

# TROUSDALE COUNTY NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2009

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## **SECTION 1: Demographic Information**

Trousdale County has grown only slightly over the last ten years. Table 1.1 shows the growth between 1998 and 2008 and the projected growth to 2013. Table 1.2 indicates the rate of growth for each period as 16% and 6.1% respectively. The growth is shown as 1.2% per year from 2008-2013. A factor that could change the growth rate is the completion and opening of the prison being constructed by Corrections Corporation of America (CCA). The construction has been slowed by the economic recession but the facility should become operational in the next five years.

With Hartsville and Trousdale County being a metropolitan government, there will be no separation of data between the two; all information will be presented on a county basis.

**TABLE 1.1 Historic and Projected Populations (1998-2013)**

Year	Trousdale County	Annual Percent Change
1998	6,749	-
1999	7,004	3.8%
2000	7,259	3.6%
2001	7,293	0.5%
2002	7,293	0%
2003	7,270	(0.3%)
2004	7,484	2.9%
2005	7,677	2.6%
2006	7,811	1.7%
2007	7,727	1.0%
2008	7,836	1.4%
2009	7,945	1.4%
2010	8,055	1.3%
2011	8,143	1.1%
2012	8,231	1.1%
2013	8,319	1.0%

Source: University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research

**TABLE 1.2 Percent Growth**

Period	Metro Hartsville/Trousdale County
1998-2008	16.0%
Annual Average	1.6%
2008-2013	6.1%
Annual Average	1.2%

Source: GNRC

## **SECTION 2: Economic Profile**

The economy of Trousdale County has been depressed for many years. The remote location with no interstate or four-lane highways serving the area, it is difficult to recruit industries with substantial jobs or high pay. The per capita income grew only 2.4% from 1998-2002 (Table 2.3) but increased substantially the next five years growing 19.2% from 2002-2006. Table 2.4 shows that Trousdale County's per capita income ranks 60<sup>th</sup> out of 95 Tennessee counties, 76.2% of the state figure.

Table 2.6 give employment by sector and shows that total jobs decreased from 1,315 in 2005 to 1,202 in 2007, an 8.6% loss. The table also shows the loss or gain in jobs for all sectors for the same period.

**TABLE 2.1 Retail Sales, Trousdale County**

Year	Sales	Annual % Change	Percent Change 1998-2007
1998	\$27,855,000		68.3%
1999	30,596,000	9.8%	
2000	33,675,000	10.0%	
2001	34,364,000	2.0%	
2002	37,083,000	7.9%	
2003	n/a	n/a	
2004	40,329,000	n/a	
2005	42,312,000	4.9%	
2006	42,615,000	.7%	
2007	46,876,000	10.0%	

Source: Tennessee Department of Revenue

**TABLE 2.2 Local Sales Tax**

Year	Sales Tax	% Change
2005	\$610,405	
2006	\$613,987	+ 0.59%
2007	\$647,289	+ 5.42%
2008	\$688,918	+ 6.43%

Source: Tennessee Department of Revenue

**TABLE 2.3 Per Capita Income**

Year	Income	Annual % Change	Percent Change
1998	\$2,062		1998-2002
1999	20,383	1.6%	2.4%
2000	20,471	.4%	
2001	20,630	.8%	
2002	20,552	(0.5%)	1998-2002 2.4%
2003	21,503	4.6%	
2004	22,243	8.1%	
2005	23,584	6.0%	
2006	24,517	3.9%	
2007	25,626	4.5%	2002-2007 24.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**TABLE 2.4 Per Capita Income, Comparing Trousdale County to Tennessee**

Per Capita Personal Income	Tennessee	Trousdale County	County Rank	Percent of State
2000	\$26,097	\$20,432	55 <sup>th</sup>	78.3%
2004	29,844	21,658	71 <sup>st</sup>	72.6%
2006	32,172	24,517	60 <sup>th</sup>	76.2%

Source: Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR)

**TABLE 2.5 Employment**

Year	Jobs		Proprietors	
	Total	Wage & Salary	Non-Farm	Farm
1998	3,077	1,841	742	512
1999	3,038	1,885	644	509
2000	3,066	1,900	661	505
2001	4,546	1,800	2,255	491
2002	4,935	1,716	2,723	496
2003	4,943	1,771	2,691	481
2004	5,054	1,798	2,788	468
2005	5,152	1,736	2,953	463
2006	5,318	1,677	3,186	455

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Table 2.6 Employment by Sector**

Sector	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2005-2007
Utilities	12	14	14	16.6%
Construction	65	60	59	(9.2%)
Manufacturing	250	248	251	0%
Wholesale Trade	26	25	21	(19.2%)
Retail Trade	201	193	204	0%
Transportation & Warehousing	9	10	10	10.0%
Real Estate	3	3	2	(33.3%)
Professional/Technical	33	33	37	12.1%
Education	223	236	232	4.0%
Health/Social	253	229	217	(14.2%)
Other Services	125	22	34	(72.8%)
Public Administration	115	118	121	5.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>(8.6%)</b>

Source: Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

**Table 2.7 Unemployment Rate**

	April 2009	April 2008	Percent Change
US	8.9%	3.9%	+ 128%
Tennessee	9.9%	3.9%	+154%
Trousdale County	12.0%	3.7%	+224%

Source: Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

**SECTION 3: Solid Waste Stream**

**TABLE 3.1 Waste Stream**

Year	Disposed (tons)	Diverted (tons)	Total Generated (tons)	Real Time Diversion (%)
2004,	3,265	1,942	5,207	37.3%
2005	3,424	1,744	5,168	33.7%
2006	3,548	1,991	5,539	36.0%
2007	3,636	1,842	5,478	33.6%
2008	3,684	1,944	5,628	34.5%

Source: 2008 APR

**TABLE 3.2 Tons Generated Per Capita**

Year	Population	% Growth	Generated (tons)	% Growth	Tons Generated Per Capita
2004	7,484	-	5,207	-	.70
2005	7,677	2.6%	5,168	(0.7%)	.67
2006	7,811	1.7%	5,539	7.1%	.71
2007	7,727	1.0%	5,478	1.1%	.71
2008	7,836	1.4%	5,636	2.9%	.72

Population Growth 2004-2008 = 4.7%

Waste Generated 2004-2008 = 8.2%

Source: 2008 APR; GNRC

The solid waste stream has grown 8.2% in the period 2004-2008 while the population has increased by only 4.7% (Table 3.2). The real time diversion rate has been very consistent ranging from 33.6% in 2007 to 37.3% in 2004 (Table 3.1). The tons generated per capita (tpc) has also been steady with a low rate of .67 tpc in 2005 to .72 tpc in 2008. As shown on Table 1.2 the population is estimated to increase 1.2% annually for the next five years. The present system will adequately manage the projected growth but may need some modification if the County provides service to the new prison under construction. However, some additional equipment is needed to make the system more efficient. This equipment will be discussed in a later section.

**SECTION 4: Waste Collection System**

Metropolitan Hartsville/Trousdale County provides collection service to all residents. The citizens living in the Urban Services District (old Hartsville city limits) have weekly curbside service while the remainder of the County uses a centrally located convenience/recycling center. The County hauls its waste to the Smith County Landfill for disposal. Again, some modification to the collection system may be necessary to service the new prison.

All recyclables are taken to the North Central Recycling Center for processing marketing.

**SECITON 5: Solid Waste Reduction Goal**

**TABLE 5.1 Reduction Rate by Different Methodologies**

**BASE YEAR METHOD**

	1995	2008	% Change
Waste Disposed	3,556	3,636	+2.2%
Population	6,449	7,836	+21.5%
Tons Per Capita	.55	.72	+31.0%

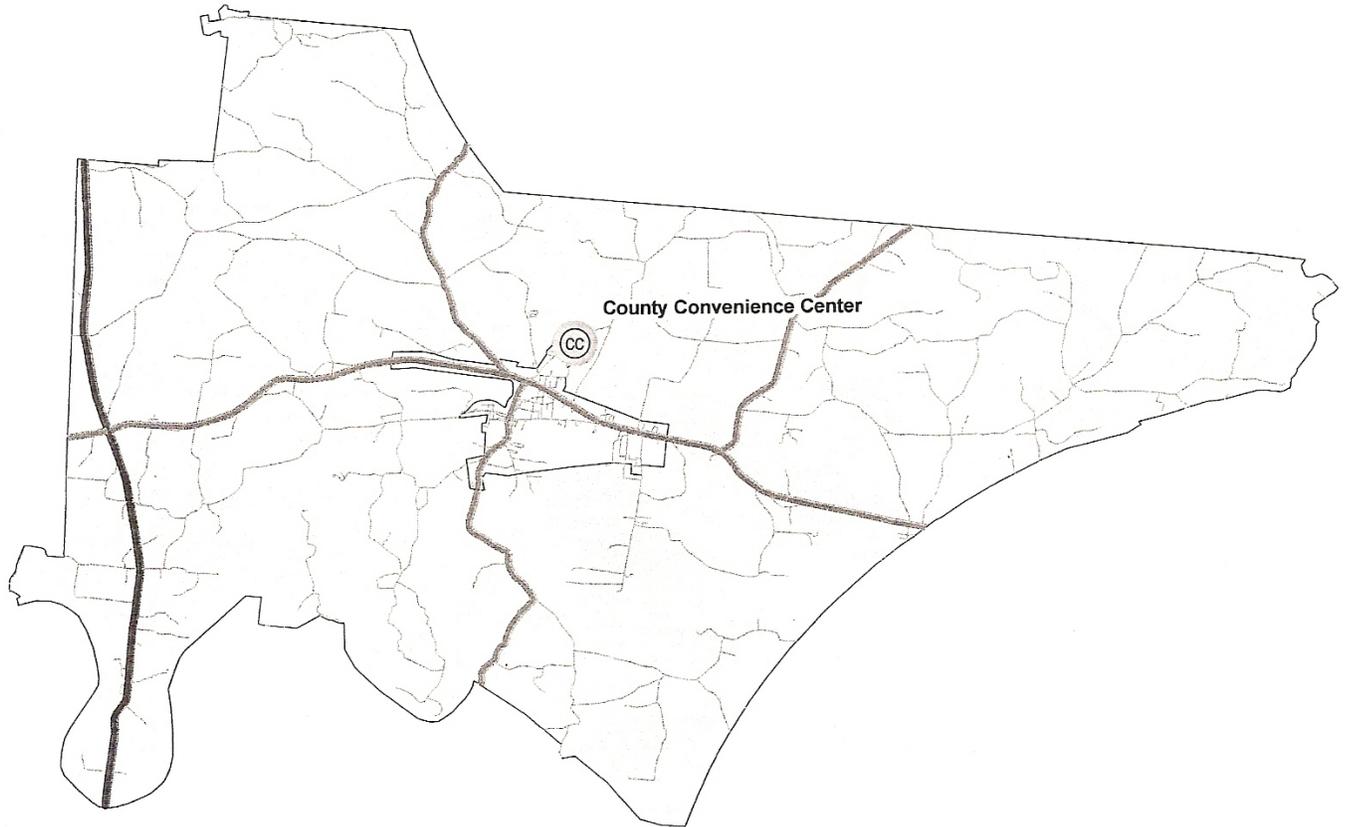
Note: As with many other counties, the 1995 tons disposed were likely severely under reported causing the tons per capita to be an unrealistic .55 tons per person. Table 3.2 shows that Trousdale County has consistently been in the .70-.71 range.

**REAL TIME METHOD 2008**

Waste Disposed	3,684	Waste Diverted =	<u>1,994</u>		
Waste Diverted	<u>1,994</u>	Total Waste	5,628	=	34.5%
reduction	5,628				

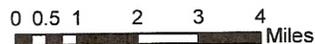
Table 3.1 gives a five year picture of real time diversion.

# Trousdale County Solid Waste Disposal Sites



**Legend**

-  Class 1 - Closed
-  Class III/IV - Operating
-  Convenience/Recycle Center
-  Transfer Station
-  Class III/IV - Permitted



Prepared by  
The Greater Nashville Regional Council

**SECTION 6: Collection and Disposal Capacity**

**TABLE 6.1 Landfill Capacity**

Site Name	Current Capacity (tons/day)	Maximum Capacity (tons/day)	Projected Life of Facility (years)
Smith County (1)	115 tons	300 tons	19 years
Smith County (3/4)	41 tons	50 tons	10+ years

Trousdale County sends all of its waste to the Smith County Landfills and both Class 1 and Class 3 / 4 have sufficient capacity for at least ten years. Trousdale County is part of the North Central Tennessee Planning Region along with Smith and Macon Counties and will continue to use the Smith County Landfills.

Source: Smith County Solid Waste

**TABLE 6.2 Collection Service**

Service Provider	Service Area	Population Served	Service Frequency	Tonnage Capacity	Service Type
Metro Trousdale	Urban Services	7,836*	1 wk	3,684*	Curbside
Metro Trousdale	General Services	7,836*	Days/wk	3,684*	Convenience Center

\*As a metropolitan government, Hartsville/Trousdale County is considered one unit of government and does not separate statistics such as population and solid waste. The collection system will handle the projected growth if the prison takes care of its waste through private contracts. If the County provides service, the system may need modification and perhaps expansion if the jobs created at the prison stimulate a larger population growth than expected.

**SECTION 7: Solid Waste Management Budget**

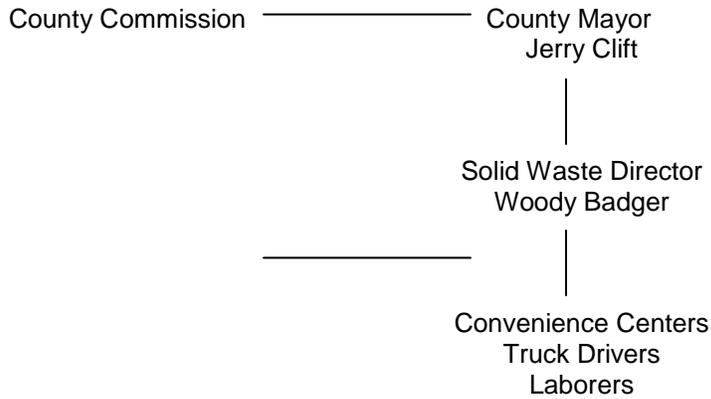
Description	Present Need \$/year	Unmet Needs \$/year	Total Needs (Present + Unmet) \$/year
Salary			
Transportation / hauling			
Collection and Disposal	\$160,100	\$100,000	\$260,000
Systems			
Equipment	4,000	25,000	29,000
Sites			
Convenience Ctr	256,389		256,389
Transfer Station			
MRF			
Landfills			
Site			
Operation			
Closure			
Post Closure Care	14,500		14,500
Administration (supplies, communication costs, etc.)	14,360		14,360
Education			
Public			
Continuing Education			
Capital Projects			

**REVENUE**

Host agreement fee			
Tipping fees			
Property taxes	\$235,350		\$235,350
Sales tax			
Surcharges			
Disposal fees			
Collection charges			
Industrial or commercial charges	85,000		85,000
Residential charges			
Transfer station charges			
Sale of Methane Gas			
Other sources: (Grants, bonds, interest, sales, etc.)	45,500	125,000	170,000

**SECTION 8: Management and Organizational Structure**

The organizational structure for Metropolitan Hartsville/Trousdale County is as follows:



The management and organizational structure works well for the volume of waste and small physical size of the County. Even with the extra volume created by the prison, the system should be adequate. However, to make the system more efficient, the County needs a backhoe, welder, additional bins and an operations building at the convenience center. Also needed is a grinder that will allow the County to convert wood waste into a useable product as well as allow for more efficient handling of brush, trees and other debris from heavy storms. The backhoe would replace a twenty-six year old piece of unreliable equipment that is necessary to management while goods that make up about 62% of the recycling tonnage at the recycling/convenience center. The rear-loader truck that serves curbside pickup is old and has maintenance problems, it will need to be replaced soon.

**SECTION 9: Revenue Sources**

The revenue for funding the solid waste/sanitation fund comes from property tax (65%), industrial and commercial charges (24%) and other sources (11%). Out of a total property tax rate of \$3.08 on each of \$100 of taxable property, the solid waste/sanitation fund gets \$0.25 or 8% of the total.

**Table 9.1 Solid Waste/Sanitation Revenue**

	Amount	%
Property Taxes	\$235,350	65%
Industrial/Commercial Charges	85,000	24%
Other Sources	40,500	11%
TOTAL	\$360,850	100%

## **SECTION 10: Education/Citizens Participation**

Trousdale County focuses most of its educational efforts on school programs for the kids. The County has one elementary, one middle and one high school so all ages have access to these programs. Brochures are available in schools, the library, courthouse, Chamber of Commerce, City Hall and the convenience center. These brochures are also distributed at community events. Efforts are being made to produce a call-in radio show to discuss and promote recycling and the proper handling of all waste. The County would like to have a household hazardous waste day but due to the limited volume expected to be collected; this is not likely to occur.

Citizens have a positive attitude about recycling and continue to have an annual diversion rate of about 33%. This is a very good rate for a small, rural county with limited commercial and industrial activity.

## **SECTION 11: Five Year Plan**

The County will continue to focus on recycling in the residential and commercial sectors that are the source of metals and paper that make up about three-fourths of their volume. The County is in desperate need of additional equipment to make the recycling system more efficient at the convenience/recycling center. Grants from TDEC have been applied for in the past and will be sought again this year if the recycling equipment grants are made available.

The County also intends to work with the new prison to create a program to maximize recycling and diversion efforts.