
Develop outline of available services					
Target audiences					
Develop program to coordinate w/ existing programs					
Begin work w/ organizations to educate & inform public					

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 Act of 1991 requires the state to develop a household hazardous waste management program. The State of Tennessee will furnish a mobile unit to collect household hazardous waste. It is anticipated that the unit may attend once per year at least during the beginning months of the program. The State will furnish all necessary components of the collection with the following exceptions: the county will furnish a site with pavement, lighting, electricity, and potable water, and at least one person to assist with the program, and advertise the upcoming collection day(s) and materials to be accepted. The Sumner County Planning Region will *not* be required to develop permanent collection programs.

Existing Management

Currently, there is no household hazardous waste collection and management within the Region. It is assumed that currently this waste is being discarded with other household waste and landfilled or incinerated.

Proposed Management

Sumner County will participate in the State program. The county will determine an appropriate household hazardous waste collection site and will contact the State to make necessary arrangements for a collection day. The county will advertise the collection dates, times and places and types of materials accepted, with at least two consecutive advertisements in a county paper, with other advertising as deemed appropriate by the county in order to promote program participation. A brochure on non-toxic alternatives to household hazardous waste products will be distributed to participants of the program.

Inasmuch as the State furnishes most of the components of the program, the costs to the county will consist primarily of labor and advertising. At an hourly wage of ten dollars and thirty percent for benefits, labor costs will approximate one hundred dollars. Advertising and information brochure costs should approach one hundred fifty to two hundred dollars. Utilities costs are expected to be negligible. Any training will be probably be provided by the contractor. County and municipal personnel will be informed of the program, should any emergency response be required due to spill or injury.

The State finalized its contract with the private contractor who will undertake the household hazardous waste program in August 1993. The schedule for implementing this program in Sumner County will depend upon the availability of the contractor.

Waste Tires

No whole tires will be permitted in Class I landfills or incinerators for disposal effective January 1, 1995. Each county must provide a temporary storage facility for waste tires by this date directly, by contract, or through a solid waste management authority if no other collection site is available. Tires may not be stored for more than one year without written approval from the Department of Environment and Conservation.

The State has contracted for six mobile tire shredding units. Counties can make arrangements with the contractor to have stored tires shredded and disposed of in a Class I or Class IV landfill. This program has already been implemented with the SCPR.

Current Management

Sumner County does not have a public operated storage site. A collection site will be maintained by the Resource Authority in Sumner County at its facility, however. According to the Department of Revenue, an estimated 40,504 tires were sold in Sumner County during fiscal year 1993. The County does not have any set format for addressing illegal waste tire dumps but will proceed as the State requires in the future.

Proposed Management

Sumner County will supply a waste tire collection site as mandated by the State at the RASCO facility. While shredded tires may be landfilled at a Class I facility, Sumner County will have the option of utilizing the RASCO Class IV landfill. The costs for developing waste tire storage and shredding sites are estimated to be \$2500.

AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS

Effective January 1, 1995, *used oil* will no longer be allowed in Class I landfills or incinerators. 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 that may make them toxic. Improper disposal of these fluids can contaminate soil and water. Improper disposal of anti-freeze can poison animals that are attracted to its sweet taste.

Transmission fluid has characteristics similar to motor oil. In some instances these fluids are blended together prior to recycling. The purchaser of these fluids, however, should be consulted before the mixing of these fluids is approved. 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 offer this option.

Existing Management

Sumner County does not provide for the collection of all automotive fluids. There is, however, a collection tank for used oil at the Resource Authority. It is assumed that most automotive fluids are taken to local service

stations, stored, or improperly discarded. A recent non-residential recycling survey did show, though, that during 1992 respondents recycled 111 tons in Sumner County.

Proposed Management

Sumner County will provide for the collection of automotive fluids by maintaining collection sites for waste oil and transmission fluid. The county will advertise the collection site and the hours that fluids will be accepted. The county will ensure that assistance is offered where necessary to persons delivering waste automotive fluids to the site, and that the collection receptacles are easily accessible for use.

The collections sites have not yet been located. The county probably will create a site at its tire storage sites or work with its schools that might utilize the oil and transmission fluid for fuel.

LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

Lead-acid batteries will no longer be permitted in Class I landfills or incinerators effective January 1, 1995. The 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 sites 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

The Resource Authority pulls out lead-acid batteries from the mixed waste stream for recycling.

Proposed Management

Sumner County will provide for the collection of waste lead-acid batteries by maintaining collection sites. The county will advertise the collection site and the hours that batteries will be accepted. The county will ensure that assistance is offered where necessary to persons delivering waste lead-acid batteries to the site, and that the collection receptacles are easily accessible for use. It is likely that the sites will be located at the tire storage sites in the county.

WHITE GOODS

Although Tennessee has not required that counties address white goods management, the SCPR 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.

Within the last several years, however, additional information indicates that many of these items contain potentially harmful components. Many white goods, particularly those manufactured before 1970, have electrical capacitors or lighting ballasts which contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). This material is a carcinogen 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations banned any further manufacture of PCB. An exemption was granted, however, so that companies with 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 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. They are not normally found in refrigerators, washing machines, dryers and fans. They can be found, however, in most commercial appliances.

White good (and automobile) processing must provide for a fluid collection system of refrigerants. These chemicals emit chlorine molecules that destroy molecules in the ozone layer, which protects us from the ultraviolet rays of the sun. Every refrigerator, freezer, and air-conditioning system uses refrigerants—most commonly chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and more recently hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs), both of which contain chlorine. When a white good is discarded or repaired, the piping system containing the liquid refrigerant is usually 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

According to 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. Once detached, however, 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 service, 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 be legally 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 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

Sumner County will provide for the collection of white goods. Certified persons and equipment will 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 \$1700 and \$2500 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 twenty dollars per ton upon delivery to a scrap dealer. There will be an

additional cost of disposing of any capacitors that contain PCBs to be determined by the quantity discarded at a hazardous waste management facility.

LITTER

The Tennessee Department of Transportation's Litter Grant Program assists counties in cleaning up along highways. Sumner County has utilized these funds in the past. A certain percentage of these funds must be used for education. The SCPR will utilize these funds for education of all solid waste management including litter. Additional funds will be needed to be combined with the litter grant education funds to create and maintain an adequate education and information program. This program was discussed in Chapter 9.

Programs target as many as five groups for education: the media, the general public, students, government officials, and the business sector. Sumner County's effort must target four groups. The following Table 10-1 lists the funds available to Sumner County through the State program.

Table 10-1
State Litter Grant Program, Public Education Funds

FY 1993-94 Total	FY 1993-94 Education Funds		FY 1994-95 Education Funds		FY 1995-96 Education Funds	
\$56,845	15%	8,527	20%	\$11,369	25%	\$14,212

Implementation

System Definition

The SCPR has determined that Sumner County will develop its solid waste management system. An education program will be an important component of this system to instruct residents and businesses about responsible solid waste management including waste reduction. An education coordinator will be selected to develop a program to work with the county and its municipalities.

Waste reduction efforts will continue in the county. The county has a recycling program in place. The current recycling programs may be expanded in the future as the county gains experience in program management and marketing. The county will expand its pilot municipal solid waste composting program.

Sumner County will continue to incinerate the majority of its waste at the Resource Authority; the remainder will be incorporated into the compost program or hauled out-of-county for landfill disposal.

Map 1 (Executive Summary map) shows the solid waste management system as anticipated by the plan. This includes the current facilities, programs that will continue, and facilities and programs that will be expanded. It does not include additional recycling facilities that are planned but that have not yet been sited.

Implementation Schedule

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998-2003
SCPR Education Program					
Problem Waste Collection					
Expand Mixed Waste Composting					
Expand Recycling Program					

Map 9
Proposed Regional System
Sumner County Planning Region

Responsibilities

Plan Adoption

This plan has been developed by the Sumner County Planning Region (SCPR) Board. The Board will oversee and implement many components of this plan such as regional educational efforts. Sumner County, however, will be responsible for collection of solid waste, recyclables, and problem wastes as provided by the laws of the State of Tennessee.

Submission

The SCPR is required to submit three signed copies of this plan to the Governor's State Planning Office prior to July 1, 1994.

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 disposal facilities in the Region will be utilized until closure.

The intent of the SCPR Board is that the Region remain relatively self-sufficient. As further changes are made such as composting, it is felt that Sumner County will be self-contained except during any unforeseen emergencies. There will therefore be little need to export solid waste from the Region.

The Region is positioned to need little help with dealing with its own solid waste. The SCPR Board has concluded that the region will accept no waste from outside the region. That will allow SCPR to maintain solid waste independence into the foreseeable 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 Board at or before the time the application is submitted to the Commissioner. The Board, recognizing the need for input from the public, shall solicit and consider input from the Sumner County Board of Commissioners—the county's legislative body—and other interested groups and individuals as it considers any applications described in this chapter.

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.

Appendix A

Institutional Structure

The Administrative Board of the Region is comprised of seven (7) members. A resolution to that effect was passed by the Sumner County Commission. The officers of the Board include a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary:

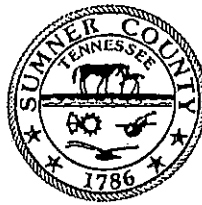
- Timothy L. Takacs, Chairman (representing Sumner County): 2-year term
- Fred Qualls, Vice-Chairman (the County): 2-year term
- Ricky Goats, Secretary (the County): 4-year term
- Steven Sudbury (the County): 6-year term
- Larry Hinton (the County): 6-year term
- Tommy Garrott (the City of Gallatin): 4-year term
- Tommy McKnight (the City of Hendersonville): 4-year term

The County Board members are directly accountable to the Sumner County Executive and County Commission by whom they were appointed, and the City Board members to their mayors and legislative bodies. They serve for the duration of the terms set forth beside their names, or until their successors are appointed. They provide direct communication with these entities regarding the activities of the Region. In addition, the Region issues written periodic activity reports to the Sumner County Executive and County Commissioners.

A regional Advisory Committee has been established whose members include Don Miller (Ex-president of Citizens of Sumner County for Environmental Awareness (C-SEA), Ron Hosse (Director of Vocational Education for Sumner County Board of Education and director of the Board's recycling programs), and Bob Brown (Director of the Resource Authority of Sumner County). These persons will serve on the Advisory Committee until the SCPR Board appoints their successors. This committee assisted the Board by furnishing advice on technical matters, especially with respect to recycling issues and the operations of the Resource Authority of Sumner County. The Advisory Committee is expected to continue to serve this role in the implementation process.

A copy of the resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Sumner County establishing the region follows.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
Sumner County



MAY 16, 1994

Date

Board of County Commissioners

RESOLUTION

No. 9405-17

STATE OF TENNESSEE, SUMNER COUNTY
I, the undersigned county clerk, do hereby
certify that this is a true and correct
copy of the original instrument filed in
my office.

Given under my hand and the seal of office

This 27 day of Sept, 19 94

Ball K. D. Clark
SUMNER COUNTY CLERK
W. M. A. M. De

TITLE

**A RESOLUTION TERMINATING SUMNER COUNTY'S PARTICIPATION
IN THE NORTH CENTRAL PLANNING REGION AND CREATING THE
SUMNER COUNTY 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. titled "Solid Waste Management Act of 1991"; and

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

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

WHEREAS, pursuant to 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, the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners has given consideration to the needs assessment prepared by the Greater Nashville Regional Council; and

WHEREAS, the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners previously adopted a resolution forming a Solid Waste Region with Macon, Smith, and Trousdale Counties; 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 pursuant to T.C.A. §68-211-813(b)(1) the following shall be the initial terms of office: Two (2) members from Sumner County for a two-year term, one (1) member from Sumner County for a four-year term, two (2) members from Sumner County for a six-year term, two (2) members from the Cities for a four-year term; and

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 as part of Sumner County's agreement, as evidenced and constituted by this Resolution, Sumner County shall receive, disburse, and act as the fiscal agent for the administration of the funds of the Municipal Solid Waste Region and the Region's Board; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Sumner County is establishing a one county region, as set out in this resolution for the following reasons:

- (a) Sumner County has in place a comprehensive solid waste system and sufficient facilities to carry out the plan including a waste to energy production plant, permitted ash landfill and a permitted construction debris landfill; and plan.
- (b) It is more economically sound for Sumner County; and

WHEREAS, the Act provides the option of forming a single county region and this body now believes that it is in the best interest of the citizens and taxpayers of Sumner County to form a single county region; 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 Sumner County.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Sumner County Board of County Commissioners meeting in regular session this 16th day of May, 1994, that this body hereby terminates its participation in the North Central Planning Region effective immediately and acting pursuant to T.C.A. §68-211-801 et seq., hereby establishes a Municipal Solid Waste Region for and by Sumner County, Tennessee; 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 seven (7) members; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. §68-211-813(b) (1) and as part of the participating county's agreement, as evidenced and constituted of the following number of members representing Sumner County and, in the instance of a City or Town which collect or provides disposal services through its own initiative or by contract, the number of members representing the city(ies) or town(s):

Sumner County	Five (5) members
The Cities of Gallatin, Hendersonville Mitchellville, Portland and Westmoreland ("Cities")	Two (2) members

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board members representing Sumner County shall be appointed by the County Executive of Sumner County and the members representing the cities 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

(c) Sumner County will be able to meet the reduction requirements quicker; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the passage of this Resolution, the County Clerk of Sumner County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the appropriate agency of the State of Tennessee and to the County Executives of Macon, Smith and Trousdale counties.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, SUMNER COUNTY
I, the undersigned county clerk, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original instrument filed in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of office
This 07th day of Sept 19 94

[Signature]
SUMNER COUNTY CLERK
Ley D. [Signature]

Became Law Under Ten (10) Day Provision
Chapter 934, Tennessee Public Acts of 1978

Attest [Signature]

Date 6-6-94

CERTIFICATION OF ACTION

[Signature]
COUNTY CLERK

COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DATE

AYES 13 NAYS 9 ABS 1

APPROVED:

REJECTED: